Sunrise / Sunset Times
for your Microsoft Outlook calendar

This Free service allows you to add sunrise and sunset times for your area directly to your Outlook calendar. Simply enter your zip code in the box below. When the time is displayed, click on the calendar icon below the time to add it directly to your calendar. A custom date box below allows you to select any future date(s) that you are interested in.

Enter Your ZIP or Postal Code: 46835

5 digit U.S. Zip Codes or 6 digit Canadian Postal Codes.
For Canadian Postal Codes be sure to include a space between the FSA and LDU segments. Example: V3H 1Z7

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Time Zone: Eastern
DST: Y
GMT Offset: -5 Hrs.

Latitude: 41.138225°
Longitude: -85.061298°

Sunrise: 6:37AM
Sunset: 8:56PM
Click on the calendar icon to add the event to your calendar. If prompted to Open or Save the item, choose Open. After the item opens, click "Save and Close". For faster results, have Outlook running before adding the item to your calendar.

These items are provided in iCalendar (.ics) format. They will work with calendaring applications that support this format such as Microsoft Outlook® 2000 or later.

Check Another Day:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculate Sunrise / Sunset

Pressing the Enter key on your keyboard will reload the page and set the date back to today's date. To check another day, use the Calculate Button above or use the Tab key on your keyboard.

More Information

As the Earth travels around the Sun in its orbit, the north-south position of the Sun changes over the course of the year due to the changing orientation of the Earth's tilted rotation axes. The dates of maximum tilt of the Earth's equator correspond to the Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice, and the dates of zero tilt to the Spring or Vernal Equinox and Autumnal Equinox.

The first day of winter (the winter solstice) is the shortest day of the year and the first day of summer (the summer solstice) is the longest day of the year. In the United States, there are only about 9½ hours of daylight on the first day of winter and about 14½ hours of daylight on the first day of summer.
During the summer months, the further north you go, the arc of solar travel between sunrise and sunset lengthens and the amount of daylight increases. For regions north of the Arctic Circle (at a latitude of 66.5 degrees), there will be at least one 24-hour day during which the sun will not set as the solar arc lengthens to a complete circle. It will approach the horizon at midnight, but it will not quite touch it and the Sun will shine all day long.

At the latitude of the Arctic Circle, the first day of summer is the only 24-hour day of total daylight. Further north toward the Pole, the number of 24-hour periods between sunrise and sunset increases. The ultimate long-day occurs at the North Pole where the Sun rises with the Vernal Equinox and finally sets again 189 days later with the Autumnal Equinox.

Likewise, during the winter months, for regions north of the Arctic Circle, the sun will set for for at least one full day before rising again. Further north toward the Pole, the number of 24-hour periods before the sun rises again increases. At the North Pole, the sun will not rise again until the Vernal Equinox.

Links

Tide Predictions - The Old Farmer's Almanac provides a Tidal Prediction calculator that allows you to find when it will be high tide in your area.

Stanford SOLAR Center - a project of the Solar Oscillations Investigation Team at Stanford, dedicated to sharing the joy and excitement of solar science exploration by providing hands-on web-based activities.

Sponsored Links