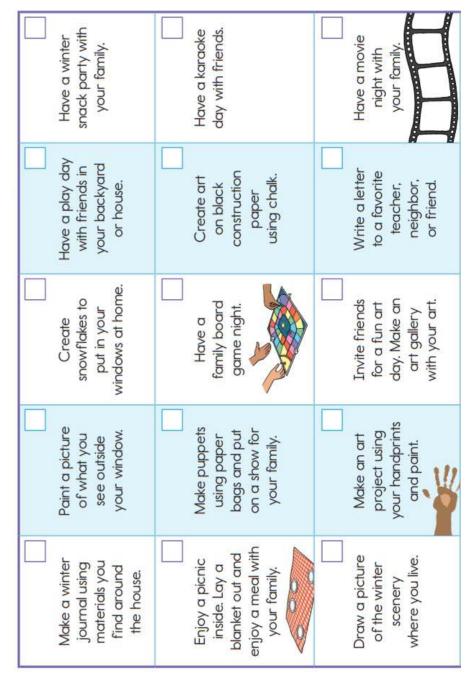




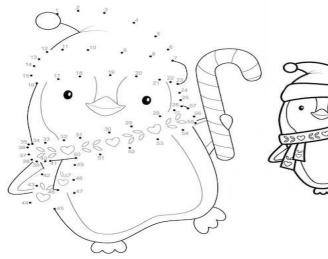
Winter I Spy

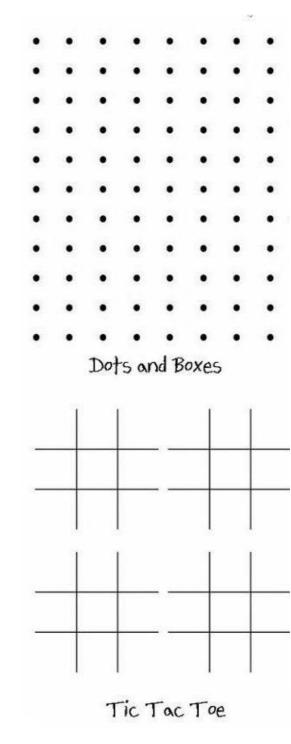


BOREDOM BUSTER! TAKE YOUR PICK









S N D W **11 FUN FACTS** ★ Each snowflake is unique so, no two ever look alike. ★ The typical snowflake has 180 billion water molecules. *Permanent ice and snow cover 12% of Earth's surface. *For the first time ever, snow was reported on the ground of all 50 states was on February 12, 2010. ★January 19, 1977, a trace of snow was recorded in Homestead, FL (south of Miami) – that's the furthest south snow has fallen in the continental United States. ★A blizzard is defined as: a snowstorm in which visibility drops to a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or less, winds are 35 miles per hour or greater, and has a duration of at least 3 hours. ★Snowflakes fall at an average speed of 3.1 miles per hour. ★The snowiest city in the United States is Rochester, NY, where an average of 94 inches of snow falls each year.

*Snow forms at 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.
*Snow is water vapor that has condensed without ever entering the liquid phase.
*Sleet, unlike snow, forms when rain drops or drizzle freeze into ice as they descend from a cloud.

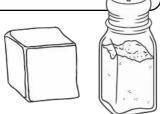
MeltingIceScienceExperiment

Materials:

Directions:

- assortment of differentsized bowls or containers to freeze water in
- a large tray with sides
- liquid watercolor or food coloring
- salt (table salt and rock salt)
- eye droppers, spray bottles, and spoons





- (*Complete the first step at least the night before you begin the experiment.
 - Fill various sized bowls or containers with water. Freeze overnight.
 - When ready to start the experiment, remove the ice by running warm water over the bottom of the containers to loosen the ice pieces. Place them on a large tray to contain the melting water.
 - Sprinkle the salt slowly over the ice. Try both types of salt on different ice pieces.
 - Use a timer to check how long it takes for the ice to start to melt. Record it on the datasheet.
 - Observe as cracks and ravines appear on the ice.
 - Using the eye droppers, drip liquid watercolor or watered-down food coloring into the ravines.
 - Observe the ice as the salt continues to make more rivulets and cracks.
 - Answer the questions on the datasheet.

How long did it take for the ice to start melting?

Which type of salt made the ice melt faster?

Did the cracks appear first on the outside or the inside of the ice?

Explain why you think that happened.



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