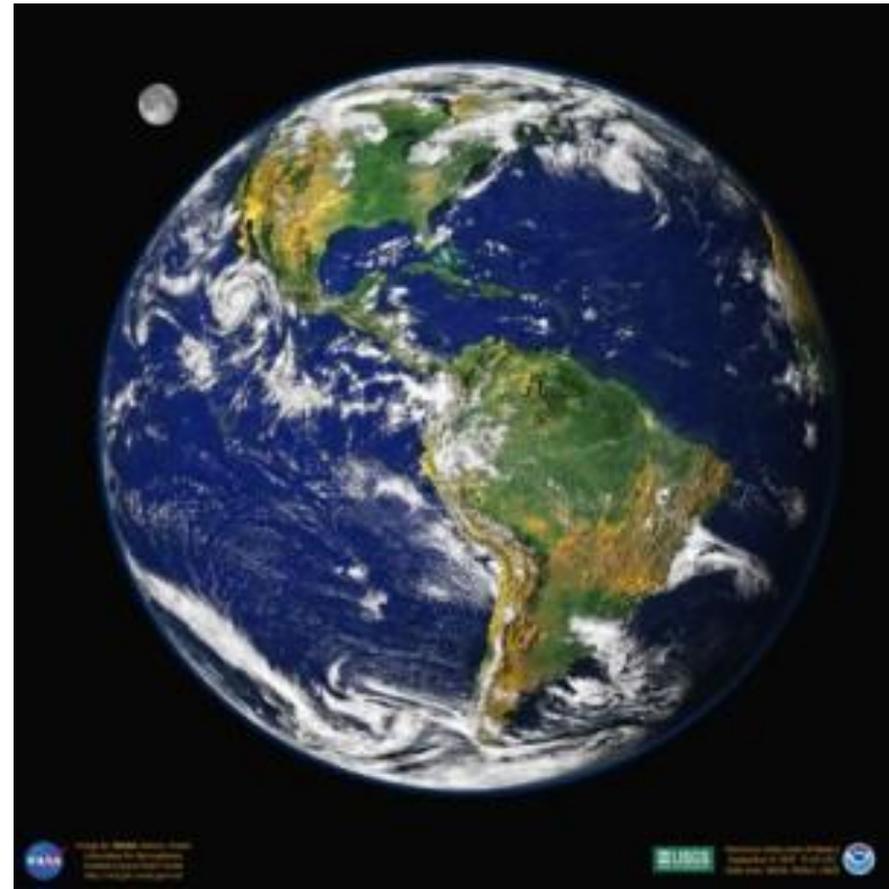
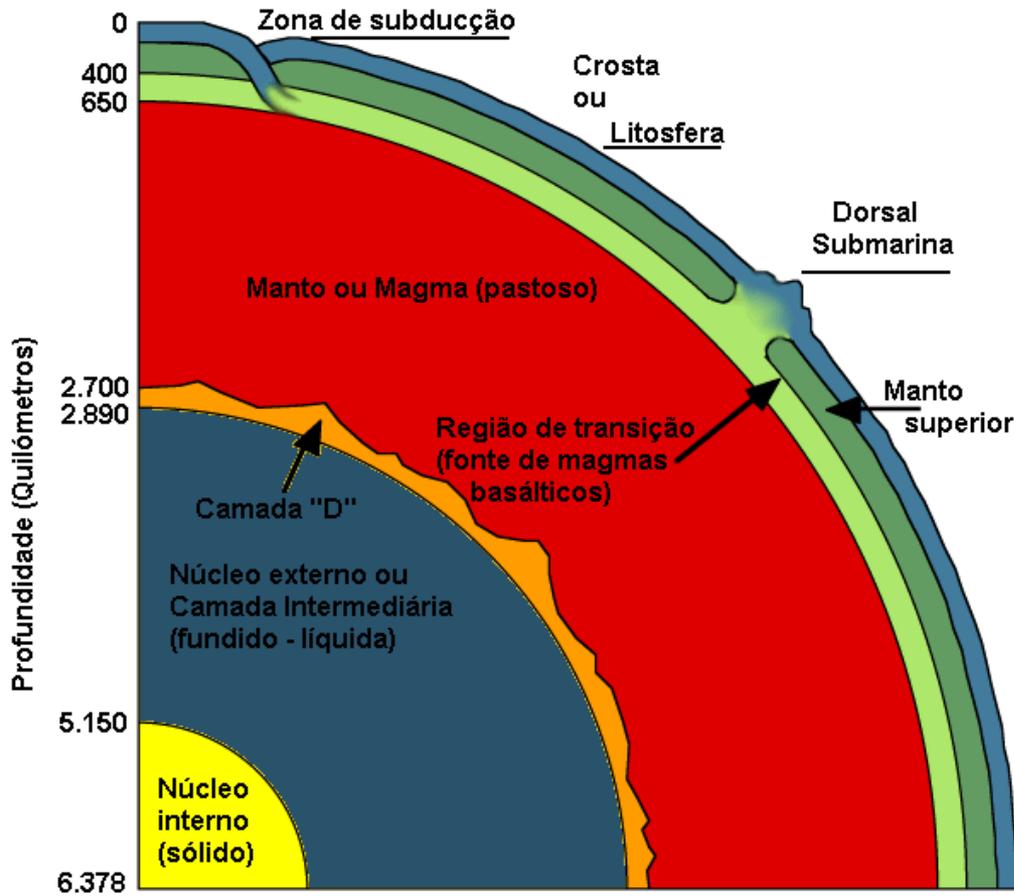
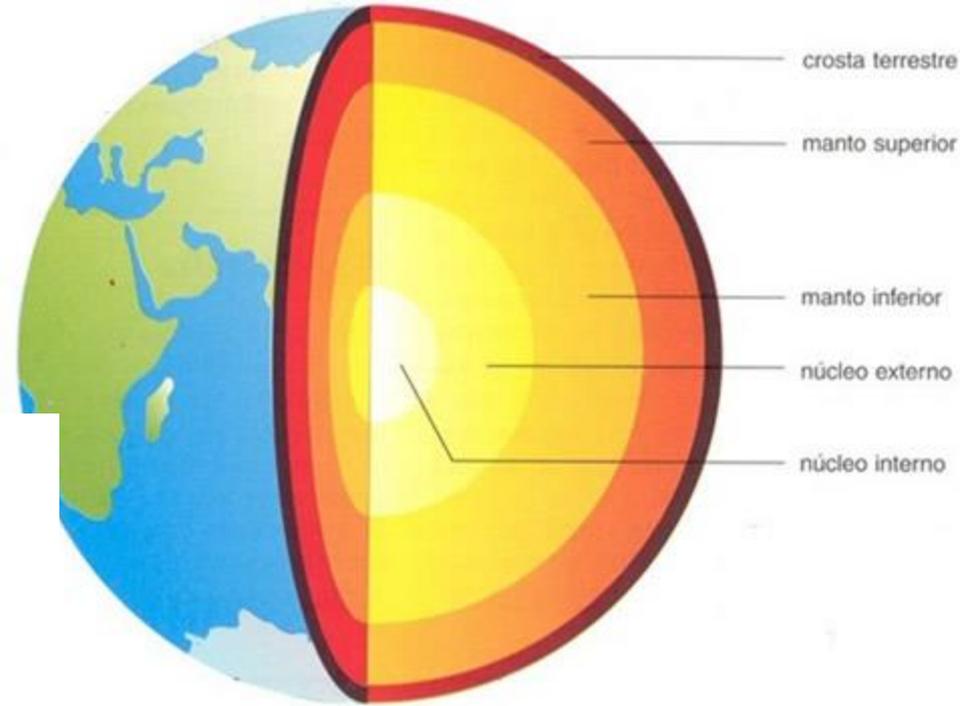


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3.4 A Terra como planeta

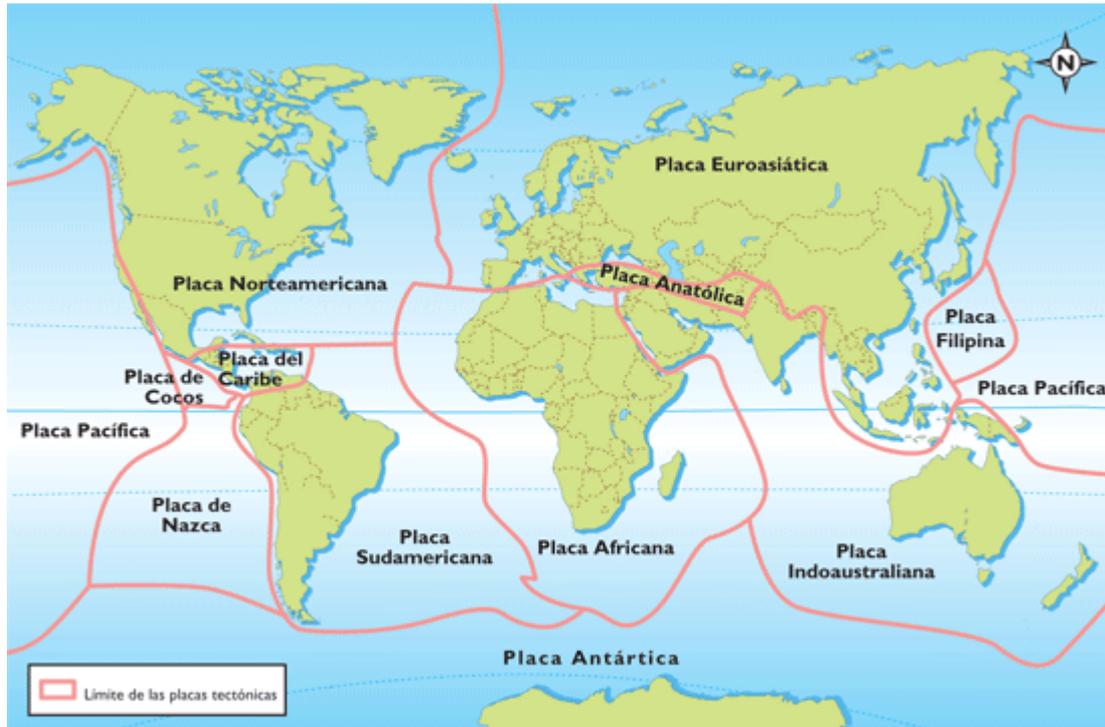


O interior da Terra

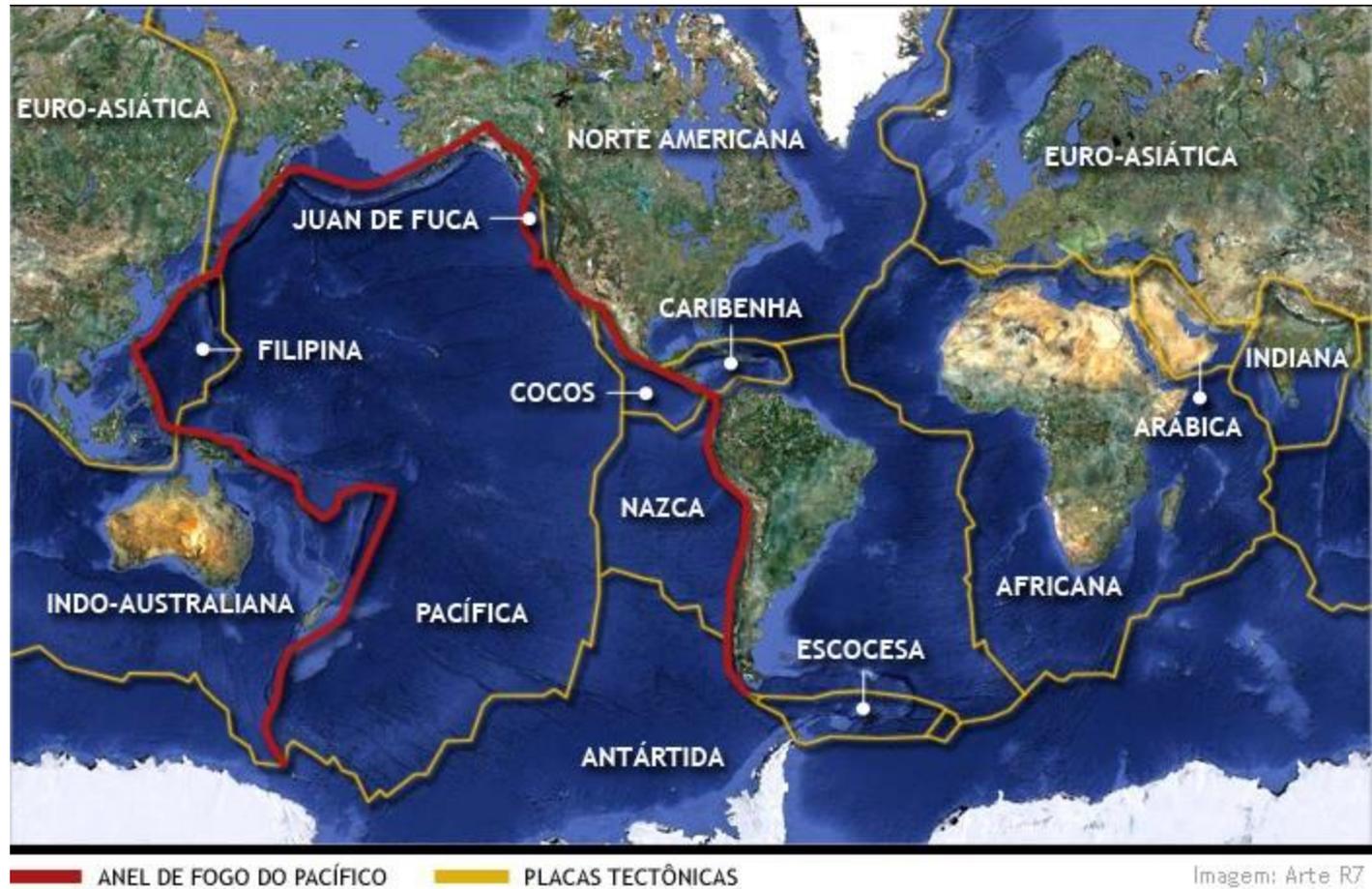


Placas tectônicas

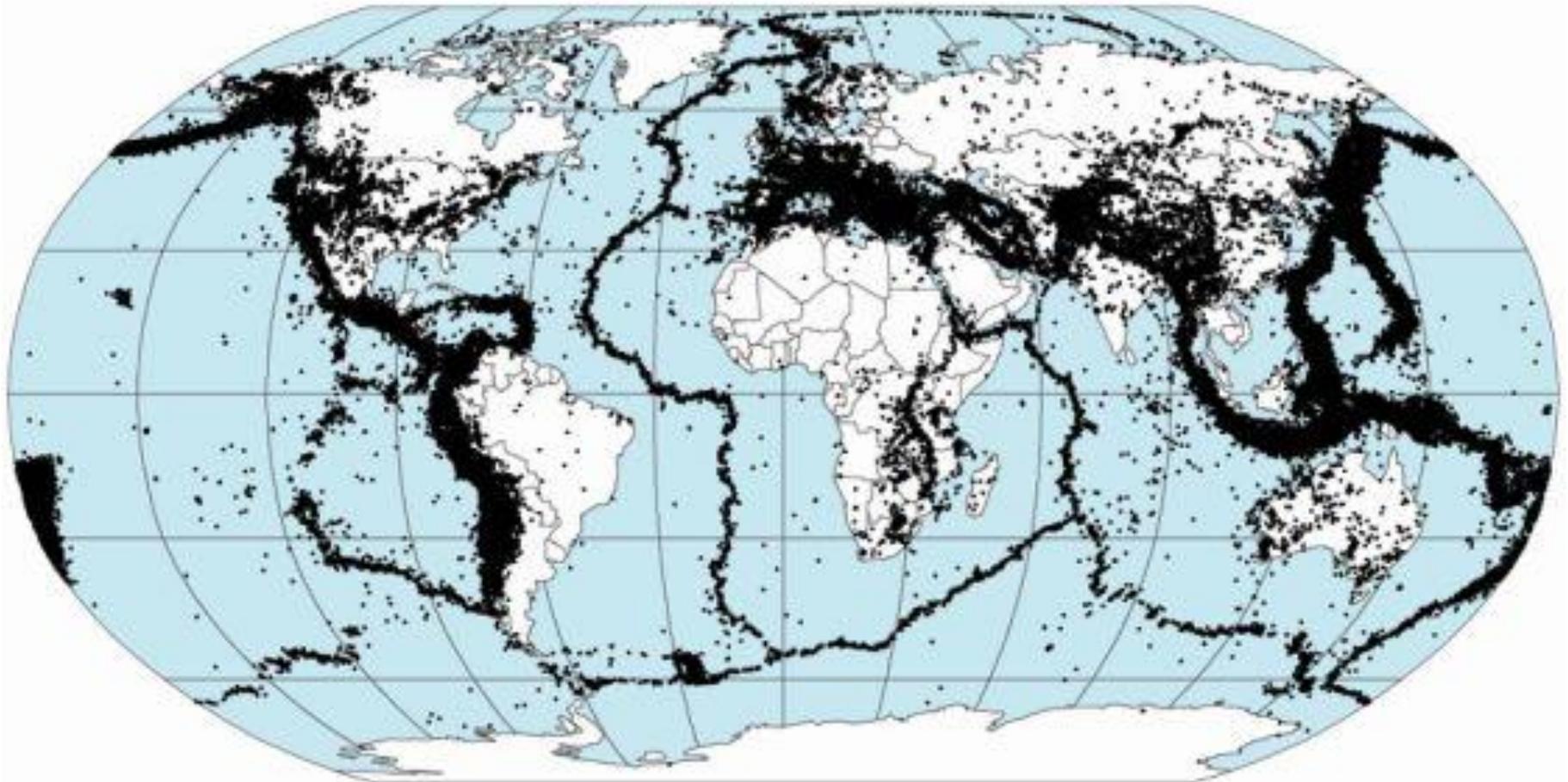
Alfred Wegner (1912)

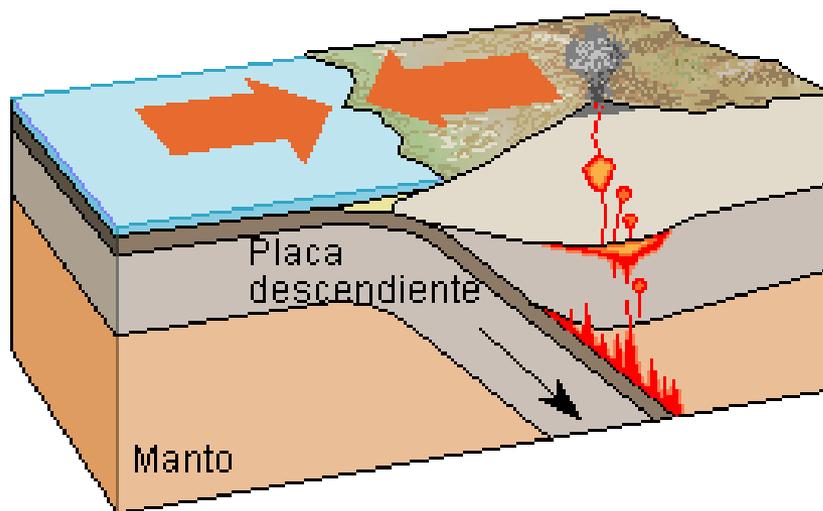


Vulcões: Anéis de fogo



Terremotos

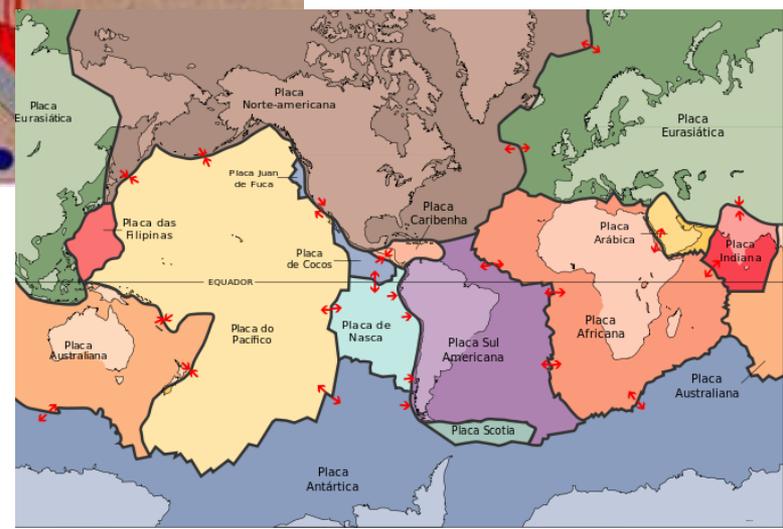
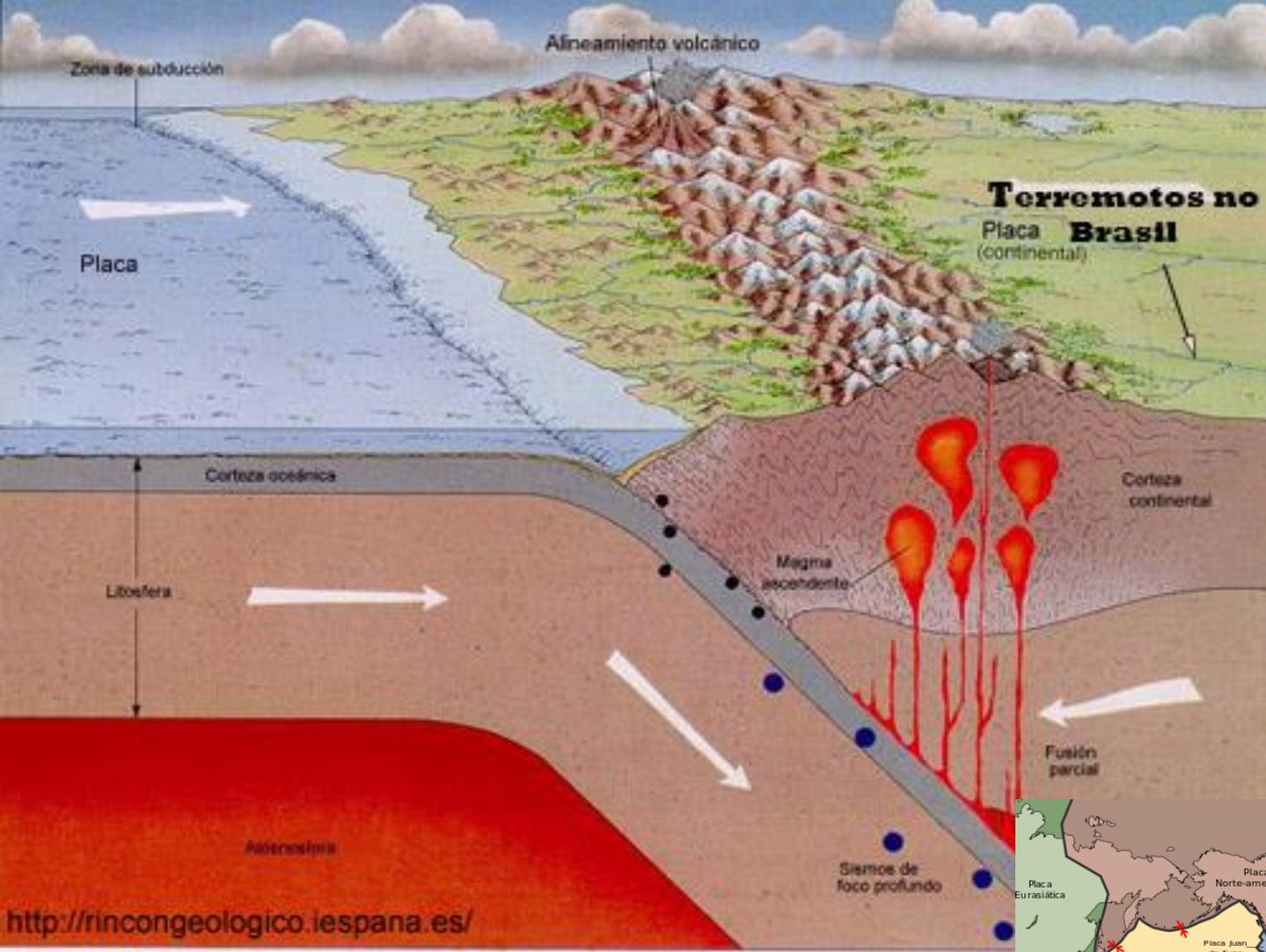




A - Colisão entre uma placa oceânica e uma placa continental.

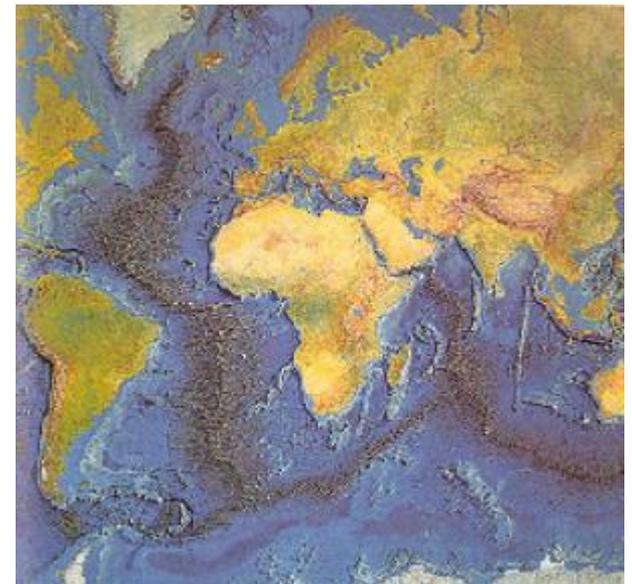
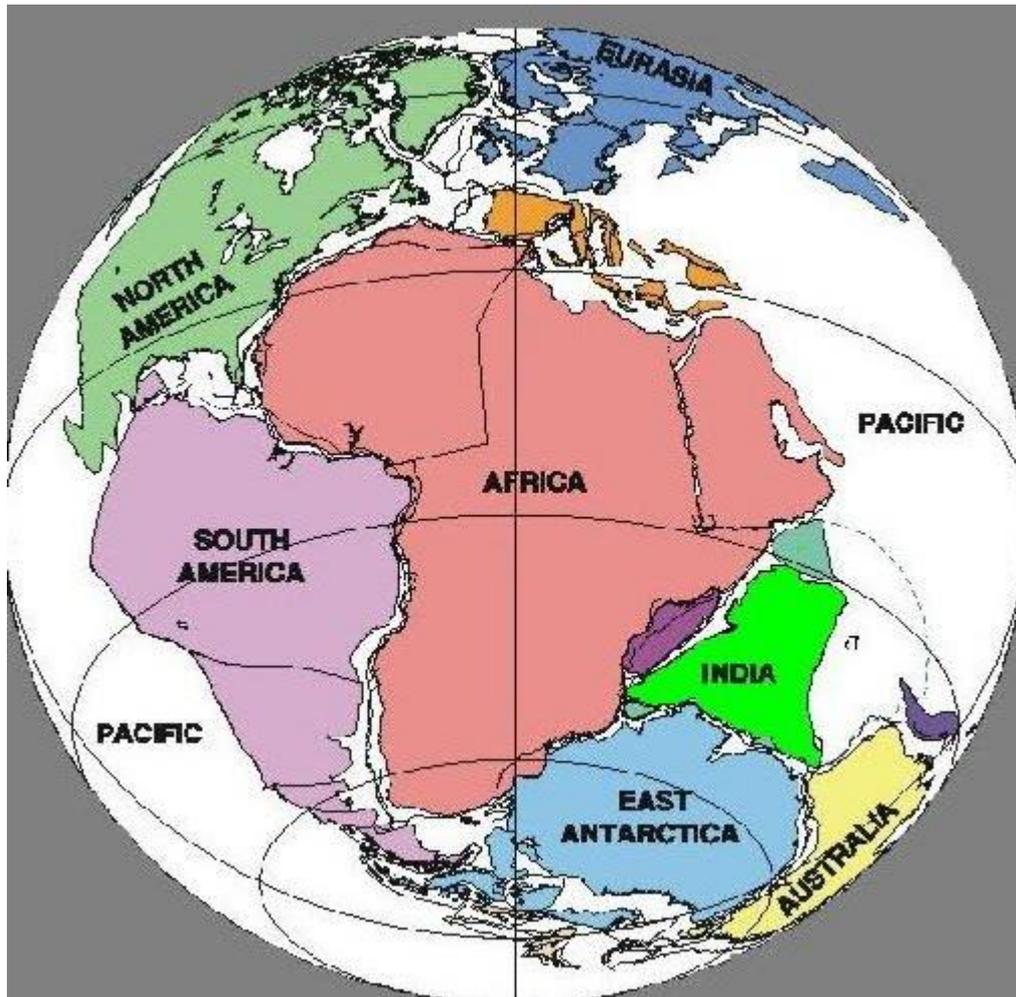
Os Andes: Colisão de placas tectônicas





Pangaea

Separou ~200 milhões de anos



Cratera do Arizona



Serra da Cangalha (TO)



A Cratera de Chicxulub

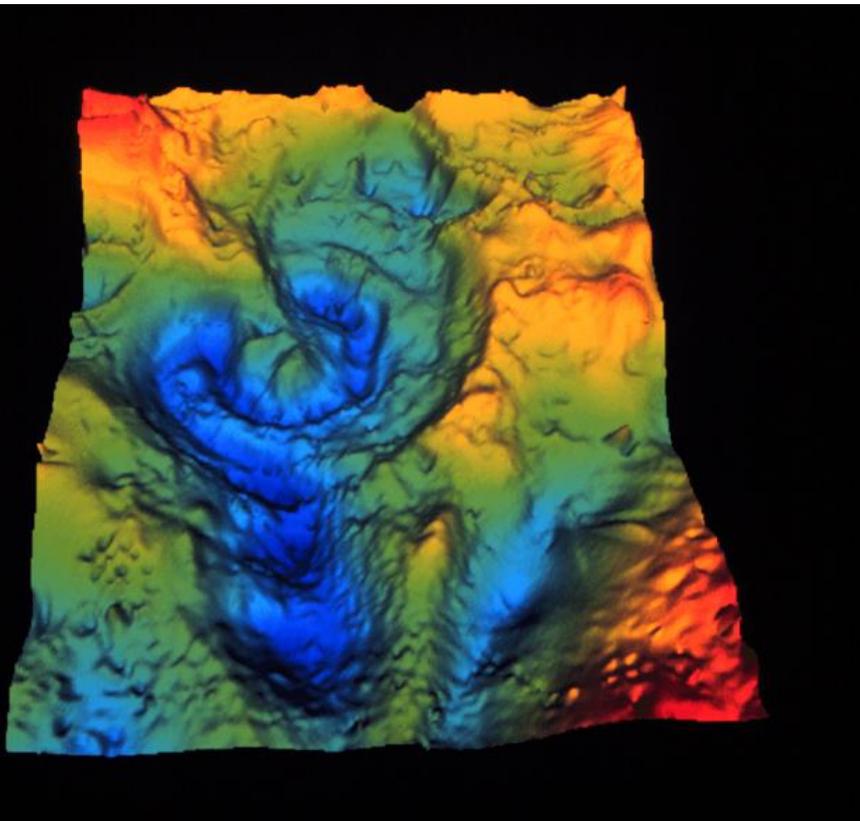
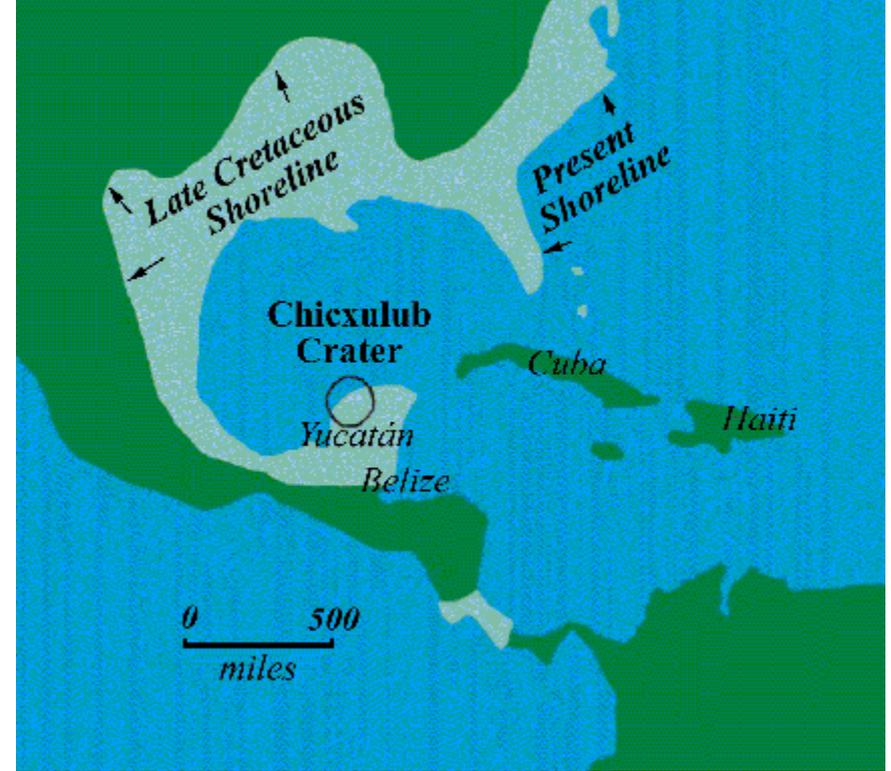
(Yucatan-México)

65 milhões de anos

5 bilhões de bombas de Hiroshima

Extinção dos dinossauros

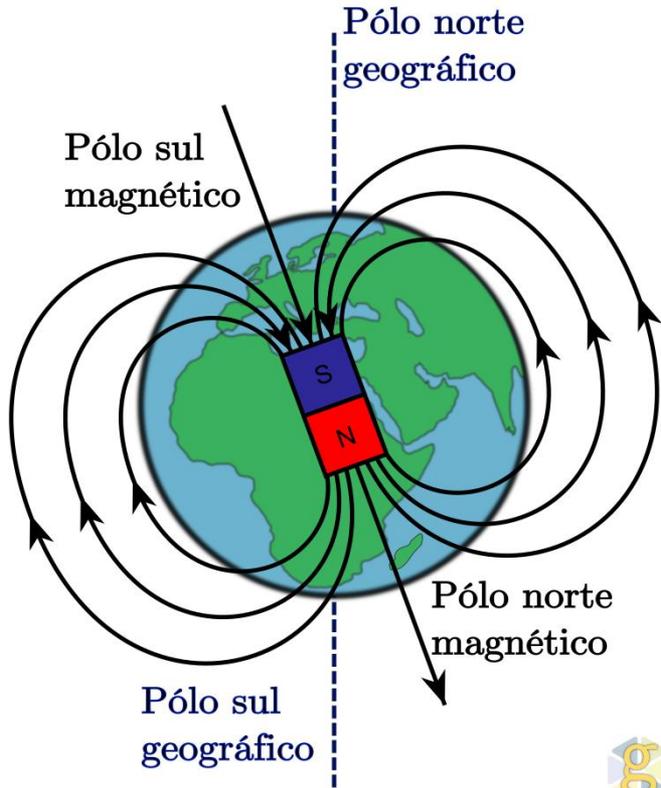
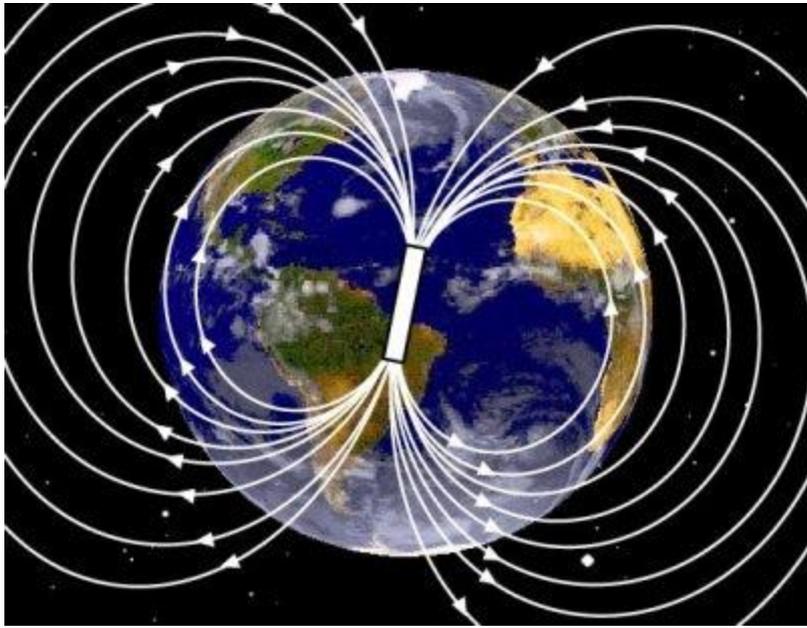
Predomínio dos mamíferos

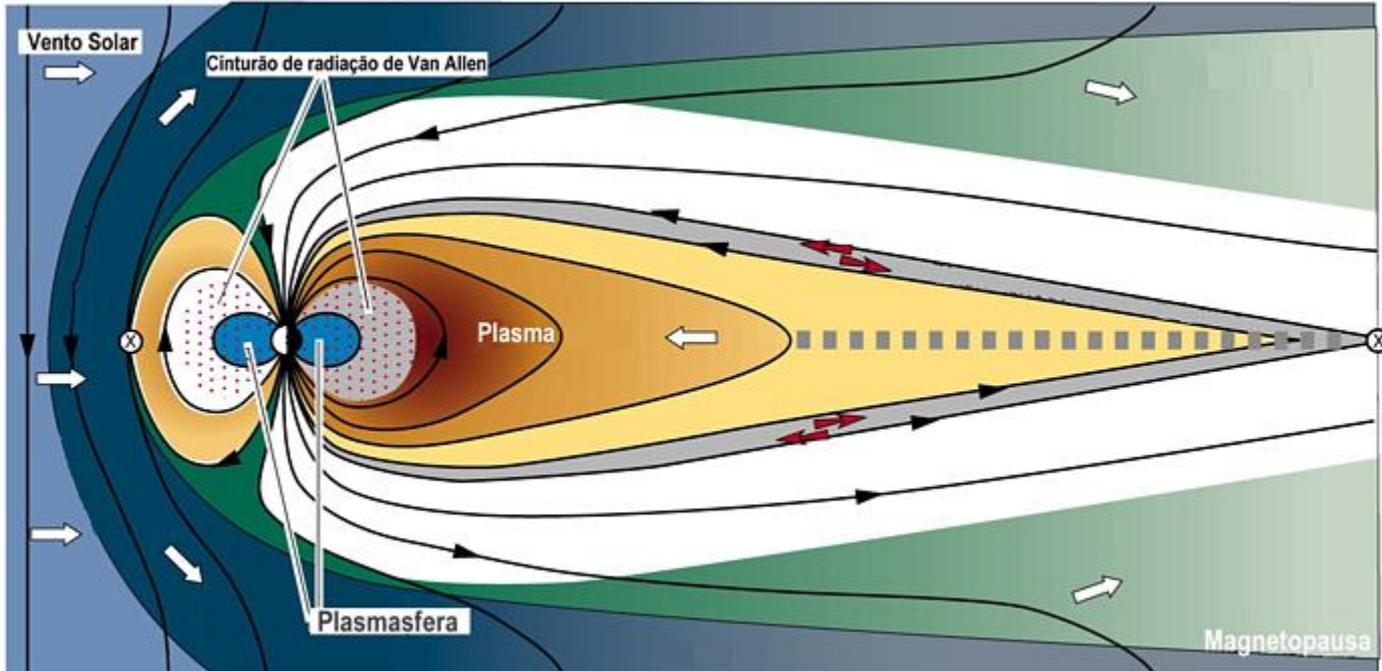
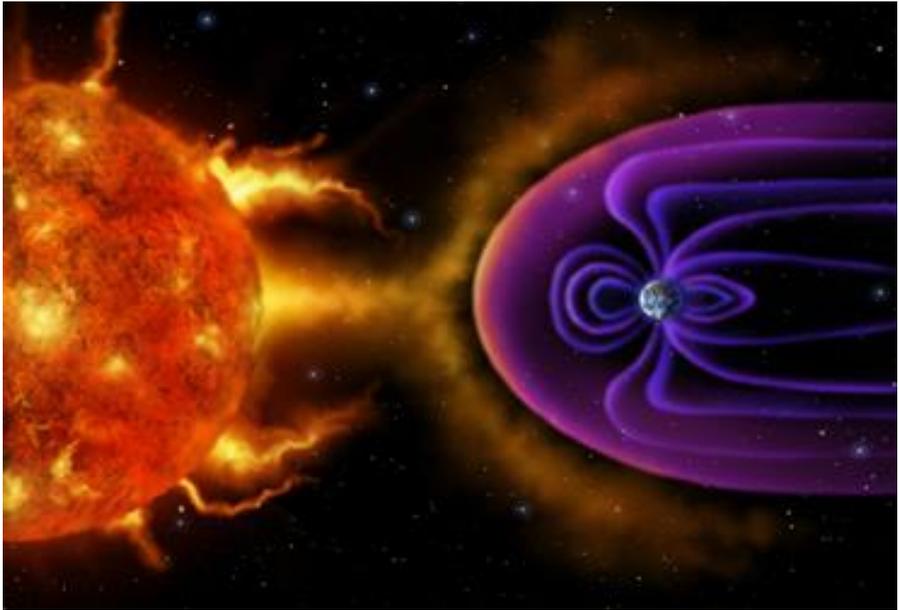


Impactos de meteoros e cometas

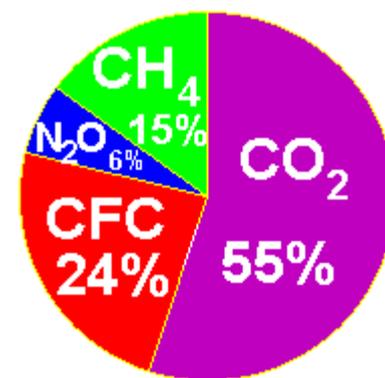
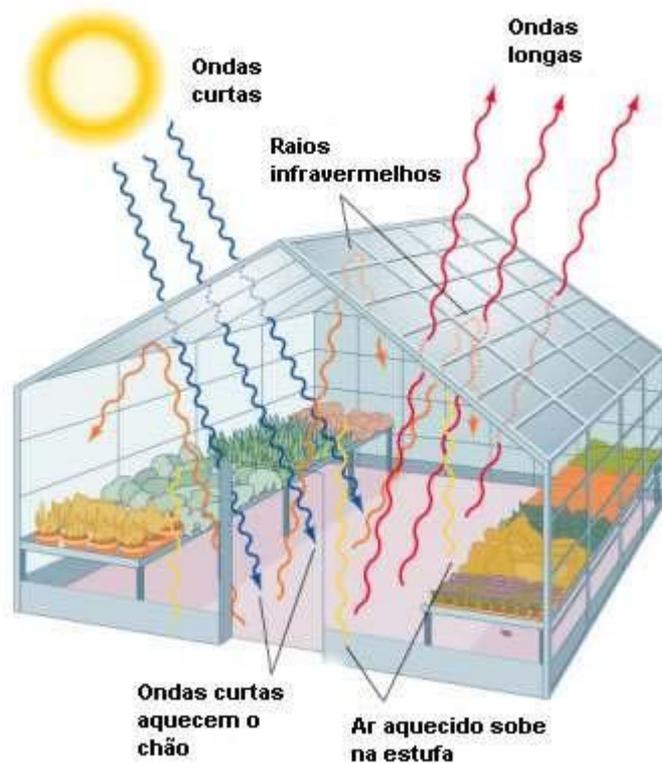
- Levantamentos de objetos potencialmente perigosos
- Iniciativas de desvios de órbita

O campo magnético da Terra



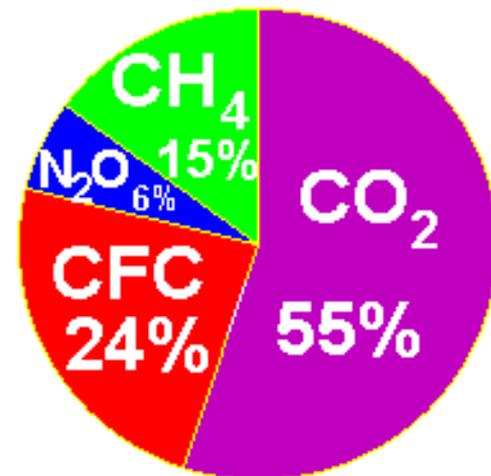


O Efeito Estufa

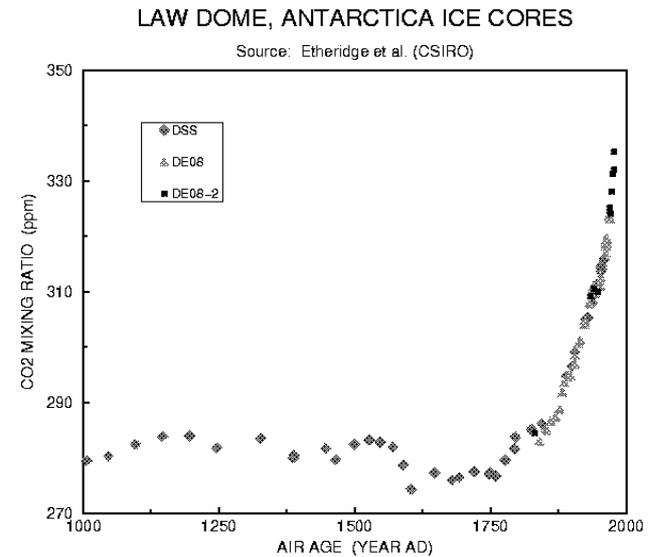
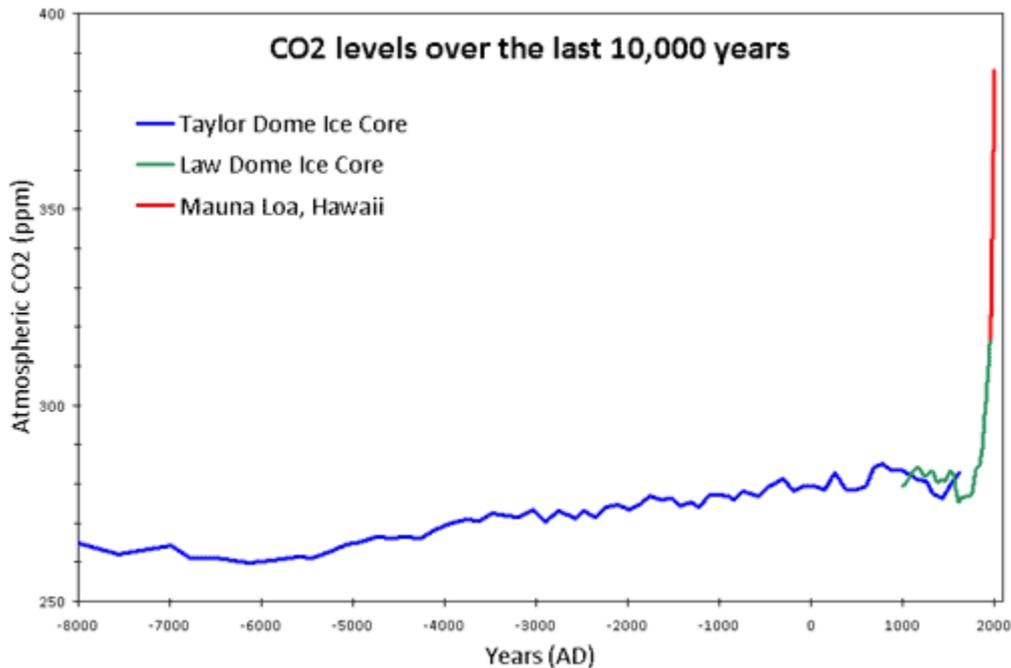
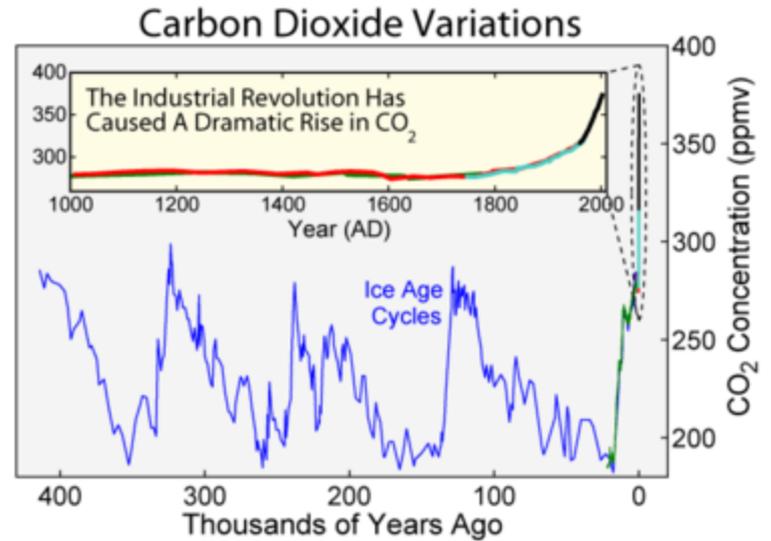


Composição (%) das atmosferas

	Terra	Venus	Marte
CO ₂ (gás carbônico)	0,03	96	95,3
N ₂ (Nitrogênio)	78,1	3,5	2,7
Ar (Argônio)	0,93	0,006	1,6
O ₂ (Oxigênio)	21,0	0,003	0,15
Ne (Neônio)	0,002	0,001	0,0003



Concentração de CO₂ ao longo do tempo



Efeito estufa e aquecimento global

