**Anticipation/ Reaction Guide- Intro to Winter Ecology**

T= True F= False ?= Don’t Know

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| **Before** | **After** | **Topic: Winter Ecology**  |
|  |  | 1. Winter is characterized by cold temperatures and wind chills, short days, low light, and slow growing seasons.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Scientists use the acronym SCREW (snow, cold, radiation, energy, and wind) to characterize the challenges of winter.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Ice crystals are formed when clouds become 15oF or colder, and form around a small bit of dust.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Larger snowflakes form when temperature, air currents, and humidity are all lower.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Snowpack is always consistent, no matter what happens to environmental conditions.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Melt-Freeze occurs when the temperature is almost the same vertically throughout the snowpack. This is also referred to as isothermal.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. According to the United States Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources Conservation Service, December brought far less snowpack than expected for almost the entire state.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. According to the USDA and NRCS, as of January 1st, most of the spring and summer forecasts are projecting near average to above average streamflow volumes based on a wet fall and above normal snowpack in Oregon.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. In the Rogue and Umpqua Basins, 2017 has a higher percentage snowpack than 2016 as of January 1st.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. When comparing historical snowfalls of Mt. Ashland, Mt. Shasta, and Crater Lake, Mt. Ashland had the greatest snowfall in one year.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Crater Lake has received more average annual snowfall by this date than Mt. Ashland.
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| Evidence: |
|  |  | 1. Mt. Ashland received more snowfall during the 2015/2016 winter than the 35-year snowfall average.
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| Evidence: |