CALENDARIUM SOLARIS

Living with the Calendarium Solaris

Practical Possibilities for Everyday Life

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This document explores how the Calendarium Solaris can be used in everyday life. None of the examples below are prescriptions. The calendar makes no demands on how you organise your time. These are possibilities, offered as inspiration. You are entirely free to use the calendar in whatever way works best for you.

A Year You Can Feel

Most people cannot tell you, without looking at a calendar, how far through the year they are. The Gregorian calendar gives no natural landmarks. Months vary in length, weeks drift across dates, and the only astronomical events are not formally part of the calendar structure at all.

The Calendarium Solaris changes this. Four times a year, an Anchor Day marks the precise astronomical moment of an equinox or solstice: Equinox 0°, Solstice 90°, Equinox 180°, and Solstice 270°. Each Anchor Day carries the name of the astronomical moment it represents. They are Outside Days: they carry no weekday designation and no month-day status. They are self-contained days defined solely by the astronomical event they mark. The year has a shape you can feel.

Day	Name	Notes
1	**Equinox 0° (Anchor Day)**	Outside day, start of year.
2–91	Primisol, Secundisol, Tertisol	3 months × 30 days, Q1
92	**Solstice 90° (Anchor Day)**	Outside day.
93–182	Quartisol, Quintisol, Sextisol	3 months × 30 days, Q2
183–185	Septisol 1–3	Start of Q3 before Anchor Day
186	**Equinox 180° (Anchor Day)**	Outside day, falls within Septisol.
187–274	Septisol 4–30, Octisol, Nonisol	Q3 continues
275	**Solstice 270° (Anchor Day)**	Outside day, falls within Decisol.
276–364	Decisol 2–30, Undecisol, Duodecisol	Q4 continues
365	**Yearday**	Outside day, closing day of every standard year.
366	**Intercalary Day**	Outside day, leap years only.

The Five-Day Week in Daily Life

The Calendarium Solaris uses a five-day week. The days are named Solcycli (initiation), Luxcycli (growth), Maxcycli (apex), Descycli (descent), and Paxcycli (rest). Every month contains exactly six complete weeks. Every date always falls on the same weekday, every year, without exception.

Option A: 3.5 days work, 1.5 days rest

- Three full working days plus a half day per week.
- The remaining 1.5 days as personal time, rest, and recovery.
- 72 working weeks per year: 72 x 3.5 = 252 working days per standard year.
- 252 working days per standard year, fewer than the typical approximately 260 under the Gregorian calendar.

Option B: Paxcycli always free, Descycli free every other week

- Paxcycli, the fifth day of every week, is a rest day.
- In alternating weeks, Descycli is also a rest day.
- This creates an alternating rhythm: one week of 3 working days, one week of 4 working days.
- Average: 3.5 working days per week, 252 working days per standard year.
- 252 working days per standard year, comparable to current practice in many organisations.

Option C: Fully your own rhythm

- The five-day week supports any personal or professional rhythm.
- Every week is structurally identical, making any chosen pattern easy to sustain.
- The calendar imposes no requirement on how the days are used.

The Anchor Days

Four times a year, the calendar pauses for an Anchor Day: Equinox 0°, Solstice 90°, Equinox 180°, and Solstice 270°. These are real astronomical events, precisely calculable, occurring simultaneously worldwide. Each carries no weekday designation and no month-day status. How you use them is entirely up to you.

As a day of stillness

- A natural pause at each turning point of the solar year.
- A moment to stop, reflect, and reset before the next quarter begins.
- No agenda, no schedule, simply a day outside ordinary time.

As a moment of celebration

- Equinox 0°: the start of the solar year.
- Solstice 90°: the first solar turning point of the year.
- Equinox 180°: the mid-year astronomical balance.
- Solstice 270°: the final turning point before the new year.
- These are moments humans have marked for thousands of years. The calendar makes them visible again.

As a practical planning day

- Review the quarter just passed. Plan the quarter ahead.
- A natural administrative rhythm: four times a year, the calendar itself signals a transition.

Yearday, the Closing of the Year

Every year ends with Yearday, the 365th day, outside the week and month structure. It belongs to no month and no weekday. It is simply the last day of the solar year, before Equinox 0° opens the next one.

In leap years, an Intercalary Day follows Yearday, a second day outside ordinary time, at the very end of the year.

How you use Yearday is your own choice. It is a natural moment for reflection, for closing what needs closing, and for preparing for the year ahead.

Converting Your Important Dates

Any date from the Gregorian calendar can be converted to its Calendarium Solaris equivalent using the conversion tool at solariscalendar.org. Because the Solaris date for any given solar position is fixed permanently, a converted birthday or anniversary will always fall on the same weekday, every year.

Example: a birthday on Gregorian 15 June

- In 2026: Gregorian 15 June → Quartisol 24, Luxcycli.
- In 2027: same Solaris date, same weekday, Quartisol 24, Luxcycli.
- In 2028: same. Every year. Without exception.
- Use the conversion tool at solariscalendar.org to find your own dates.

Calendarium Solaris
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