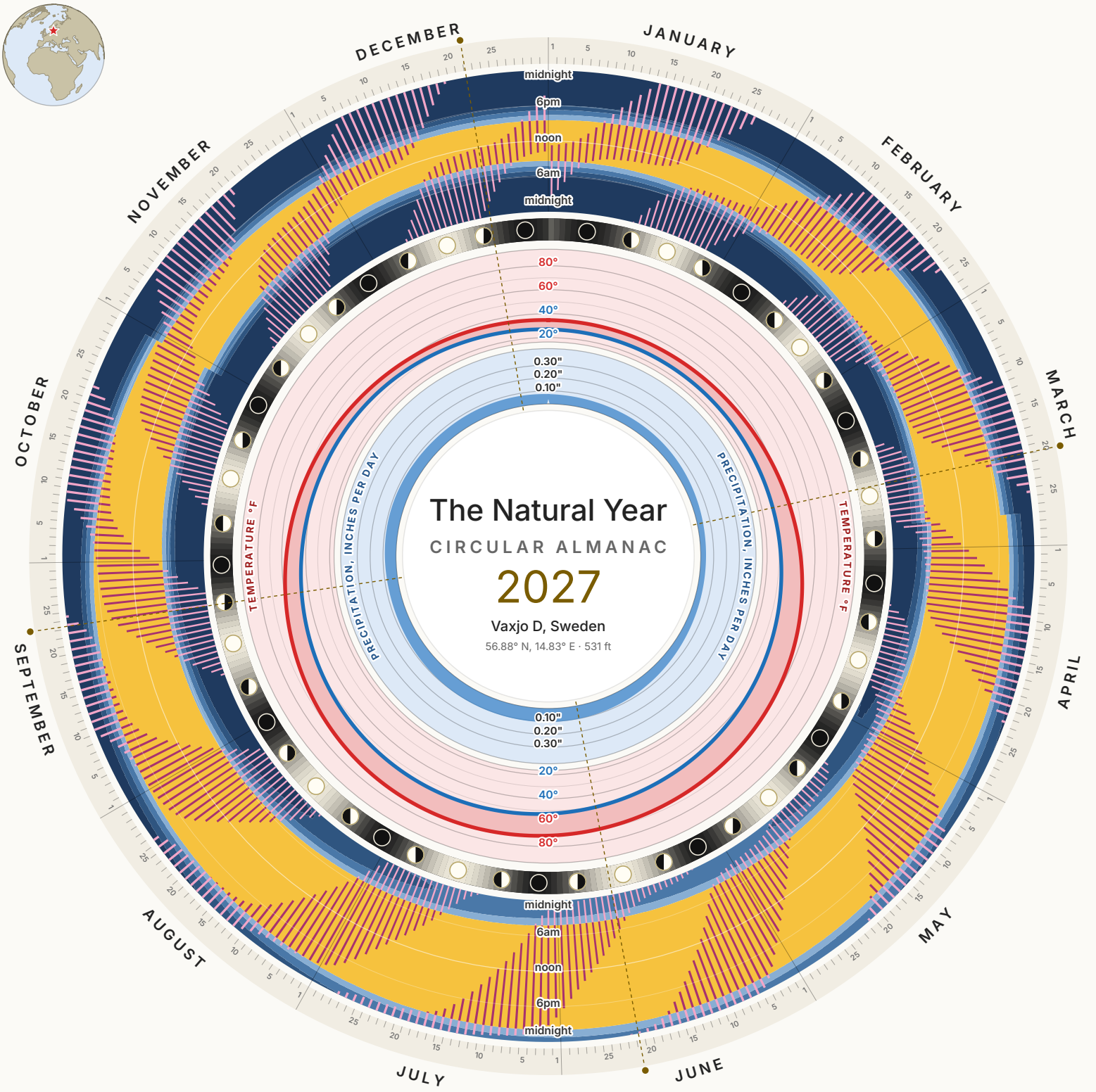


## How to read it

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 October are daylight saving time.

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

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 twilight.

## 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, 9:24 pm |
| Summer solstice | June 21, 4:10 pm |
| Autumn equinox | September 23, 8:01 am |
| Winter solstice | December 22, 3:42 am |

Sun and Moon are calculated for this location, in local clock time. Temperature and precipitation are WMO 1991–2020 climate normals (30-year averages) for weather station ncei:sweden:00002640, smoothed from monthly to daily values.

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