Dr. Nikki's Field Notes

What is snow?

Snowflakes can take on different shapes depending on the _____ as they fall to the ground.

Examples of environmental conditions are:

_____

All snowflakes have ___ points, but they can have different shapes.

There are ___ different snowflake shapes

Snowflakes are unique at the _____ level

Dr. Nikki's Field Notes

Powdery snow is good for _____ and _____.

Granular snow is good for building _____.

Crust-like snow is formed when the top layer of snow quickly refreezes after the _____ melts it.

Slushy-like snow forms when the snow is _____.

Dr. Nikki's Field Notes

What is snow?

forms when rain freezes around particles when it is really cold outside

Snowflakes can take on different shapes depending on the environmental conditions as they fall to the ground.

Examples of environmental conditions are:

wind & sudden cold

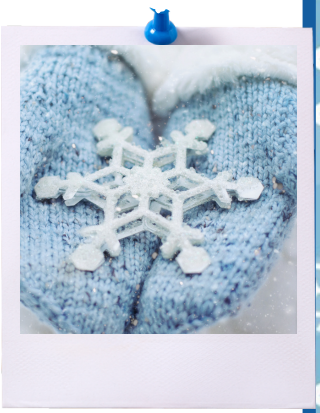
All snowflakes have 6 points, but they can have different shapes.

There are 35 different snowflake shapes

Snowflakes are unique at the molecular level

Dr. Nikki's Field Notes

Powdery snow is good for skiing and sledding.



Granular snow is good for building snowmen.

Crust-like snow is formed when the top layer of snow quickly refreezes after the sun melts it.

Slushy-like snow forms when the snow is melting.