Nature Note



Cup Crystals

As snow falls to the ground and packs down in soft layers, many fragile six-sided snow crystals are crushed and melted into various kinds of granules that make up the snow cover.

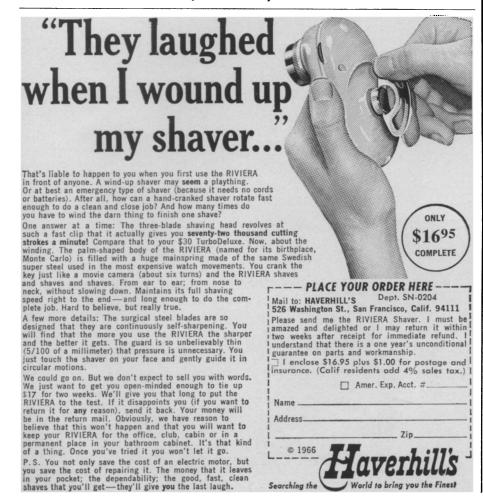
Yet at the same time, a curious new kind of crystal is being built up within this snow cover, formed by the sudden sublimation of water vapor into ice in the presence of colder air. Sublimation means the change from the solid ice stage directly into gaseous water vapor, without going through the liquid water stage.

These strange new crystals are called cup crystals; they are in the shape of tiny ice cups, with faceted sides that have a pyramid or stepped outer surface. They are exquisitely fragile and transparent. Some of these crystals grow to a length of half an inch, although most are only about a quarter of an inch long.

Unlike many snow crystals that fall from the sky, these cup crystals have no cohesive quality, and tumble against one another like loose fragile pebbles. It is because of these crystals that the snow sometimes "squeeks" as a person hikes along on icy nights, and crunches billions of cups beneath his feet.

Cup crystals were first identified in the polar regions in the 19th century, but then they were also found in the Alps in 1932. Subsequently they have been found in all cold snowy areas.

Cup crystals have been called depth hoar because they are formed in the same manner as air hoar, a kind of ice



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