

### • Solid, rocky, outer layer of the Earth.

Includes the crust and part of the upper mantle.

Lithosphere

(Rocky Sphere)

### Thickness: Approximately 50 – 250 km

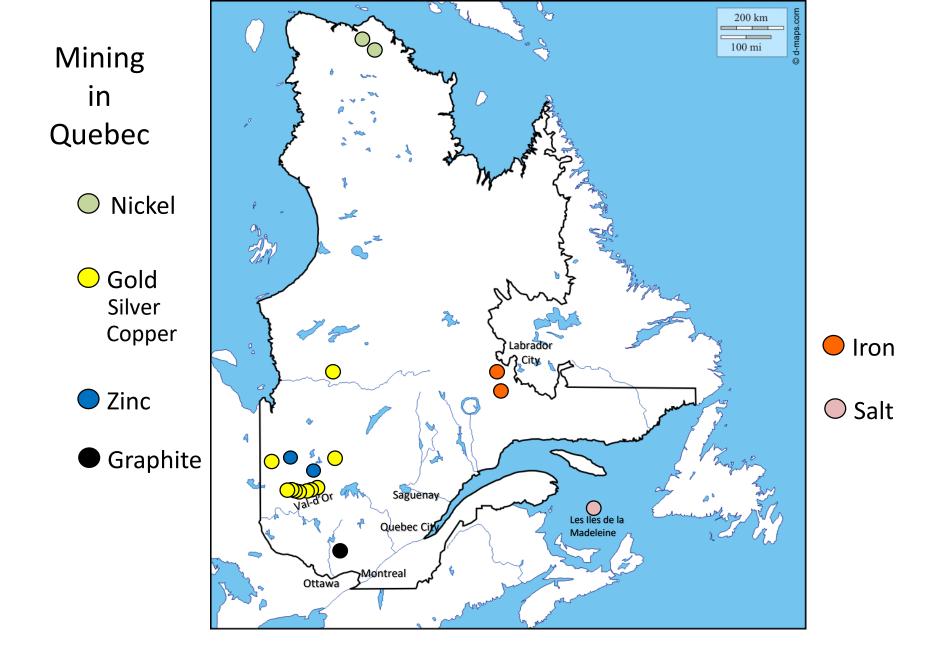
# Minerals: Solid, inorganic substances that have a clearly defined composition and properties.



Rocks: Heterogeneous solids composed of minerals







# Permafrost

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Ground that is at a temperature of  $0^{\circ}$ C or below for more than 2 years.

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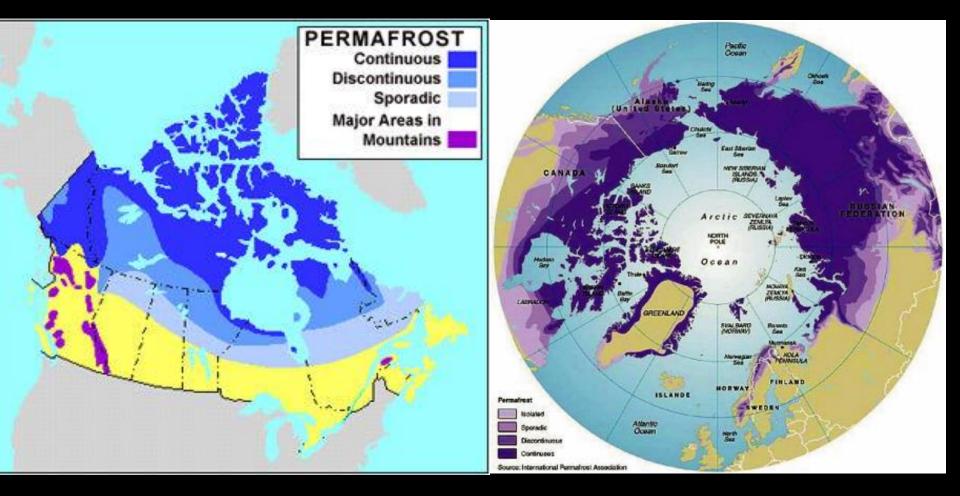
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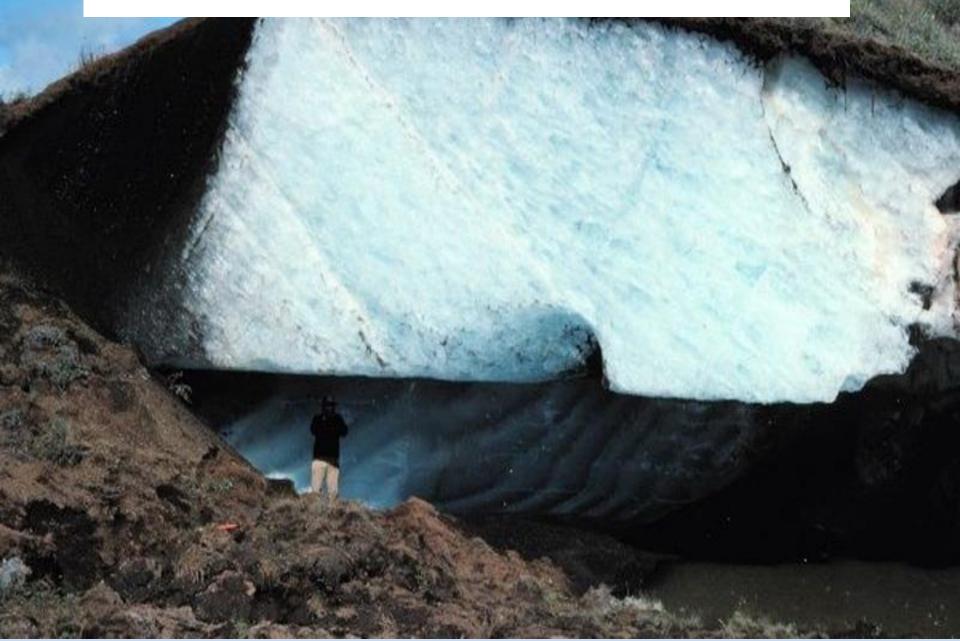
## Permafrost Regions



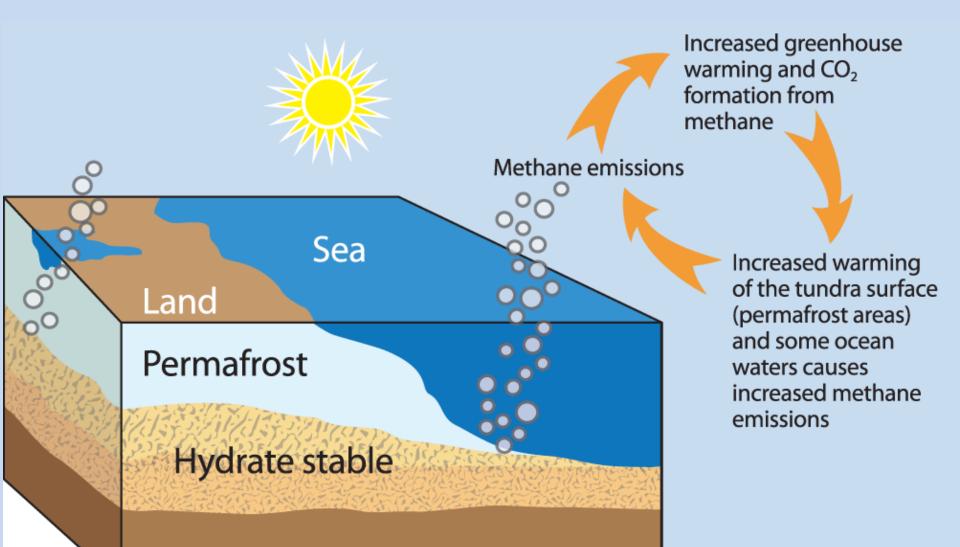
### **Permafrost and Global Warming Effects**

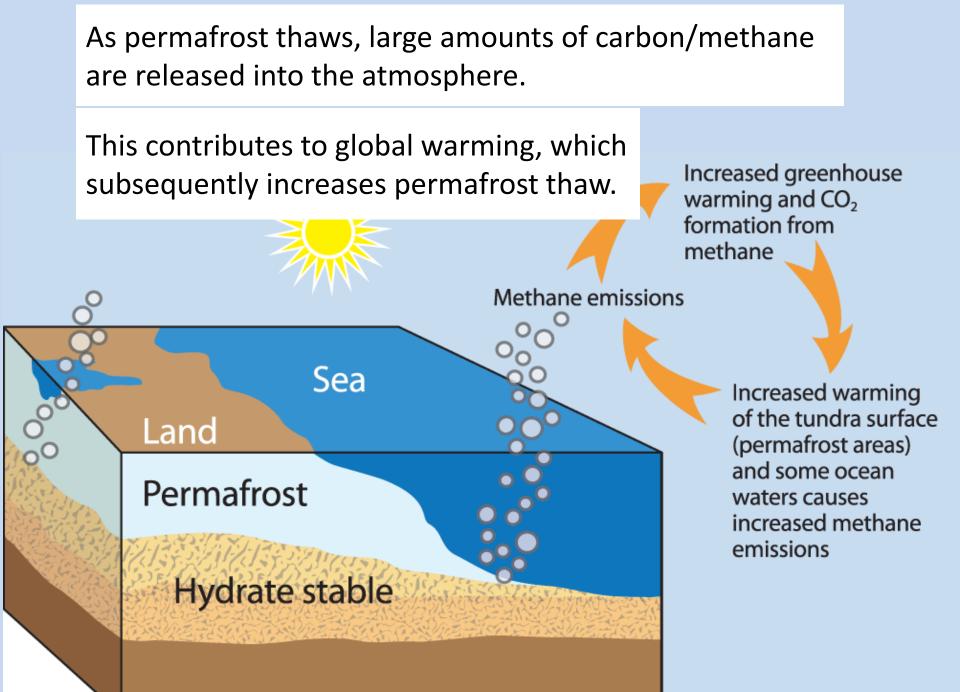
### What happens when permafrost thaws?

• Permafrost contains massive amounts of frozen organic material.



As permafrost thaws, large amounts of carbon/methane are released into the atmosphere.





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This contributes to global warming, which subsequently increases permafrost thaw.





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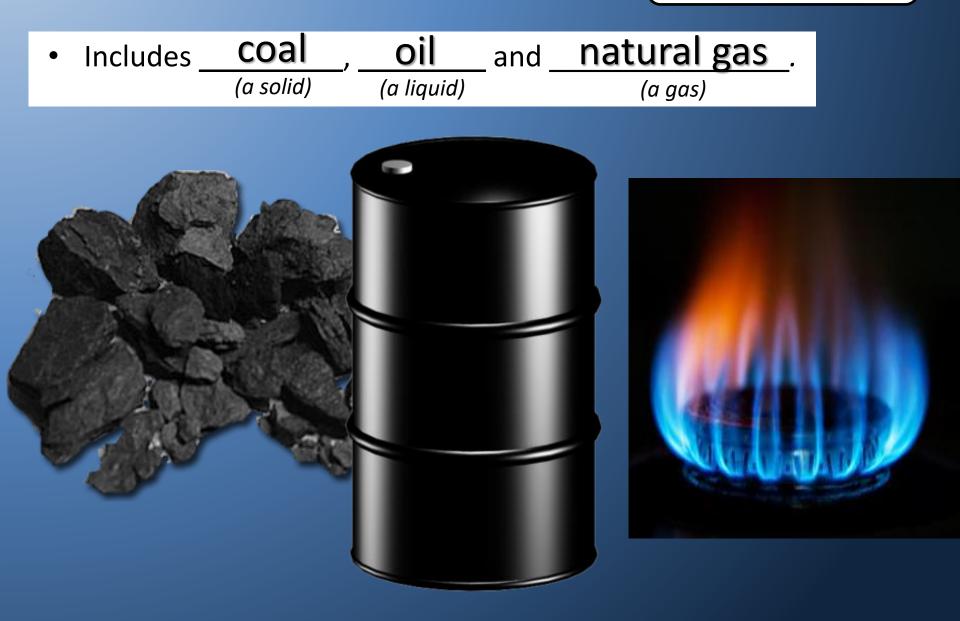


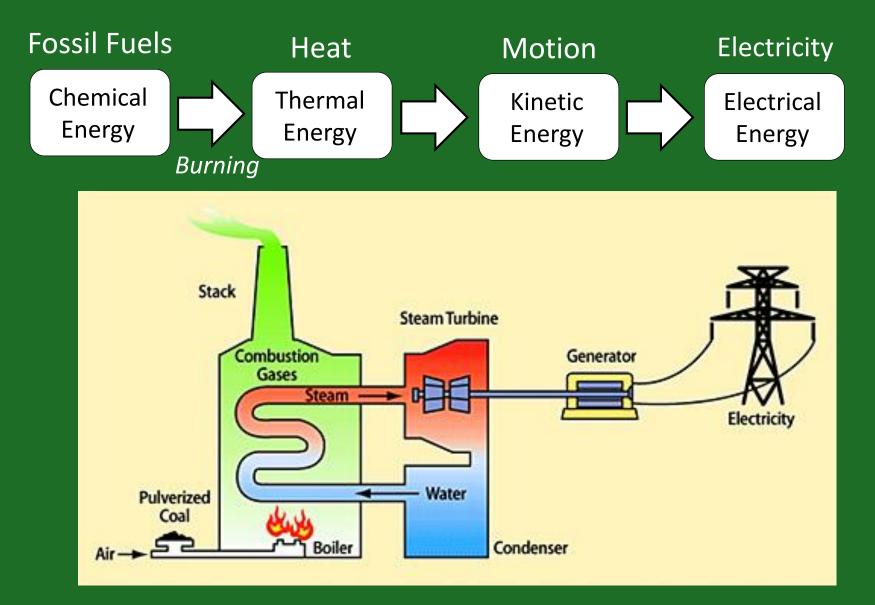


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### Fuel that results from the decay of plants and animals in the ground.

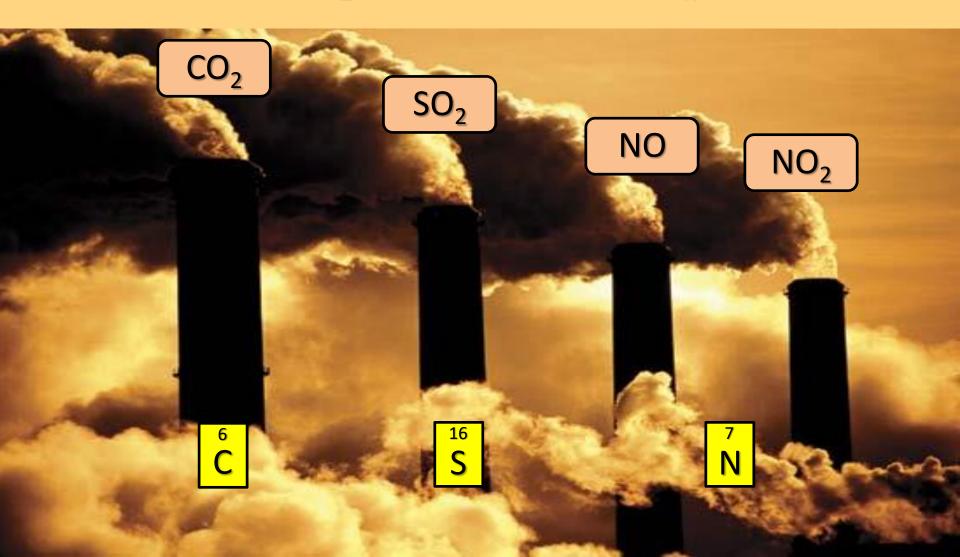






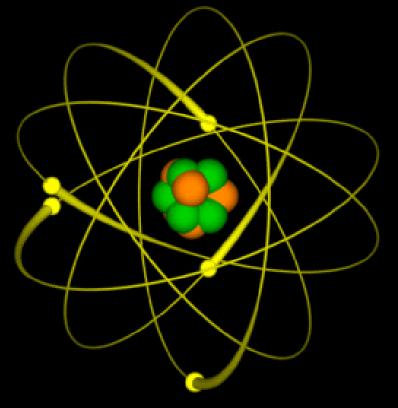
Gases released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels:

- Carbon dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub>; major greenhouse gas.
- Sulphur dioxide,  $SO_2$  and nitrogen oxides,  $NO_x$ ; cause acid rain.

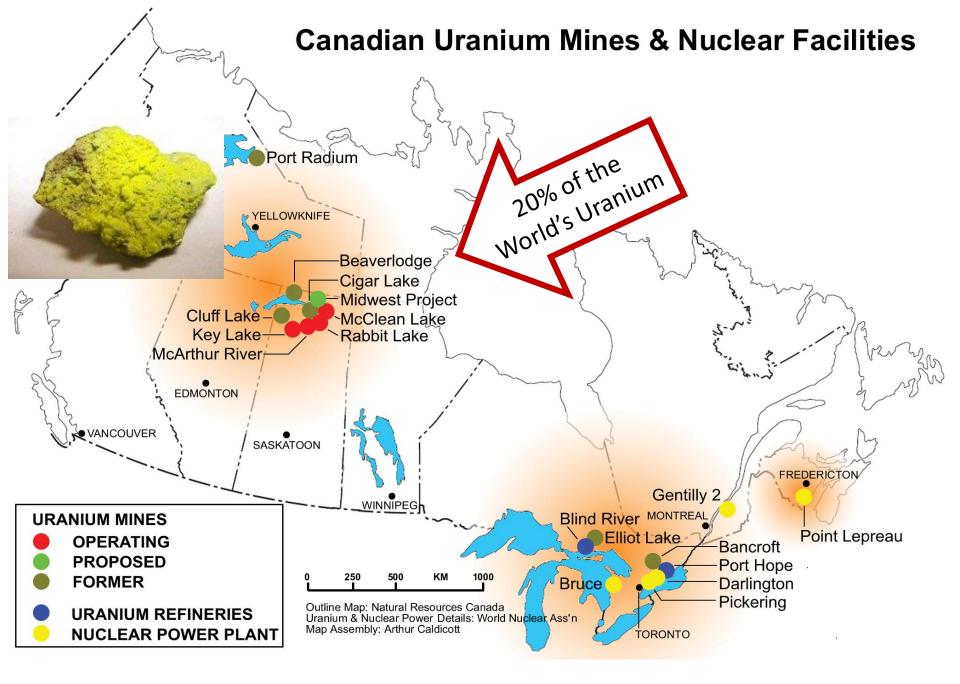


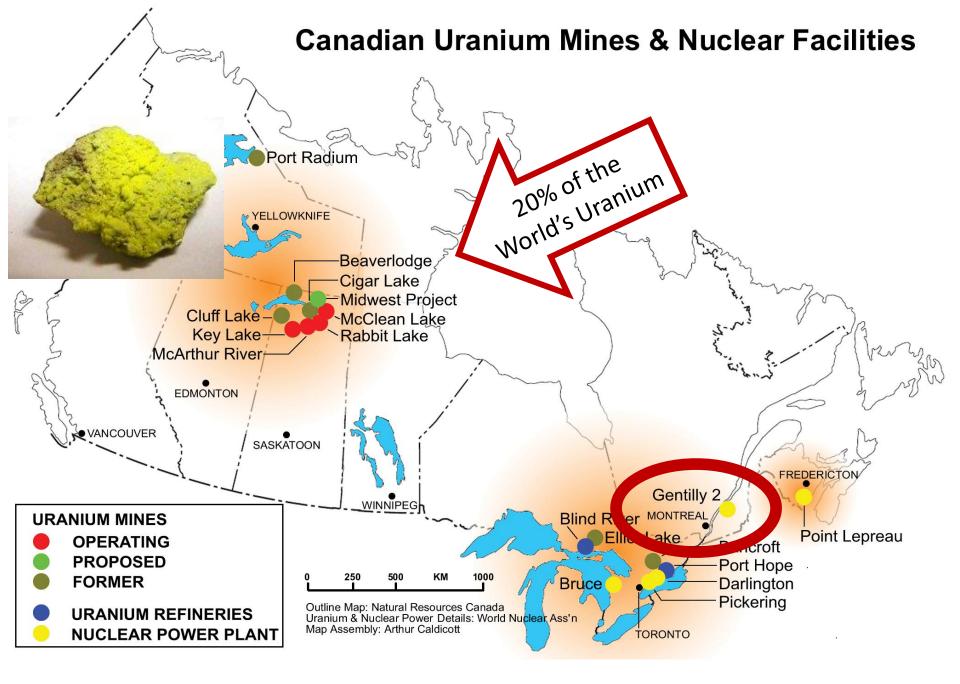
# Nuclear

• Uranium, U, is a radioactive element that occurs naturally in the Earth's crust.











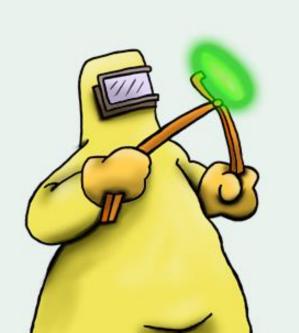
Marian's SLEWERER HERE

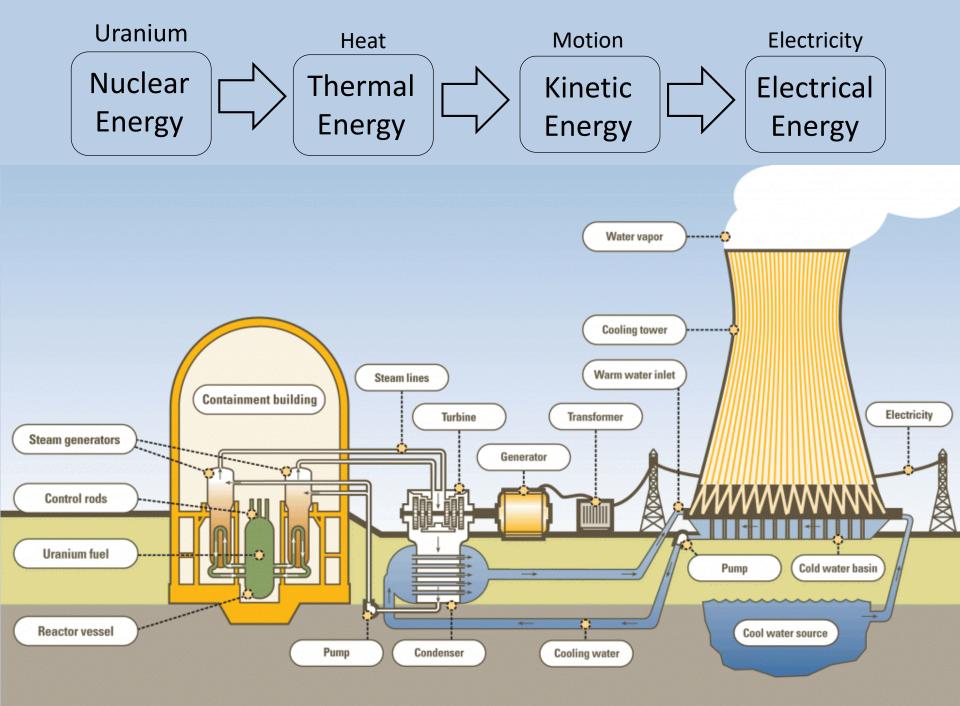


• Heat emitted during nuclear fission is converted (transformed) into electrical energy.



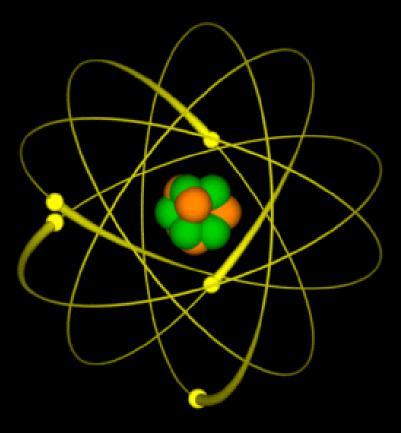
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## Nuclear Energy

# Advantage: Large amount of energy from a small amount of matter.



# Nuclear Energy

### Concerns: Radioactive waste and consequences of an accident.



# Pripyat, Ukraine (before 1986)

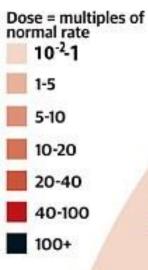




# Where was affected?

While much of the nuclear fallout fell close to Chernobyl – mainly Russia, Ukraine and Belarus – after the disaster traces of radioactive deposits were found in most countries in the Northern Hemisphere. Fluctuating winds meant some areas were affected worse than others.

Chernoby











One other energy resource from the lithosphere ....





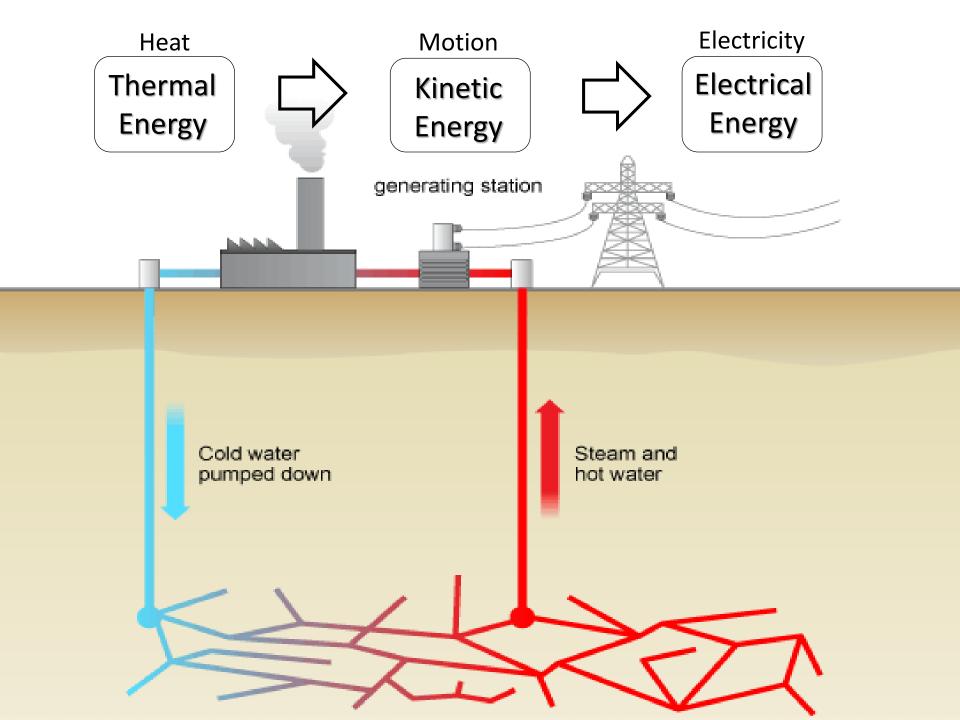
# Energy obtained from the internal heat of the Earth.





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6% Absorbed by Clouds

#### 21% Absorbed by Water Vapor & Dust

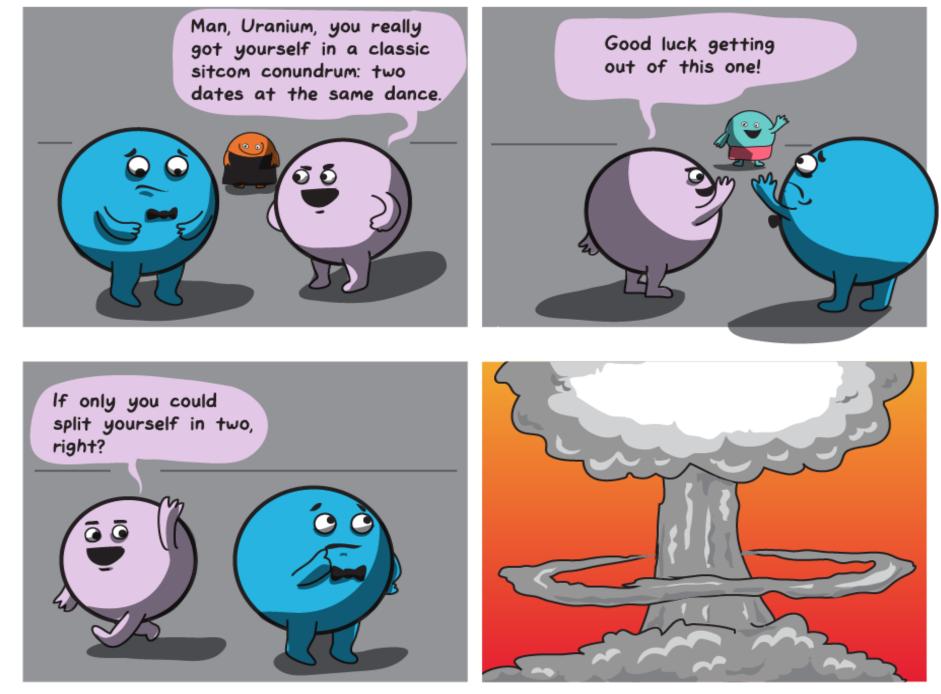
### 18% Reflected Back by Clouds

7% Reflected

Back by the Surface

48% Absorbed by the ground

Drawback: Very expensive to install; most viable in volcanic regions where hot water is naturally close to the surface.



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