This article is an attempt for evaluation of climatic aspects of rural traditions and new houses in Kahnamo (Osku-Tabriz). The vernacular architecture of Kahnamo has been grown up through times and in terms of using climatic and environmental aspects. Vernacular materials have been responsible for their habitants' demands. Thus, knowing these experiments despite contribution in sustainable development can be used in re-construction of dwellings and architectural spaces in the region. This article is a resaerch with survey method. For selecting the sample group imporbable sampling method was used. In this study 15 types of traditional and new dwellings of rural Kahnamo have been choosen, and then their response to climate have been evaluated in terms of using Mahoony indicators, climatic aspects and bio-climatical charts. Findings of this article indicate that vernacular architecture versus new houses has been so successful, due to optimized use of climatic aspects and natural sources. Thus their expriments and construction techniquces can be used in new cliamatical designs.