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| Layers of the atmosphere  | -(starting at the ground)troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, exosphere-are divided by changes in temperature |
| Troposphere | -the first level of the atmosphere-this level begins at the ground where people live-the warmest of all the layers-first layer above the Earth’s surface-where weather takes place -about 0-9 Miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Stratosphere | -where the Ozone layer is located-second layer above the Earth’s surface-many jets fly in this layer-about 9-28 miles |
| Mesosphere | -third layer above the Earth’s surface-most meteors burn up in this layer-about 28-53 miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Thermosphere | The fourth layer above the Earth’s surface-space shuttles orbit in this layer-about 53-375 miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Exosphere | -the fifth layer above the Earth’s surface-satellites orbit in this layer-about 375-6,200 miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Climate | -is decided by a long-term pattern of weather for an area-it is measured over a 25-year average for an area |
| Weather | -describes a short-term condition of the atmosphere-Examples are temperature, precipitation, air pressure, humidity, visibility, wind, and cloud coverage-wind movement is caused by pressure in gradient force, friction, and the Coriolis force-the Coriolis Force cause wind to spin Clockwise around high pressure and spin Counter-Clockwise around low pressure system |
| Air Pressure | -a barometer is used to measure air pressure-when air molecules bounce around together and cause a small force-these air molecules moving around can cause a strong force-to make more air pressure, add more molecule-you cannot measure air pressure between different locations on Earth because of the differences in elevations (how high above sea level)-Isobars connect areas of equal pressure-when air in one area is warmer than its surrounding areas, it becomes less dense and begins to rise |
| High Pressure | -on a map it uses a blue H for high pressure-the winds spin Clockwise and spiral outwardwhen the atmosphere presses down with more force-the molecules become more tightly packed together-the molecules are more dense-the vertical air motion downward |
| Low Pressure | -on a map it uses a red L for low pressure-winds spin Counter-Clockwise and spiral inward-the atmosphere presses in with less force-the molecules are more loosely packed together-the winds flow inward towards the low pressure center-the vertical air motion is upward |