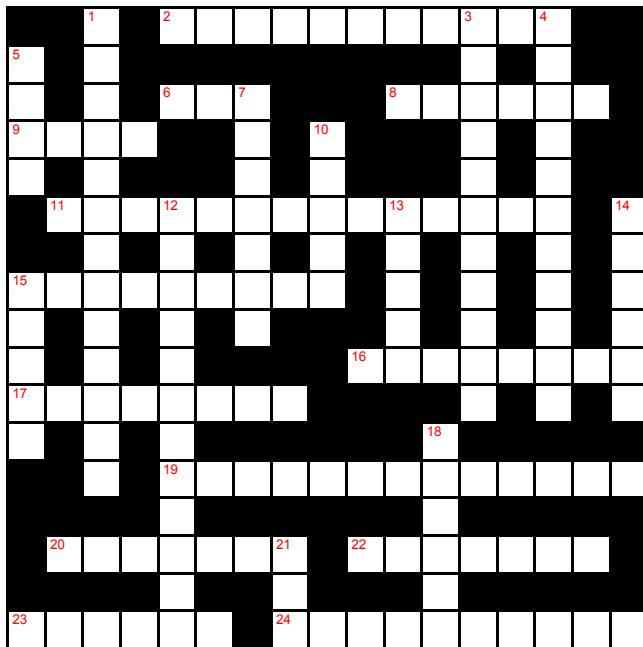


# Atmosphere\_of\_Earth\_17x17\_2008-10-08

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## 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13 A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon have been replaced by bromine and other halogen atoms.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 (O<sub>3</sub>) 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)