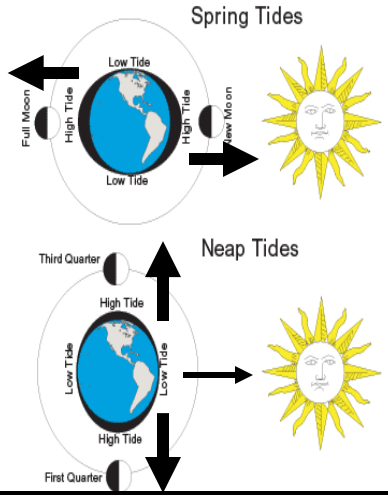
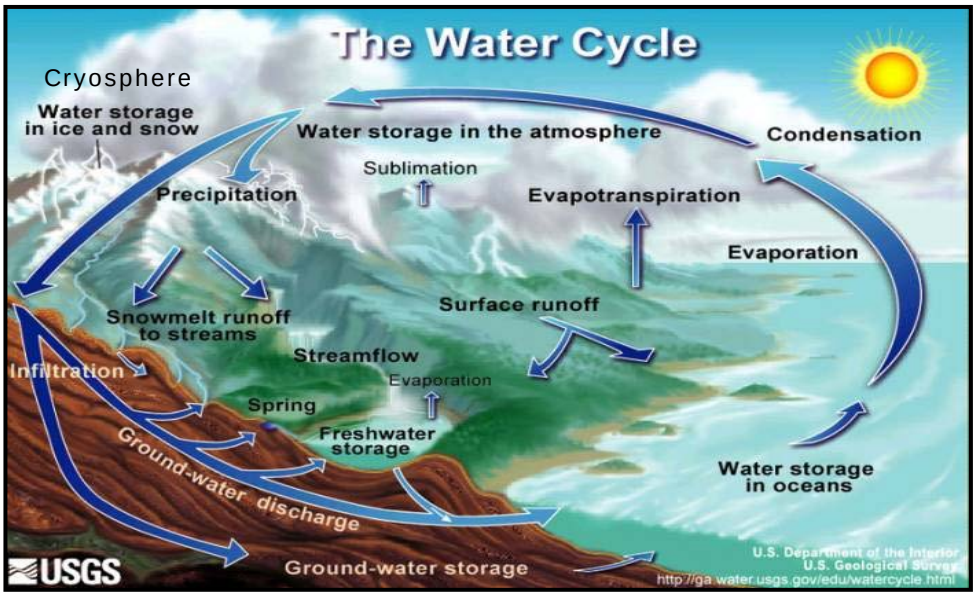
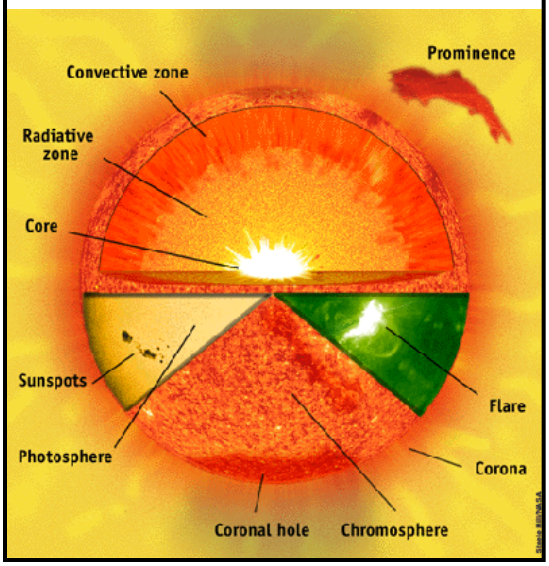
Earth Science Reference Guide

Tides





Solar Properties



Weather vs Climate

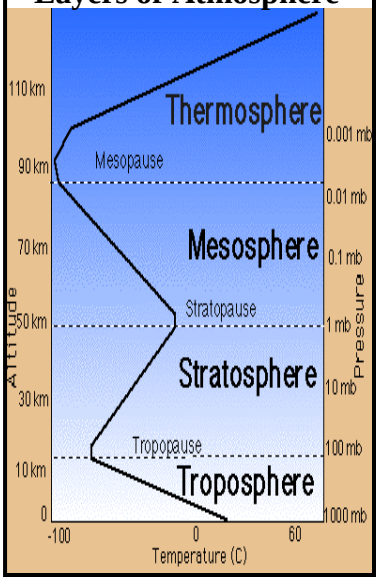
Weather
(Short Term Conditions)

Ex. Today's high was 93^0F
On Jan 31, 2000, 50 cm of snow fell
Tomorrow's humidity will be 30 %

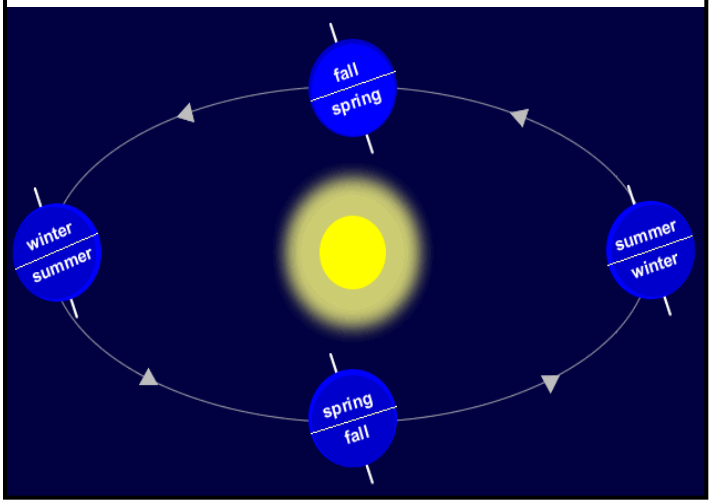
Climate
(Average Conditions over Long Term)

Ex. The average temp for 2008 was 70^0F
From 1950 – 2000, April was the month with the highest rainfall

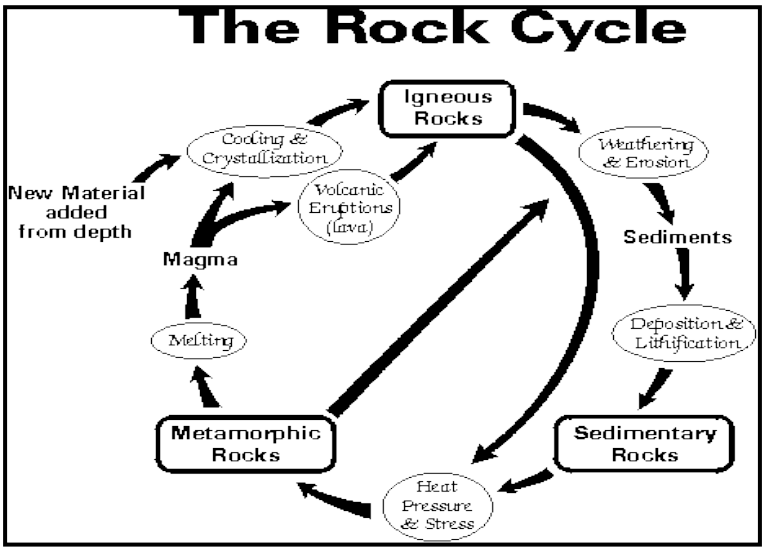
Layers of Atmosphere



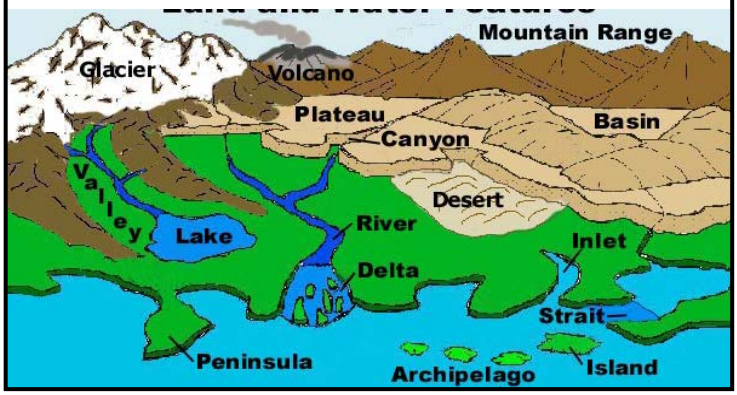
Seasons



The Rock Cycle



Landforms



Characteristics of Stars

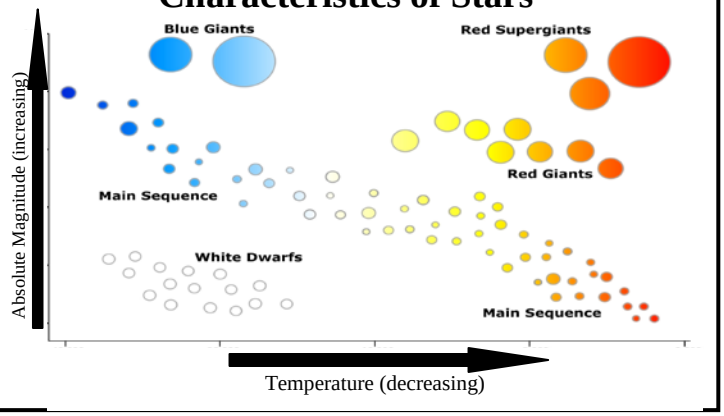
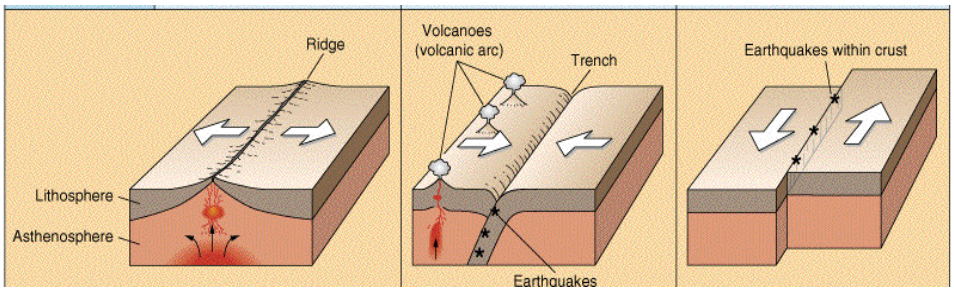


Plate Tectonics

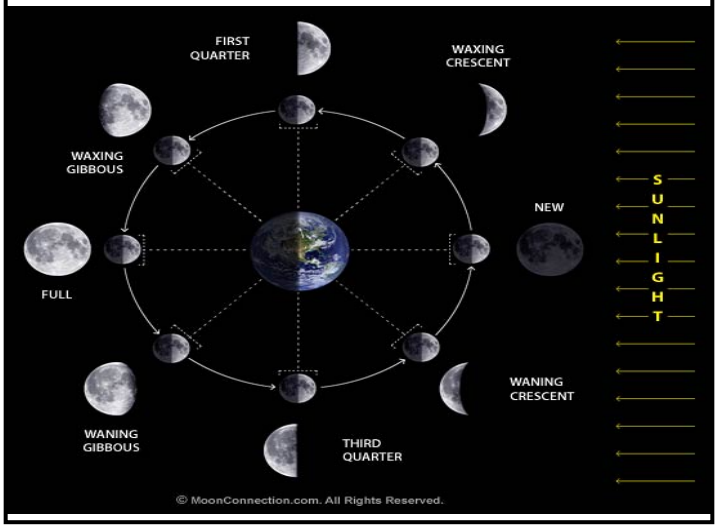
Divergent Boundary | Convergent Boundary | Transform Boundary



Processes of Scientific Inquiry

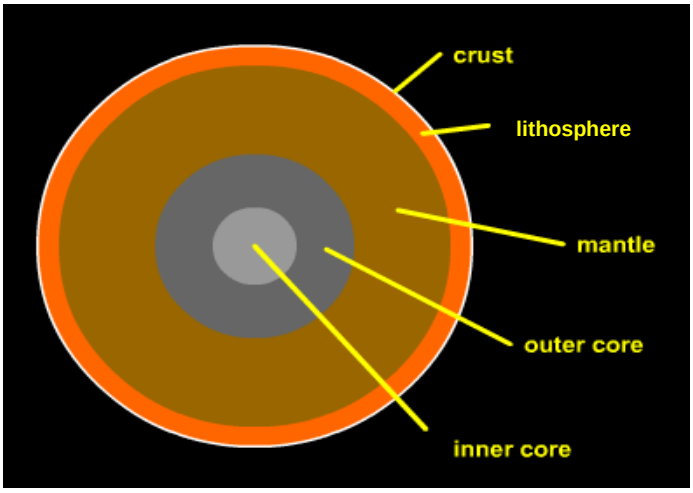
-formulation of scientifically investigable questions
-construction of investigations into those questions
-the collection of appropriate data
-the evaluation of the meaning of those data
-the communication of this evaluation

Phases of the Moon

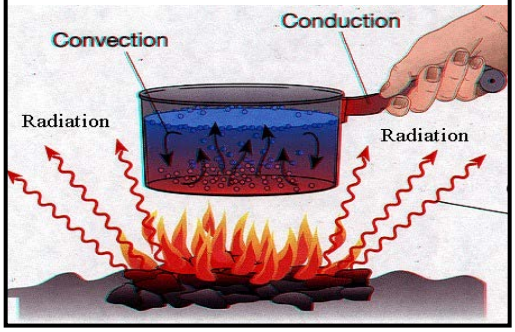


Layers of the Earth

Not to scale



Methods of Heat Transfer



Scientific Models

A systematic description of an object or phenomenon that shares important characteristics with the object or phenomenon; can be material, visual, mathematical, or computational and are often used in making scientific theories

Theory vs Law

Theory: A set of statements or principles devised to explain a group of facts or phenomena, especially one that has been repeatedly tested or is widely accepted and can be used to make predictions about natural phenomena.
Law: A statement that describes invariable relationships among phenomena under a specified set of conditions