



## **About the colours of the sunset :**

The earth's atmospheric layer acts as a filter for sunlight before it reaches the earth. The air molecules will diffuse the seven colours of the rainbow that make up this light. To each colour corresponds a different wavelength whose diffusion is affected by the thickness of the atmospheric layer to cross. This varies with the angle that the rays make with the surface of the earth. But the atmospheric layer to cross is never as thick as when the sun goes down. The distance to travel is then difficult for low wavelengths. The place is thus free for the longest, red and orange colours.

## **About the sea of clouds:**

The term "sea of clouds" comes from the observation at the altitude of a large area of low cloud. A sea of cloud can be observed often in winter when conditions are high pressure with little wind and the establishment of thermal inversion. Humidity in the plains stagnates with low ground temperatures condensing the air and higher temperatures at altitude. With the cold and humid air on the ground being heavier than the soft and dry air at altitude (thermal inversion), the clouds cannot rise. They, therefore, find themselves "stuck" in the plains and the valleys, resulting in clear and mild weather at altitude where we can observe this cloudy expanse that looks like a sea. In the plains, this sea of clouds would be more like a pea puree very far from the spectacle offered at altitude.