

Figure 1. Some classic 6-sided snow crystals.

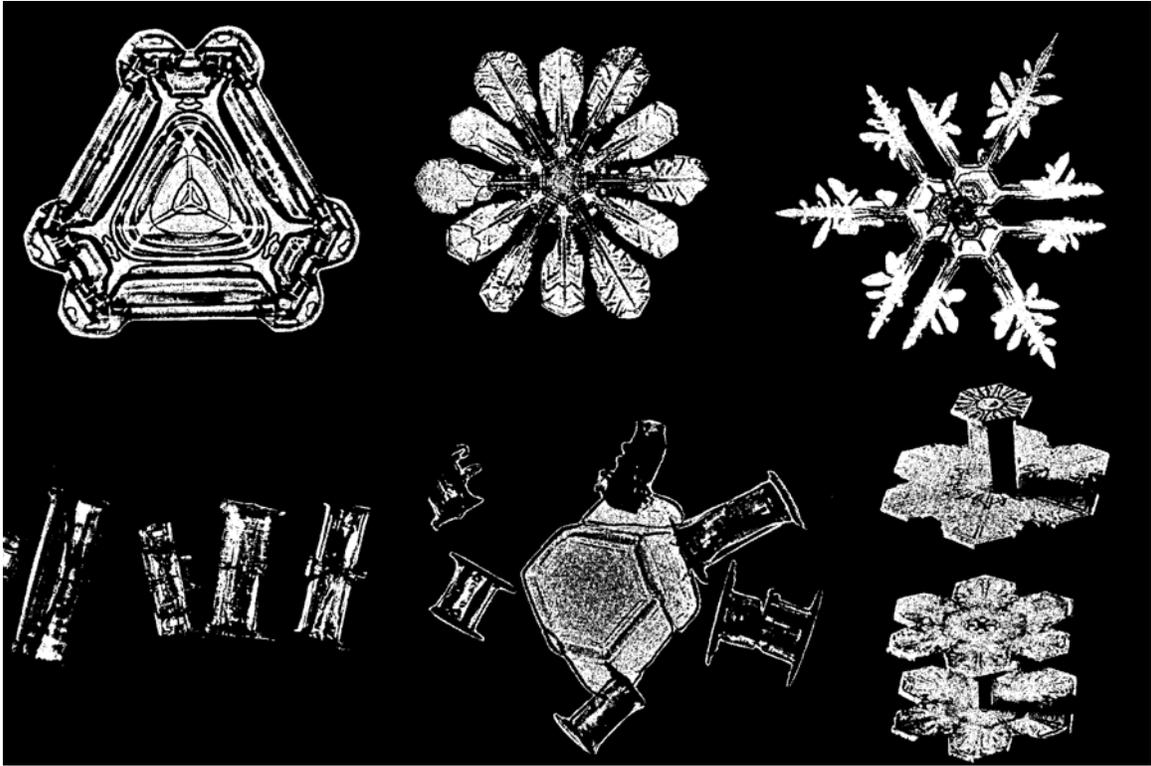


Figure 2. Some other snow crystals.



Figure 3. Growth of dendrites from a 2-dimensional model.

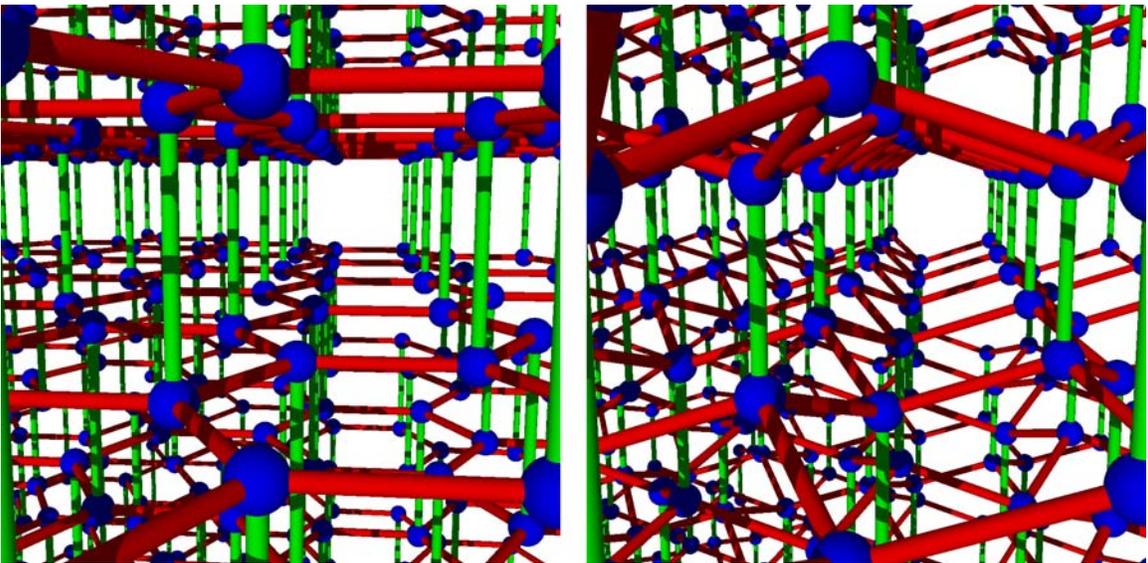


Figure 4. Cellular arrangement: (a) simple neighbor model (b) rendering model.

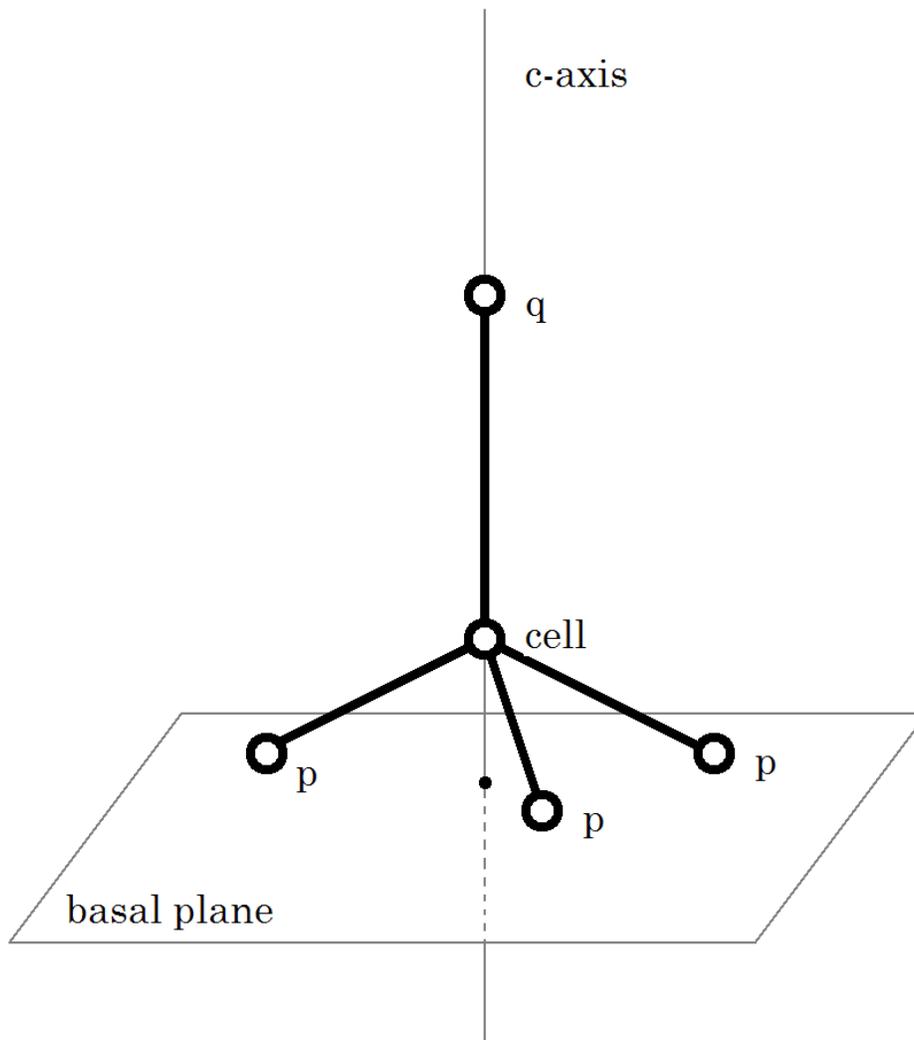


Figure 5. A simplified view of a cell and its neighbors.

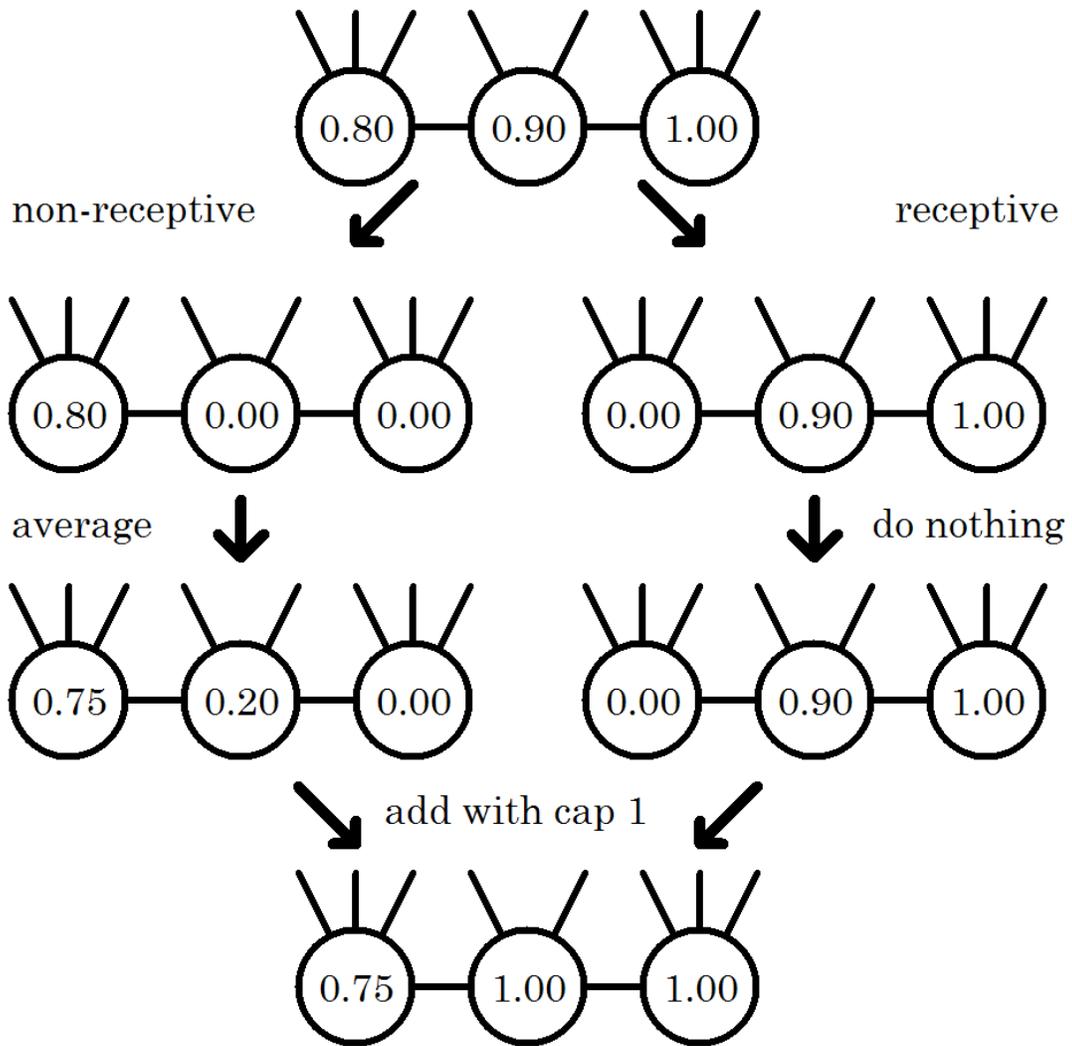


Figure 6. The scheme used for updating cells illustrating a receptive cell becoming ice.

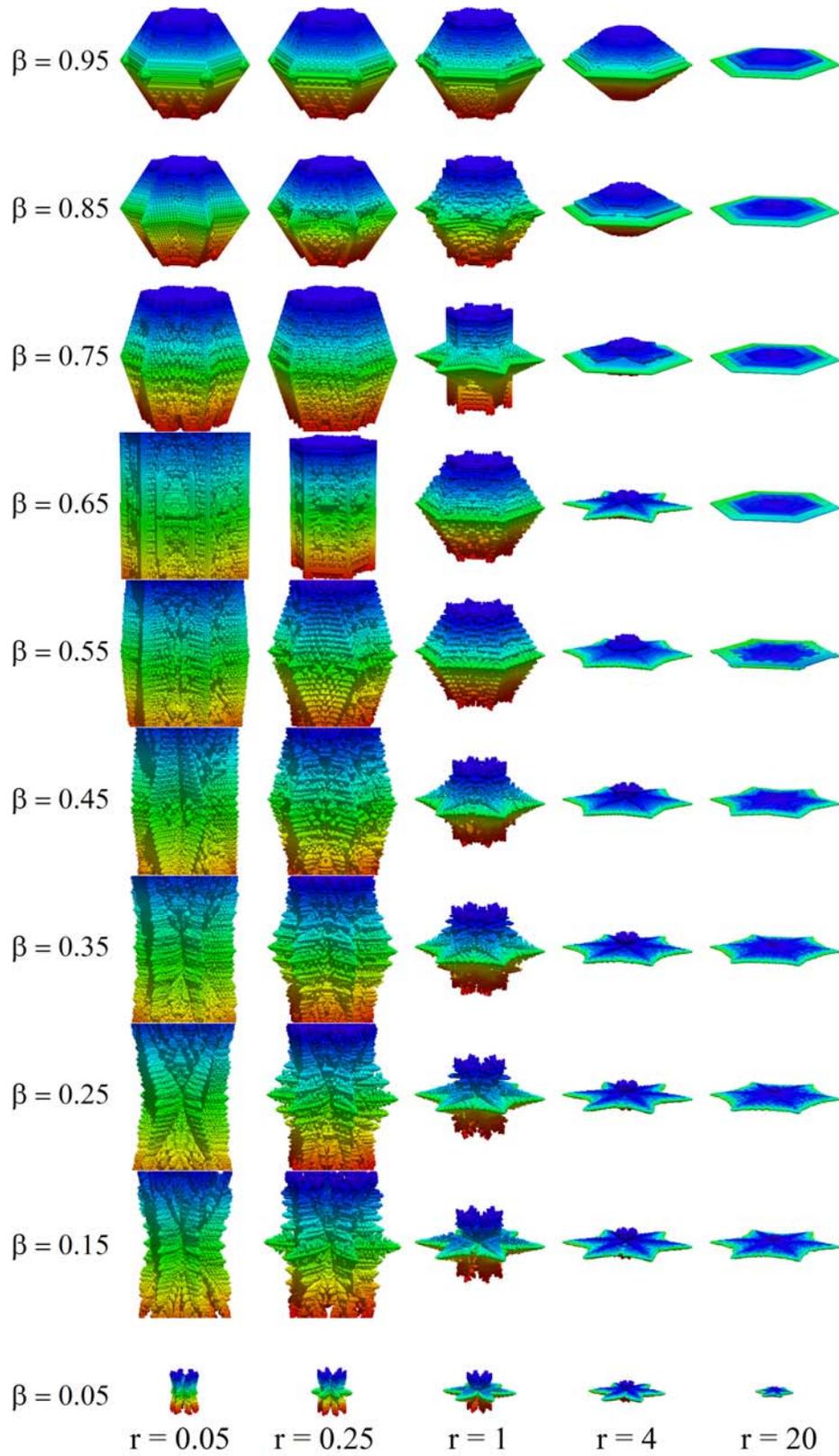


Figure 7. Sample growth as  $\beta$  and  $r$  vary; side view.

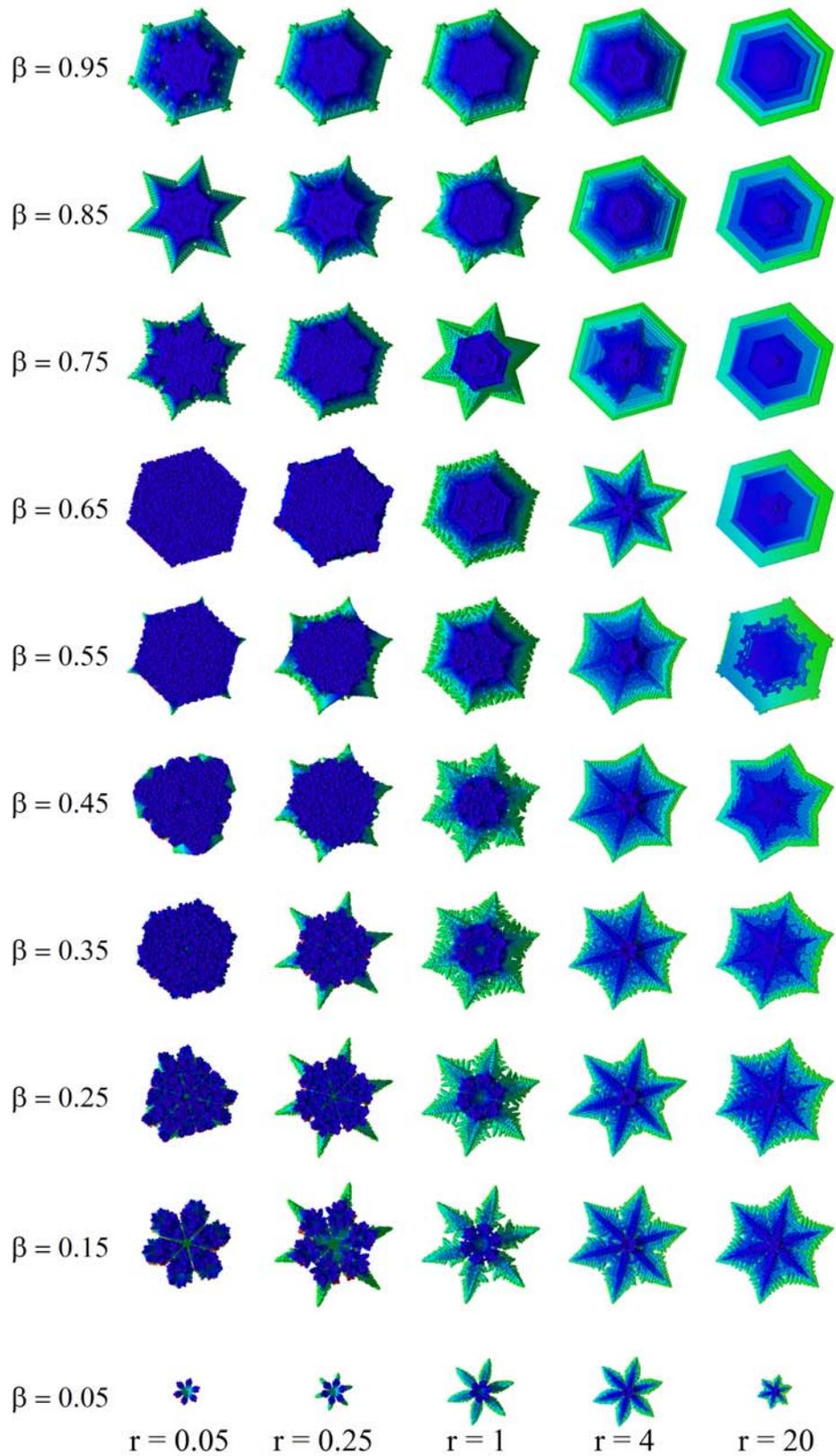
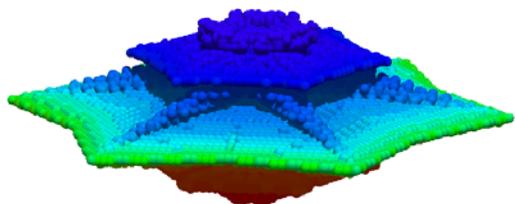
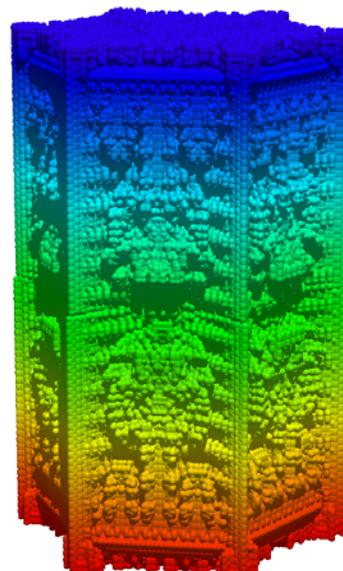


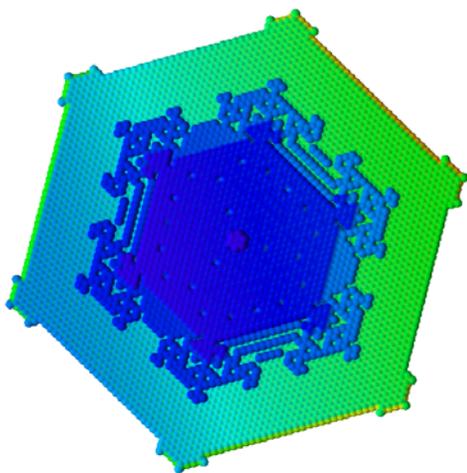
Figure 8. Sample growth as  $\beta$  and  $r$  vary; top view.



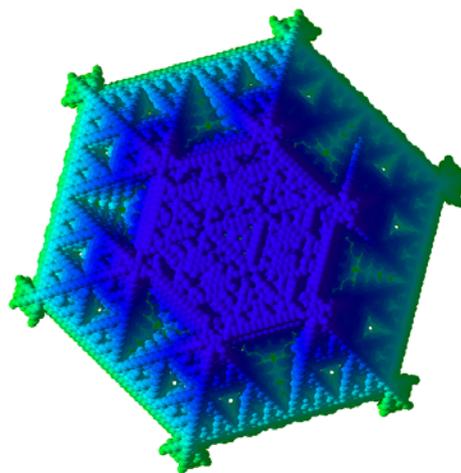
$\beta = 0.6$        $r = 4$



$\beta = 0.65$        $r = 0.25$



$\beta = 0.55$        $r = 20$



$\beta = 0.9$        $r = 0.125$

Figure 9. Some more detailed views.

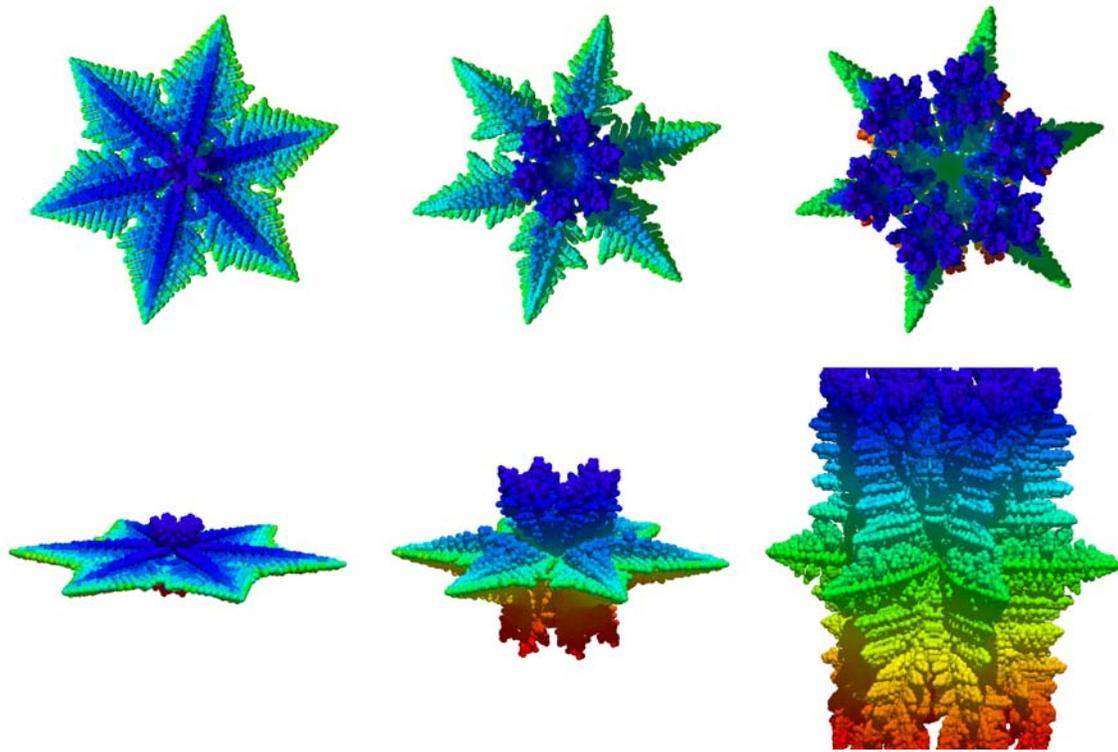


Figure 10. Varying the center weight for averaging for  $s = 0.25, 1, \text{ and } 4$  with  $\beta = 0.15$  has little impact on the qualitative growth forms.

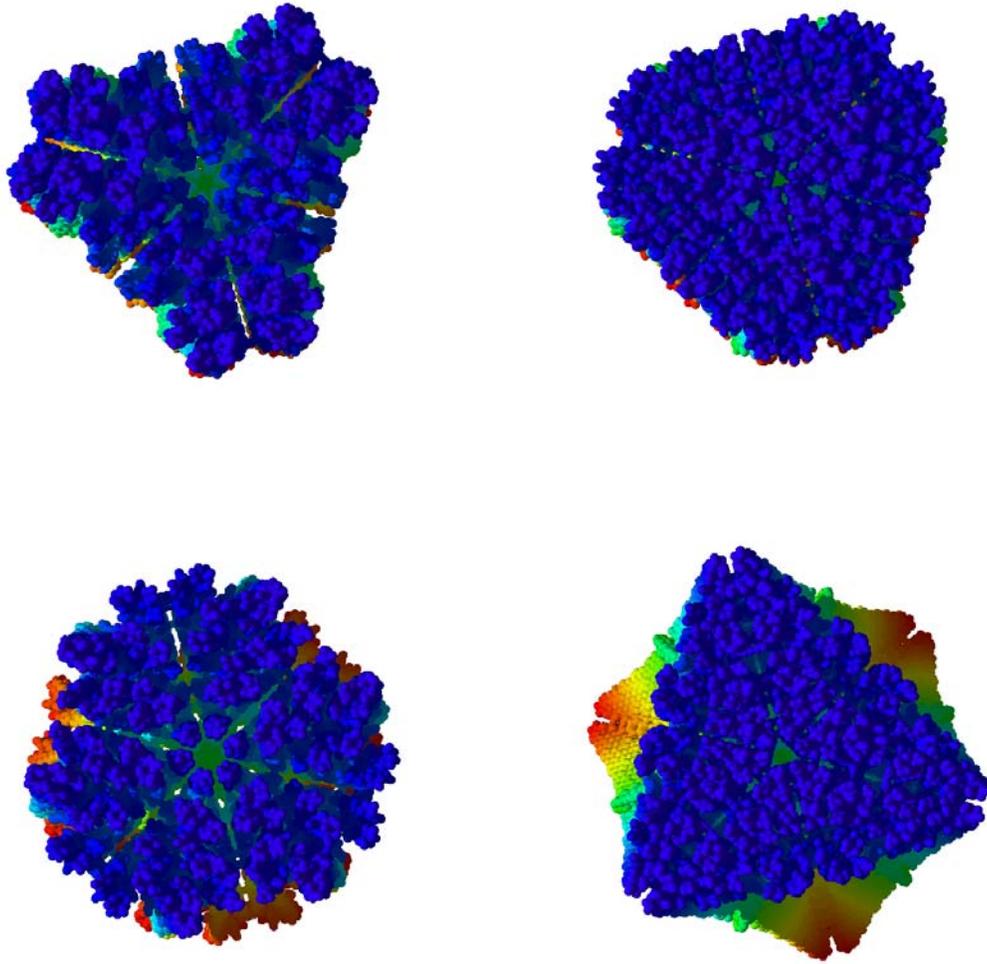


Figure 11. Changing the initial ice configuration from a single cell (top row) to six cells (bottom row) forming a hexagon for  $r = 0.05$  and  $\beta = 0.2, 0.3$ .

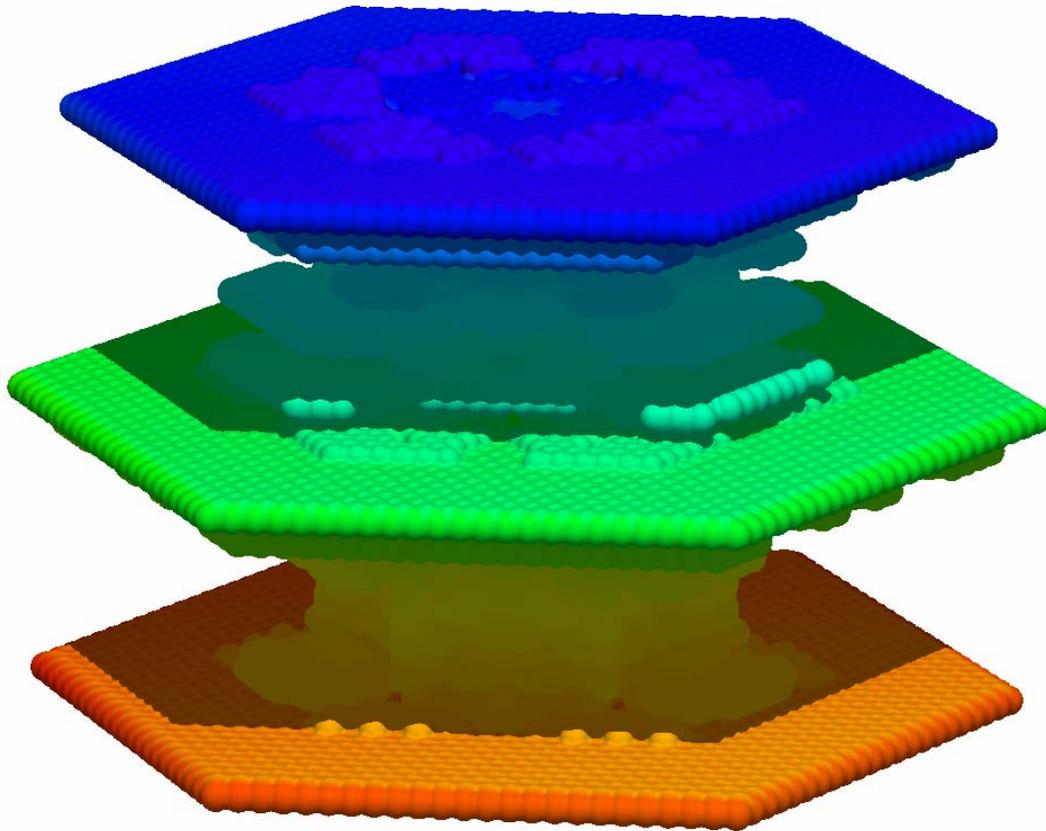


Figure 12. Capped columns resulting from changing from  $r = 0.25$  to  $r = 20$  for  $\beta = 0.65$ .