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Spring will arrive on Thursday, March 20, 2025, and last until June 21, 2025. There are four seasons in a year: Spring (or also springtime), Summer, Autumn (also known as Fall), and Winter. In the Northern Hemisphere Spring is the first full season to happen in each year. Spring 2025 start: Thursday, 20th March 2025, 9:02am Spring 2025 end: Saturday, 21st June 2025, 3:43am March, April, and May are usually known as the 3 spring months. What Does Spring Look Like Spring is the season between the last days of winter and the first days of summer, when the weather starts transitioning from colder days to warmer days and the temperature slowly rises. Days and nights last for 12 hours during the spring equinox. However, as the warmer days approach, days become longer and nights become shorter. Spring is the most colorful time of the year. The blooming of flowers and trees is the quintessential depiction of spring The sky becomes clearer, and animals come out of hibernation and start breeding. Birds that migrated returns home as well. Spring is the perfect time to enjoy cherry blossoms, daffodils, and more. Cherry Blossom In the polar regions, spring lasts for a very short time. Farmers also start sowing seeds during spring, so they can be harvested during summer. What Astronomy Says About Spring The astronomical vernal equinox can be used to mark the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere. When it's spring in the Northern Hemisphere, it is autumn in the Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, the Southern Hemisphere experiences spring in September-December, while the US experiences Autumn. Although the solar calendar states that Spring begins on February 1 and ends on the first day of Summer in May, The Threat Of Spring Weather: Thunderstorms and More While spring sounds and looks wonderful, you should still be aware of a few things. The weather during spring is likely to become more unstable as warmer air starts intruding while the cooler air is still flowing out. Flooding is also very common during this time as the snow is melting and warm rain which happens regularly during this time makes it worse especially in hilly regions. Tornadoes, thunderstorms, and hailstorms are also frequent during this time. Spring Festivals Spring is also known for festivals and celebrations. Especially during ancient times, many rituals took place during spring. Some important spring celebrations are: Mardi Gras and Carnival easter Passover May Day What To Read Next Looking to kick off the spring season with an official event? There are plenty of spring festivals happening throughout the Commonwealth that bring together your favorite seasonal interests, from new Virginia wine releases and fresh, locally-grown cuisine to outdoor activities and live concerts featuring some of the biggest names in music. Plan a weekend around one of these festivals to get the most out of your spring in Virginia. Want to see all upcoming Virginia festivals? Check out our complete list to plan a season full of fun! Although there are dozens of festivals to choose from, each with its own unique atmosphere, tastes and vibe, we have picked a handful of festivals that have a storied history, are rising stars in their genre, and were popular with visitors in the past few years. Since 1958, the Highland Maple Festival has been bringing everything maple to residents and visitors of Monterey and features delicious maple-infused treats from local vendors, live entertainment, and craft tutorials in a variety of subjects. Attend the Sugar Tour to learn about the long and storied history of maple syrup in Highland County, then head to a few of the demonstrations to discover the maple syrup production process. This tasty town festival is a must for anyone with a sweet tooth and a love of Virginia history. VIRGINIA FESTIVAL OF THE BOOK — CHARLOTTESVILLE The written word comes alive during the Virginia Festival of the Book, held annually in Charlottesville. Attracting audiences of more than 20,000 people, it is the largest community-based book event in the Mid-Atlantic region. Authors like Edgar Award-nominee Lyndsay Faye, Lisa Ko, Justin Spring, and Alisha Rai attend for live book readings and signings, as well as various other events including children's programs and hands-on writing workshops. Find out more about individual events, most of which are free, on the festival website. THE VIRGINIA ARTS FESTIVAL—VARIOUS LOCATIONS For over 20 years, The Virginia Arts Festival has been bringing together a variety of artists to showcase the best of Virginia's talent and culture. While this festival takes place in nine Virginia cities throughout the spring, the biggest event is the Virginia International Tattoo. This all-American show of patriotism and pride includes acts from Virginia marching bands, drill teams, dancers, choirs, and other large-scale performances. In 2016, the Virginia International Tattoo had the honor of being award the Number One Event in the United States by the American Bus Association. TOM TOM FOUNDERS FESTIVAL—CHARLOTTESVILLE Held in Charlottesville, the annual Tom Tom Founders Festival includes block parties, live concerts, workshops, local food, public art, competitions, and talks from startup innovators. Community built and led, this event focuses on bringing together the residents of Virginia to celebrate creative ideas and inspire community leadership. DAFFODIL FESTIVAL—GLOUCESTER A true harbinger of spring, Gloucester's Daffodil Festival is an annual floral extravaganza held in early April, just as the beautiful yellow blooms make their appearance. The festival's theme will be "In Full Bloom," celebrating both a full return and the history of the popular event. ASIAN FESTIVAL ON MAIN—FAIRFAX Fairfax City celebrates Asian American Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander (AANHPI) Heritage Month with the 5th annual Asian Festival on Main. This fun, free, family-friendly event takes place in the heart of Old Town Fairfax and features a full line up of live entertainment and cultural performances, 60+ Asian food vendors and food trucks, 60+ non-food vendors and exhibitions, kids activities, cosplay contest, beer garden and karaoke. The Choy Wun Lion Dance Troupe, with its crowd-favorite Lion Dance, will return to celebrate the Lunar Year of the Snake. SHENANDOAH APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL—WINCHESTER One of Virginia's largest and oldest festivals is the annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival in Winchester, held over 10 days at the end of April and into early May. Entering its 96th year, the festival has grown to include a wine festival, a carnival with midway rides, a golf tournament, apple pie baking contest, a fun run and 10K, the coronation of Queen Shenandoah, the Queen's Ball, fireworks, the world's largest firefighters' parade, and the official Grand Feature Parade, among many other events with live music and food involved. CHINCOTEAGUE SEAFOOD FESTIVAL—CHINCOTEAGUE In search of fresh seafood? You'll find an impressive spread at the Chincoteague Seafood Festival in early May! Signature seafood dishes will be prepared for your consumption, including the famous Little Neck Clams that the festival is known for. Drinks are included with admission; beer is additional. Stay all day and graze while live beach music sets the vibe. DOMINION RIVERROCK—RICHMOND Held annually in May, Dominion Riverrock is a three-day festival of outdoor sports, live music, and plenty of local craft beers and food from Virginia vendors that is held at Brown's Island in Richmond. The event brings together athletes, spectators, performers, and even dogs together to experience a multitude of outdoor activities. Kayaking, rock climbing, bouldering, trail running, cycling, slacklining, and stand up paddleboarding are all on the agenda for these three days of fun. Want to let your pet participate in the fun, too? Sign your dog up for the dog jumping contest! SPRING TOWN POINT VIRGINIA WINE FESTIVAL—NORFOLK The annual Spring Town Point Virginia Wine Festival takes place in early May in Norfolk. With more than 200 wine samples from over 20 of the best wineries in Virginia and educational "Somm-inars" where you can learn about Virginia wines, this event brings together the best aspects of wine during one spring weekend. While sampling wines, you can also feast on gourmet foods from local chefs and enjoy live entertainment. CLINCH RIVER DAYS FESTIVAL—ST. PAUL Celebrating over 25 years, the two-day Clinch River Days Festival is held annually in St. Paul and celebrates the river life, heritage, and culture of Southwest Virginia. Whatever your outdoor pleasure, you can likely enjoy it during this weekend of fun. Taste the food and wine flavors of the region as you learn about the railroad and river influence on this area. SPRING WINE FESTIVAL & SUNSET TOUR—MOUNT VERNON The middle of May is the perfect time to treat yourself (or mom for Mother's Day!) to a day overlooking the Potomac River with a glass of wine at the Spring Wine Festival & Sunset Tour at George Washington's Mount Vernon. Sixteen Virginia wineries will be on hand for your tasting pleasure while the rarely opened wine storage of George Washington will be open for your viewing pleasure. This festival is very popular and often sells out in advance. NORFOLK HARBORFEST—NORFOLK For three memorable days, the Norfolk waterfront at Town Point Park transforms into an exciting playground for people of all ages during Norfolk Harborfest. Activities include the Parade of Sail, artisan foods and beverages, performances, one of the largest fireworks shows on the East Coast, family games and so much more. ANNUAL UMOJA FESTIVAL—PORTSMOUTH Portsmouth invites you to the Annual UMOJA Festival.This three-day festival promoting cultural diversity and unity, and will open with a traditional African drum call and ceremonial procession. Great ethnic foods and artisans' wares are a highlight along with a famed musical act. Performers and events will be announced soon on the festival website. HEART OF VIRGINIA FESTIVAL — FARMVILLE For over 40 years, the Heart of Virginia Festival brings together the best of the Commonwealth for one day in Farmville, with magic shows, local artwork, crafts, and all your favorite festival foods. Throughout the day, performers play a wide range of musical sets, from jazz and soul to rock and bluegrass. Start the day with the 10k run, then stop by the antique car show to view an impressive assortment of restored classic cars. Music Festivals Wine Festivals Summer Festivals Earlier this year we wrote about how weather affected the arrival of spring's first leaves across the United States. Next, we wrote about another important sign of spring—first bloom dates—and where the first blooms of lilacs and honeysuckles were and weren't in sync with this year's leaf-out dates. For the last post in this series we are going to explore how these important milestones of nature's calendar have been shifting in recent years. These spring indicators are provided by the U.S. National Phenology Network, which monitors seasonal activity in nearly 2,000 species of plants and animals across the country. First leaf dates largely arrive early, except in one region First leaf date in 1991-2020 compared to the 20th-century average (1901-2000). Orange shows places where the first leaf of lilacs and honeysuckles emerged earlier than the long-term average; purple shows places where leaves were later than the long-term average. NOAA Climate.gov map, based on analysis by Mark D. Schwartz, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The map above compares the average leaf-out date for the most recent 30-year climate normals (1991-2020) to the 20th-century average (1901-2000) for more than 500 stations across the contiguous United States. Orange shows locations where the first leaves emerged earlier in recent decades than they did in the 20th century. Purple shows locations where leaves emerged later. The bigger the circle, the bigger the difference from average (also known as an anomaly). There is a fairly consistent pattern across the West, the Plains, the Great Lakes, and the Northeast. All of these areas experienced earlier leaf-out dates compared to the 20th-century average. Some of the largest anomalies are located across areas of the western United States. However, one region doesn't match this early leaf-out pattern: the Southeast. Purple dots scattered from the Gulf Coast states northward as far as West Virginia show where the opposite is happening, meaning spring leaf-out has been occurring later in recent decades than it did in the 20th century on average. First bloom dates are a little more mixed Average first-bloom date from 1991-2020 compared to the 20th-century average (1901-2000). Pink shows places where the first bloom of lilacs and honeysuckle emerged earlier than the long-term average; green shows places where blooms were later than the long-term average. NOAA Climate.gov map, based on analysis by Mark D. Schwartz, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. We also created a map for first blooms. The map above compares the average first bloom date for the most recent 30-year climate normals period (1991-2020) to the 20th-century average (1901-2000) for more than 500 stations across the contiguous United States. Pink shows stations where the first blooms of lilacs and honeysuckles emerged earlier on average in recent decades than they did in the 20th century. Green shows stations where first blooms emerged later. The bigger the circle, the bigger the difference from average. The dominant pattern on the first-bloom map is similar in many ways to the first-leaf map: earlier blooms in much of the West, portions of the Great Lakes, and the Northeast, coupled with later blooms in the Southeast. However, there are locations where the patterns are more mixed, especially across areas of the central United States, the Midwest, and the Northern Rockies, where plenty of green dots (later-than-average first blooms) can be seen. Areas of early blooms are most prevalent across portions of the West, while areas of later blooms are more prevalent across the Southeast. Changes in nature's calendar linked to changes in temperature Scientists have high to very high confidence that earlier spring events, like first leaf, are directly linked to warming temperatures, especially across North America according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. A map of spring temperature trends from (1896-2020) shows parts of the country with the largest rates of warming—the West, the Upper Midwest, and the Northeast. These areas match where leaf-out dates are coming earlier. Average temperatures trend for spring (March-May) from 1896-2020. This map shows how spring temperatures have changed across the contiguous United States. Orange to red show where temperatures have warmed, and gray shows where temperature changes have been close to zero. Map from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information. The temperature trend map also provides a possible explanation for the later emergence of leaves across a large portion of the Southeast. Compared to the rest of the country, the Southeast has what scientists have nicknamed a "warming hole"—an area where temperatures are warming much more slowly or even, in some places and seasons, cooling. Scientists have developed several hypotheses to explain the Southeast warming hole, however no single explanation has been universally accepted. One leading theory is that changes in natural climate patterns over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans may be offsetting the long-term warming influence of increasing greenhouse gases. These include the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and the North Atlantic Oscillation, both of which impact the jet stream over the eastern United States and subsequent weather patterns like cold air outbreaks and heat domes. (You can read more about the Southeast U.S. warming hole here). In recent years this "warming hole" has begun to fill in. The maps below show average temperature for each 30-year U.S. Climate Normals period since 1901 compared to the 20th-century average. Temperatures across the Southeast were warmer than average through the 1931 to 1960 normals, and then showed a cooling trend up through the 1990s. This cooling signal began to weaken in the 1971 to 2000 normals, and in the most recent normals this cooler-than-average signal is gone altogether. Annual U.S. temperature compared to the 20th-century average for each U.S. Climate Normals period from 1901-1930 (upper left) to 1991-2020 (lower right). Places where the normal annual temperature was 1.25 degrees or more colder than the 20th-century average are darkest blue; places where normal annual temperature was 1.25 degrees or more warmer than the 20th-century average are darkest red. Maps by NOAA Climate.gov, based on analysis by Jared Rennie, North Carolina Institute for Climate Studies/NCEI. We spoke with Mark D. Schwartz, a leading expert in Phenoclimatology, about these patterns. Regarding the first-leaf trends in the Southeast, Schwartz said there have been episodic changes over the last century. If you take a look at the graph below you can visualize these changes (in purple). Smoothed Spring Leaf Index departures from the 20th-century average for the Southeastern United States in purple and the rest of the lower-48 states in orange from 1904-2020. Graph by NOAA Climate.gov, based on analysis by Mark D. Schwartz, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee From 1900 through the 1950s, leaf-out dates were generally much earlier than the 20th-century average. Then the pattern swung dramatically in the other direction, with later-than-average leaf-out dates through most of the past 50 years. Across the rest of the United States (red line), the trend had been relatively flat until the mid-80s. Then, the Spring Leaf Index jumped to dates that were earlier than average by about 3 to 4 days. In the last 5 to 10 years, first-leaf dates in the Southeast have come more into sync with the rest of the United States—both have been earlier than average. Schwartz did note that there could be "something interesting going on in the last few years," but we won't know if that is "dust in the record," as he called it, or more of a large-scale "regime change"—meaning the Southeast starting to exhibit changes that we'd expect due to global warming. Time will tell. Both cold snaps and late winter/early spring heat waves have an impact on the First Leaf Index on a year-to-year basis. For this specific dataset, which is based on cloned (genetically identical) lilacs and honeysuckles, these plants leaf first then bloom. Spring bloom dates typically occur in late spring or early summer. Large-scale weather events, like major cold snaps or heat waves, tend to diminish as the spring season progresses, making "later season events" like first blooms more of a messy signal, especially when correlated with overall warming of seasonal temperatures. Schwartz said that the trends being stronger and more geographically consistent for the first leaf index than the first bloom index are in line with these varying weather events year-to-year. Still, generally speaking, first leaf events and first blooms are highly correlated, hence why in many locations on these maps they are in sync: both early or both late. Regardless of year-to-year variations in weather conditions, both of these spring indicators are useful in tracking how plant life cycles are being impacted in the short- and long-term. The Spring Indices have been adopted as a climate change indicator by both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Environmental Protection Agency, 2023) and the U.S. Global Change Research Program (U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2024) because of their utility in reflecting the timing of springtime activity across large regions. Schwartz wrote in this recent paper. In 2007, the IPCC stated that phenology "is perhaps the simplest process in which to track changes in the ecology of species in response to climate change." VMware offers training and certification to turbo-charge your progress.Learn moreTanzu Spring offers support and binaries for OpenJDK™, Spring, and Apache Tomcat® in one simple subscription.Learn moreCheck out all the upcoming events in the Spring community.View all Spring is often associated with new growth, plants flowering, snow melting or melted and a new warmth in the air with plants/ animals coming out from the long winter of cold temperatures. In the Northern Hemisphere spring comes in the March, April and June months and in the Southern Hemisphere it comes in the September, October and December months. Spring comes about by the Earth increasing its axis tilt relative to the sun increasing the temperatures (more direct sunlight) and the length of the days. During the spring equinox the sun shines directly on the equator and the length of day increases (from winter season) to 12 hours of light approximately depending on your latitude location. As the spring season progresses, in the Northern Hemisphere from its start around March 20 to 23rd (March Equinox) with the sun overhead the equator, it continues north above the equator till it finally reaches the Tropic of Cancer. In the Southern Hemisphere the sun moves on September 21st to 24th (September Equinox) from its overhead position on the equator to the southern position overhead the Tropic of Capricorn. 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