A new Calendar for the World

by

Urion Argador

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THE ARGADORIAN CALENDAR

Contents

Introduction

The Argadorian Calendar is a solar calendar, which is based upon common astronomic phenomena. It has been developed by me, Urion Argador, in the years 2004 and 2005 A.D. In comparison with the common divisions of time, it has the following advantages:

(1) The astronomic seasons coincide with the quarters of the calendar year.

(2) The year count contains all dates which can be determined exactly or will be able to be determined exactly in the nearer future; and it includes not only the complete history of human civilizations but goes back in time beyond the neolithic revolution up to the climax of the last ice age. The year count is based on a scientific meaningful as well as ideologically neutral phenomenon. (Unfortunately, the calculation of the latter has been connected with a couple of uncertainties and inaccuracies, most of which, however, are unavoidable now and will remain it in the nearer future.)

(3) The day of the week can be seen from the date.

(4) The temporal divisions largely correspond with the temporal distribution of human activities. Thus, the latter generally fall into only one certain nominal span of time instead of extending into several.

(5) The structure of the calendar is more regular, logical, and elegant.

(6) The leap rule is more exact than the Gregorian one, and simpler as well (albeit less easy to work out in one's head).

(7) Each date corresponds to a certain day of the year, that is, the umpteenth day of the year always – in common years as well as in leap years – corresponds to a certain day of a certain months, which is also always the same weekday.

Years

The *Argadorian year* begins on the (Argadorian) day on which the *autumnal equinox* falls. Here, the delimitation of the Argadorian calendar day is to be observed (see „Days & Hours“).

This definition of the beginning of the year is fundamental, but its fulfillment will be ensured in the foreseeable future without additional corrections by the (*Argadorian*) *leap rule* that each year whose number is totally divisible by 4 but not by 128 shall be a leap year.

In leap years a leap month of one day duration is added at the end of the year.

The average duration of a Argadorian Year according to these rules amounts to 365.2421875 days = 365 days + 5 hours + 48 minutes + 45 seconds. Thus, it deviates only by 1 second from the actual, astronomical «*tropical year*», which is 365 days + 5 hours + 48 minutes + 46 seconds long. The Gregorian Year, in comparison, lasts 365.2425 days = 365d 5h 49min 12s, and is therefore all of 26 seconds longer than the tropical year. In other words, if the length of the tropical year remained the same (which is not true, the change, however, is very slow) the Gregorian Calender would shift one day compared to the tropical year every 3,323 years, whereas the Argadorian Calendar will do this only every 86,400 years.

By the way, the *tropical year* is defined as the time between two vernal equinoxes. It differs in its length from the *siderical year* or star year, which corresponds to the time, which a full rotation of the earth around the sun takes (= 365 d + 6 h + 9 min + 10 s), and the *anomalistic year*, which means the time, which goes by between two passages of the sun-nearest point (Perihel) of its orbit around the sun (= 365 d + 6 h + 13 min + 53 s). These three astronomical years differ because of changes the earths orbit, axis‘ inclination etc. undergo. Among them, the tropical year is the one most closely linked with the alternation of the seasons on the earth, and therefore most relevant for the civil calendar.

The (*Argadorian*) *year count* starts at the autumnal equinox of the year 17367 B.C. (= before Christ = ante Christum = A.C.) with the year zero of the Argadorian Calendar. Thus, the year 0 A.A. (= Anno Argadori; or e.g.: A. J. = Argadora Jaro / Argadorsches Jahr) spans from the autumnal equinox 17367 A.C. (= B.C.) to the day before the autumnal equinox 17366 A.C.. It is preceded by the year -1 A.A., and followed by the year (+)1 A.A.. On the 22th September 2005, the day of the autumnal equinox of the year 2005 A.D., the year 19372 A.A. = 19372 A.J. has begun.

This beginning of the *Argadorian Era*, its *epoch*, is thought to be the autumnal equinox of the year in which galactical equator, ecliptic, and celestial equator for the so far last time (1) intersected in the same two points, and (2) where inclined in the same direction. According to my calculations, this would have been the case for the forementioned last time on the 28th March 17366 A.C., if the Gregorian Year had been exactly as long as the tropical year in the meantime, and, therefore, if the Gregorian calender year had the same position relative to the tropical year 19371 years ago as it has today. This is, of course, not the case, though. However, as far as the epoch of the Argadorian Calendar is concerned, this does not matter, since the deviation should amount to no more than a few weeks.

Unfortunately, my calculations are tainted with a considerable uncerctainty, since some of the values needed are generally not known exactly at all, and, moreover, I am not completely sure whether my equations are correct and in line with the latest scientific research.

Seasons

The Argadorian Year is divided into four seasons, which in a common year comprise three months each. The lengths of the seasons correspond as far as possible to the actual lengths of the astronomical seasons. Thus, in ideal years – like 19372 A.J. – the first day of each quarter of the year, that is, each calendar season, falls onto an equinox or solstice, so that the calendar seasons coincide with the astronomical seasons. However, since the number of days assigned to each calendar month is fixed and shall be fixed, slight deviations in some years cannot be avoided.

Season / Event	Length / Date	
	astronomical (seasons)	Argadorian Calendar
autumnal equinox	*A.D. 2005 : 2005-09-22*	*A.A. 19372 : 19372-01-01*
(northern) fall / autumn	89 days + 20 hours	90 days
winter solstice	*A.D. 2005 : 2005-12-21*	*A.A. 19372 : 19372-04-01*
(northern) winter	89 days + 0 hours	89 days
vernal equinox	*A.D. 2006 : 2006-03-20*	*A.A. 19372 : 19372-07-01*
(northern) spring	92 days + 19 hours	93 days
summer solstice	*A.D. 2006 : 2006-06-21*	*A.A. 19372 : 19372-10-01*
(northern) summer	93 days + 15 hours	93 days (in leap years 94)
autumnal equinox	*A.D. 2006 : 2006-09-23*	*A.A. 19373 : 19373-01-01*

Months

The seasons are divided into three months of equal length. However, in the shortest season, the northern winter or southern summer, the first month is by one day shorter than the other two months.

The *leap month* comprises only one day, which is the last, the 366th day of the leap years. In consequence, a certain, the umteenth day of a year always corresponds to the same date, in common years as well as in leap years.

The *month names* are derived from the classical Greek names of the zodiac constellations. Their assignment to the months corresponds to the position of the star signs about 6400 years ago, if one looks from the earth towards the sun, or about 19400 years ago, if the position of the earth as seen from the sun is taken as criterion, that is, from a heliocentric point of view.

These names exist in two basic variations. The first variant corresponds to the transcription of the genitive of the classical Greek name of the constellation. The second variant is a compound word derived from that Greek sign name and the word „men“ (μην), which means „month“ in classical Greek (where the «e» had been spoken long).

From these two basic variations further ones are derived by (1) transcribing those two basic names for each month into Esperanto, (2) simplifying the longer names (e.g. shortening to three or two syllables), (3) (re)transcribing e.g. from Esperanto or 'mixing' the orthography.

The more basic and the preferred of the variations are listed in the following table. The shortened froms of the original names are preferred for usage (e.g. Toxomen); and in the case of the leap month, the shortened genitive form without «men», that is consequently, «Ofiuchu», since is it comprised of one day only, andthis preferred form can be used as name for the day as well as as name for the month.

An asterisk (*) behind the number of the last month on the list marks the leap month, which is the 13th month of the Argadorian (leap) year.

Months (continued)

Season	Month								
(northern hemi-sphere)	No.	Dura-tion (days)	Constellation (English & Classical Greek)	Symbol	Names (transcribed from Greek)	Name (short form)	Name (short form in Auriongsh)	Acro-nym
Fall / Autumn	1	30	Sagittarius τοξευτης	♐	Toxeutu Toxeutemen	Toxeutu Toxomen	Tocseŭtu = Tocseutu Tocsomēn = Tocsomeen	To-M.
	2	30	Capricornus αἰγοκερως	♑	Aigokero Aigokeromen	Aigokero Aigkermen	Aĭgocerō = Aigoceroo Aĭgcermēn = Aigcermeen	Ai-M.
	3	30	Aquarius ὑδροχοος	♒	Hydrochou Hydrochomen	Hydrochou Hydchomen	Hydʌou Hydʌomēn = Hydʌomeen	Hy-M.
Winter	4	29	Pisces ἰχθυες	♓	Ichthyon Ichthyomen	Ichthyon Ichthymen	Iʌþyōn = Iʌþyoon Iʌþymēn = Iʌþymeen	Ix-M.
	5	30	Aries κριος	♈	Kriu Kriomen	Kriu Kriomen	Criu Criomēn = Criomeen	Kr-M.
	6	30	Taurus ταυρος	♉	Tauru Tauromen	Tauru Tauromen	Taŭru = Tauru Taŭromēn = Tauromeen	Ta-M.
Spring	7	31	Gemini διδυμοι	♊	Didymon Didymomen	Didymon Didymen	Didymōn = Didymoon Didymēn = Didymeen	Di-M.
	8	31	Cancer καρκινος	♋	Karkinu Karkinomen	Karkinu Karkimen	Carcinu Carcimēn = Carcimeen	Ka-M.
	9	31	Leo λεων	♌	Leontos Leomen	Leontos Leomen	Leontos Leomēn = Leomeen	Le-M.
Summer	10	31	Virgo παρθενος	♍	Parthenu Parthenomen	Parthenu Parthemen	Parþenu Parþemēn = Parþemeen	Pa-M.
	11	31	Libra ζυγος	♎	Zygu Zygomen	Zygu Zygomen	Zygu Zygomēn = Zygomeen	Zy-M.
	12	31	Scorpius σκορπιος	♏	Skorpiu Skorpiomen	Skorpiu Skorpimen	Scorpiu Scorpimēn = Scorpimeen	Sk-M.
	13 *	1	Ophiuchus ὀφιουχος	⛎	Ophiuchu Ophiuchomen	Ofiuchu Ofchumen	Oφjuʌu Oφʌumēn = Oφʌumeen	Of.

* = leap month

(The depicted symbol for Ophiuchus, which means ‹serpent bearer›, has been designed by me, since I am not aware of the existence of another one.)

Weeks

Every months divides into three weeks. The first two weeks of a common month consist of ten days each. The third week of a common month comprises the remaining days of the month, thus, depending on the month, either eleven, ten, or nine. An exception is the leap month, which consists of only one day, and is, consequently, not subdivided.

Days

The days of the week are named after the eight officially recognized planets of our solar system, the sun, and the moon. Their names are based on the classical Greek names of them or their name saints. The names may be revised, should the number of recognized planets change.

Similar to the month names, here again basically three common forms of these names exist: The first one corresponds to the genitive forms of those classical Greek names; the second variant is a compound word composed of those names and the word «ēmar» (ἦμαρ), which means ‹day› in Classical Greek; and the third form, which is favored by me, is a derivative of the latter, where it has been shortened to three syllables and sometimes also been subjected to additional spelling changes.*

An exception is the leap month. Its only day bears the same name as the month to which it belongs, but only in the simple variant derived from the genitive, but not in the compound form with the ending «-men» or «-meno» – e.g. «Ofiuchu/-o» but not «Ofchumen».

Similar to the Julian Date, all days are numbered consecutively all the way through from the epoche of the calendar as «Argadorian Days» (A.D. or D.A. or A.T.) or «Days of the Argadorian Calendar» (D.A.C. or D.C.A. or TAK or AKT), respectively. Accordingly, on the 1th January 2006 A.D. the day 7,075,208 D.A. or A.T. begins.

* Alternatives to this naming scheme considered, but so far dismissed, are:

— naming the days of the week after the nine muses and their mother Mnemosyne;

— naming the days of the week using their Babylonian or Sumerian names or those names of the corresponding celestial bodies as well as the names of the Babylonian or Sumerian gods which correspond roughly to the Greek gods after which the plantes are named, which have been discovered only after the fall of these civilizations

— using the Latin names of the gods (which are, however, in some cases actually the Greek names) and the word «dies» or, shortened, «di»

— naming the days of the week in a two-syllable form numerically, e.g. ‹Pseudo-German›: Ersttag, Zweittag, Dritttag, Vierttag, Fünfttag, Sechsttag, Siebttag, Achttag, Neunttag, Zehnttag (meaning: first-day, second-day, third-day, …) or e.g. with latin ordinal numbers (primus, secundus, tertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, septimus, octavus, nonus, decimus); …

Days (continued)

Day (Number)					Heavenly Body		Day Names			
of the week	of the month				Name (English & Class.Greek)	Symbol	Name (transcribed from Altgriechisch)	Name (form II, shortened, …)	Name (short form in Auriongsh)	Acro-nym
1.	1	11	21	31	Sun Ἥλιος	☉	Hēliu Hēliēmar	Heliemar	Hēljēmar	Hi-E.
2.	2	12	22		Mercury Ἑρμης	☿	Hermu Hermēmar	Hermemar	Hermēmar	Hm-E.
3.	3	13	23		Venus Ἀφροδιτη	♀	Aphroditēs Aphroditēmar	Afremar	Aφrēmar	Af-E.
4.	4	14	24		Earth Γαια	⊕ ♁	Gaias Gaiēmar	Gaiemar	Gaĭēmar	Ga-E.
5.	5	15	25		Mars Ἄρης	♂	Areōs Arēmar	Aremar	Arēmar	Ar-E.
6.	6	16	26		Jupiter Ζευς	♃	Dios Diēmar	Diemar	Diēmar	Di-E.
7.	7	17	27		Saturn Κρονος	♄	Kronu Kronēmar	Kronemar	Cronēmar	Kr-E.
8.	8	18	28		Uranus Οὐρανος	♅ ⛢	Uranu Uranēmar	Urnemar	Urnēmar	Ur-E.
9.	9	19	29		Neptune Ποσειδων	♆	Poseidōnos Poseidēmar	Pseidemar	Pseĭdēmar	Ps-E.
10.	10	20	30		Moon Σεληνη	☾	Selēnēs Selēnēmar	Selemar	Selēmar	Se-E.
leap day					s. „Months“	⛎	Ophiuchu (Ophiuchēmar)	Ofiuchu	Oφjuʌu	Of.

Times of Day

The *Argadorian day* begins at 4 a.m. of today's local time, that is, four hours after midnight. It is divided into three times-of-day at eight hours each: {1.} morn (morning/forenoon), {2.} eve (afternoon/evening), and {3.} night.

Because of the location of the *Argadorian date line* (ADL = Argadora Datlinio / Argadorian Date Line) at 168.5° longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich, the *Argadorian zonal time* in, for example, central Europe corresponds to the local time on the meridian 11.5° east of Greenwich, and, consequently, to the local time in or near, for instance, Trondheim (Norway), Wismar and Munich (FRG), Hall in Tyrol (Austria), Vicenza (Italy), and Yaoundé (Cameroon). This local time in the longitude of 11.5° east of Greenwich is by 46min lower or earlier than that in Greenwich and on its meridian, which constitutes the current «Universal Time» (UT) or «Greenwich Mean Time», and by 14min higher or later than the Central European Time (CET), through whose ‹Greenwich time zone› the Argadorian prime meridian runs.

The four-hour difference between the beginnings of the calendar days and the different location and delimitation of the time zones lead to the consequence, that the *Argadorian time*, expressed in hours, minutes, and so on, lies in most cases by 3h 46min below the corresponding current zonal time. However, this figure does not take the necessary new time-zone borders into account.

As already mentioned, with the date line the zone of the universal time shifts as well. The *Argadorian universal time* (AUT = Argadora Universala Tempo / Argadorian Universal Time) corresponds to the local time on 11.5° longitude east of Greenwich less four hours, because of the different beginning of the calendar day. Correspondingly, it is 3h 14min lower than the Greenwich universal time (UT or UTC).

Time of Day	Hours			
	‹ Greenwich Time ›		Argadorian Time	
	GMT / UT / UTC	CET	AUT : Spelling Mode 1	AUT : Spelling Mode 2
	(*London*)	(*Görlitz*)	(*Munich*)	(*Munich*)
Morn	3.15 – 11.14 hours	4.15 – 12.14 hours	0‡01 – 8‡00 Uhr	1:01 – 8:60 Uhr
Eve	11.15 – 19.14 hours	12.15 – 20.14 hours	8‡01 – 16‡00 Uhr	9:01 – 16:60 Uhr
Night	19.15 – 3.14 hours	20.15 – 4.14 hours	16‡01 – 24‡00 Uhr	17:01 – 24:60 Uhr

Furthermore, it has to be heeded, as already shown in the table above, that the Argadorian time may be written in two different ways:

- either like the current ordinary time, but with either
  - a point (.),
  - a double plus (‡),
  - uppercase letters ($^{h\,m\,s}$ = hours/minutes/seconds),
  - asterisk and uppercase commas (* ' " = hours/minutes/seconds) (analogous to ° ' " for angles),
  - or some other symbol (but never with a colon) as separator key,
- or analoguous to the date spelling with a colon (:) or an arrow-head (›).

In the first case, the number values behind the separator keys, also the smaller time values, are to be added to the values in front; whereas in the second case the values in front of the colon are unfinished analogous to the numbers of the day, month and year in date statements. Thus, for example, 13:59:15 MEZ = 9.45.15 AUT = 9‡45‡15

AUT = 9*45'15" AUT = 10:46:15 AUT — which can be expressed verbally like ‹it is shortly past a quarter before ten› / ‹it is 9 hours and 45 minutes› / ‹now it is the 46th minute of the 10th hour›. A verbal distinction between the two variants of date spelling can, in another form, also be achieved through saying either e.g. «it is 9 hours (and) 45 (minutes)» (= 9‡45) or «it is 10th hour 46th (minute)» (= 10:46), that is, one should use ordinal numbers to voice the second mode.

When the time spelling with colon is used, there is, normally, no phrase with hh:00 but a hh:60, since in this case the day ends with the minute 24:60 (= 23‡59‡01 .. 0‡00‡00 = the 60th minute of the 24th hour), and the next starts with the minute 1:01 (= 0‡00‡01 .. 0‡00‡00 = the 1st minute of the 1st hour), similar to the ending of the year on the 31/12 and the starting of the next on the 01/01 instead of ending on the 00/13 and starting on the 01/00. This, however, only means, that e.g. 24:60 means the same point in time as 00:00, and that the first variant is to be used normally. Nothwithstanding, when this point in time is important as the point of the beginning of an time interval, the second form may be used. Moreover, «at about 0 o'clock» is nevertheless the regular expression for the border between two days or the time around it, respectively. In addition, the verbal statements regarding full hours or hours as a whole are the same independent of the time format used, as, for example, «it is ten o'clock» (= 10*00' = 10:60) or «it happened in the tenth hour» (= 9*00' .. 10*00' = 10:00 .. 10:60 = 9:60 .. 10:60).

In consequence, due to different separator keys in writing and partly identity of expressions and partly verbal differentiation in speech, there should not arise any ambiguity from the two modes of time writing.

Besides, the seconds are to be treated analogously to the hours and minutes.

The second, quasi new, time writing mode has in particular an advantage when combining date and hour time, as for example in : AA 19374:11:24::07:35 AUT = 24/11/19374 AT $6^{h}34^{m}$ AUT — as is explained in more detail below.

Time Spelling Modes

The Argadorian times should be written as follows, whereby, when necessary, the codes AA for the date and AUT for the time or time zone should be added to the respective statements :

- **Date** :

  (AA) *Year:Month:Day* (e.g.: AA 19374:11:24) — This is the preferred variant.

  (AA) *Year-Month-Day* (e.g.: AA 19374-11-24)

  (AA) *Year›Month›Day* (e.g.: AA 19374›11›24)

  Day/Month/Year (AA) (e.g.: 24/11/19374 AA)

  Day.Month.Year (AA) (e.g.: 24.11.19374 AA)

  Day‹Month‹Year (AA) (e.g.: 24‹11‹19374 AA)

- **Time** (AUT can, if applicable, also be replaced by the code for another time zone) :

  (α) The following first and preferred spelling variant requires the then usually still unfinished actual hour and minute to be written — analogous to the date:

  (AUT) *Hour:Minute:Second* (AUT) (e.g.: AUT 08:35 or 08:35 AUT) = preferred variant

  (AUT) *Hour›Minute›Second* (AUT) (e.g.: AUT 08›35 or 08›35 AUT)

  (β) In the following spelling variants, in contrast to the aforementioned one, the last-before-finished hour and minute are written like it is currently official custom in the Greenwich time system. Consequently, the written hours, minutes, seconds and so on are to be added up to obtain the current time.

  (AUT) *Hour‡Minute‡Second* (AUT) (e.g.: AUT 07‡35 or 07‡35 AUT)

  (AUT) *Hour.Minute.Second* (AUT) (e.g.: AUT 07+35 oder 07+35 AUT)

  (AUT) $Hour^{h}$ $Minute^{m}$ $Second^{s}$ (AUT) (e.g.: AUT $07^{h}35^{m}$ oder $07^{h}35^{m}$ AUT)

  (AUT) *Hour* Minute' Second"* (AUT) (e.g.: AUT 07*35' oder 07*35' AUT)

- **Date + Hour** :

  If date and time are to be combined to an exact time statement, they should be joined and thereby also separated by a colon, whereby all times are to be ordered descendingly :

  (AA) *Year:Month:Day::Hour:Minute:[Second]* (*time zone*) — e.g.: AA 19374:11:24::07:35 AUT

  The same may also be done using different symbols with the same meaning, e.g.:

  (AA) *Year›Month›Day»Hour›Minute›[Second]* (*time zone*) — e.g.: AA 19374›11›24»07›35 AUT

  Or, in principle, even in reverse order (throughout!), that is, ascendingly, e.g.:

  (*time zone*) *[Second]›Minute›Hour»Day/Month/Year* (AA) — e.g.: AUT 35/07//24/11/19374 AA

Time Zones & Longitudes

The *Argadorian Date Line* (ADL = Argadora Datolinio / Argadorian Date Line) runs along the *Argadorian Prime Meridian*, which lies on 168,5° (= 168°30') longitude west of Greenwich. This meridian together with an area of maybe about ¼° on both sides of it touches as the, according to my knowledge, only meridian in its course only one small land mass other than Antarctica (= Aoiketa ≈ Nota), namely the Aleutian island Umnak. Apart from these, it runs solely through the Pacific Ocean. As far as I know, there are no other meridians which touch as few lands inhabited by humans as those between approximatly 168¼° and 168¾° longitude west of Greenwich.

Contrary to the Greenwich system, in the Argadorian coordinate system the longitudes are numbered continuously from east to west, thus corresponding to the apparent course of the sun. Consequently, the distinction between an eastern and a western length has been dropped. Moreover, instead of using the division into 360 degrees it is also possible to give the longitude in hours and minutes, as is already practised in astronomy. Hereby, 24 hours (^{h}) correspond to 360 degrees (°). Therefore, a difference of 1 hour longitude (1^{h}) corresponds to a local-time difference of 1 hour time (1h), and, in consequence, the hour meridians correspond to the primary time zone borders. Also contrary to the Greenwich system, the Argadorian Prime Meridian does not represent the middle of the (inhabited) world, but its end. The 'middle of the world' instead lies opposite the prime meridian, at 12^{h} or 180° of the Argadorian system, which corresponds to 11,5° or 46^{m} longitude east of Greenwich.

Summary

The Argadorian Calendar is a regularly and meaningful designed, towards astronomical sizes directed, and ideologically neutral calendar. It uses a year count, which is oriented to an astronomical event, which roughly coincides with an important natural history epoch, the peak of the last Ice Age, and spans the whole history of human civilizations as well as more than the complete span of time in which events can be dated exactly. The division of time is chosen so, that astronomical sizes, like seasons or day and night, and periods of human activity, like academic years or daily awakeness, coincide with calendar periods and can therefore be unambiguously assigned to *one* certain period.

In some more detail, it offers, for example, the following advantages :

- The division of human history in periods before and after Christ or before and after the Hedshra and the like lapse, and therewith negative year numbers — as long as one does not look at times before more than about 20 000 years ago, that is, at the prehistory.
- A conversion of historical dates into the format of the Argadorian calendar will cost some efforts, but a complete conversion will also clarify some things: Since, for example, the Gregorian calendar was introduced in different countrys at different times, in the Protestant and Orthodox countrys often more than a century later than in the Catholic ones, and since, for another instance, in the first years after the Julian calendar reform this reform was not implemented consequently, a reader of historical works currently often does not know, which day a certain date really means. This problem would be eliminated by a complete conversion in the Argadorian calendar.
- Instead of, for example, «winter semester 2007/2008» or «night from the 7th to the 8th August 2008», the Argadorian Calendar allows to write simply and unambiguously «winter semester 19374» and «night of the 17 Zygomen 19374». This is particularly important, where one can only enter one numer, as in forms, databases and spreadsheet programs (because double numbers either would not be allowed to the format of the cell or would be regarded as text, not as number).
- The for already almost 20 000 and for further somewhat more than 80 000 years five-digit year number allows on one hand the inclusion of a larger part of the history of humanity, and on the other hand prevents misinterpretation which might arise from the fact, that most of the other calendars currently in use in larger areas have four-digit year numbers, which may therefore, and because of often similar values, become mixed up, particularly in historical contexts. This does, of course, not protect against mistyping, though.
- A coincidence of month borders and astronomical season may provide advantages for the presentation of monthly or seasonal values for natural processes. As an example do day length and weather depend upon the position of the sun, which corresponds, roughly, to the astronomical season. The benefit from such a quasi natural structure of the year may, however, be limited, due e.g. to the fact, that the meteorological season do not completely coincide with the astronomical seasons.