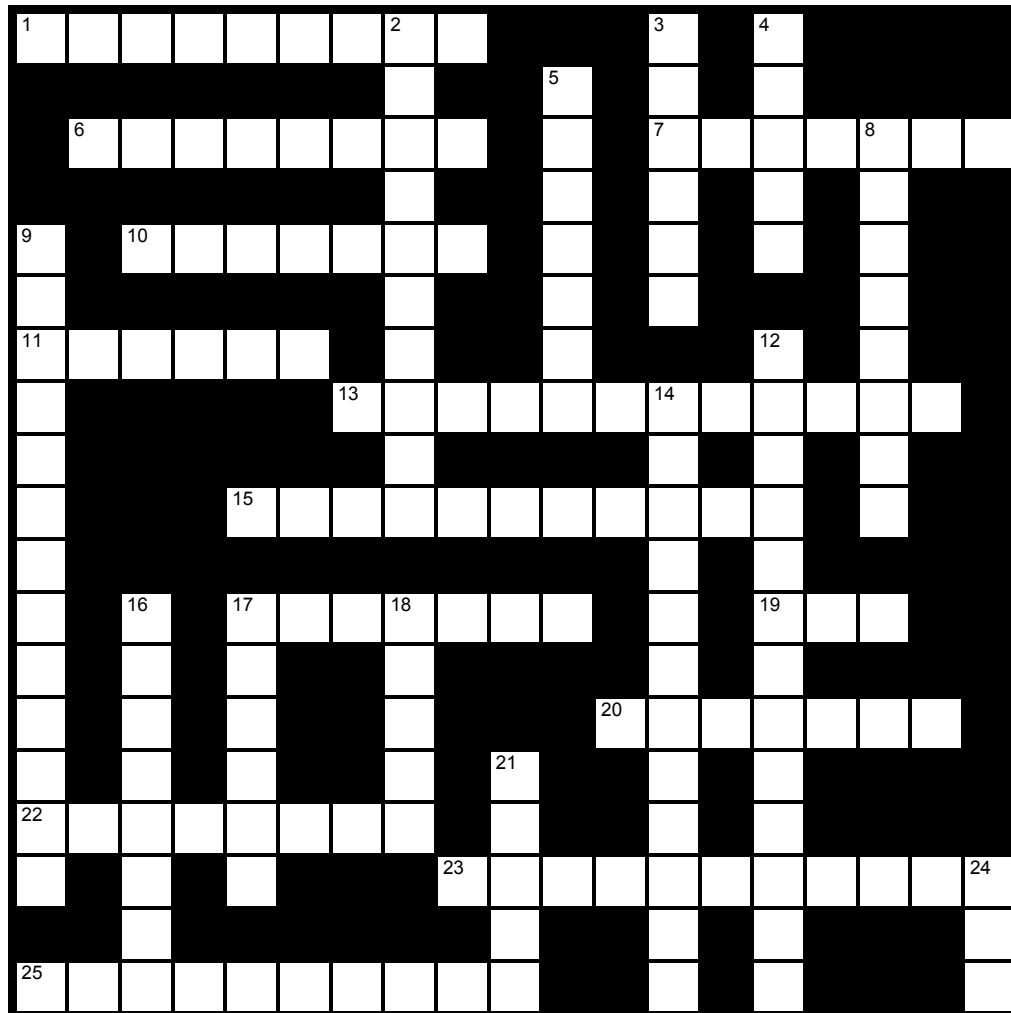


2003-08-01_Atmosphere_19x19

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Across

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>1 The regions of the surface and atmosphere of the Earth (or other planet) where living organisms exist. (9)</p> <p>6 Any of a class of highly reactive chemical</p> | <p>compounds; used in making resins and dyes and organic acids. (8)</p> <p>7 A nonmetallic largely pentavalent heavy volatile corrosive dark brown liquid element belonging to the</p> | <p>halogens; found in sea water. (7)</p> <p>10 A cloud of solid or liquid particles in a gas. (7)</p> <p>11 A nonmetallic bivalent element that constitutes about 21 percent of the atmosphere by</p> | <p>volume. (6)</p> <p>13 The atmospheric layer between the troposphere and the mesosphere. (12)</p> <p>15 (UV) Invisible, short wavelength region of the solar spectrum. (11)</p> <p>17 Simple</p> |
|---|---|---|---|

combustible hydrocarbon. The major component of natural gas. (7)			
19 A fluorocarbon with chlorine; formerly used as a refrigerant and as a propellant in aerosol cans. (3)			
20 Relating to the motion of material bodies and the forces associated therewith. (7)			
22 A common nonmetallic element that constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume; a constituent of all living tissues. (8)			
23 winds spiraling outward from a high-pressure center; circling clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counter-clockwise in the southern. (11)			
25 The mass of air surrounding the Earth. (10)			
	Down		
	2 Meter to detect and measure radiant energy (electromagnetic or acoustic). (10)	the effects of light on chemical systems. (13)	0.03 nanometers, to radio waves, greater than or equal to 30 centimeters. (3)
	3 The ratio of reflected to incident light. (6)	14 (H ₂ SO ₄) a highly corrosive acid made from sulfur dioxide; widely used in the chemical industry. (8,4)	
	4 A colorless gas (O ₃) soluble in alkalis and cold water; a strong oxidizing agent. (5)	16 An ordered array of the components of an emission or wave. (8)	
	5 A cooler darker spot appearing periodically on the surface of the sun; associated with a strong magnetic field. (7)	17 A streak of light in the sky at night that results when a meteoroid hits the earth's atmosphere and air friction causes the meteoroid to melt or vaporize or explode. (6)	
	8 Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths longer than visible light but shorter than radio waves. (8)	18 A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon have been replaced by bromine and other halogen atoms. (5)	
	9 Rise in global temperature caused by increased amounts of atmospheric gases that trap heat in Earth's atmosphere by absorbing longwave radiation. (6,7)	21 Probe that sends information about its environment. (5)	
	12 Of or relating to or produced by	24 (EMS) Entire spectrum of electromagnetic radiation ranging from gamma rays, less than	