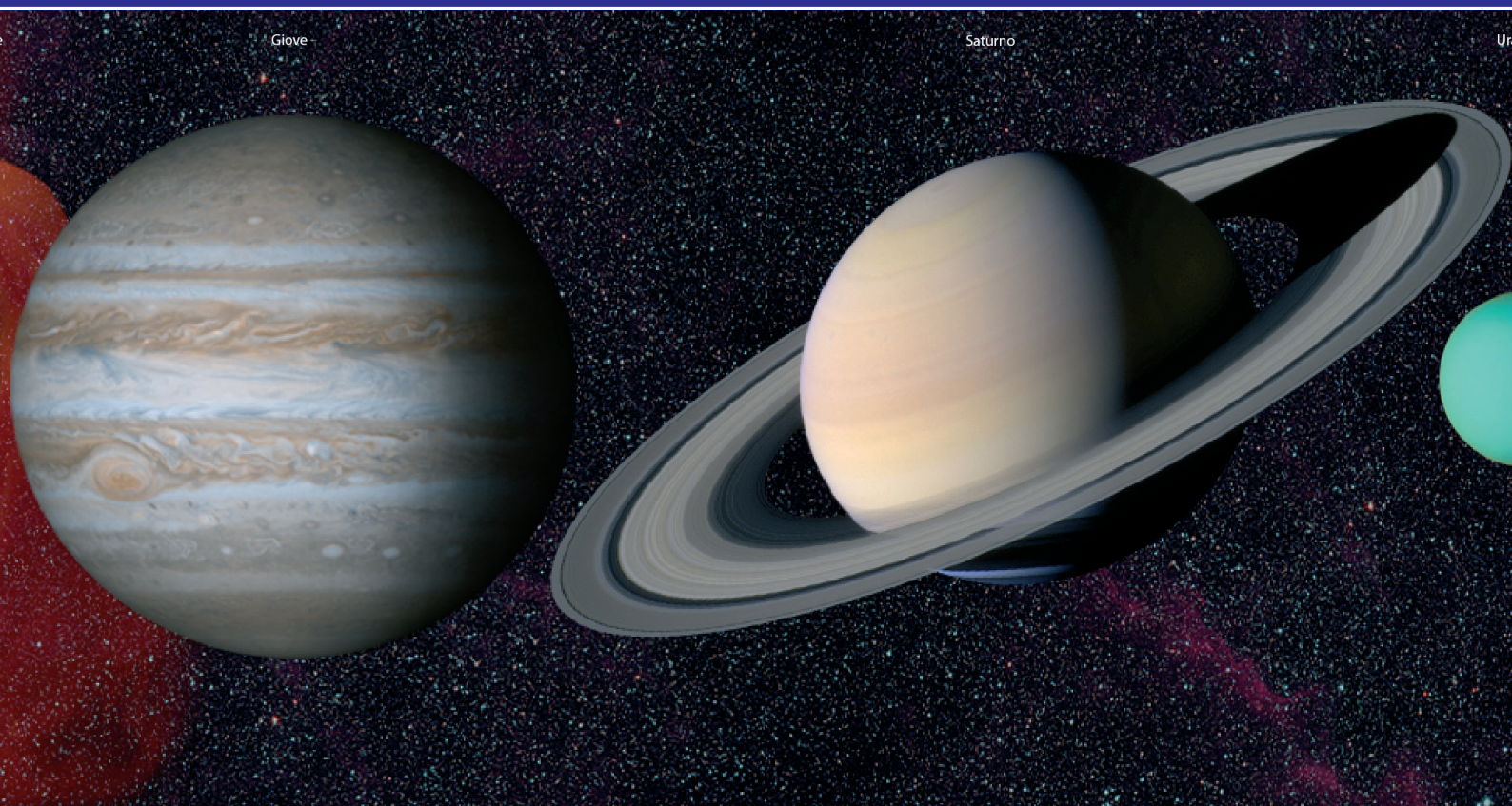


SECTION 08 - ASTRONOMY AND EARTH SCIENCE

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Collection of 20 rocks

7037

Various origin.

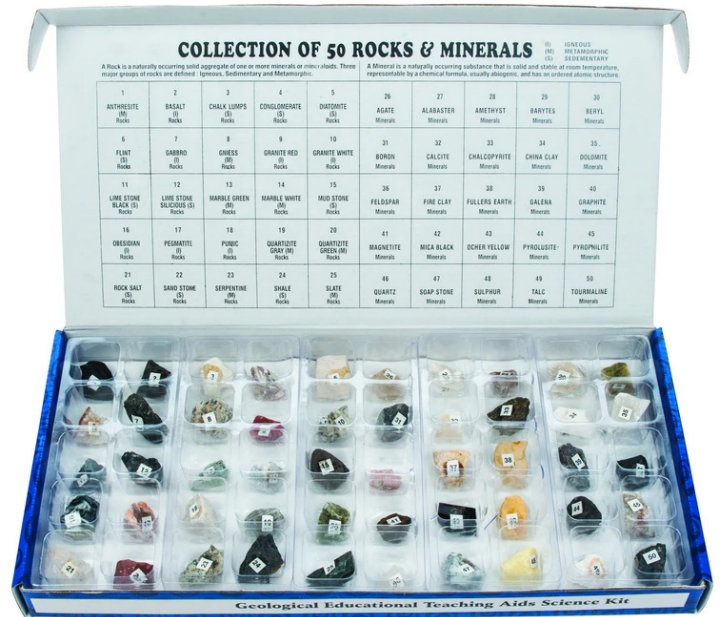


7037

Collection of 50 minerals and rocks

7038

Various origin.

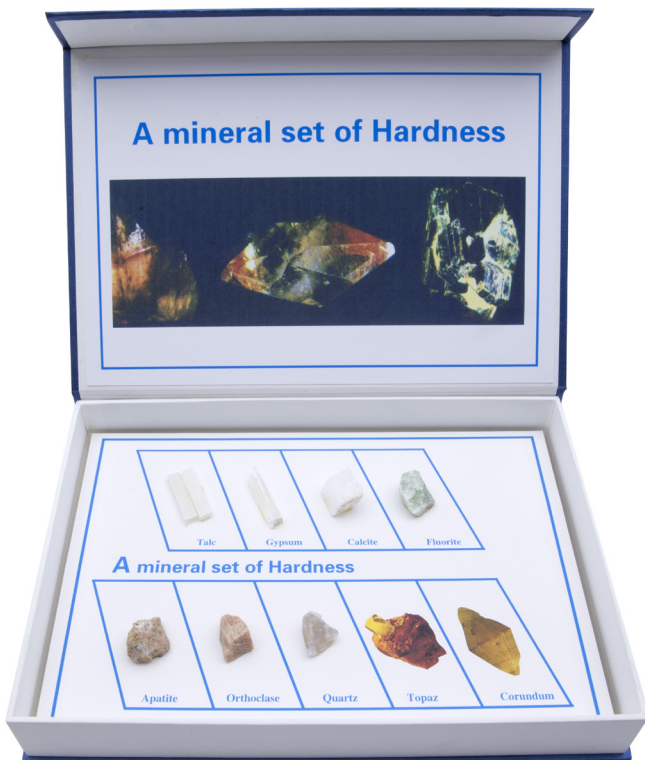


7038

Collection of 10 minerals

HS2358

Scale of hardness. Diamond included.



HS2358

Collection of 20 metallic ores

HS2251

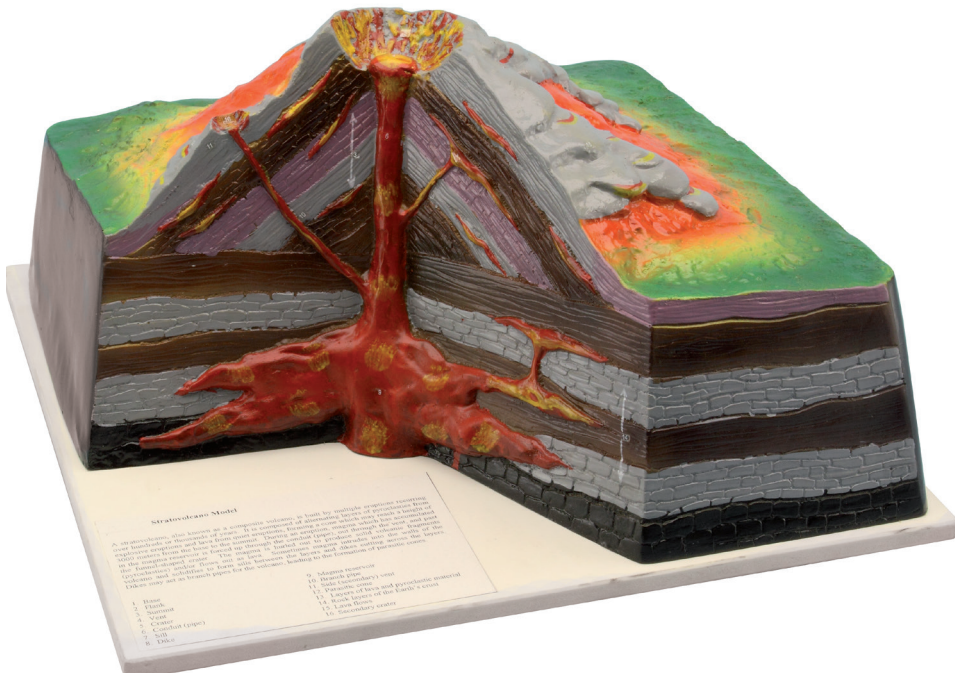


HS2251

Volcano model

Dimensions: 41 x 41 x 21 h cm.

7157



7157

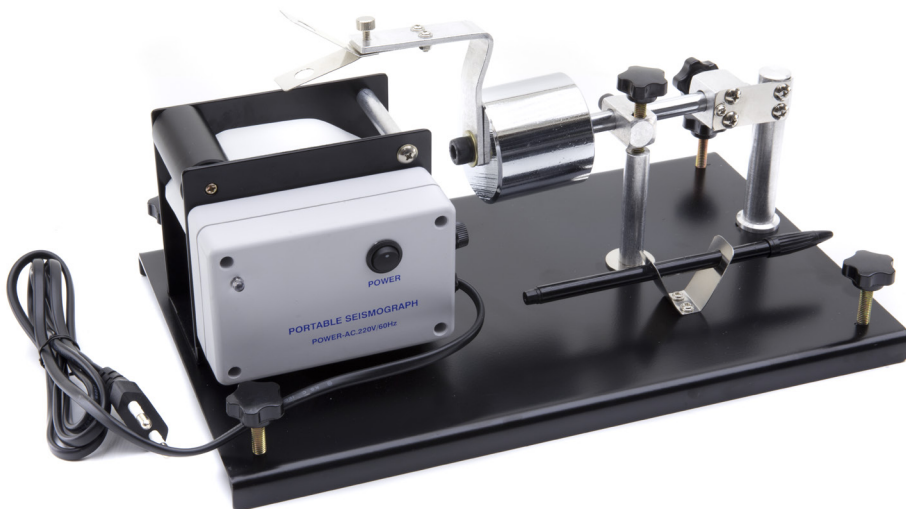
Sismograph

Simple electric model (220V), which reproduces the functioning of a modern seismograph. Comes with pen and a roll of paper.

Rotation speed: 1 rev/min.

Dimensions: 36x18x15h cm.

7046

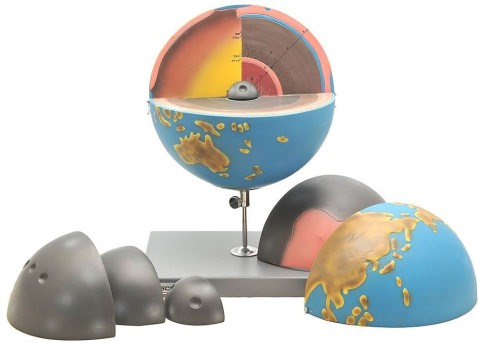


7046

ASTRONOMY AND EARTH SCIENCE - Geological models

Physiographic globe HS610

It highlights the cross-section of the Earth's interior, describing the crust, mantle, inner and outer core.



HS610

Ground sieves 7148

Set of four different sieves made of stainless steel. Net links dimension: respectively 1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm e 4 mm. They can be stacked and are completed by a collecting tray. Diameter: 120 mm, height: 50 mm.



7148

Faults HS555

With this kit it is possible aiming at a wider knowledge of the volcano action, of the faults'creation, of the folds and of many other geological processes.



HS555

ASTRONOMY AND EARTH SCIENCE - The Earth and the solar system

Solar system model HS200

Every planet can rotate individually around the Sun; therefore it is possible to place each of them in the real position they reach on a certain date. Experiment guide included.
Sun diameter: 15 cm.



HS200

Celestial star globe HS300

This item is a transparent sphere Ø 30 cm with the most important constellations on it.



HS300

Hand orbiter HS151

It allows you to simulate the phenomena of day and night, seasons, phases of the moon and eclipses. 2 AA batteries (not supplied) required for Sun illumination.
Total length 41 cm.



HS151

Apparatus for the study of the solar radiation

2074

This compact item allows to deepen the solar radiation on the Earth, making complex phenomena accessible through simple experiences; the presence of the protractor also allows a quantitative approach to the phenomena.



With the different accessories provided, it is possible to study:

- the breakdown of solar radiation;
- solar radiation and its variation with latitude;
- solar radiation and seasons;
- the apparent motion of the Sun.



2074

Light diffusion Kit

4336

Why is the sky blue at midday while it turns red at sunset? When the light passes through particles with comparable size of the light's wavelength, light diffusion (elastic scattering) takes place. The molecules in the air have a size comparable to the wavelength of blue component of the light. Consequently, the molecules scatter blue light from the sun much more efficiently than the other components. For this reason, our eyes see the blue sky. On the contrary, at sunset, light passes through a larger layer of the atmosphere and it goes through many solid particles (dust) that scatter the red component of the sun rays.

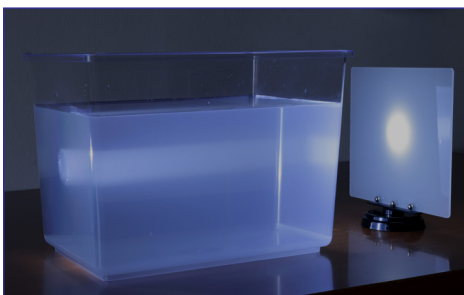
With this kit, you can observe on a screen the phenomenon of progressive diffusion. With the polarizing filter it is also possible to study the polarization of the diffused light. The optic projector must be bought separately.

Equipment supplied

1 Dropper	1 Glass stirrer
1 Semi-transparent screen	1 Basin
1 Polarizing filter	

Equipment not supplied

1 LED projector
1 Base
1 Whole Milk



4336

Inflatable globe

Diameter: 40 cm.

NR13



NR13

Magnetic globe

The item is a globe with a diameter of 13 cm and a bar-magnet inside it, so to simulate the magnetic field of the Earth. The compass, included in the equipment, allows you to perform experiment on the basic concepts of orienteering.

2075



2075

The geographical globe "Elite 2001"

Globe showing physical cartography when its inner lamp is switched off, and physical-political cartography when the lamp is on. Diameter: 30 cm

NR4



NR4

Solar system map

7218

Solar system plastic poster; it is updated to the most recent astronomical discoveries. There are pictures of the planets, taken from space probes, whose dimensions are proportional to each other. A line with one mark for every planet's position is drawn apart to illustrate the distances' scale.

The chart contains the most important physical/chemical data: distance, dimensions, mass, rotation period, revolution period, maximum and minimum temperatures, atmosphere's components and many other data.

The principal features of the planets are reported, enriched by historical notes.

The less important elements of the solar system aren't forgotten as well: asteroids and comets have a full description, with scale map of both asteroid belts. Dimensions 70x100 cm, support rods included.

Tabella delle caratteristiche fisico-chimiche dei pianeti

Caratteristica	Sole	Mercurio	Venere	Terra	Marte	Giove	Saturno	Urano	Nettuno
Dimensione del raggio (km)	696.000	2.439	6.051	6.378	3.798	71.492	59.721	24.746	24.746
Massa (kg)	1.993 x 10 ³⁰	3.301 x 10 ²²	4.868 x 10 ²⁴	5.972 x 10 ²⁴	6.417 x 10 ²³	1.898 x 10 ²⁷	5.683 x 10 ²⁶	4.463 x 10 ²⁵	1.024 x 10 ²⁶
Densità (g/cm³)	1.408	5.427	5.243	5.515	3.934	1.326	0.708	1.271	1.281
Temperatura massima (°C)	5500	430	465	55	21	-110	-180	-210	-210
Temperatura minima (°C)	-	-180	-180	-89	-89	-150	-180	-210	-210
Velocità di rotazione (h)	24.47	1.409	243	23.93	24.62	9.925	9.947	10.7	16.1
Velocità di rivoluzione (anni)	0	0.24	0.72	1	1.88	11.86	29.46	84.01	164.8
Accelerazione centripeta (m/s²)	274	8.86	8.86	9.81	3.71	2.538	0.224	0.224	0.224
Accelerazione gravitazionale (m/s²)	274	8.86	8.86	9.81	3.71	2.538	0.224	0.224	0.224
Composizione dell'atmosfera	H, He	CO ₂	CO ₂	N ₂ , O ₂	CO ₂	H ₂ , He, CH ₄	H ₂ , He, CH ₄	H ₂ , He, CH ₄	H ₂ , He, CH ₄

Pianeti terrestri
Venera è l'unico pianeta terrestre con un'atmosfera spessa e tossica. Marte è l'unico pianeta terrestre con canali di seccatura.

Pianeti gassosi
Giove è il più grande pianeta del sistema solare. Saturno è il più grande pianeta gassoso con anelli.

Corpi minori del sistema solare
Gli asteroidi sono corpi rocciosi che orbitano tra Marte e Giove. I cometi sono corpi ghiacciati che orbitano nel sistema solare.

SOLAR SYSTEM MAP

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7218