The diagram illustrates the Earth's orbit and axial tilt, which cause the seasons. The Earth's orbit around the Sun is depicted as a plane, with the Sun located at the center. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of 23.5°, causing different parts of the Earth to be closer to the Sun at different times of the year, leading to the occurrence of summer solstice (June 21) and winter solstice (December 22). The vernal equinox (March 21) and autumnal equinox (September 23) occur when the Sun is directly over the equator, resulting in equal day and night lengths. The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn mark the boundaries of the regions where the Sun is directly overhead at some point during the year, influencing the length of daylight and darkness. The Arctic and Antarctic circles represent the limits of the continuous daylight and darkness at the poles during the solstices. The diagram uses labels to indicate key astronomical events and positions, helping to explain the causes of the changing seasons.