

TROPOSPHERE	MEANS CHANGING
CONDITIONS ARE MORE VARIABLE THAN IN OTHER LAYERS	WHERE WEATHER OCCURS
WHERE HOT AIR BALLOONS TRAVEL	SHALLOWEST LAYER OF THE ATMOSPHERE, BUT CONTAINS ALMOST ALL OF THE ATMOSPHERE'S MASS
FOR EVERY 1 KILOMETER INCREASE IN ALTITUDE THE TEMPERATURE RISES 6.5 DEGREES CELSIUS BUT STOPS INCREASING TOWARD THE TOP OF THE LAYER WHERE IT STAYS AT -60 DEGREES CELSIUS	0-12 KM ABOVE EARTH
STRATO-SPHERE	MEANS "LAYER"

THE UPPER PART OF THE LAYER IS WARMER THAN THE LOWER PART	CONTAINS THE OZONE LAYER THAT ABSORBS ENERGY FROM THE SUN
MESOSPHERE	MEANS "MIDDLE"
BEGINS 50 KM ABOVE EARTH AND ENDS AT 80 KM	THE COLDEST TEMPERATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE OCCURS HERE. (-90 DEGREES CELSIUS)
MOST METEOROIDS BURN UP IN THIS LAYER, PRODUCING METEOR TRAILS	THERMO-SPHERE
BEGINS AT 80KM ABOVE THE EARTH WITH NO DEFINATE OUTER LIMIT	THE AIR HERE IS ONLY .0001 PERCENT AS DENSE AS THE AIR AT SEA LEVEL.

<p>AIR IS THINNEST BUT TEMPERATURE IS HOTTEST (1800 DEGREES CELSIUS)</p>	<p>NITROGEN AND OXYGEN MOLECULES AT THIS LAYER CONVERT ENERGY FROM THE SUN INTO HEAT</p>
<p>LUSSAC STUDIED THIS LAYER</p>	<p>PICCARD EXPLORED THIS LAYER IN AN AIRTIGHT CABIN AND A HYDROGEN BALLOON THAT WENT TO A HEIGHT OF 16 KM.</p>
<p>EVEN THOUGH IT IS VERY HOT HERE A THERMOMETER WOULD REGISTER ZERO BECAUSE THERE ARE TOO FEW MOLECULES TO BOUNCE INTO A THERMOMETER TO GET A READING.</p>	<p>ONE OF THE TWO SUB-LAYERS THAT MAKE UP THE THERMOSPHERE</p>
<p>IONOSPHERE</p>	<p>80-550 KM ABOVE THE EARTH</p>
<p>ENERGY FROM THE SUN CAUSES GAS MOLECULES TO BECOME ELECTRICALLY CHARGED PARTICLES CALLED IONS</p>	<p>AURORA BOREALIS OCCURS HERE</p>

<p>RADIO WAVES BOUNCE OFF PARTICLES IN THIS LAYER AND THEN BOUNCE BACK TO EARTH'S SURFACE</p>	<p>MEANS "OUTER"</p>
<p>ONE OF THE TWO SUB-LAYERS THAT MAKE UP THE THERMOSPHERE</p>	<p>EXTENDS FROM 550 KM ABOVE EARTH AND OUTWARD</p>
<p>COMMUNICATION SATELLITES ORBIT HERE</p>	<p>SHALLOWEST LAYER OF THE ATMOSPHERE, BUT CONTAINS ALMOST ALL OF THE ATMOSPHERE'S MASS</p>
<p>EXOSPHERE</p>	