

Wu Yun Liu Qi

天干 heavenly stems

甲 jiǎ
乙 yǐ
丙 bǐng
丁 dīng
戊 wù
己 jǐ
庚 gēng
辛 xīn
壬 rēn
癸 guǐ

地支 earthly branches

子 zǐ
丑 chǒu
寅 yín
卯 mǎo
辰 chén
巳 sì
午 wǔ
未 wèi
申 shēn
酉 yǒu
戌 xū
亥 hài

Heavenly stems

天干	甲 乙	丙 丁	戊 己	庚 辛	壬 癸
陰陽	陽 陰	陽 陰	陽 陰	陽 陰	陽 陰
五行	木	火	土	金	水

Earthly branches

地支	子	丑	寅	卯	辰	巳	午	未	申	酉	戌	亥
陰陽	陽	陰	陽	陰	陽	陰	陽	陰	陽	陰	陽	陰
五行	水	土	木	土	火	土	金	土	水			

24 seasonal markers (expert from wikipedia)

Chinese name	Gregorian date (approx.)	Usual translation	Remarks
立春 lichūn	February 4	start of spring	spring starts here according to the Chinese definition of a season
雨水 yǔshuǐ	February 19	rain water	starting at this point, the temperature makes rain more likely than snow

驚蟄 jīngzhé (啓蟄 qǐzhé)	March 5	awakening of insects	when hibernating insects awaken
春分 chūnfēn	March 20	vernal equinox	lit. the central divide of spring (referring to the Chinese seasonal definition)
清明 qīngmíng	April 5	clear and bright	a Chinese festival where, traditionally, ancestral graves are tended
穀雨 gǔyǔ or gǔyù	April 20	grain rains	rain helps grain grow
立夏 lìxià	May 6	start of summer	refers to the Chinese seasonal definition
小滿 xiǎomǎn	May 21	grain full	grains are plump
芒種 mángzhòng or mángzhǒng	June 6	grain in ear	lit. awns (beard of grain) grow
夏至 xiàzhì	June 21	summer solstice	lit. summer extreme (of sun's height)
小暑 xiǎoshǔ	July 7	minor heat	when heat starts to get unbearable
大暑 dàshǔ	July 23	major heat	the hottest time of the year
立秋 lìqiū	August 7	start of autumn	uses the Chinese seasonal definition
處暑 chùshǔ	August 23	limit of heat	lit. dwell in heat
白露 báilù	September 8	white dew	condensed moisture makes dew white; a sign of autumn
秋分 qiūfēn	September 23	autumnal equinox	lit. central divide of autumn (refers to the Chinese seasonal definition)
寒露 hánlù	October 8	cold dew	dew starts turning into frost
霜降 shuāngjiàng	October 23	descent of frost	appearance of frost and descent of temperature
立冬 lìdōng	November 7	start of winter	refers to the Chinese seasonal definition
小雪 xiǎoxuě	November 22	minor snow	snow starts falling
大雪 dàxuě	December 7	major snow	season of snowstorms in full swing
冬至 dōngzhì	December 22	winter solstice	lit. winter extreme (of sun's height)
小寒 xiǎohán	January 6	minor cold	cold starts to become unbearable
大寒 dàhán	January 20	major cold	coldest time of year

Wu Yun

1. Yun is determined by heavenly stems
2. One period of each Yun is 73.05 days

甲 jiǎ 己 jǐ → earth

乙 yǐ 庚 gēng → metal

丙 bǐng 辛 xīn → water

丁 dīng 壬 rēn → wood

戊 wù 癸 guǐ → fire

甲己之歲，土運統之；乙庚之歲，金運統之；丙辛之歲，水運統之；丁壬之歲，木運統之；戊癸之歲，火運統之。

In the year of jia and ji, the earth yun governs. In the years of yi and geng, the metal yun governs. In the years of bing and xin, water yun governs. In the years of ding and ren, the wood yun governs. In the years of wu and gui, the fire yun governs. - SW chapter 66

Variation of Yun

1. Shi Yun (Yearly Yun)
2. Zhu Yun (Main Yun)
3. Ke Yun (Guest Yun)

Liu Qi

1. Qi is determined by earthly branches.
2. Period of each qi is 60.875 days

子 zǐ 午 wǔ → 少陰君火 shao yin imperial fire

丑 chǒu 未 wèi → 太陰濕土 tai yin damp earth

寅 yín 申 shēn → 少陽相火 shao yang ministerial fire

卯 mǎo 酉 yǒu → 陽明燥金 yang ming dry metal

辰 chén 戌 xū → 太陽寒水 tai yang cold water

巳 sì 亥 hài → 厥陰風木 jue yin wind wood

子午之上，少陰主之；丑未之上，太陰主之；寅申之上，少陽主之；卯酉之上，陽明主之；辰戌之上，太陽主之；巳亥之上，厥陰主之。

- SW 67

厥陰之上，風氣主之；少陰之上，熱氣主之；太陰之上，濕氣主之；少陽之上，相火主之；陽明之上，燥氣主之；太陽之上，寒氣主之。

- SW 66

Variation of Qi

1. Zhu Qi (Main Qi)
2. Ke Qi (Guest Qi)