

Kaw Valley Almanac

March 2 - 8, 2026

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Day	Moon rises	South	Moon sets	% Illum/Phase
Monday	05:39 PM		06:28 AM	98%
Tuesday	06:46 PM	12:22 AM	06:53 AM	Full Moon
Wednesday	07:51 PM	01:07 AM	07:16 AM	99%
Thursday	08:55 PM	01:50 AM	07:38 AM	97%
Friday	09:58 PM	02:32 AM	08:01 AM	92%
Saturday	11:01 PM	03:16 AM	08:26 AM	86%
Sunday		04:01 AM	08:54 AM	79%



Loess Bluffs National Wildlife Refuge had approx. 3 million snow geese visiting last weekend which is beyond imagination.

How long will they stay? Who knows? But don't be surprised if you see a flock or two in the sky this week if they decide to leave and head further north for breeding season.



Sun

Venus, Saturn W, Jupiter S in evening

Day	Gets light	Sunrise	Sunset	Gets dark
Monday	05:56 AM	06:51 AM	06:15 PM	07:10 PM
Tuesday	05:55 AM	06:50 AM	06:16 PM	07:11 PM
Wednesday	05:53 AM	06:48 AM	06:17 PM	07:12 PM
Thursday	05:52 AM	06:47 AM	06:18 PM	07:13 PM
Friday	05:51 AM	06:45 AM	06:19 PM	07:14 PM
Saturday	05:49 AM	06:44 AM	06:20 PM	07:15 PM
Sunday	05:48 AM	06:42 AM	06:21 PM	07:16 PM

Live outside the Lawrence area? Get rise and setting times, moon data where you live at: <https://www.timeanddate.com/astronomy/>

§ The weather doesn't look good for Tuesday morning's total lunar eclipse, but just in case the clouds clear, the partial eclipse begins a few minutes before 4am, progressing toward a total eclipse over the next hour with totality beginning after 5am. If there is a break in the clouds, you will see that the moon is much fainter and orange-ish in color, with a pretty unusual moon set in the west around sunrise.

§ Western chorus frogs are singing away in wet areas; American woodcocks are calling after sunset: listen for them!

§ Daylight Savings begins Sunday, March 8 as we spring forward one hour by our clocks. Nature knows no such thing, and all other species will continue to follow the length of day, moonlight, and temperatures to chart their days' progression.

§ Look in the skies for the spring signature of smoke wafting up from burning native grass pastures, something also required for Conservation Reserve Program/CRP fields most years. Fields are burned to knock back cedars, dogwood, honeysuckle and other woody plants that will take over grassland without periodic fire/mowing. It also removes last year's dead grass and stimulates new growth, making the field more palatable to grazing animals. Hopefully rains will make it easier to burn as fire burning bans due to recent dry conditions have made it harder to schedule burns.