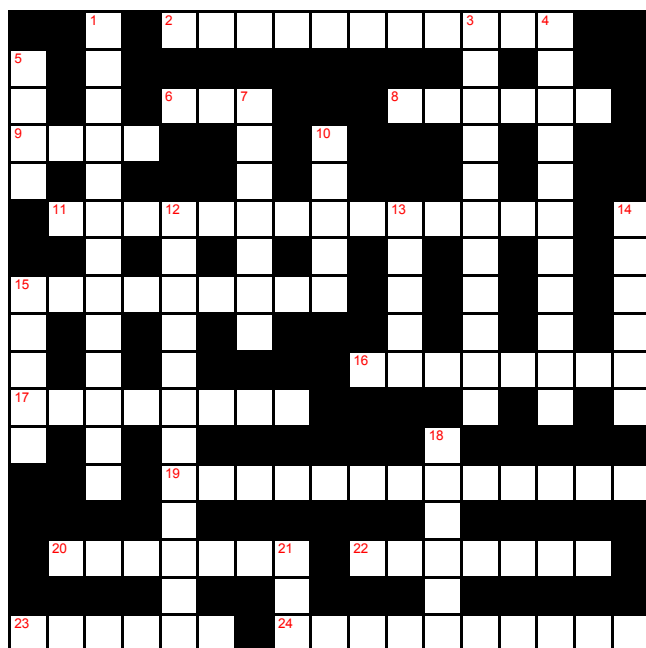


Atmosphere_of_Earth_17x17_2008-10-08

B.B. Huria



Across

- 2 (UV) Invisible, short wavelength region of the solar spectrum. (11)
- 6 (EMS) Entire spectrum of electromagnetic radiation ranging from gamma rays, less than 0.03 nanometers, to radio waves, greater than or equal to 30 centimeters. (3)
- 8 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)
- 9 Air pollution by a mixture of smoke and fog. (4)
- 11 Synthesis of compounds with the aid of radiant energy (especially in plants). (14)
- 15 An area of the ozone layer (near the poles) that is seasonally depleted of ozone. (5,4)
- 16 Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths longer than visible light but shorter than radio waves. (8)
- 17 A common nonmetallic element that constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume; a constituent of all living tissues. (8)
- 19 Of or relating to or produced by the effects of light on chemical systems. (13)
- 20 Relating to the motion of material bodies and the forces associated therewith. (7)
- 22 A nonmetallic largely pentavalent heavy volatile corrosive dark brown liquid element belonging to the halogens; found in sea water. (7)
- 23 A nonmetallic bivalent element that constitutes about 21 percent of the atmosphere by volume. (6)

- 24 The transfer of heat through a fluid (liquid or gas) caused by molecular motion. (10)

Down

- 1 (of light or other electromagnetic radiation) having only one wavelength. (13)
- 3 The solid part of the earth. (11)
- 4 The lowest atmospheric layer; from 4 to 11 miles high (depending on latitude). (11)
- 5 A thin fog with condensation near the ground. (4)
- 7 A cooler darker spot appearing periodically on the surface of the sun; associated with a strong magnetic field. (7)
- 10 Probe that sends information about its environment. (5)
- 12 The atmospheric layer between the mesosphere and the exosphere. (12)
- 13 A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon have been replaced by bromine and other halogen atoms. (5)
- 14 The ratio of reflected to incident light. (6)
- 15 A colorless gas (O₃) soluble in alkalis and cold water; a strong oxidizing agent. (5)
- 18 Any of a class of organic compounds having a carbonyl group linked to a carbon atom in each of two hydrocarbon radicals. (6)
- 21 A fluorocarbon with chlorine; formerly used as a refrigerant and as a propellant in aerosol cans. (3)