SEA

The sea resembles monthly temperature anomalies from the long-term average. It has 24 waves, 12 for maximum and 12 for minimum temperatures, arranged from January at the bottom to December at the top. Waves shift color and motion based on anomalies: white-blue and slow for cold months, orange and fast for warm ones. Hover over a wave to reveal its temperature percentile.

MOON

The moon changes in size, color, and height to reflect total annual precipitation. A large, green moon signals a wet year; a small, pink moon marks a dry one. Twelve glowing rings encircle it, each representing a month’s relative contribution to the yearly rainfall. Hover over the moon circles to reveal their precipitation percentile.

STARS

The stars sketch a constellation of monthly aridity from left (January) to right (December). Their color and position reflect the balance between rainfall and evapotranspiration. High in the sky and sharply contoured stars corresponds to dry and hot conditions, whereas low, soft-edged, and glowing stars to high rainfall and cold temperatures. Press numbers **1–X** to hear their sound; the tone shifts with climatic stress. Hover over a star to reveal synthetic climatic conditions.

SKY

The sky reflects the yearly temperature anomaly. A pale, light blue sky means a warm year, whereas a darker one signals a colder trend. Small white stars symbolize the temperature percentile, with their number growing with increased temperature. Fewer stars, darker skies—colder times. More stars, brighter skies—a warming world.

USER INTERACTION

Press **S + ↑ / ↓** to raise or lower monthly temperatures. Press **M + ↑ / ↓** to increase or decrease precipitation. Each change reshapes the seascape: waves quicken, the moon shifts, colors and sounds respond to your touch. Explore future climate scenarios by simulating warmer, drier conditions or imagining increased rainfall and cooling.