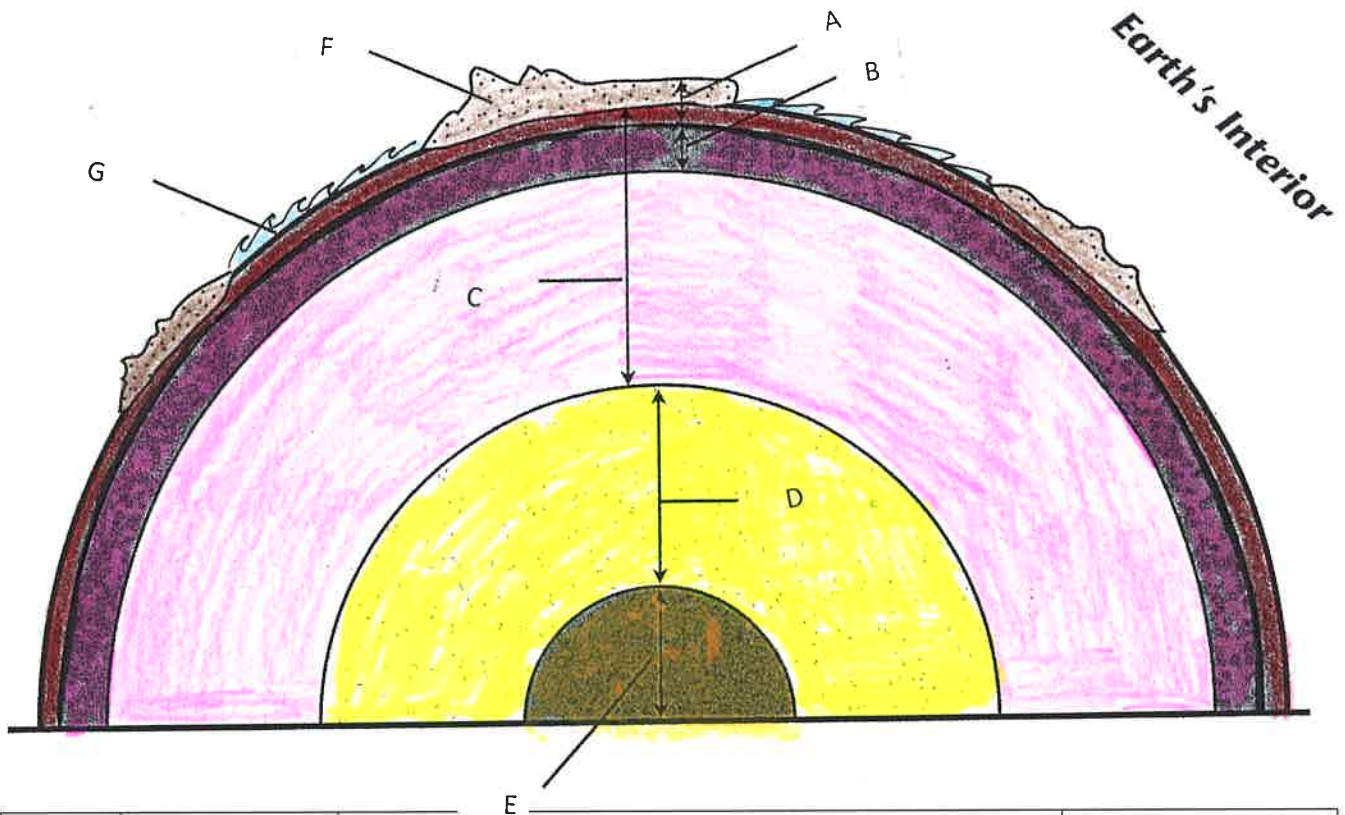


Earth's Interior Diagram and Info Chart



<u>Layer</u>	<u>Name of Layer</u>	<u>Description of the layer</u>	<u>Color the layer the following color:</u>
A	<u>Lithosphere</u> Litho = "stone"	Includes the crust and the uppermost part of the mantle (solid); broken into plates that move; also called lithospheric plates or tectonic plates	<u>Top of layer of lithosphere</u> is tan-brown; <u>bottom layer of lithosphere</u> is dark pink or red
B	<u>Asthenosphere</u> Astheno = "weak"	Is the middle third (section) of the mantle; plasticky; very hot; this is the section that moves in convection currents	Medium pink
C	<u>Mantle</u>	Divided into 3 sections; it is the thickest layer; this layer (convection currents) causes the lithospheric plates to move	<u>Uppermost mantle</u> = red <u>Middle Mantle</u> = medium pink <u>Bottom mantle</u> = light pink
D	<u>Outer Core</u>	Completely liquid metal (Fe, Ni); very hot; moves in convection currents; causes the earth's magnetic field	Yellow
E	<u>Inner Core</u>	Very dense ball of solid metal (mostly Fe); hottest layer; has most pressure; center of the earth; created by pressure of other layers	Orange
F	<u>Continental Crust</u>	The part of the crust that is on dry land; mostly made of Granite (hence the speckled picture); forms the continents; density is 2.7 g/cm ³	Speckled brownish tan (most granite is tan-brown)
G	<u>Oceanic Crust</u>	Forms under oceans when lava cools rapidly; made of Basalt; has a density of 2.9 g/cm ³	Dark Gray (Basalt is gray)