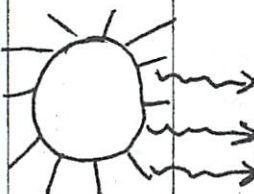

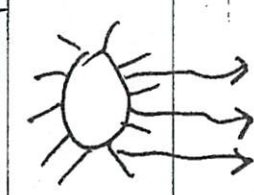

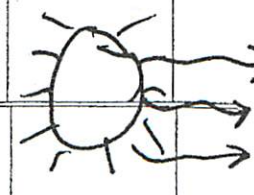
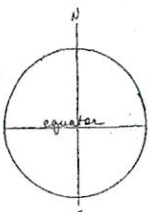


# Causes and Effects of Seasons

Cause		Effects				
The Earth's axis is tilted. Its tilted at $23.5^\circ$ Earth revolves around the sun.		1. Angle of light 2. Intensity (strength) of light 3. Altitude of the sun 4. Photoperiod (length of day) 5. First days of seasons				
Cause	Effects Angle of sunlight and photoperiod	Effect Season	Special Day	Sun	What earth looks like	Season Northern Hemisphere
		Northern Hemisphere	1st Day			Southern Hemisphere
Pole and hemisphere point towards the sun	Sun is higher in the sky. The length of the day is longer	Summer (14 hr)	June 21 (N) Summer Solstice			Summer (N)
						Winter (S)
Pole and hemisphere point away from the sun	Sun is lower in sky. Length of day is shorter.	Winter (10 hr)	December 21 (N) Winter Solstice			Winter (N)
						Summer (S)
Neither hemisphere points toward or away from the sun.	N+S hemisphere receive equal amounts of daylight	Spring or	March 21 Spring Equinox			Spring (N)
		Fall (12 hr)	Sept. 21 Fall Equinox			Fall (S)

635



