<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head ">

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}

h2 {

font-size: 1em;

}

h3 {

font-size: 1.9em;

}

h4 {

font-size: 1.8em;

}

h4 {

font-size: 1.7em;

}

h5 {

font-size: 1.6em;

}

h6 {

font-size: 1.5em;

}

h7 {

font-size: 1.4em;

}

p1 {

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}

p2 {

font-size: 0.9em;

}

p3 {

font-size: 1.5em;

}

p4 {

font-size: 0.9em;

}

p5 {

font-size: 1.5em;

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p6 {

font-size: 0.9em;

}

p7 {

font-size: 1.5em;

}

p8 {

font-size: 0.9em;

}

p9 {

font-size: 1.5em;

}

p10 {

font-size: 0.9em;

}

p11 {

font-size: 1.5em;

}

p12 {

font-size: 0.9em;

}

p13{

font-size: 1.3em;

}1

.header {

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padding: 20px;

text-align: center;

}

p1 {

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}

p2 {

background-color:#FF00FF;

}

p3 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p4 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p5 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

div + p6 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p7 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p8 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p9 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p10 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p11 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

p12 {

background-color: #FF00FF;

}

</style>

<title> Natural environment </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="#33FFDE">

<h2> The natural environment or natural world encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity </h2>

<h3> Complete ecological units that function as natural systems without massive civilized human intervention, including all vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural phenomena that occur within their boundaries and their nature. </h3>

<h4> Universal natural resources and physical phenomena that lack clear-cut boundaries, such as air, water, and climate, as well as energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism, not originating from civilized human actions. </h4>

<h5> In contrast to the natural environment is the built environment. Built environments are where humans have fundamentally transformed landscapes such as urban settings and agricultural land conversion, the natural environment is greatly changed into a simplified human environment. </h5>

<h6> <b>Composition </b> </h6>

<h7>Earth science generally recognizes four spheres, the lithosphere, the hydrosphere, the atmosphere, and the biosphere as correspondent to rocks, water, air, and life respectively. Some scientists include as part of the spheres of the Earth, the cryosphere (corresponding to ice) as a distinct portion of the hydrosphere, as well as the pedosphere (to soil) as an active and intermixed sphere.</h7></n><hr>

<p1><b> Geological activity </b></p1></n>

<p2> The Earth's crust, or lithosphere, is the outermost solid surface of the planet and is chemically and mechanically different from underlying mantle. It has been generated greatly by igneous processes in which magma cools and solidifies to form solid rock. Beneath the lithosphere lies the mantle which is heated by the decay of radioactive elements. The mantle though solid is in a state of rheic convection. This convection process causes the lithospheric plates to move, albeit slowly. </p4></n><hr>

<p5><b> Water on Earth </b></p5></n>

<p6> An ocean is a major body of saline water, and a component of the hydrosphere. Approximately 71% of the surface of the Earth (an area of some 362 million square kilometers) is covered by ocean, a continuous body of water that is customarily divided into several principal oceans and smaller seas. More than half of this area is over 3,000 meters (9,800 ft) deep. Average oceanic salinity is around 35 parts per thousand (ppt) (3.5%), and nearly all seawater has a salinity in the range of 30 to 38 ppt. </p6></n><hr>

<p7><b> Rivers </b></p7></n>

<p8>A river is a natural watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing toward an ocean, a lake, a sea or another river. A few rivers simply flow into the ground and dry up completely without reaching another body of water. </p8></n><hr>

<p9><b> Human impact on water </b></p9></n>

<p10> Humans impact the water in different ways such as modifying rivers (through dams and stream channelization), urbanization, and deforestation. These impact lake levels, groundwater conditions, water pollution, thermal pollution, and marine pollution. Humans modify rivers by using direct channel manipulation.[11] We build dams and reservoirs and manipulate the direction of the rivers and water path. Dams can usefully create reservoirs and hydroelectric power. However, reservoirs and dams may negatively impact the environment and wildlife. Dams stop fish migration and the movement of organisms downstream. Urbanization affects the environment because of deforestation and changing lake levels, groundwater conditions, etc. </p10></n><hr>

<p11><b> Atmosphere, climate and weather </b></p11></n>

<p12>The atmosphere of the Earth serves as a key factor in sustaining the planetary ecosystem. The thin layer of gases that envelops the Earth is held in place by the planet's gravity. Dry air consists of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 1% argon and other inert gases, and carbon dioxide. The remaining gases are often referred to as trace gases. The atmosphere includes greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. </p12></n><hr>

<p13><b> Effects of global warming </b></p13>

<p14>The dangers of global warming are being increasingly studied by a wide global consortium of scientists.[14] These scientists are increasingly concerned about the potential long-term effects of global warming on our natural environment and on the planet. Of particular concern is how climate change and global warming caused by anthropogenic, or human-made releases of greenhouse gases, most notably carbon dioxide, can act interactively, and have adverse effects upon the planet, its natural environment and humans' existence. It is clear the planet is warming, and warming rapidly. This is due to the greenhouse effect, which is caused by greenhouse gases, which trap heat inside the Earth's atmosphere because of their more complex molecular structure which allows them to vibrate and in turn trap heat and release it back towards the Earth.</p14><hr>

<p15><b>Life</b></p15>

<p16>Evidence suggests that life on Earth has existed for about 3.7 billion years. All known life forms share fundamental molecular mechanisms, and based on these observations, theories on the origin of life attempt to find a mechanism explaining the formation of a primordial single cell organism from which all life originates. There are many different hypotheses regarding the path that might have been taken from simple organic molecules via pre-cellular life to protocells and metabolism.</p16><hr>

</body>

</html>