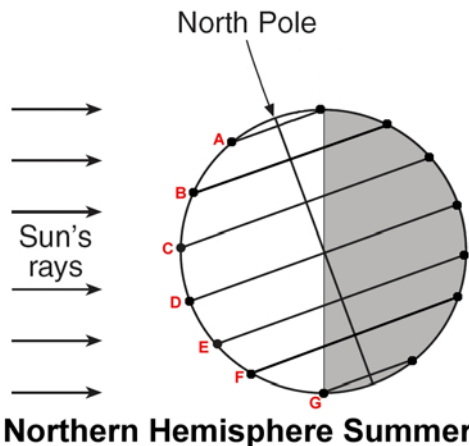


# Hours of Day/Night Review

## (DURATION OF INSOLATION)



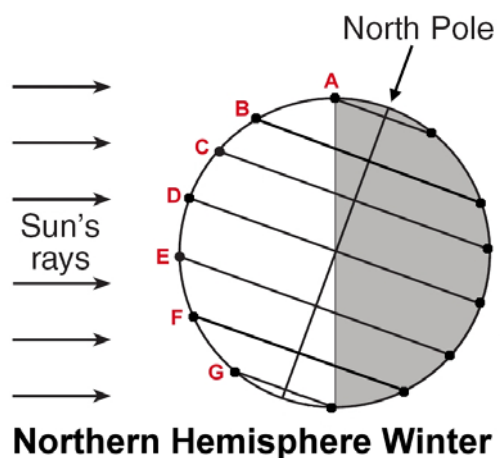
The diagram (left) shows the Earth when it's summer in the northern hemisphere and winter in the southern hemisphere. You can tell because the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and because the sun's direct rays are hitting in the north.

When it is summer in the northern hemisphere, the closer you are to the north pole the greater the duration of insolation (more hours of daylight). The closer you are to the south pole the fewer the hours of daylight.

Location A has the greatest duration of insolation. B has fewer hours. C has even fewer and so on all the way down to location G which has the shortest day.

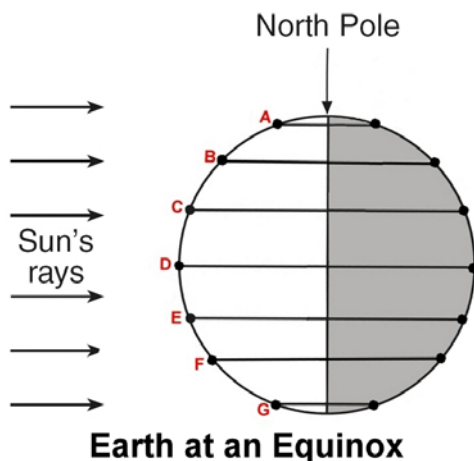
The diagram (right) shows the Earth when it's summer in the southern hemisphere and winter in the northern hemisphere. You can tell because the southern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and because the sun's direct rays are hitting in the south.

When it is summer in the southern hemisphere, the closer you are to the south pole the greater the duration of insolation (more hours of daylight). The closer you are to the north pole the fewer the hours of daylight.



Location G has the greatest duration of insolation.

F has fewer hours. E has even fewer and so on all the way up to location A which has the shortest day.



The diagram (left) is the Earth shown at either equinox. On these dates every location on the planet receives equal hours of daylight and darkness.

*And...if you live on the equator you receive 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness every day of the year!!!*