



EARTH'S LAYERS

Nama :
Kelas :
Tanggal :

COMPOSITIONAL

Chemical components of each layer

1.

2.

3.



MECHANICAL

Physical properties of each layer

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Where do geological processes happen?

Earthquakes happen when tectonic plates move past each other. The energy released during this process causes seismic waves and shaking in the **Earth's crust**.

Erosion is a natural geological process in the **Earth's crust** that involves the gradual wearing away and removal of materials, such as soil, rock, and sediments, by natural forces.

Volcanic eruptions happen when molten rock called magma, coming from the **Earth's mantle**, rises up through volcanoes or cracks in the surface.



CORE

mostly iron and nickel

MESOSPHERE

up to 2900 km thick;
forms the lower mantle

MANTLE

more iron and
magnesium than
the crust

INNER CORE

up to 1250 km thick; a
solid ball due to
intense pressure

LITHOSPHERE

averages to about 100 km thick; crust and
top portion of the mantle; where tectonic
plates are found

OUTER CORE

up to 2200 km thick; only true
liquid layer of the Earth and
responsible for its magnetic field

CRUST

made up mostly of oxygen
and other common elements
such as silicon and aluminum

ASTHENOSPHERE

**averages to about 140 km
thick**; a plastic layer of the
mantle that flows but is not
considered liquid