

KID FUN FOR

OFFER
FREE
INSIDE

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SNOWMAN CONTEST 1st PLACE SNOWMAKING



Seeing A Snowflake
By Gregory Grambo
Fun For kids Magazine
Jan/Feb 2003
Pages 26, 27, and 28



Seeing a Snowflake

by Gregory
Grambo



The design of a snowflake is determined by the amount of moisture or water vapor in the air, as well as the temperature of the air. As the air cools, snowflakes become smaller, and the crystals become more tightly packed. Snowflakes have six sides or angles. A snowflake always has six branches. However, the placement of those branches in each snowflake is always different. For this reason, no two snowflakes ever look



alike. Since snow is made of frozen water, it melts very easily. If you have

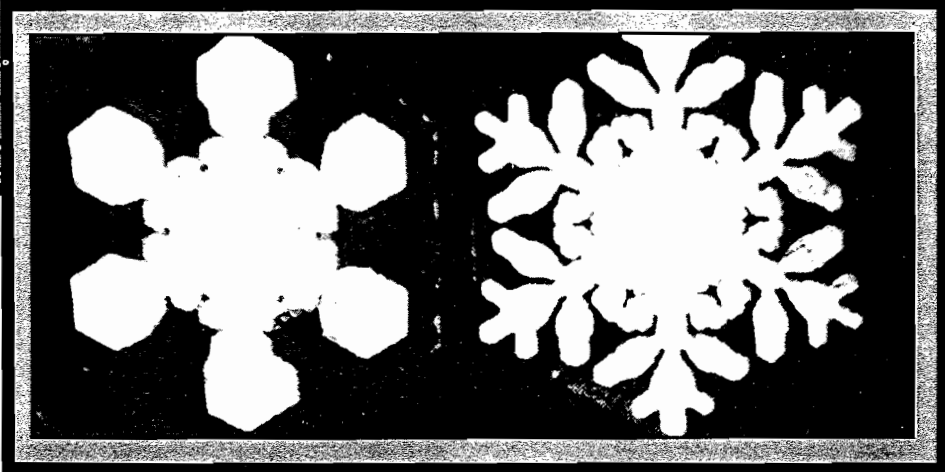
ever caught a snowflake in your hand, you may have noticed the beautiful six-sided structure of this group of ice crystals.

Snowflakes are difficult to observe because they melt so fast. There is a way, however, that you can capture a print of a snowflake that can easily be viewed with a magnifying glass or under a microscope.

You will need for this project:

- ✓ Plastic spray paint (Krylon and Martin Paint make a good plastic spray.)
- ✓ Glass slides, plates, or panel from a picture frame
- ✓ Cardboard sheet

What you need to do:

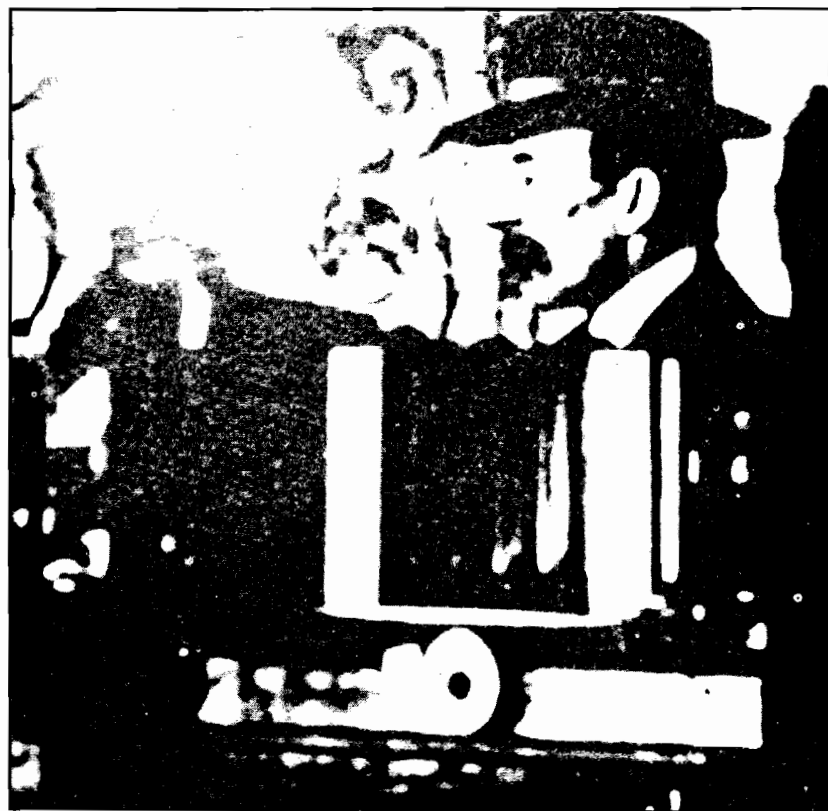


1. Chill glass slides coated with plastic spray.
2. Carry slides outside on a sheet of cardboard.



3. Keep your warm hands off the slides.
4. Allow snowflakes to fall onto the coated, chilled glass slides.
5. Let slides with plastic coating and flakes dry for 15 minutes.
6. The snowflakes will have left a print in the plastic coating even after the flakes have melted away.
7. Examine the snowflake prints with a magnifying glass or a microscope.

Wilson Bentley was the first person to photograph a snowflake under a microscope on January 15, 1885.



BOYS' QUEST

GREGORY GRAMBO

Seeing A
SNOWFLAKE

February/March 1996
Boy's Quest

pages 38, 39, 40



Workshop

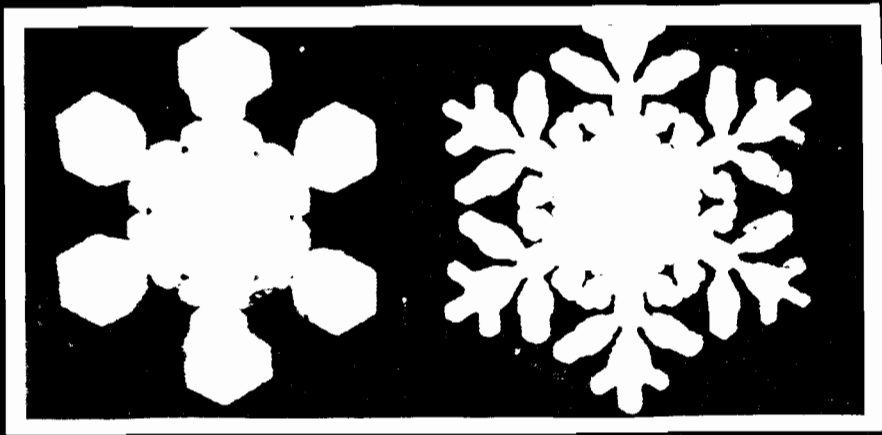
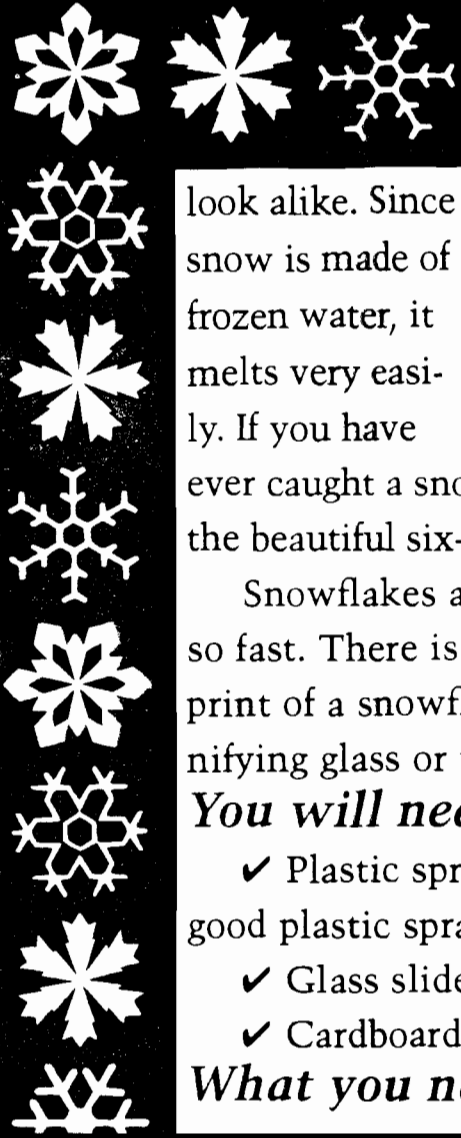
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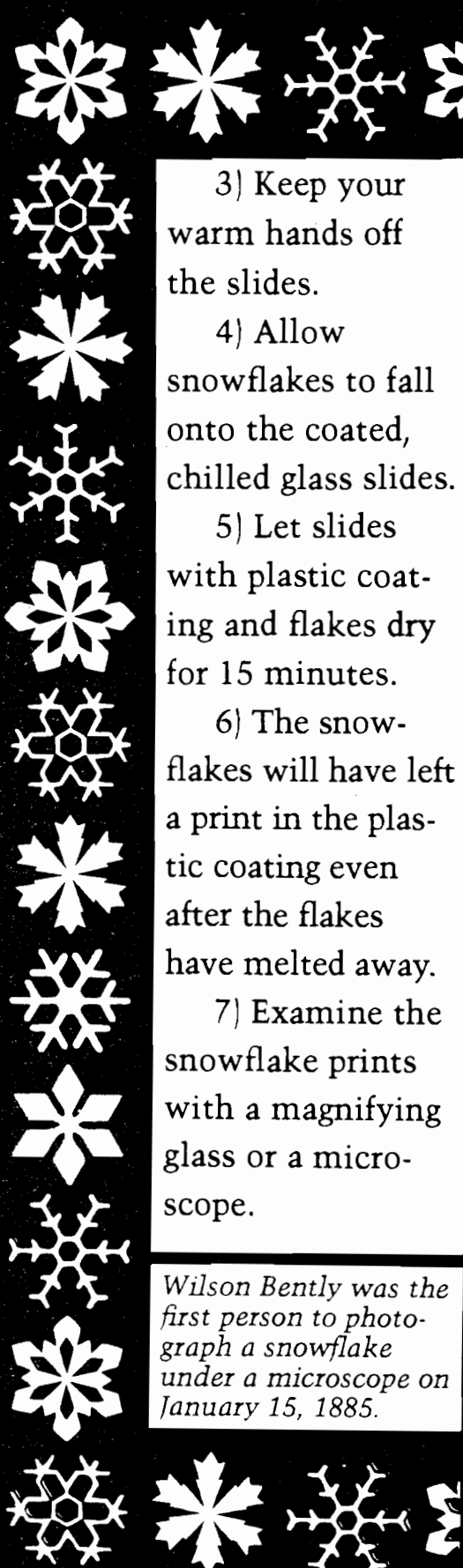
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