

POLAR LIGHTS


Presentation of the „Mořurmál“ school for the Erasmus project



What is Northern Lights?

The northern lights are the glow of the upper layers of the planet's atmosphere. The Northern Lights look like transparent luminous clouds, iridescent blue-green lights with pink and red splashes.

These colored ribbons can be up to 160 kilometers wide and up to 1,600 kilometers long. The northern lights are observed on Earth, at an altitude of 80 to 1,000 km.

A photograph of the Northern Lights (Aurora Borealis) in a dark, starry sky, viewed from a snowy road at night. The lights appear as a vibrant green and blue glow in the upper left portion of the frame. The road is covered in snow and leads into the distance, flanked by dark evergreen trees. The overall scene is serene and captures the natural beauty of the aurora borealis.

**How do the
Northern Lights
occur?**



Sun



Earth

Sun

Earth

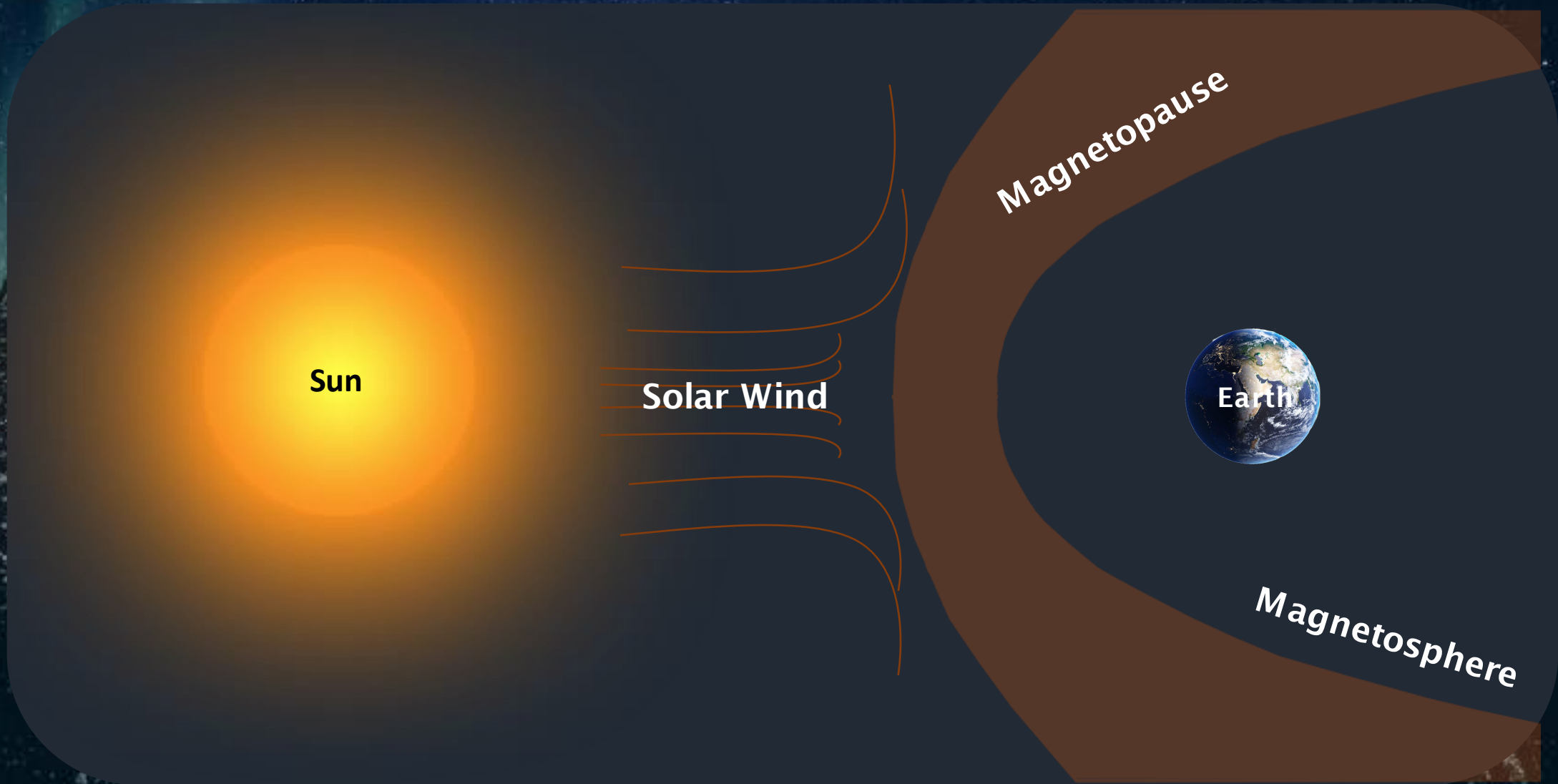


Sun

Solar Wind

Earth





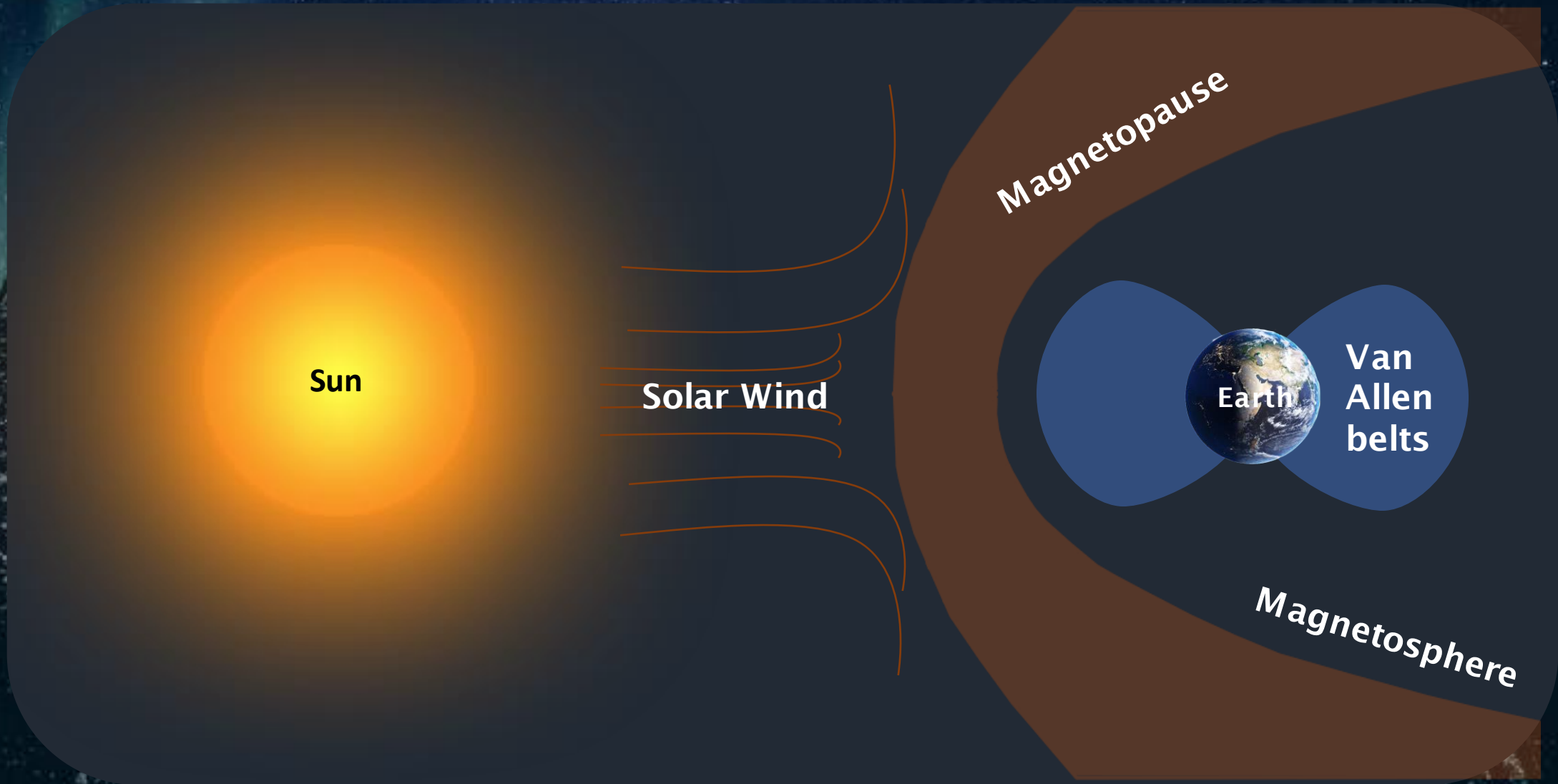
Sun

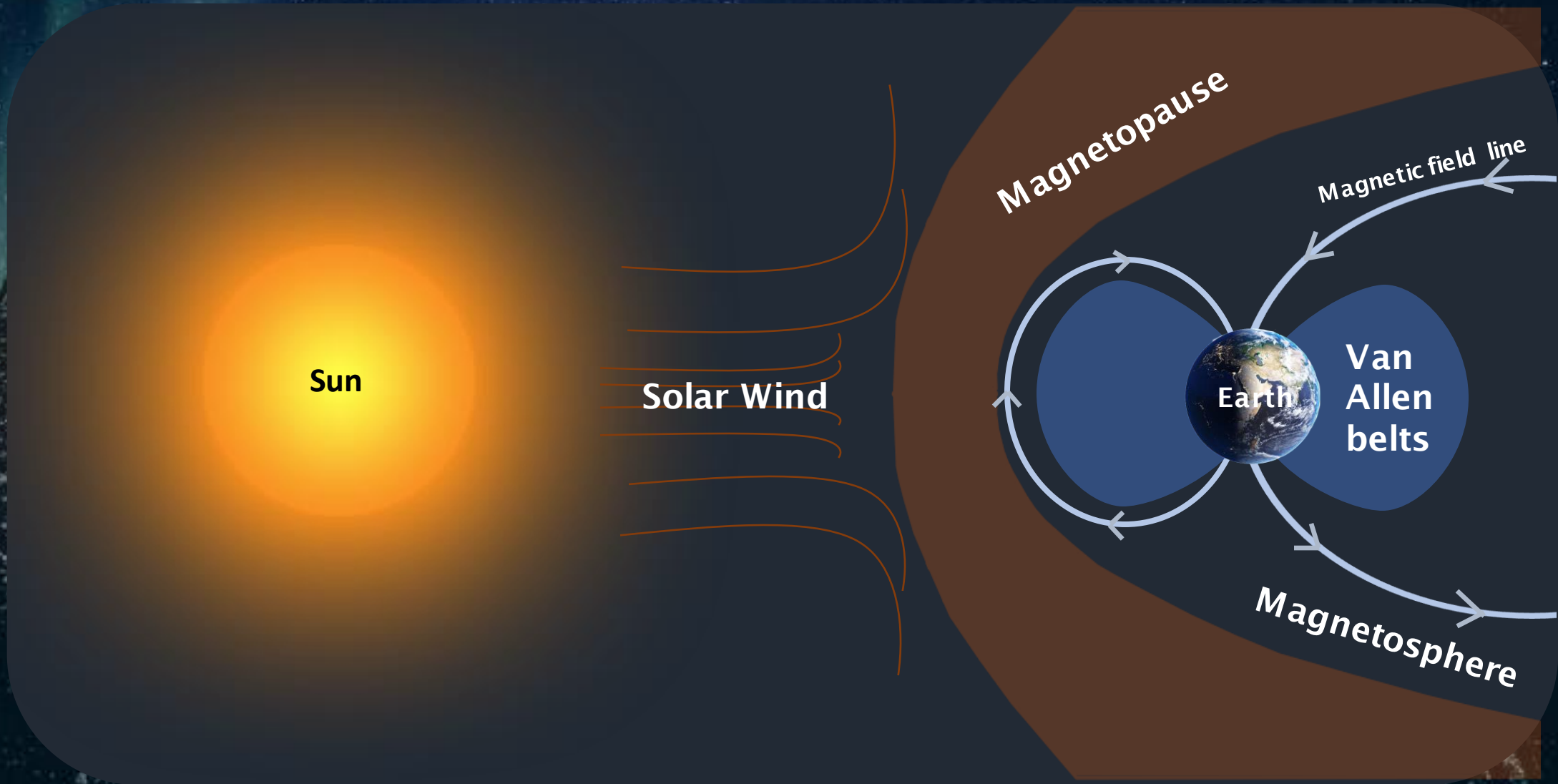
Solar Wind

Magnetopause

Earth

Magnetosphere





What are the types of polar lights?

Auroras are observed in two main forms - in the form of ribbons and in the form of cloud-like spots.



**ribbon-shaped
aurora**



cloudy aurora

**Ribbon-like - in the form of continuous stripes
in the sky, it can be in several levels**



**Diffuse - in the form of spots in the sky
without clear boundaries**



Rays - in the form of thin beams of light



When can you see the Northern Lights?

To observe the Northern Lights, you need a fairly dark moonless night and a clear cloudless sky, as well as the absence of obstacles in the form of mountains, houses, trees and other objects blocking the view. You can see the northern lights in high and middle latitudes, usually on the northern side of the sky.

