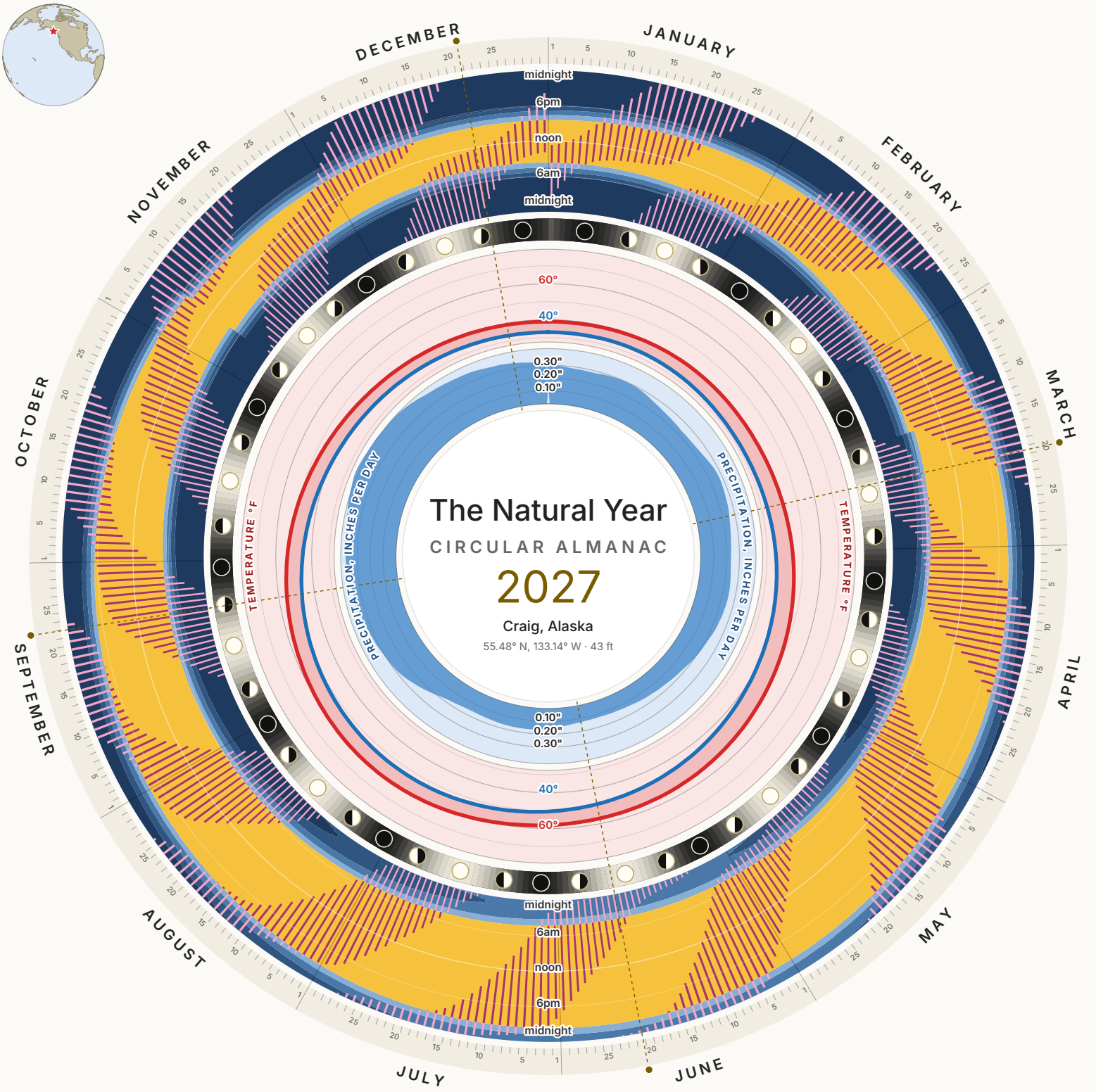

How to read it

The year runs clockwise, starting with January at the top. Find a day on the outer calendar and read inward along its spoke.

In the 24-hour day ring, each day runs from midnight on the inner edge, through noon in the middle, to midnight on the outer edge, so the yellow daylight band is wide in summer and narrow in winter. Its jumps in March and November are daylight saving time.

The warmest days come about a month after the longest days, as land and air take time to warm up.

Rain here is so heavy in the wettest weeks, up to 0.45 inches a day on average, that it rises past its own ring into the temperature ring.

Far north, the Moon can stay up all day or not rise at all for days, and its rising time can jump by hours from one day to the next. The winter full Moon circles the sky; the summer one barely clears the horizon. Around the summer solstice, nights never get fully dark, only

Legend

- Daylight
- Twilight (dawn and dusk)
- Night
- Moon in the sky (by day, by night)

New · First quarter · Full · Last quarter

- Average high temperature
- Average low temperature
- Average rain and snow per day (inches of water)

Seasons 2027

dashed lines on the chart

Spring equinox	March 20, 12:24 pm
Summer solstice	June 21, 6:10 am
Autumn equinox	September 22, 10:01 pm
Winter solstice	December 21, 5:42 pm

Sun and Moon are calculated for this location, in local clock time. Temperature and precipitation are NOAA 1991–2020 daily climate normals (30-year averages) for weather station USC00502227.

© Joseph B. Casey 1998–2027 · naturalyear.com