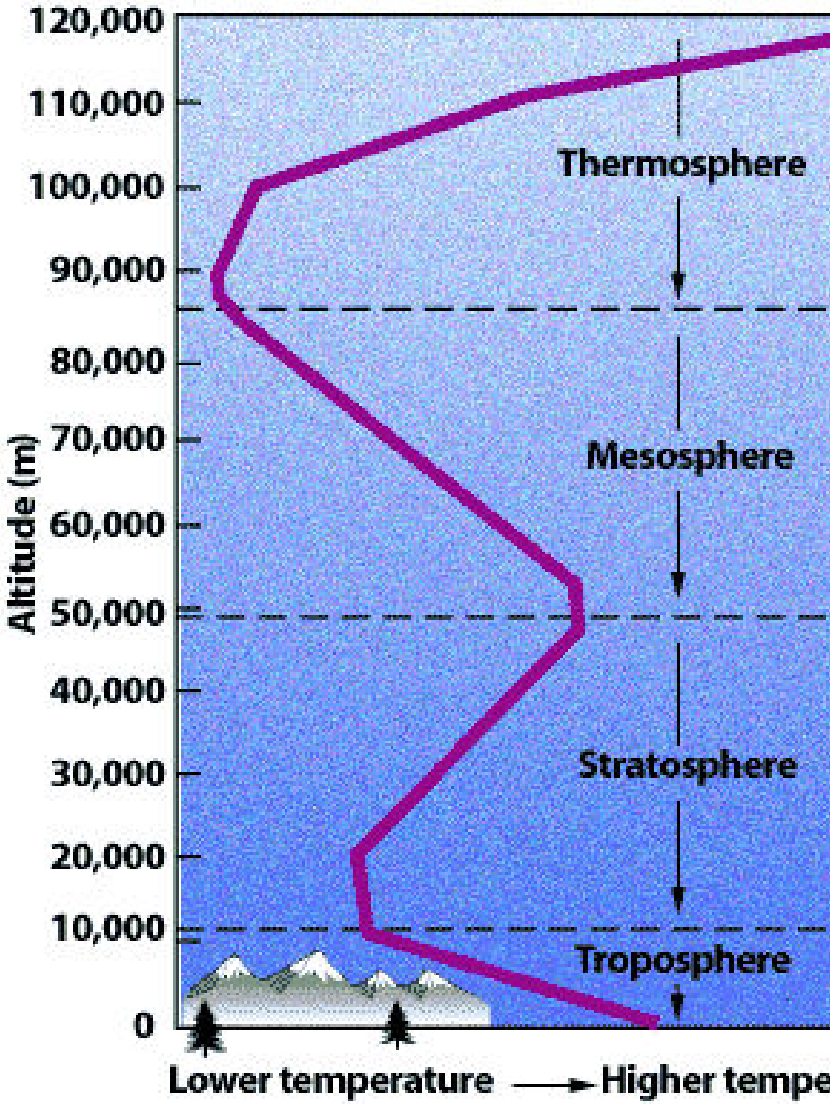
Atmosphere

Composed of: _____ (78%), Oxygen (21%), 1% everything else

Space

- Exosphere
  Colder
- Thermosphere
  Hotter
- Mesosphere
  Colder
- Stratosphere (ozone)
  Hotter
- _____(_____)
  Colder

Earth



Air Masses

- Giant areas of air that are made in the same place and have similar properties
  - _____
  - Bring weather depending on their characteristics
    - EX: a cold, wet air mass might bring snow

- When _____

_____

Fronts

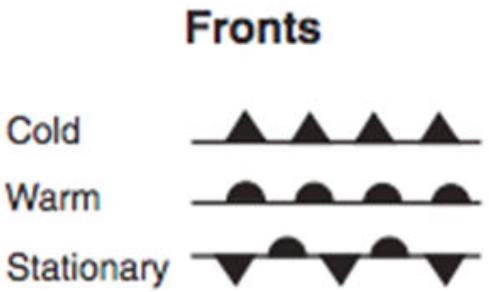
- Interactions between two different air masses
- _____ front- cold air is moving fast, pushes warm air up and out of the way;

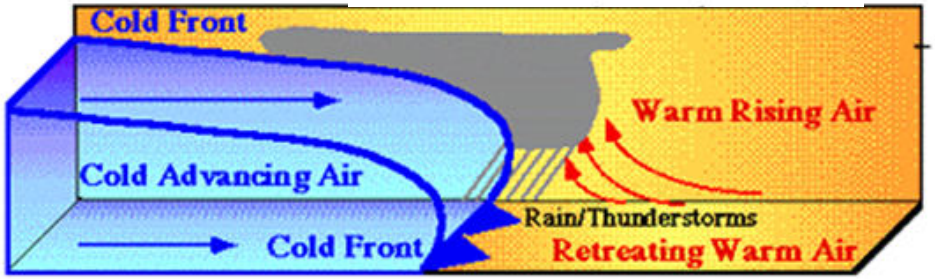
  _____

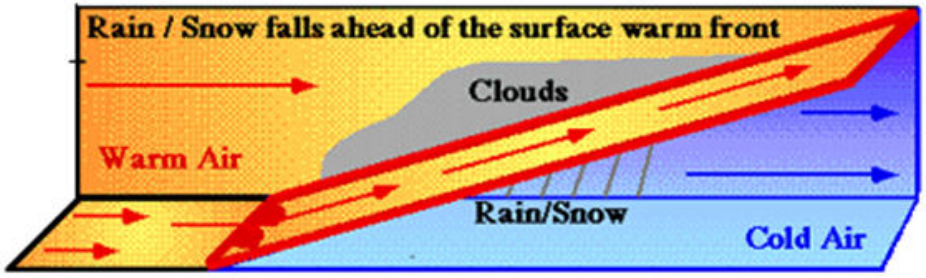
  _____
- _____ front- warm air is moving faster, slides over cold air; brings

  _____
- Stationary front- warm and cold air mass meet, nobody moves, _____

  _____







Human Impacts on Atmosphere

- _____- _____ and power plants and cars release chemicals that mix with water in the atmosphere and form acid rain that _____

_____

- _____- Chloroflourocarbons (_____) were once in _____ and they destroy the ozone, which protects us from UV radiation, which can cause skin cancer

Greenhouse gas effect

- Gases in the atmosphere _____ and make it warm enough for life to exist on earth
  - Examples: methane, _____, water vapor
    - We focus on CO2 because it is the one humans change the most
- Because humans have added more CO2 by _____, we have increased the amount of heat being trapped and in turn increase the global average temperature

How we change climate

- Fossil Fuels- dig up underground reserves of carbon (fossil fuels) and _____ them releasing CO2 into that atmosphere
- Deforestation- trees hold CO2, when we _____, they _____ _____ into the atmosphere

Other-

- _____- cities are hotter than areas with trees, less hot _____ _____

Global Climate Change Effects

- Hotter world→
  - _____
  - Dying crops/dry soils
  - More extreme weather
  - _____
    (kills sea creatures)
  - Messes up ecosystem balance and diversity
    - Causes instability of ecosystems AND makes it hard for species to adapt to all the changes