

Advance prediction Winter 2025 (December 2025 to March 2026)



Photo credit due to Trevor Eldridge

Species of the Season: The Robin

*“Kindness is like snow – it beautifies everything it covers.”
Kahlil Gibran*

Winter 2025 Forecast

Welcome to the Winter 2025 website entry.

At the Indigenous UK Weather Towers, we work with nature's rhythm rather than the calendar's. Our winter begins around 20th November and is divided into two phases:

- Early winter (20 Nov – 19 Jan): Frosts seldom last more than a week, often shorter, while stormy periods become increasingly frequent.
- Late winter/early spring (20 Jan – end March): Long spells of one type of weather dominate. Sometimes this is the true winter, in other years it feels more like an early spring.

A vital caveat: everything hinges on the November 11th wind update. The wind direction on St Martin's Day can transform the entire forecast — from a cold, snowy winter to one dominated by rain and flooding. Either way, this winter looks difficult.

The Wind Days: Natural Weather Markers

Traditional "wind days" guide our seasonal forecasting:

- Michaelmas (29 Sept): Sets the predominant wind until the next marker. This year, W/SW/NW winds dominated in the West, and N/NE winds in the East — a clash of cold, dry air from the Urals against warm, wet air from the Atlantic. Result: heavy snow risks when the two meet. This pattern is far more potent than last year's recorded SE/SW pattern.
- 5–8 Nov: A stormy combination of a super full moon, perigee, highest tides, and unsettled weather. Flooding risk is high — preparations advised.
- St Martin's Day (11 Nov): The most accurate wind day. This year we expect NE winds in the East and NW winds in the West — we hope we are wrong.
- 4–6 Dec: Another full supermoon + perigee + high tides = more flood risk.
- St Thomas' Day (21 Dec): Winter deepens.

The 'Killer Wind'

The NW wind has a reputation in folklore as the "killer wind" — rare, but severe. In 1341 it brought nine months of frost. In the 1730s, it froze the Thames and other rivers. The infamous winter of 1947 also began with this wind. Its pattern: wet at first, then bitterly cold, often with deep snow. Our ancestors wrote of it to warn, not to embellish. We do the same today.

Seasonal Background

Spring 2025 was exceptionally dry, followed by a warm, parched summer that forced drought orders in some regions. Nature, in its wisdom, now seeks to restore balance — expect November rainfall before the true cold sets in. It is also worth noting we do tend to experience severe winters every 14/ 15 years or so. The last such winter was of course winter 2010.

Month-by-Month Outlook

- November: A sharp transition to winter. Early snow potential for those in the North. Increased storm activity early, with flash flooding possible. If cold enough, sleet and wintry showers (especially on high ground) around the full moon.
- December: An extremely cold month. Frosts for all; risk of snow around the 11th. South of the Birmingham–Norfolk line will likely stay snow-free until at least January, probably February, but still very cold. Northwards, rivers mark the step-down into deeper cold: The Wash → Humber → Ouse → Tyne. Some northern areas may hold snow cover from early winter onward.
- January: Likely windy at first, alternating between calm, cold spells and short, milder interludes. Do not mistake these warmer interludes for winter's end.
- February: Severe conditions set in. Around the 9th, expect significant snow events. For some, fine powder drifting into massive drifts; for others, large flakes that settle fast. Travel disruption, stress for farmers, and strain on livestock are all possible. Snowfall will be topped up throughout the month. Remember: the hottest days in June give the coldest days in the following February — and June 2025 gave us two heatwaves.
- March: Cold extends well into spring. A late, harsh spring lies ahead.

Key Winter Dates

- 28 Oct: St Jude likely brings a notable storm — a seasonal pivot.
- Early Nov: Rapid shift to colder, wetter, possibly wintry (for some) weather. Snow in the north is possible; not impossible elsewhere.
- 25 Dec (Christmas): Dry and frosty for many, but not a white Christmas for most.
- 1 Jan (New Year's Day): Frost persists — “no grass grows,” promising strong grass growth and two hay harvests next summer.

Closing Thoughts

This winter has long been signalled as a severe one. Last year may have been the “teaser.” Nature warns — and nature is never wrong. If things go awry, it is human interpretation, not the signs themselves, that falter.

Akin to “*Beast from the East*” in 2018 is a good bet, but if really cold then we may even relive that memorable winter of 2010 (although the peak will likely be February, not December). I have to cover my basis, since each day another piece of the jigsaw falls into place and builds the picture.

Of course, we may well be wrong – and sods law will operate. We trust the methodology, and what nature tells us, and we learn from experience. We're confident in our winter work, Dave's track record speaks for itself. Our view is that last year was a teaser for what's coming in 2025/26. Now to leave you with words beyond weather:

“In the depth of winter, I finally learned that within me there lay an invincible summer.”
— Albert Camus

Notes from Nature



 Photo credit: Sharon Conway, photo taken in Aberystwyth.
Photo clearly shows button, spangle, cherry, marble, and artichoke galls all on one tree.

What Nature Has Prepared

A truly spectacular fruit harvest this year — I've never seen such displays. Apples, medlar, crab apples by the thousands, every variety of plum, bullace, sloes, wild grapes. I have never seen such an abundant fruit harvest.

Berry crops are equally as rich: hawthorn (both common and midland), berberis, wortle, juniper, bryony, rowan, elder, holly, yew, and spindle are all heavily laden. Lords-and-ladies popped up in abundance yet disappeared just as fast — the ground-feeding animals know exactly what is to come, and nothing will go to waste this year. Look too to the stinking iris berries currently coming out, and how quickly they will disappear.

Roadside plants struggled in the drought, and by the end of June, species like hogweed were already spent, falling well short of their usual height. Yet some plants have compensated

impressively. Teasels, in particular, have thrived — their dramatic cupped leaves trapping and storing rainwater in their leaf axils. These natural reservoirs sustain the plant, deter pests, and even support pollinators and birds. A remarkable example of botanical resilience.

Huge rose hips by the thousands, all came out late but in abundance. Lichen of every variety in abundance too, and wonderful displays of mushrooms and fungi this year, much of which came early. Of course, these foods will go first, as the ground will not be accessible come February. Ivy and snow berries are coming through now, and for sure we will have four crops of ivy berries this year, each generation around 30 days behind the next.

Seed-bearing trees such as sycamore, hornbeam, ash, and alder are heavy with seed. There are sunflower seeds in abundance too. Nut trees — chestnuts, hazels, beech — are producing superb crops; have you ever seen more beech nuts? Next years catkins are already in abundance, and need three months to become viable, which takes us to February – yet another clear signal.

Oaks are carrying a massive crop of acorns — a classic harbinger of a long, hard winter. The birds haven't started with the acorns – they know exactly what is to come. As of October 4th, the oaks are retaining their leaves well. We expect these leaves to go brown, caramelize, and remain on the tree until at least November 11th.

Once again, galls galore — I have never seen such abundant displays. Last year, galls were easy enough to find, but this year you don't even have to turn the leaves over; just walk beneath an oak and you'll see millions of them. Every variety from spangle, button, artichoke, knoppler, and some rarer varieties this year too. A sure sign, our ancestors would say, of snow to come. Oak apples have been devoured quickly this year too. The willow also shows abundant displays of galls. I have truly never seen anything like it. Of course, Dave has, and the last time he saw such displays was 2010.

Nature seems to be preparing not only for resident species but also for incoming birds from Arctic and northern European regions — fieldfares, redwings, starlings, bramblings, and jays from the near continent. Robins staked out their territories back in September — another quiet signal from nature.

Oh, and check how thick the skins of English onions are this year too!

Sheep and cattle have grown thick winter coats, and you may notice the same with your domestic pets.

Nature has not only stocked its shelves — it's done so early, generously, and with unmistakable intent. All signs point to a long, cold, and memorable winter ahead.

Winter 2025/26 Forecast Highlights

Flood Watch: Natural Disaster Risk

- Coastal and low-lying areas face flash-flooding risks around early November and again in early December, as perigee, full supermoons, and high tides coincide. This alignment significantly increases the likelihood of disruption, so please take sensible precautions.
- Having consecutive months pointing toward flash-flood potential is concerning — but forewarned is forearmed.

Key Wind Dates to Watch

- St Martin's Day (11th November) – A nearly 100% reliable indicator of winter wind direction through to February, and most likely March.
- This year's wind is expected to be north-easterly in the east, north-westerly in the west (we hope not). A raw, cold easterly flow from the Urals across Europe will dominate the east, while the west may begin wetter before turning bitterly cold later.

Because this forecast is published ahead of St Martin's Day, we urge all readers to check the website after this date for the all-important wind update, which will confirm the observed direction — a crucial detail that can influence everything that follows.

The Winter Ahead Recap

- Early November may bring snow in the north, though it won't persist.
- The rest of the month will bring alternating wet spells and storms (likely dryer in the east). Storms and possible flooding in the usual flood-prone areas.
- December is shaping up to be very cold, with extended frost, biting winds, and snow potential (particularly North of the Humber) around the 11th.
- January may bring a short-lived lull, but don't be fooled. Likely windy at first, alternating between calm, cold spells and short, milder interludes. Do not mistake these warmer interludes for winter's end.
- February is expected to be brutally cold, with the kind of deep winter chill we haven't seen in years. Snow for all, starting around the 9th with further snowfalls throughout the rest of the month.
- The cold will continue well into spring, although the snowfalls should come to an end in March.

In June 2025, we experienced two notable heatwaves — the first from June 17th–22nd, with highs exceeding 30°C, and a second from June 27th–July 2nd, when temperatures climbed even higher in places. Nature has a way of evening things out — and that intense early-summer heat signals a bitterly cold February.

We're flagging winter 2025/26 as cold, long, and harsh, with snowfall for all in February. We currently anticipate February 2026 to echo the snowfalls of December 2010. While we doubt those record-breaking low temperatures will be repeated, it isn't out of the question. The first signs of that pattern will likely appear as early as November.

So — get the wood in. Dust off your jumpers, hats, and scarves. This is not a drill. This winter is highly likely to be one to remember.

 Also coming soon: Our St Martin's Country Signs episode will be filmed on 13th November and released on YouTube shortly after, featuring further commentary from David on what winter may hold.

👉 Watch here: youtube.com/@indigenoukweather

A Final Thought from Lesley

As I finish this winter forecast, it dawns on me that I've now completed my second year as David's apprentice. Time truly flies when you're having fun. Looking back over the past two years, I realise this has been the equivalent of a degree in nature-based forecasting — taught by the foremost authority in the field.

It's funny now because Dave feels more like an old friend than a teacher, but when I think back to when this all began, I feel deeply humbled — by his knowledge, by this extraordinary education, and by the natural world itself. I've also made so many friendships along the way, and the community that has grown around this project has been a joy. I absolutely love getting to know you all and reading your emails.

Thank you, Dave, for everything. I consider you a dear friend — the boss of all things nature, and the most wonderful mentor I could have wished for.

A Short Note from Dave

Our esteemed Editor has asked me to kindly give a short comment on the winter to come.

Before that however, I think we are agreed, since the interest grows with readership each month to her directly, that Lesley is settling into her new position very well, and as such encourages the readership to communicate. We are preparing a calendar for 2027 (our advice was that we were too late for 2026) therefore provided we can have it all done by June 2026, there will be an Indigenous UK Weather calendar.

However, most calendars have a picture then the dates and days, quite bland really. So, to break the mould and make it more interesting, we are putting together a small booklet to go with calendar, but separately, giving for each month the salient and interesting features for each month, which when read will give important features of the month. Therefore, we require readers photographs, pertinent to the subject to be to select and use as monthly photographs/pictures. We are somewhat bereft of snow scenes, therefore snow scenes will be welcome please, for the winter months.

I have been doing this for a few years now; those that have seen and or heard me speak know that the knowledge is quite all encompassing. As such, I have over the years gained a wealth of UK weather knowledge. As such, this experience tells me that this coming winter will be akin to the winter of 2010/11, long hard and bitterly cold. We are well overdue such a winter too. The videos we have made this year on YouTube all point in one direction; nature has laid down a massive larder for its own kingdom and such a larder will last well into April. When nature makes such preparations, then for me, this all points the same way, hence our winter forecast.

We may of course be completely wrong, nobody is perfect, not even me! Haha. However, for those that can recall the warning on ITV This Morning Show predicting months ahead the 'Beast from the East' forecast, the methodology is the same, he who laughs last, laughs longest. So, dear readership heed what we write.

Thank you all too for your excellent support to Lesley and her efforts. We try to work a well-oiled team and give you all something interesting to read and see each month. Thank you again.

Finally, to those that fail to see, or recognise, or ignore, that each part of this website is subject to copyright. I care not a fig how expert you are at weather, whether you are able to give the exact date for a storm or an event. Please do not use our data from this website to boost your ego or knowledge or plagiarise our efforts. If you wish to use our data, then there is a fee (as many of you experts charge), just ask us and we can come to an arrangement. Please, do not breach our copyright. We will be cracking down on this going forward, therefore this provides you with the necessary notice.

Thank you all.

Our Christmas Do 🎄

We can't wait to meet some of you on November 1st for our Christmas do!

If you haven't booked your place yet, please do so as soon as possible by emailing indigenouslyukweather@outlook.com.

Some of you have mentioned that travelling is tricky, so we're also considering an online Christmas event. If that's of interest, please get in touch so we can make the necessary arrangements.

As any student entering year three of their studies, I have big plans for perfecting this project and look forward to sharing more details in the new year.

Thank you all for your continued readership, support, and encouragement — it has meant the world. And last but certainly not least, an enormous thank you to Dave, who continues to be so generous with his time and commitment to this project.

Whatever winter brings, may we meet it with warmth, wonder, and respect for the signs that guided us here.

Wishing you all a magical Christmas, and all you aspire to in 2026.

Best wishes,

Lesley & Dave

NOVEMBER 2025

Starting the month with storms from the 5th onwards abundant rain westwards from the Atlantic bringing continuous depressions to the north or just north of the UK. Temperatures however can be milder than average, and frosts are rare. The persistent SW winds check the autumn fall of temperatures from the end of October, however, at first there is often some early snow in the extreme north. In general, the weather for the month is dull and cheerless. There is an important wind day on (though not an acknowledged quarter/wind day) on 11th November- St Martin's Day – that also gives two to three days of fine settled, albeit cold at night, daytime weather known as St Martin's little summer. The wind direction on this day gives the weather for the next three months, with a near 100% reliability, and will remain for the rest of winter. There is one major caveat here, in that if this wind comes from the NW, then for certain, a severe winter will ensue. Mid-November tends to be more settled, often cold, with frosts at night, with night fogs developing in or near towns – or known frost/fog hollows – that are slow to clear during daytime. There is a dry period from 15-21st November, with the peak period being 18th-20th November. The last week of November ushers yet more stormy weather that extends well into December and one of the most regular of all stormy periods of bad weather. This period has two peaks of intensity, the first around the 25th November and the second around 9th December. North westerly or even northerly winds are prevalent, bringing a fall in temperature as well as increased rainfall - which, if cold enough, will fall as snow. However, the strength of the winds prevents prolonged frosts.

To summarise: Early November may bring snow North of the Humber, though it won't persist. The combination of a super full moon, perigee, and highest tides means flooding is likely in the usual flood prone areas, particularly concerning considering this set of events happens within a met office stormy period. As such we recommend taking the necessary precautions. A cool start, but overall, November is likely to be a wet and stormy month, particularly so for the west of the UK. We may benefit from somewhat dryer conditions in the east.

Lunar phases and folklore remain important tools in indigenous weather forecasting – here's how they align this November:

NOVEMBER 2025

Full Moon (Super Moon) = 5th @ 13:19 = Snow if cold enough, else rain

Last Quarter Moon = 12th @ 05:28 = Rain

New Moon = 20th @ 06:47 = Stormy

1st Quarter Moon = 28th @ 06:58 = Stormy

DoP: 11th St Martin (Not a Quarter Day)

Highest Spring Tides 5th – 8th

APOGEE: 20th @ 02:46 PERIGEE: 5th @ 22:16

Met Office Notes: 1st – 9th = Stormy Period/ 15th – 21st = Quiet Period/ 24th – 14th December = Stormy Period

BUCHAN NOTES: 6th – 13th = Cold Period

THE FULL MOON ON THE 5th IS THE FOG MOON

DECEMBER 2025

December starts with a relatively warmer period from the 3rd - 14th, as discovered by Alexander Buchan the Victorian meteorologist, certainly in the south of England this claim has some justification producing much warmer weather than between mid-December and Christmas, but the difference is not marked. About a week of cold, relatively dry - though somewhat still and foggy weather does tend to develop just before Christmas and this makes the second half of the month colder than the first in most years. The average duration of this cold dry period is 18-24th December, with a peak around 19-21st. Night frosts are widespread during this period. Around 25th commences one of the most definite of all our weather spells. It has been called the 'post-Christmas storm,' occurring most years it lasts about a week from 25th to the 1st January with peak around the 28th December. Structural damage from such storms is generally considerable. December starts mild, but, as the month progresses it gets colder before the end of the month with widespread snow often following the mild start in Scotland and northern England. This snow may reach East Anglia and the Midlands in some years, but seldom the southern and western areas to any great extent, where floods are more frequent at this time than blizzards.

To summarise: The difficult combination of the full super moon, perigee and highest tides around 4th December is concerning, particularly as this set of events again occurs during a met office stormy period. As December progresses it will become very cold, with extended frost, biting winds and snow potential (particularly North of the Humber), around the 11th, although snow could fall if cold enough, further south too. Reasonably settled conditions will take hold as the month progresses. It is unlikely to be a white Christmas for most of us. New Years Eve/ Day will be frosty but settled. Sunshine for some, not all. The grass will not be growing on New Years Day.

Lunar phases and folklore remain important tools in indigenous weather forecasting – here's how they align this December:

DECEMBER 2025

Full Moon = 4th @ 23:14 = Fair and Frosty

Last Quarter Moon = 11th @ 20:51 = Snow if cold enough, else rain

New Moon = 20th @ 01:43 = Frost

Last Quarter Moon = 27th @ 19:09 = Fair and Frosty

DoP/ Quarter Day: 21st December – St Thomas

Taurids Meteor Shower: 4th & 5th

Highest Spring Tides 5th – 8th (Very high)!

APOGEE: 17th @ 06:10

PERIGEE: 4th @ 11:09

Met Office Notes: 1st – 14th = Stormy period/ 25th – 31st = Stormy Period

BUCHAN NOTES: 3rd – 15th = Warm Period

DECEMBER'S FULL MOON ON THE 4th IS A SUPERMOON AT PERIGEE – CALLED THE FULL COLD MOON/ HUNTING MOON.

JANUARY 2026

JANUARY – is on average the coldest month of the year in Britain. The coldest day is traditionally associated with 13th January – St Hilary, and in fact the three days 12- 14th January do tend to bring cold temperatures to London, the Home Counties and SE England. Early January is a continuation of the December stormy weather after a break of a few days after the New Year, from 5-17th, in some years taking all this period. A cold spell often develops in mid-January, with a rapid decrease in storms. This is associated with a considerable rise in barometric pressure over central Europe, and, to a lesser extent over northern Europe. It is quite common over much of Britain and results in remarkable frost during some seasons. Towards the end of January barometric pressure generally begins to fall again, normally quite considerably too over most of Europe, leading in many years to quite stormy periods. On the average such times last about nine days from 24th January to the 1st February – even if there are one or two fine days in the middle. Typical weather is dull, mild, and wet, but not particularly cold. Many will recall the North Sea floods of 1953 that brought flooding, deaths, and destruction to much of the North Sea coastline, including the east of England, during this late January period.

To summarise: January looks set to start off on a cold note with high winds. By January 10th we are likely to revert into a milder pattern, before returning to a cold and frosty note around 18th. There is just an outside chance of snow around 26th January if cold enough, else cold rain. January is likely to flip between cold and frosty conditions to somewhat milder interludes before settling into a truly cold and locked in set up in time for February.

Lunar phases and folklore remain important tools in indigenous weather forecasting – here's how they align this January:

JANUARY 2026

Full Moon = 3rd @ 10:02 = Cold and High Winds

Last Quarter Moon = 10th @ 15:48 = Mild

New Moon = 18th @ 19:52 = Cold and Frosty

1st Quarter Moon = 26th @ 04:47 = Rain

DoP – St Paul: 25th

Quadrantids Meteor Shower: 3rd & 4th

Highest Spring Tides 4th – 7th & 21st – 23rd

APOGEE: 13th @ 20:47

PERIGEE: 1st @ 21:44 AND 29th @ 21:45

Met Office Notes: 18th – 24th = Quiet Period/ 5th – 17th = Stormy period/ 25th – 31st = Stormy Period

BUCHAN NOTES: None

FULL MOON ON THE 3rd IS CALLED THE WOLF MOON

FEBRUARY 2026

FEBRUARY - tends overall to be a fairly quiet, dry, and moderately cold month. The term 'Filldyke' applied to February (from February filldyke saying) is an exhortation, not a reference to its excessive rainfall. When the late January and early February storms have finished, that may not be until 4th February, the weather becomes gradually colder. Buchan places his first cold period of the year at 7 – 14th February and in Europe, the spell 7 -13th has been called 'after winter.' Over a 100-year average at Greenwich Observatory, the 11th produces the month's coldest day and 11 - 12th produces the coldest night. Severe freezing/icing is not unknown either. Such cold spells however do not occur with the regularity of the stormy periods with a percentage regularity of some 60%, though in most years the North of England & Scotland usually gets some heavy falls of snow around the middle of the month. There is usually a short period of mild unsettled weather around 16 – 20th February, followed by a short return to colder conditions during 21 -25th February, though this is seldom unduly severe. Finally, the last few days of the month return to mild but mainly stormy weather. February is a damp month with the least natural evaporation of the whole year too.

To summarise: February will start off on a dry, cold and frosty note. The ground will freeze. Expect snow falls from 9th onwards, which will lay, drift, and cause travel and farm husbandry problems. A snow bound month for everyone, topped up by subsequent snowfalls for the rest of the month. It will feel like December 2010 in terms of snowfall levels, although I am doubtful, we will reach those record low temperatures, do not underestimate how cold and disruptive this month will be. It will be quite the shock to the system.

Lunar phases and folklore remain important tools in indigenous weather forecasting – here's how they align this February:

FEBRUARY 2026

Full Moon = 1st @ 22:09 = Fair and Frosty

Last Quarter Moon = 9th @ 12:43 = Snow if cold enough, else cold rain

New Moon = 17th @ 12:01 = Snow if cold enough, else cold rain

1st Quarter Moon = 24th @ 12:27 = Snow if cold enough, else cold rain

DoP – St Candlemas: 2nd

Highest Spring Tides 3rd – 6th & 18th – 22nd

APOGEE: 9th @ 16:41

PERIGEE: 24th @ 23:03

Met Office Notes: 24th – 28th = Stormy period

BUCHAN NOTES: 7th – 14th = Cold Period

FULL MOON ON THE 1st IS CALLED THE SNOW MOON

MARCH 2026

The first part of March is normally unsettled and stormy over western Europe particularly between Britain and the Baltic and is associated with north to northeast airstreams. On average, the stormiest parts of this period over Britain are the 1-2nd and 6-9th March, with Scotland and northern parts of Britain receiving stronger winds than districts further south. By contrast, 12-19th March is normally less stormy and produces markedly fine conditions. In east Scotland and many other districts of Britain, it is the driest period of the year. Night frost, however, is likely despite quite warm day temperatures at times. In the Home Counties and SE England, it normally remains dry until 25th March, and the period 17-25th March the driest part of the year for the London area. There is a tradition the equinoctial gales begin on or near the 21st of March. In fact, they do not normally affect Britain before 24-25th March, beginning first in the northern and western districts. From then until the end of the month the weather is normally very stormy, and there is a general lowering of temperature as the winds blow first from the SW or west and then veer to the NW or north. Sleet and snow over northern districts and over high ground and elsewhere are a fairly regular feature of the last few days of March and produces storms two out of every three years.

To summarise: March will start off cold, with high winds and if cold enough a lot of laying snow. Blizzard conditions are possible for some (particularly up North). By the 11th we are due cold rain, of course if it is cold enough this could produce a further snowfall, however if it does fall as cold rain, I would expect freezing rain which is a very dangerous weather phenomenon and would recommend you all stay home, if possible, as it creates treacherous conditions. March will settle into a dry, cold and frosty note, with the month possibly ending with some sunshine.

Lunar phases and folklore remain important tools in indigenous weather forecasting – here's how they align this March:

MARCH 2026

Full Moon = 3rd @ 11:37 = Cold and High Winds

Last Quarter Moon = 11th @ 09:38 = Cold Rain

New Moon = 19th @ 01:23 = Frosty

1st Quarter Moon = 25th @ 19:17 = Fair and Frosty

DoP/ Quarter Day = 25th

Highest Spring Tides 4th – 7th & 18th – 22nd

APOGEE: 10th @ 13:43

PERIGEE: 22nd @ 11:43

Met Office Notes: None

BUCHAN NOTES: None

FULL MOON ON THE 3rd IS CALLED THE SAP MOON