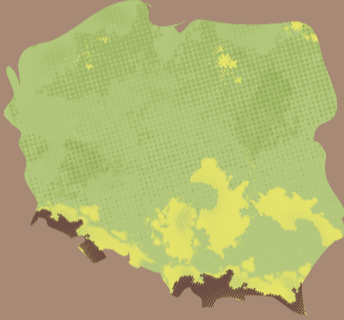


THE UPPER FLOORS AND THE ROOF

TERRAIN

ALMOST 90% OF POLAND IS LOCATED LESS THAN 650 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.



The country's name reflects this unique geographic feature. It comes from the name of a tribe, the Polans, which literally means "people of the plain."

A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF POLAND

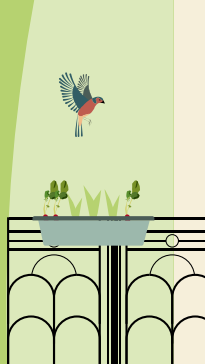
- Higher than 2,000 ft.
- From 650 to 2,000 ft.
- Less than 650 ft.

The third floor and the attic

Mountains cover nearly 1/4 of the Earth's surface. But the taller the mountain, the lower the number of people who live on it. Only 10% of the world's population lives on mountains! Only 8% of humanity has made a home at an altitude of higher than 3,200 ft., and only 1.5% lives higher than 6,500 ft. Less than 1% of the world's population lives higher than 8,200 ft.!

The second floor

Plateaus are higher than plains and are flat expanses of land, generally between 650 and 2,000 ft. above sea level. Plateaus are often carved into by deep valleys and canyons that are hard to cross without a bridge or a viaduct.



The first floor

Plains are flat or slightly hilly stretches that are less than 650 ft. above sea level. They are often located near the sea and there is typically a river that flows through them. These features make them the perfect place for growing food, building a home, and getting around. That would explain why **MORE THAN 50% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION** calls the plains home.



1 THE ROOF


High-altitude mountains are the youngest, since they have very high, jagged peaks that haven't been smoothed down by erosion* yet. This is the case with the Alps, the youngest and tallest mountains in Western Europe, born about 44 million years ago.

MONT BLANC IS THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE ALPS.

3 MI.

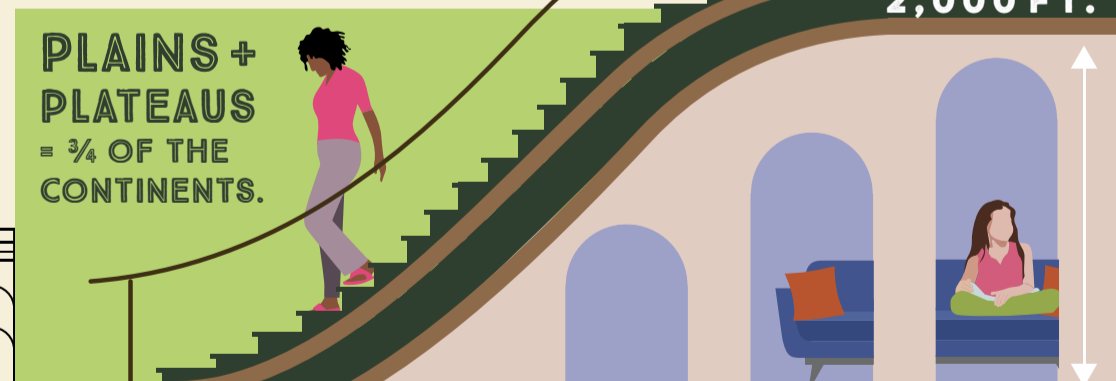
2 THE FLOORS

ANYTHING HIGHER THAN 2,000 FT. is considered a mountain. These enormous rock formations typically have steep slopes and high peaks. Older mountains have rounder slopes that have been blunted by erosion*.

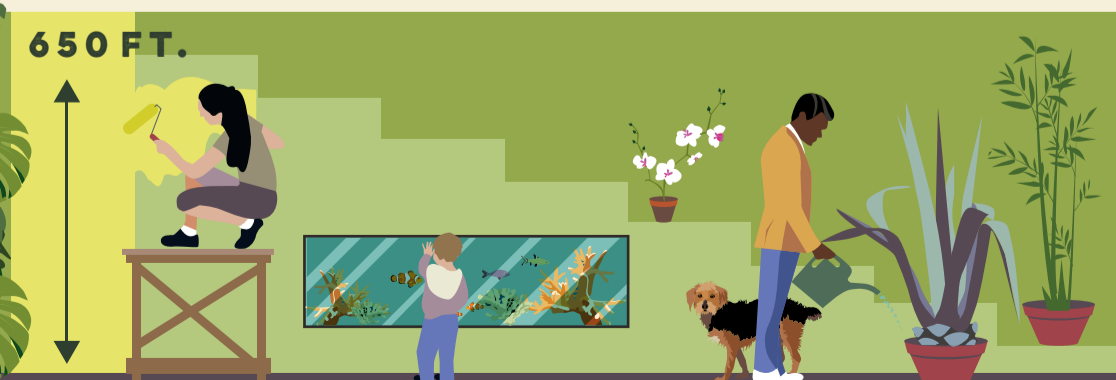


PLAINS + PLATEAUS = 1/4 OF THE CONTINENTS.

2,000 FT.



650 FT.



3 THE WEATHER VANE

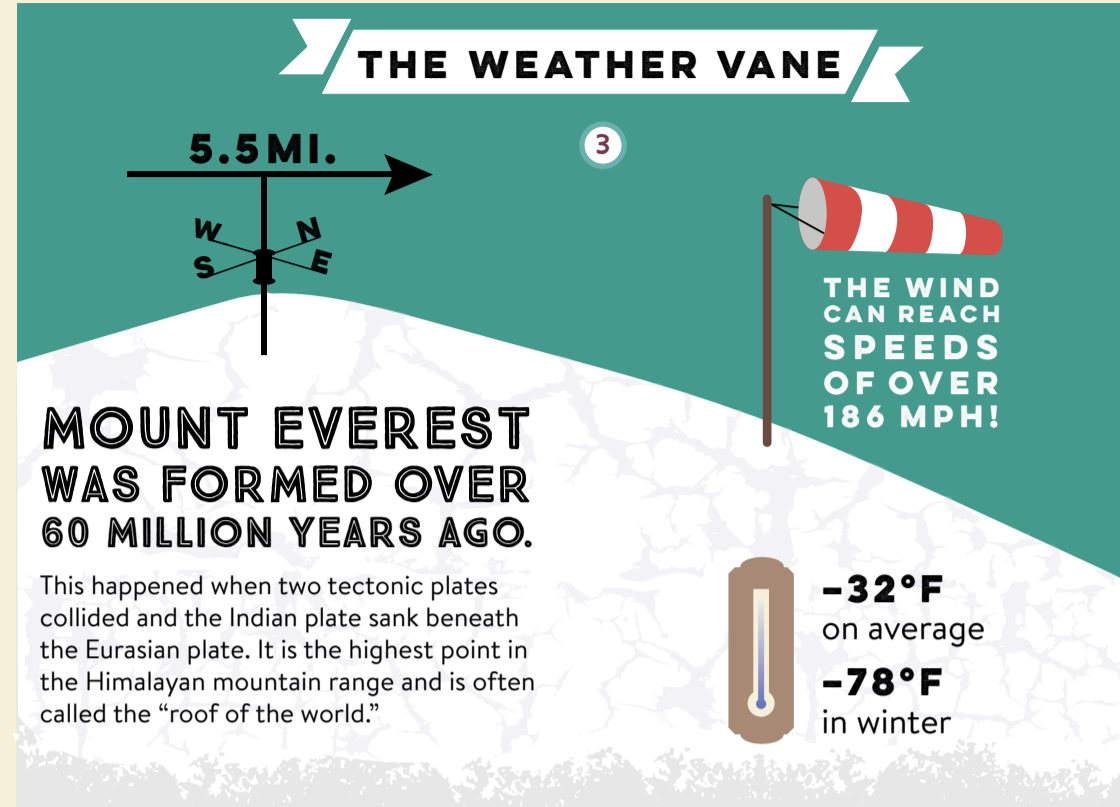
5.5 MI.

THE WIND CAN REACH SPEEDS OF OVER 186 MPH!

MOUNT EVEREST WAS FORMED OVER 60 MILLION YEARS AGO.

This happened when two tectonic plates collided and the Indian plate sank beneath the Eurasian plate. It is the highest point in the Himalayan mountain range and is often called the "roof of the world."

-32°F on average
-78°F in winter



14: **THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SUMMITS HIGHER THAN 26,000 FT.**

They're all located in the Himalayan mountain range on the border between China, Pakistan, Nepal, and India.

1,670: The approximate number of active volcanoes on Earth. All of them have erupted at least once in the past 10,000 years!

18 LB. OF TRASH: How much every climber must bring back before they can get back the money they had to give as a deposit to climb Mount Everest.



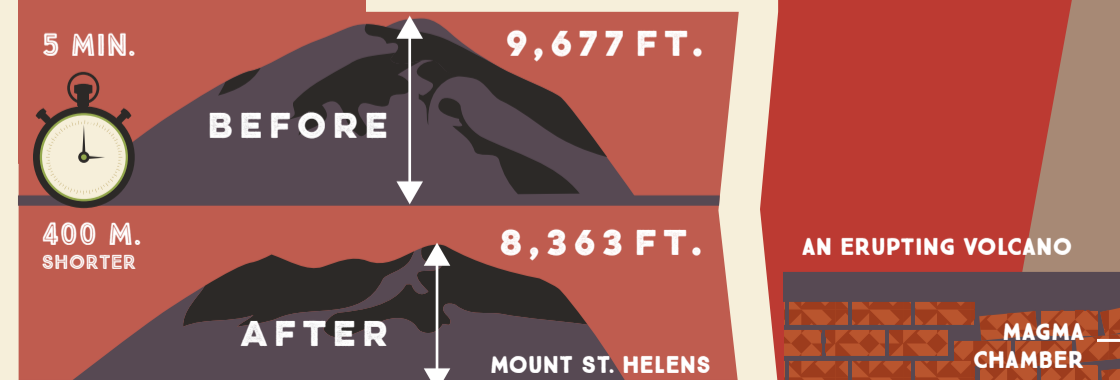
Mount St. Helens

On May 18, 1980, this volcano erupted and ejected nearly 24 cu. mi. of magma. The explosion was so violent that it destroyed the surrounding forest for hundreds of miles. The volcano collapsed in on itself. With its peak gone, the mountain suddenly became 1,314 ft. shorter in under 5 minutes.

This policy was put in place by the Nepalese government in order to clean up the mountain, which has been polluted by tons of waste (oxygen cylinders, ropes, etc.) since the summit was first reached in 1953.

5 MIN. BEFORE 9,677 FT. AFTER 8,363 FT. 400 M. SHORTER

MOUNT ST. HELENS



4 THE CHIMNEY

VOLCANIC BOMB

ASH

WHEN IT GETS TO THE SURFACE, THE MAGMA CREATES A BIG HOLE CALLED A CRATER.

SECONDARY VENT

LAVA FLOW

VOLCANIC VENT

THE MAGMA, PUSHED UP BY GAS, DIGS A TUNNEL.

AN ERUPTING VOLCANO

MAGMA CHAMBER

THE EARTH'S CRUST

0 TO 19 MI.

MANTLE

