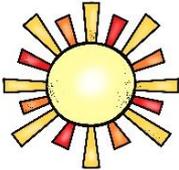
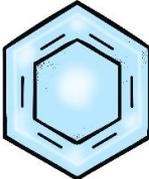
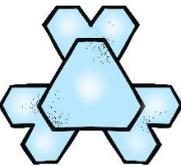
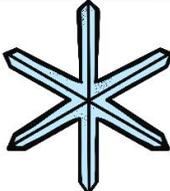
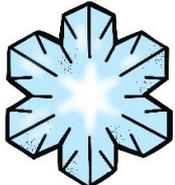


Snow Vocabulary

Great for word walls or to support writing and discussion about snow, snow crystals, and snowflakes!

	clouds		branched star
	water		dendrite
	sun		needle
	drop		hexagonal plate
	triangular plate		column
	needle cluster		simple star
	stellated plates		stellar dendrite
	plate		star



Snow Observations

Use with included photos or with the catch a snowflake observation exploration!

Name: _____

Snowflake Observations

I notice:

I notice:

I notice:



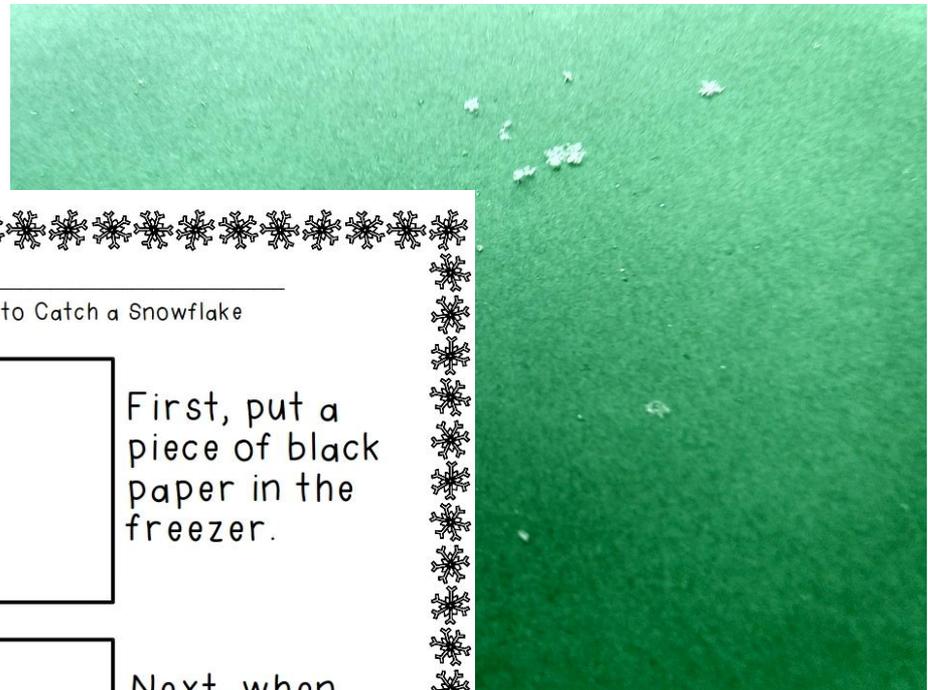
Name: _____

How to Catch a Snowflake

First, put a piece of black paper in the freezer.

Next, when snow starts to fall, take your paper outside.

Finally, hold your paper flat and still. You will catch a snowflake to look at!

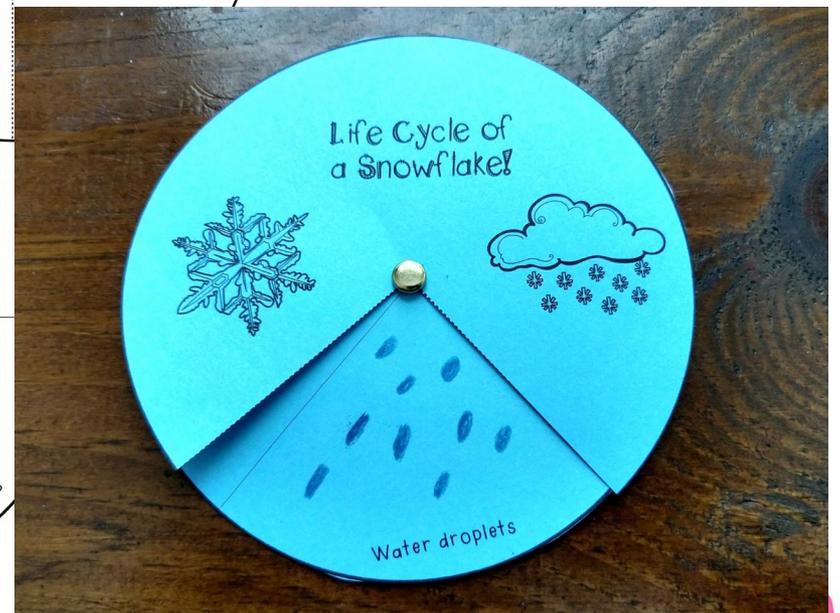
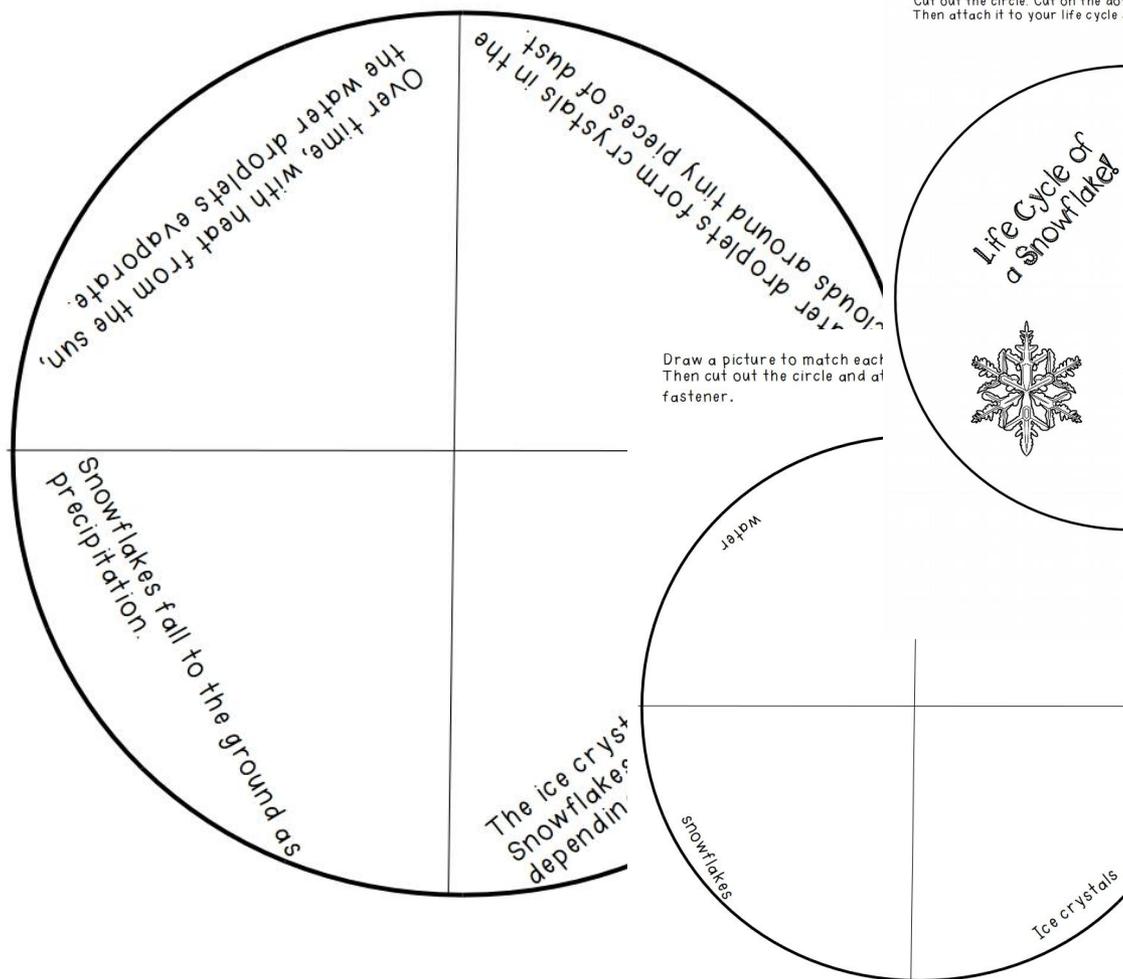


Snow Cycle

Offered in 2 versions!

Draw a picture to match each part.
Then cut out the circle and attach it to the spinner cover with a brass fastener.

Cut out the circle. Cut on the dotted lines.
Then attach it to your life cycle spinner with a brass fastener.



Informational Passages

4 Common Types of Snow Crystals

There are many types of snow crystals. Many types of snow crystals join together to form larger snowflakes. We will learn about 4 types.

Stars

Star snow crystals are the most common kind. They form in cold moist air. They have six pointy sides when they form. Usually many stars clump together to form a larger snowflake.



Dendrites

Dendrites are snow crystals that look similar to stars. Dendrites appear to have parts that branch out to the sides to make them look 3D. They form in colder air than star snowflakes.



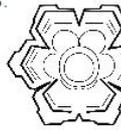
Columns

Column snow crystals form in very cold, dry air. They look long just like a column. Sometimes other types of snow crystals will stick to column crystals forming snowflakes.



Plate

Plate snow crystals are formed in cold air. They are formed at the same temperature as star crystals when the air is drier. They do not usually have thin branches like the dendrite or star snow crystals.



There are many other types of snow crystals as well. In fact, there are even special kinds of snow crystals in each of these four categories. Catch a snowflake. Can you see any of the kinds of crystals?

Life Cycle of a Snowflake

Do you know how a snowflake is born?

Snow is made of water, so the way that snowflakes are formed is a part of the water cycle.

Snow is a form of precipitation. Precipitation is water that falls from the sky as a part of the water cycle. Rain and sleet are two other kinds of precipitation.

Some water evaporates as water vapor. Water vapors reach the sky if the snowflakes will form.

In the sky, it lands on land and even if the snow melts, it is a liquid again. It drips from the ground. Other melted water lies on the ground.

Water evaporates into the sky as water vapor. After water vapor reaches the sky again in the sky, it rains! Snow is formed!

Don't worry! It will return to the ground as a part of the water cycle.

All Snowflakes are Different

You have probably heard that no two snowflakes are exactly alike. Do you know why that is?

Snowflakes form in a very special way. First, water vapors in the clouds become very cold. They form crystals around tiny pieces of dust in the air. These crystals have a very special pattern. The pattern is created because the crystals are made of water. A snowflake is born!

Many different things affect the shape and size of a snowflake! The temperature is one thing that affects snowflakes. The type of snowflake that is formed depends on how cold the air is and how humid, or wet, the air is. Even snowflakes that are said to form in warmer air still form in air that is very cold.

Many things change the shape of a snowflake. In fact, snowflakes keep changing as they fall to the ground. They can change shape based on how quickly they move, their size, or the temperature as they move toward the ground. They can also change shape when they hit objects, like trees, or even the ground.

The formation and journey of a snowflake to the ground are very unique. This is why all snowflakes look different when we look closely at them.

Printable Prompts

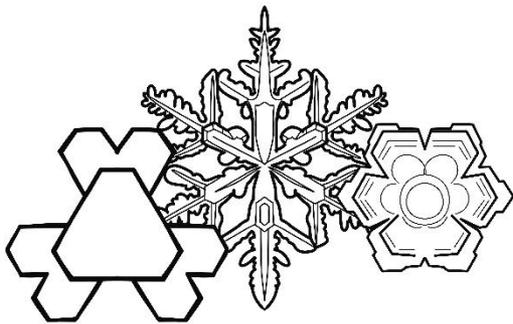


SNOW LITERACY & SCIENCE

Emergent Reader

8 pages included so you can print and include the ones just right for your students.

SNOWFLAKES



Snowflakes form in clouds.

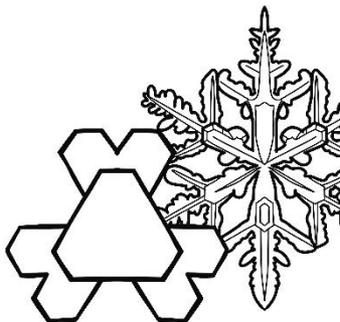


Snowflakes form in clouds.

This is a dendrite.
It has sides that look like
branches.



SNOWFL



Snow falls on cold days.



Most snow
6 sides.



This is a dendrite.
It has sides that look like
branches.



Snow falls on cold days.



Most snowflakes have
6 sides.

