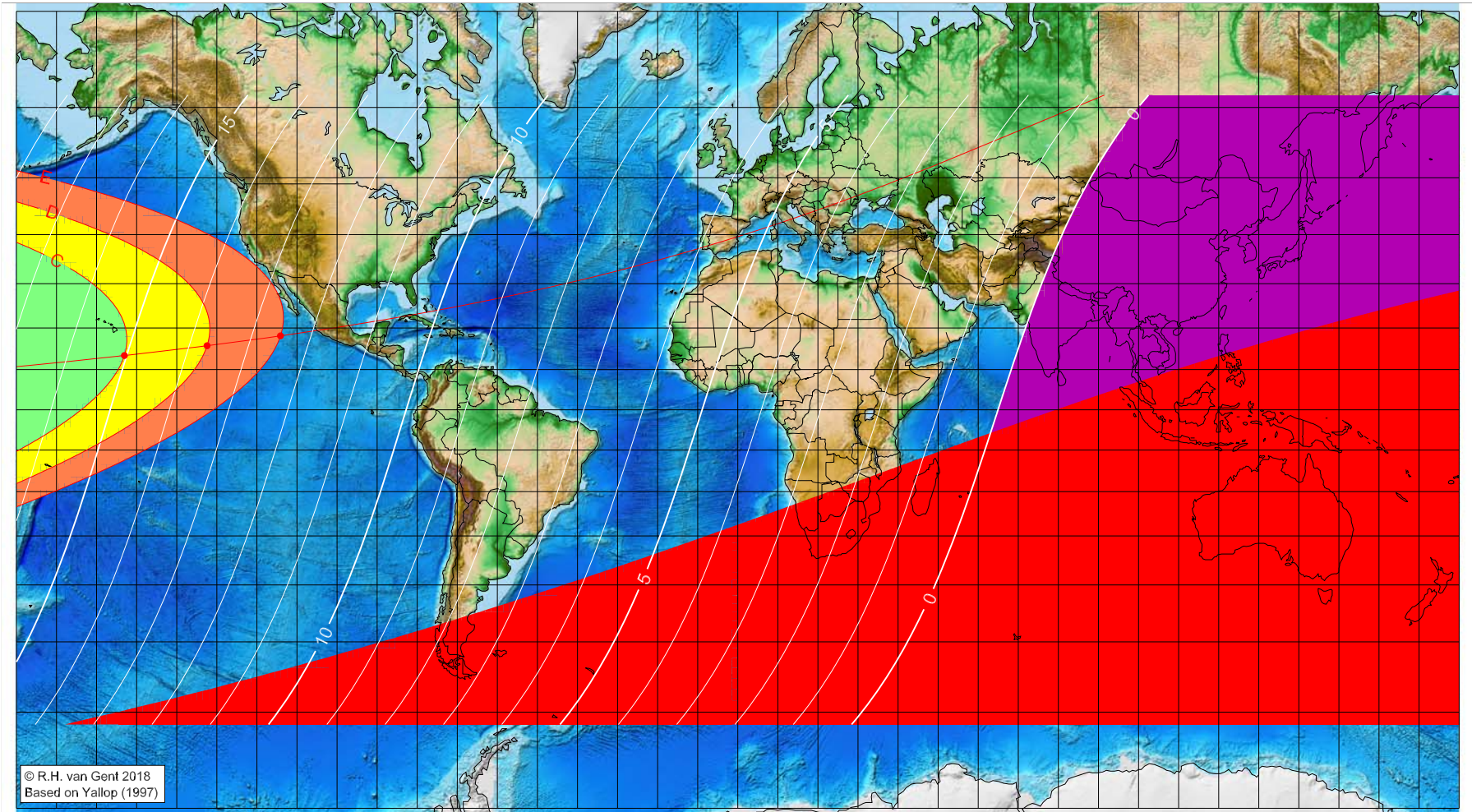


First visibility lunar crescent for Muḥarram 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 8 August 2021 [Sunday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 8 August 2021, 13h 50.2m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
		not visible until the next evening
		not visible until the next evening
-153.06	13.42	15.04
-132.43	15.79	13.70
-114.12	18.14	12.51

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1220
Islamic Lunation Number = 17305
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

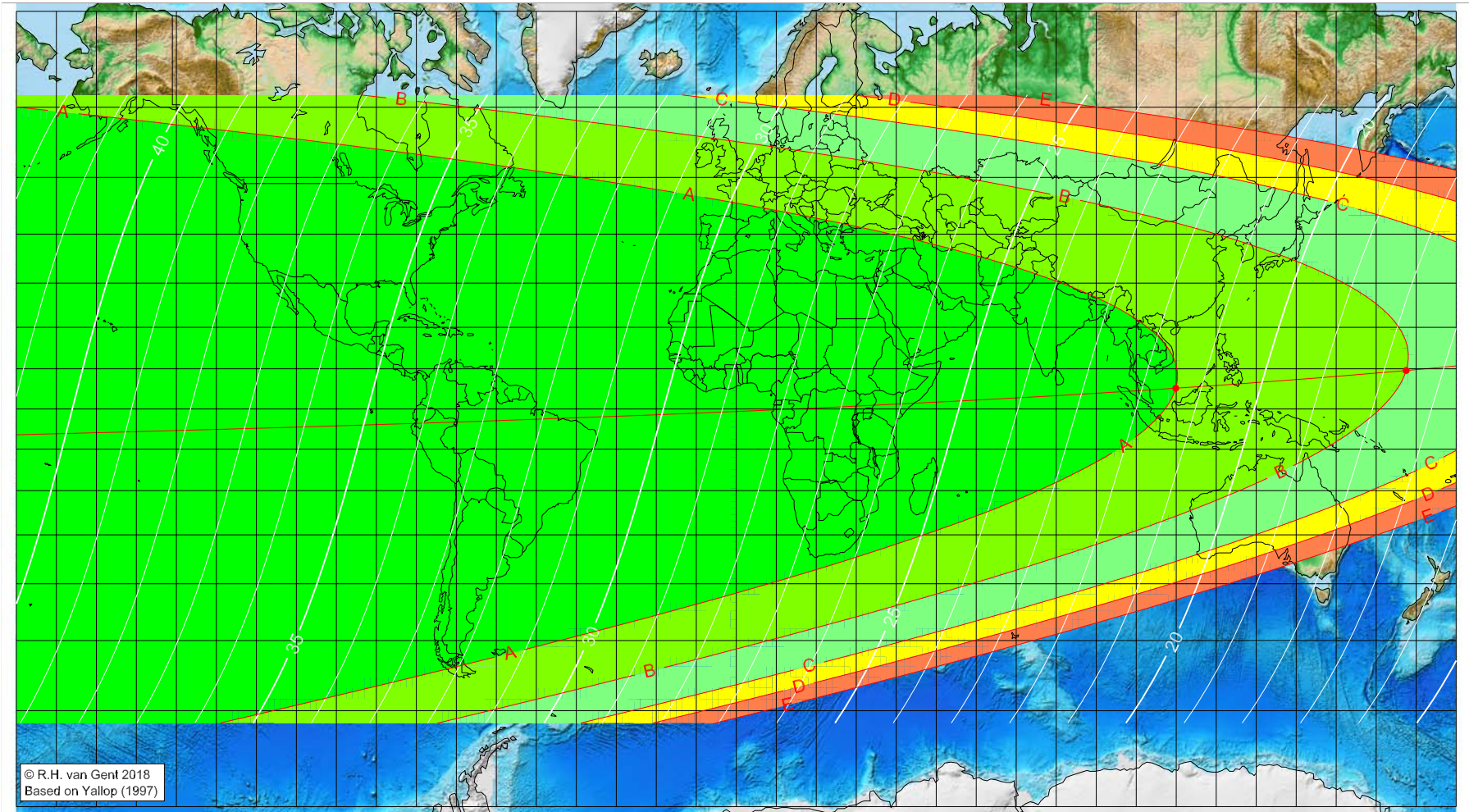
Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Muḥarram 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 9 August 2021 [Monday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 8 August 2021, 13h 50.2m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1220

Islamic Lunation Number = 17305

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

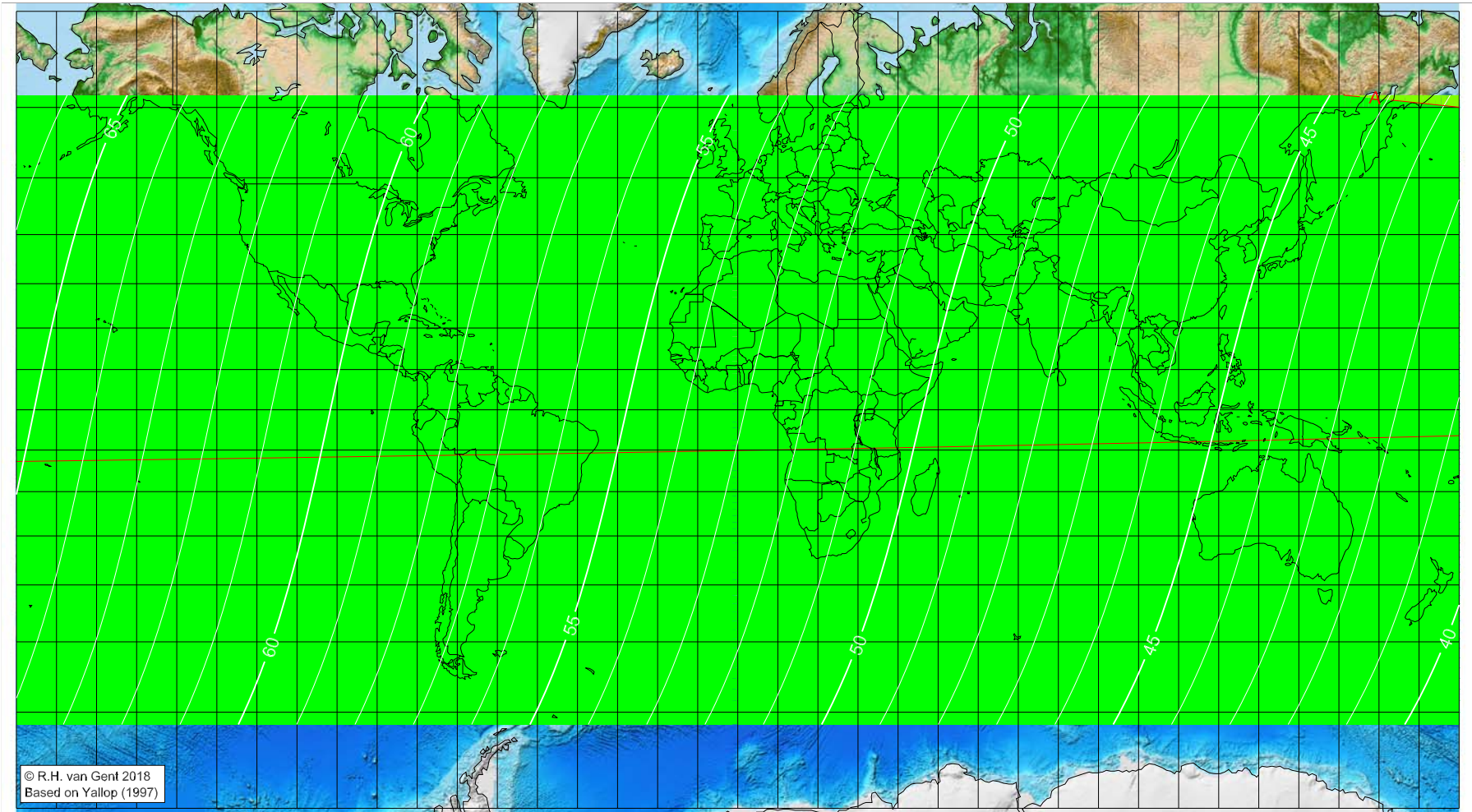
Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
109.90	5.18	21.43
167.50	9.57	17.62
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Muḥarram 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 10 August 2021 [Tuesday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 8 August 2021, 13h 50.2m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

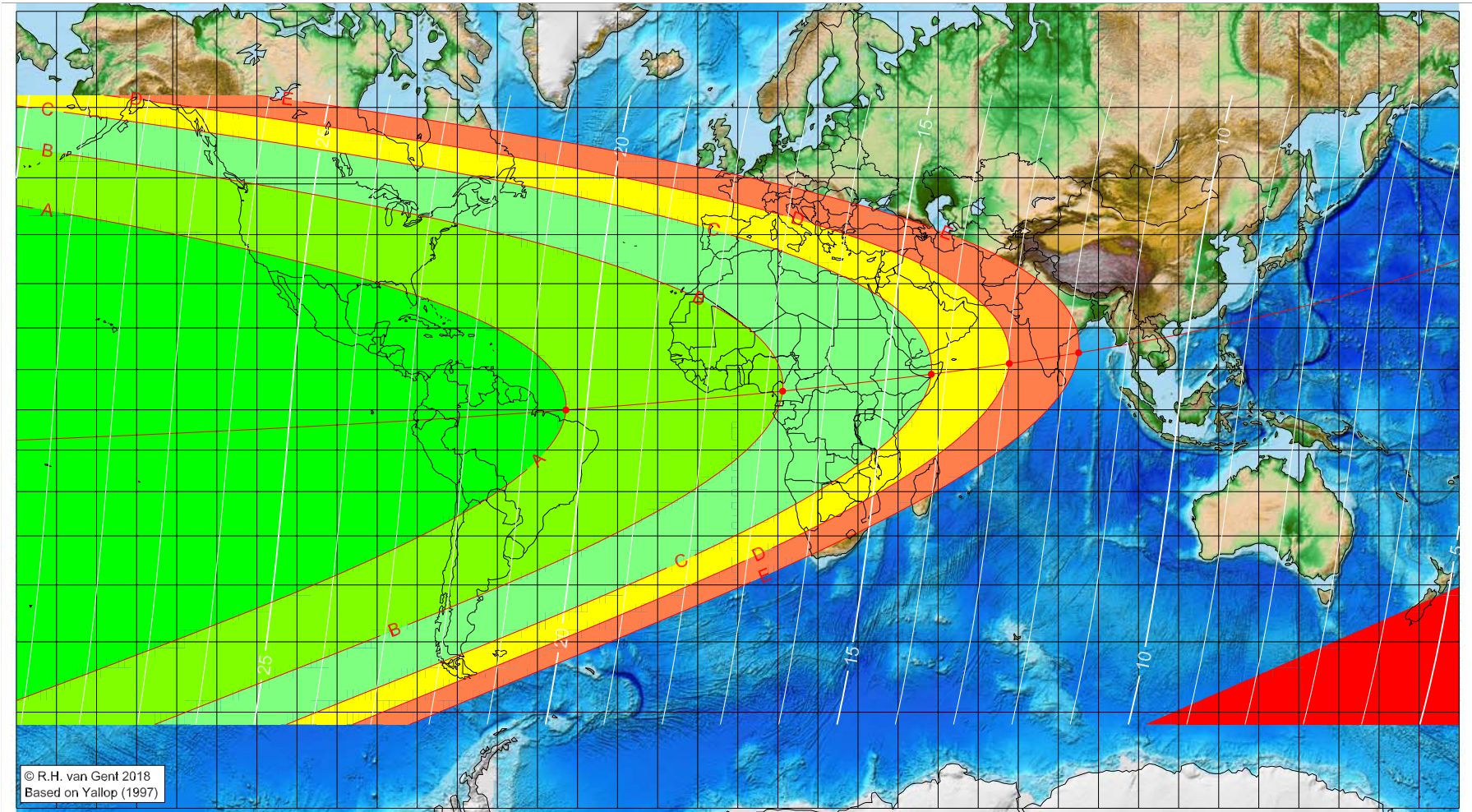
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1220
Islamic Lunation Number = 17305
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Şafar 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 7 September 2021 [Tuesday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 7 September 2021, 0h 51.8m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1221

Islamic Lunation Number = 17306

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

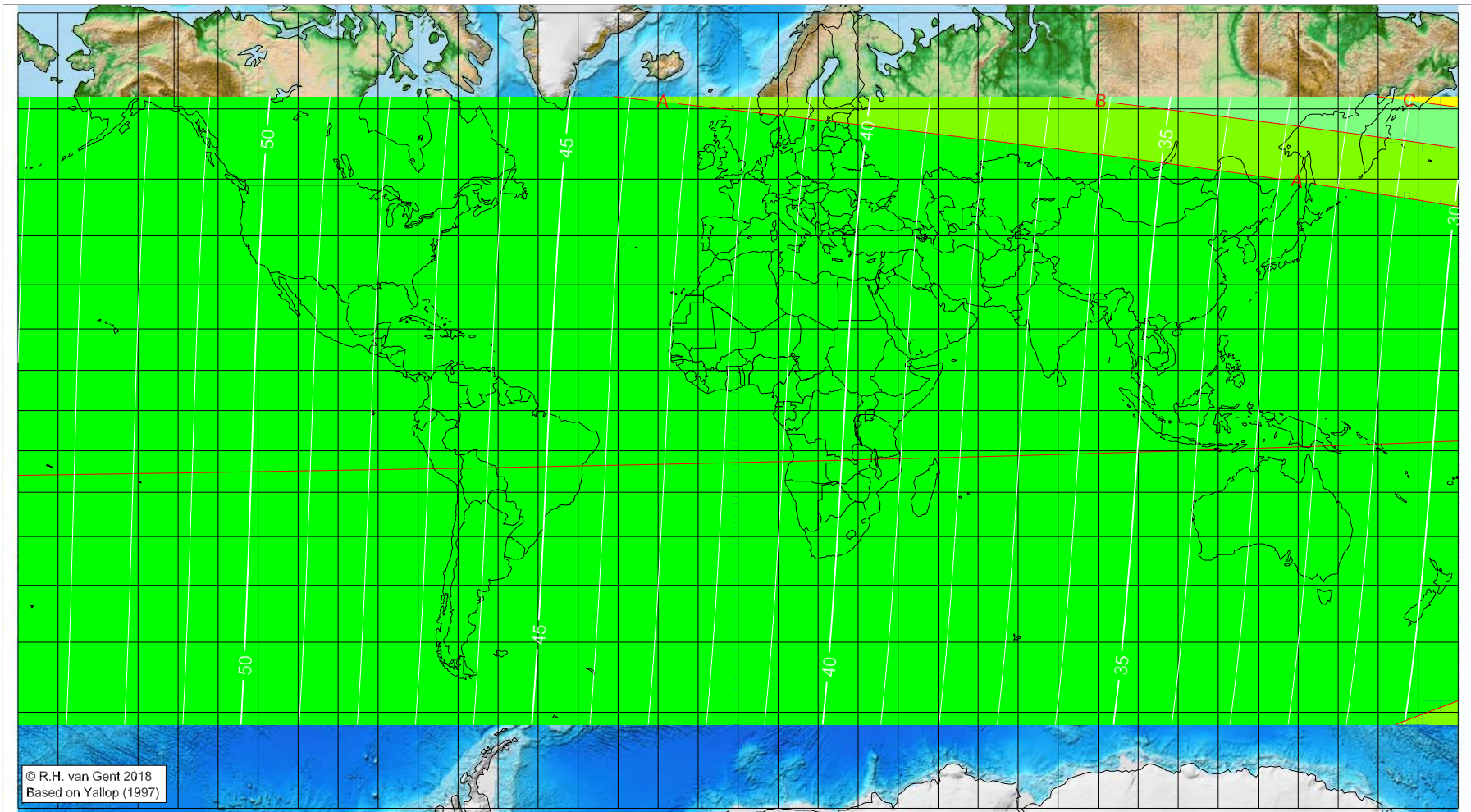
- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-42.89	-0.06	20.35
11.19	4.64	16.72
48.28	8.84	14.25
67.74	11.46	12.95
85.05	14.09	11.81

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Şafar 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 8 September 2021 [Wednesday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 7 September 2021, 0h 51.8m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1221
Islamic Lunation Number = 17306
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset

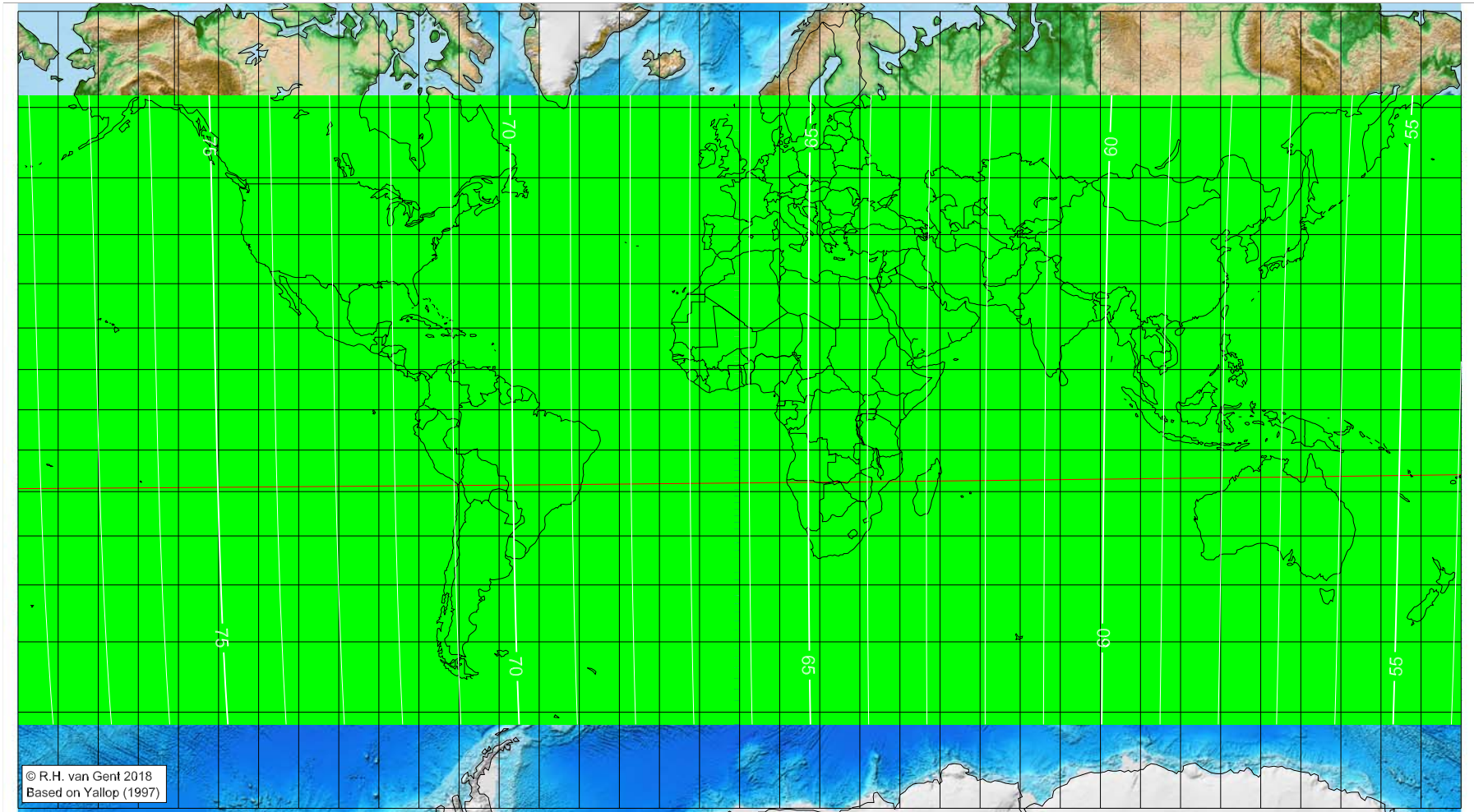
Longitude (°) Latitude (°) Lunar age (h)
visible on the previous evening
visible on the previous evening
visible on the previous evening
visible on the previous evening
visible on the previous evening

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Şafar 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 9 September 2021 [Thursday]
 Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 7 September 2021, 0h 51.8m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

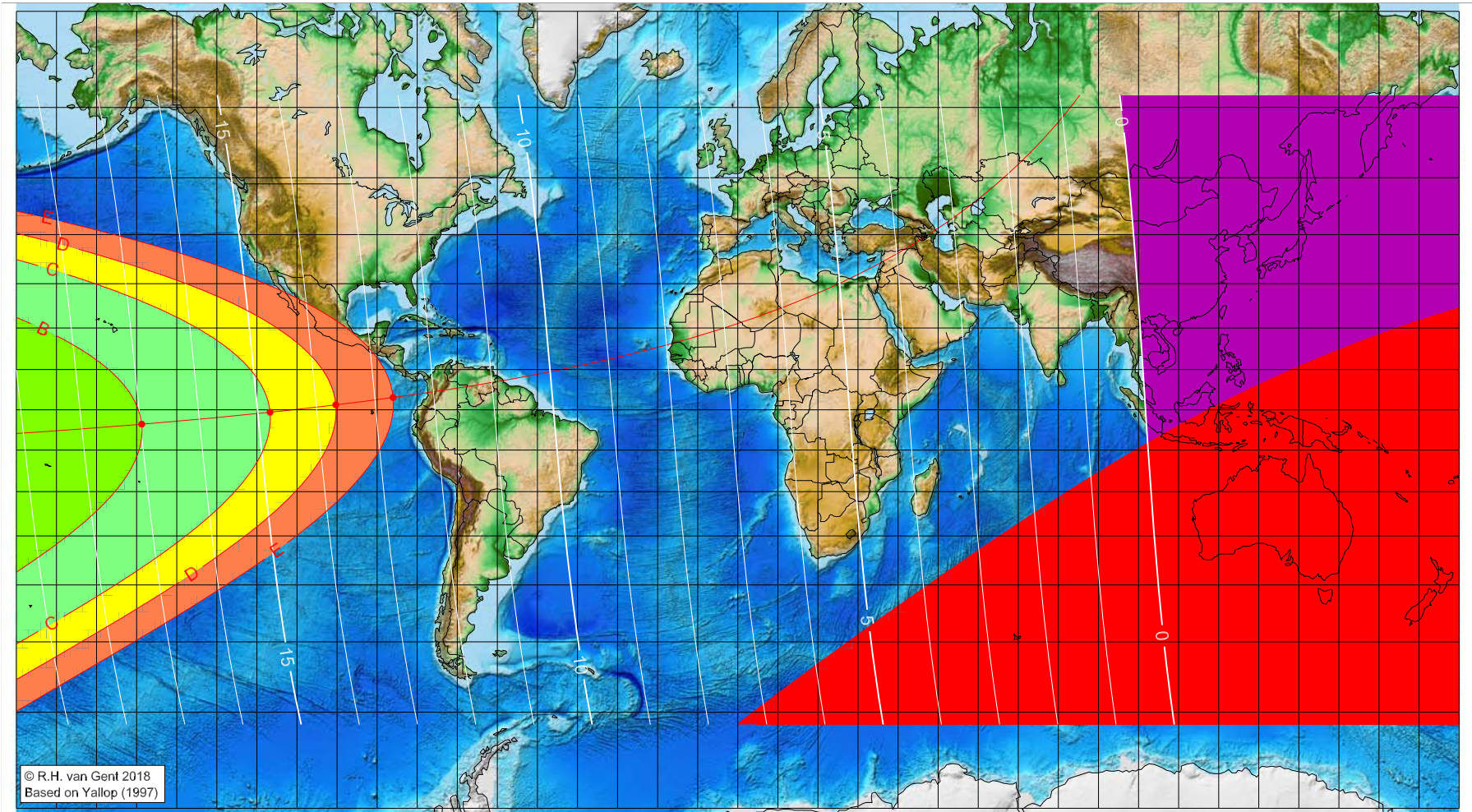
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1221
 Islamic Lunation Number = 17306
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
 defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
 and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rabīʿ al-Awwal 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 6 October 2021 [Wednesday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 6 October 2021, 11h 5.3m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1222
Islamic Lunation Number = 17307
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

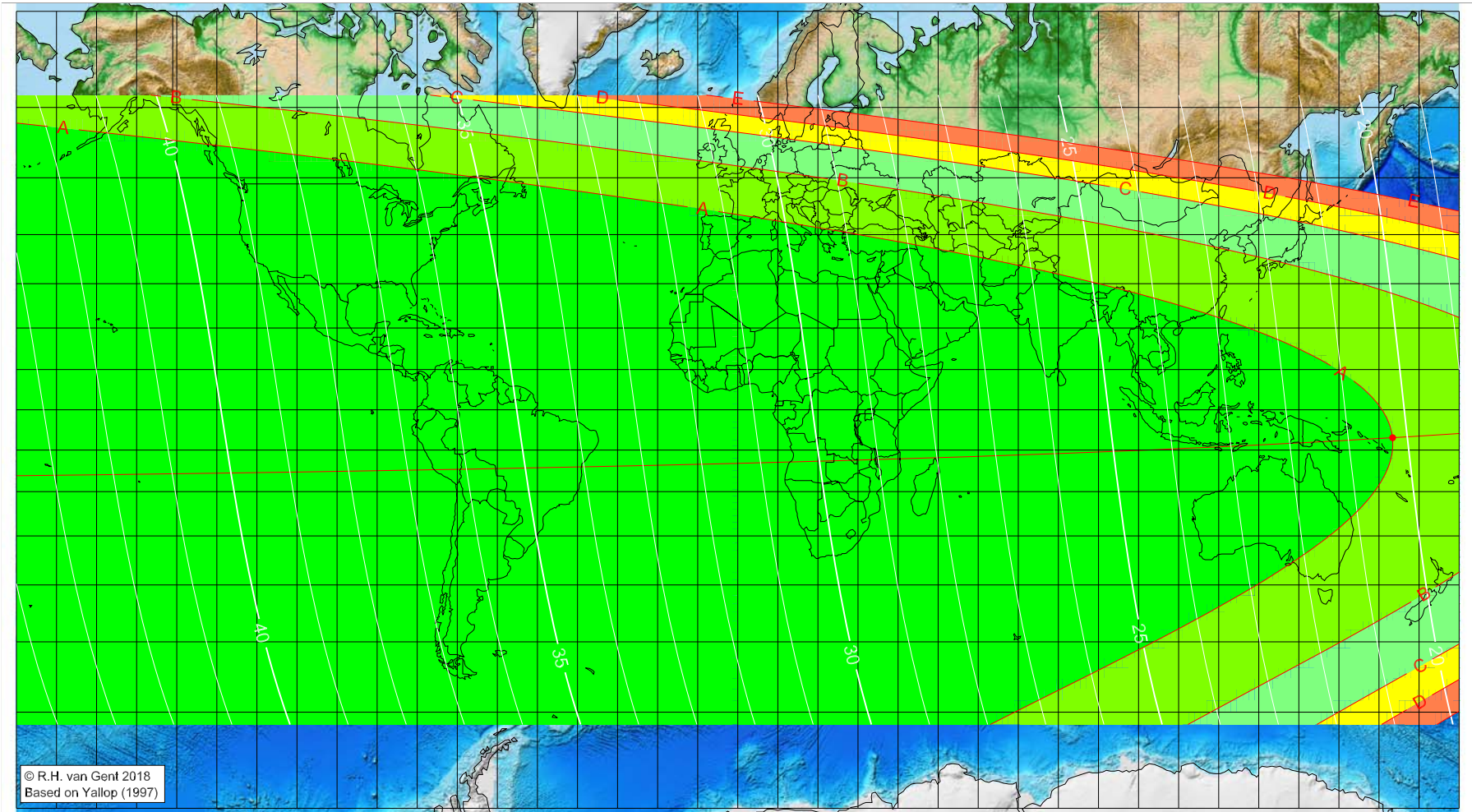
Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-148.74	-3.59	16.98
-116.72	-0.61	14.79
-100.31	1.24	13.67
-86.00	3.07	12.69

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rabī' al-Awwal 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 7 October 2021 [Thursday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 6 October 2021, 11h 5.3m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
163.40	-6.95	20.25
visible on the previous evening		
visible on the previous evening		
visible on the previous evening		

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1222
Islamic Lunation Number = 17307
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

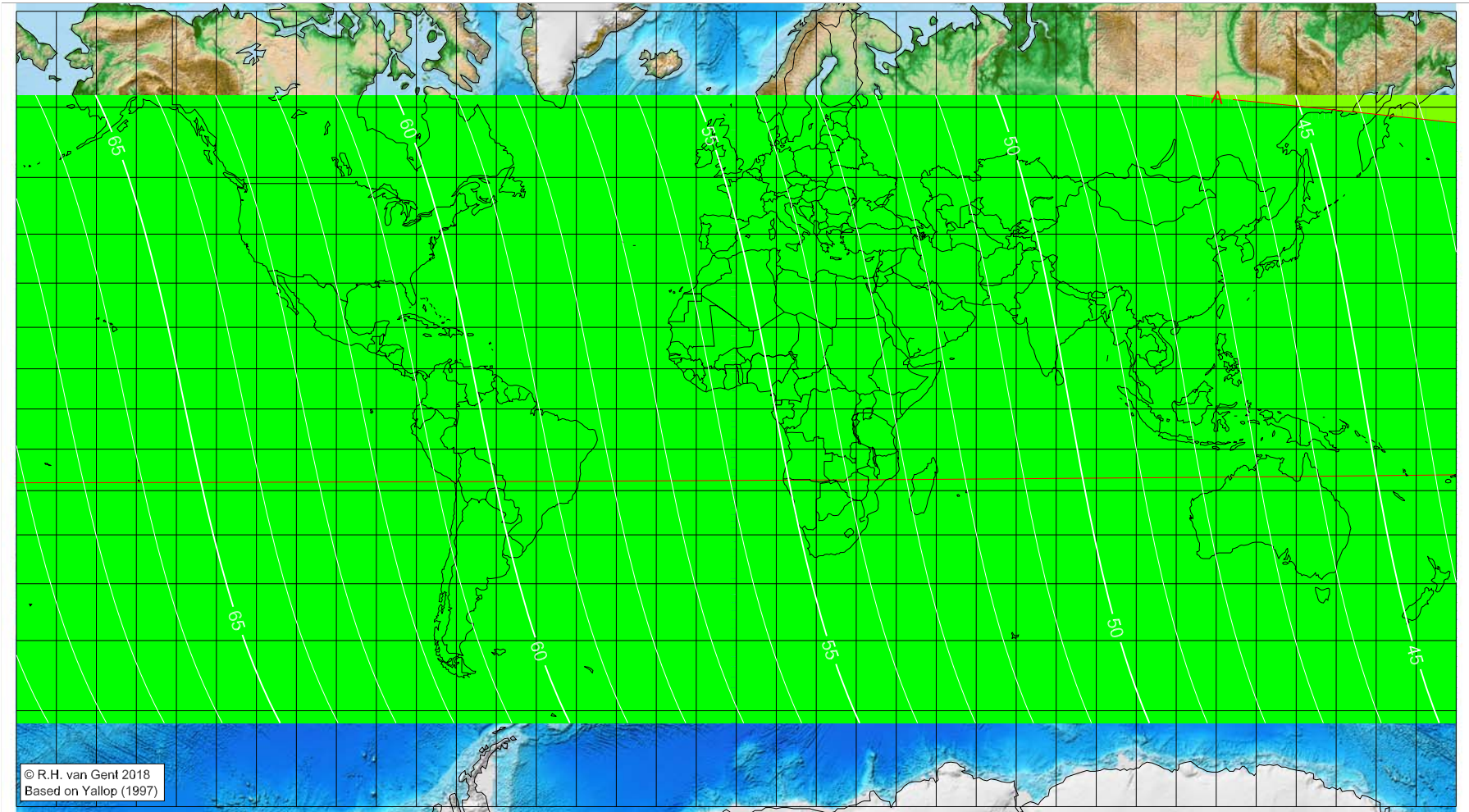
- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rabīʿ al-Awwal 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 8 October 2021 [Friday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 6 October 2021, 11h 5.3m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

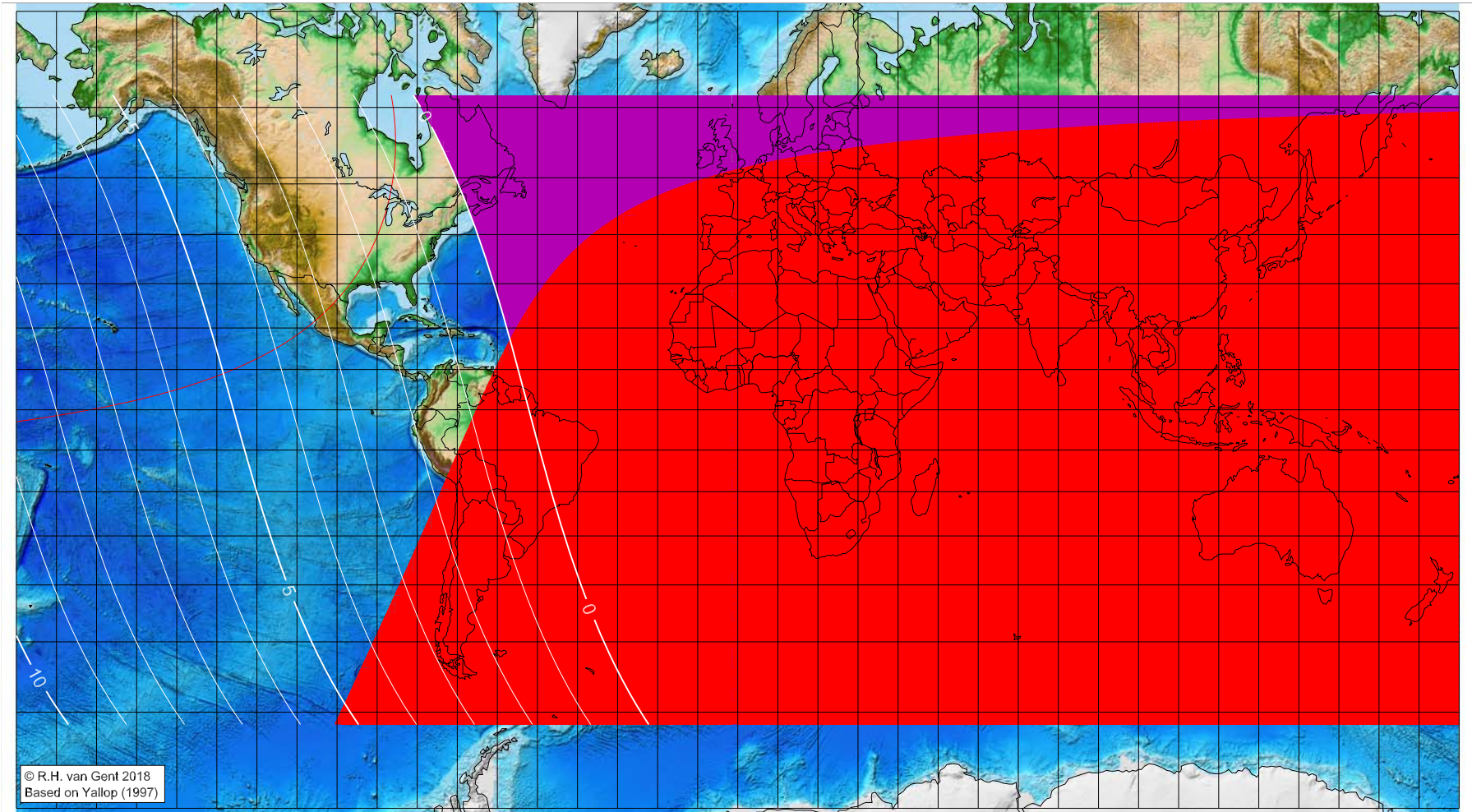
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1222
Islamic Lunation Number = 17307
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rabī' al-Ākhir 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 4 November 2021 [Thursday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 4 November 2021, 21h 14.6m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1223
Islamic Lunation Number = 17308
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°) Latitude (°) Lunar age (h)
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

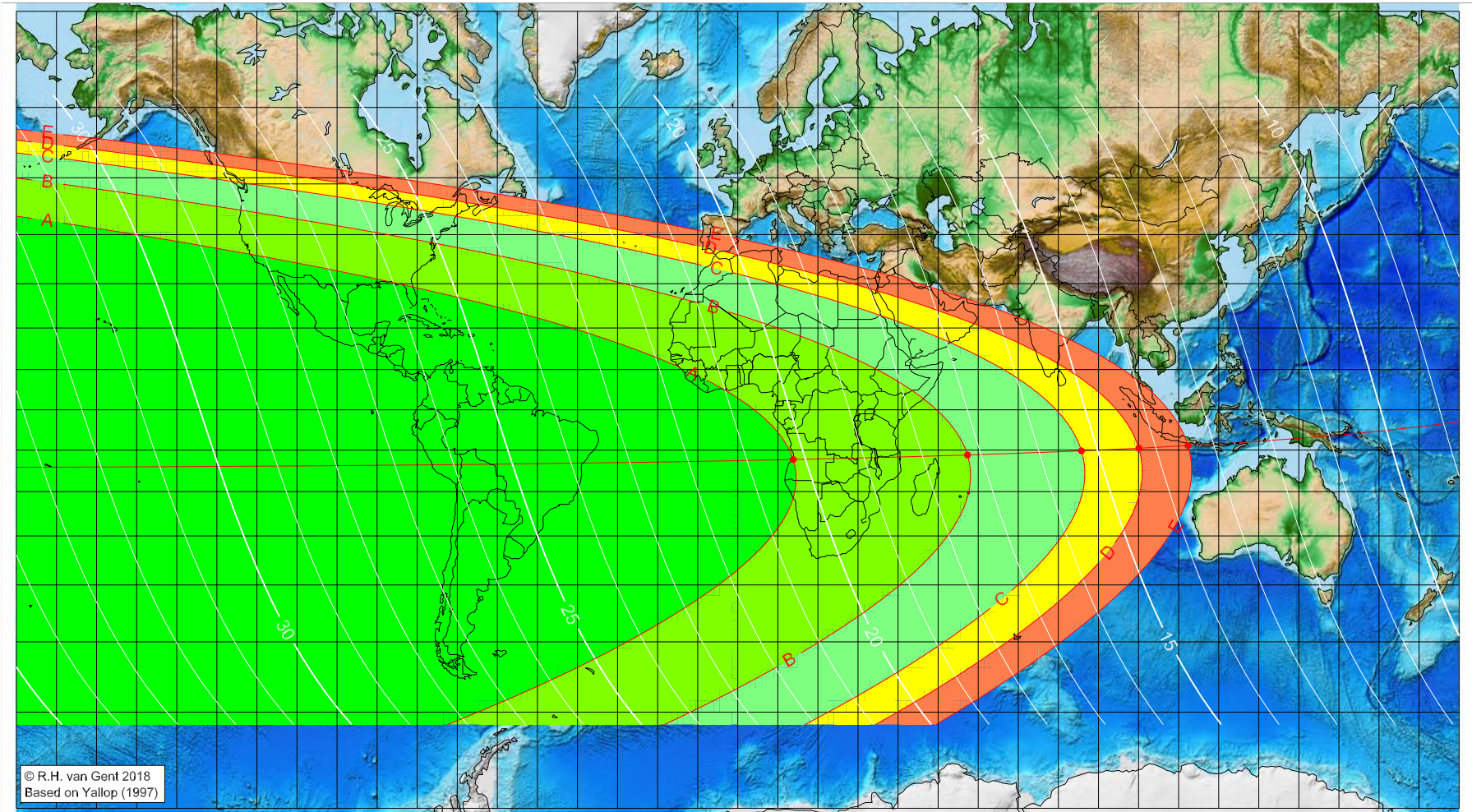
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rabī' al-Ākhir 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 5 November 2021 [Friday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 4 November 2021, 21h 14.6m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1223

Islamic Lunation Number = 17308

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
13.83	-12.32	20.21
57.31	-11.21	17.23
85.76	-10.18	15.27
100.07	-9.54	14.29
112.35	-8.90	13.44

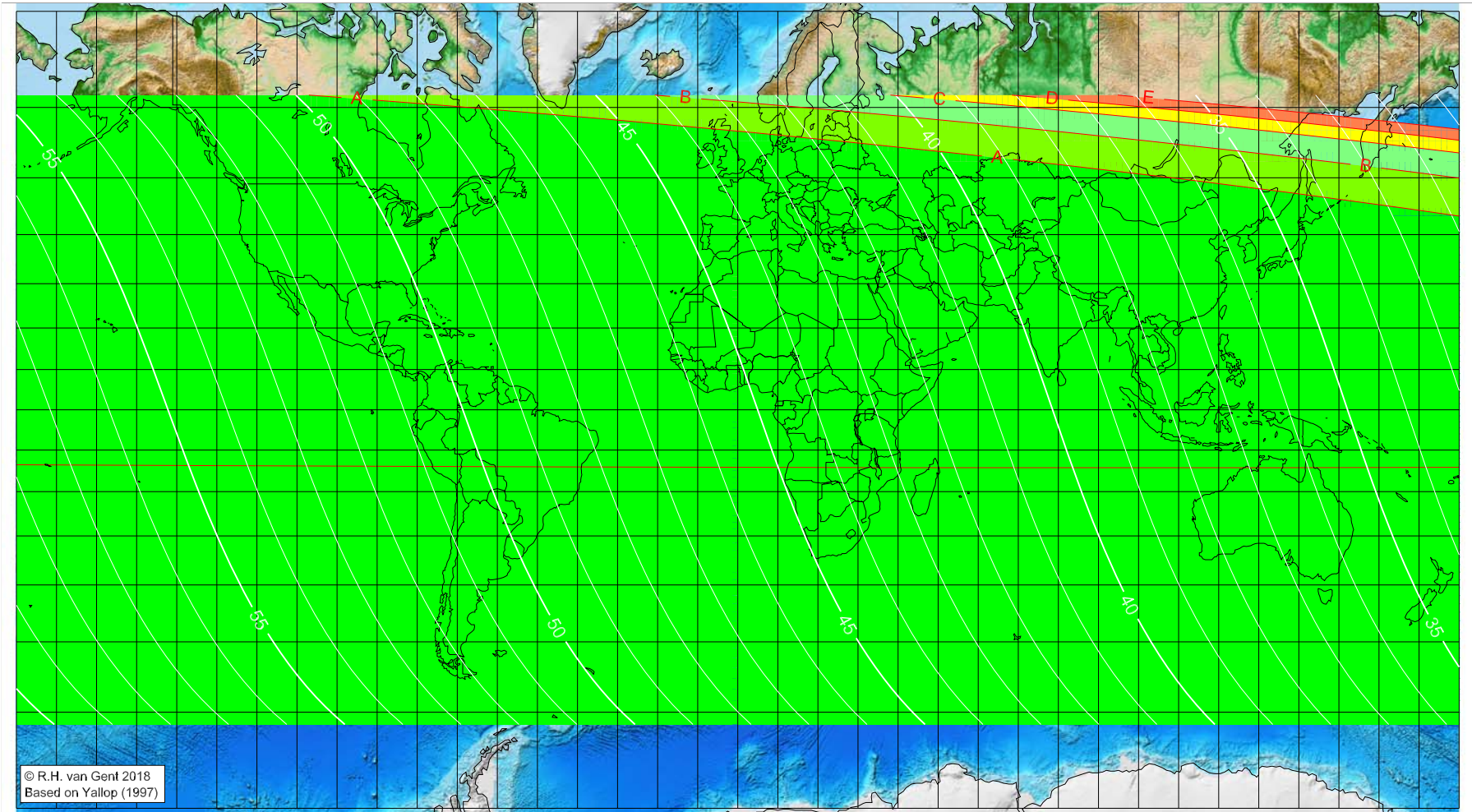
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rabī al-Ākhir 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 6 November 2021 [Saturday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 4 November 2021, 21h 14.6m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

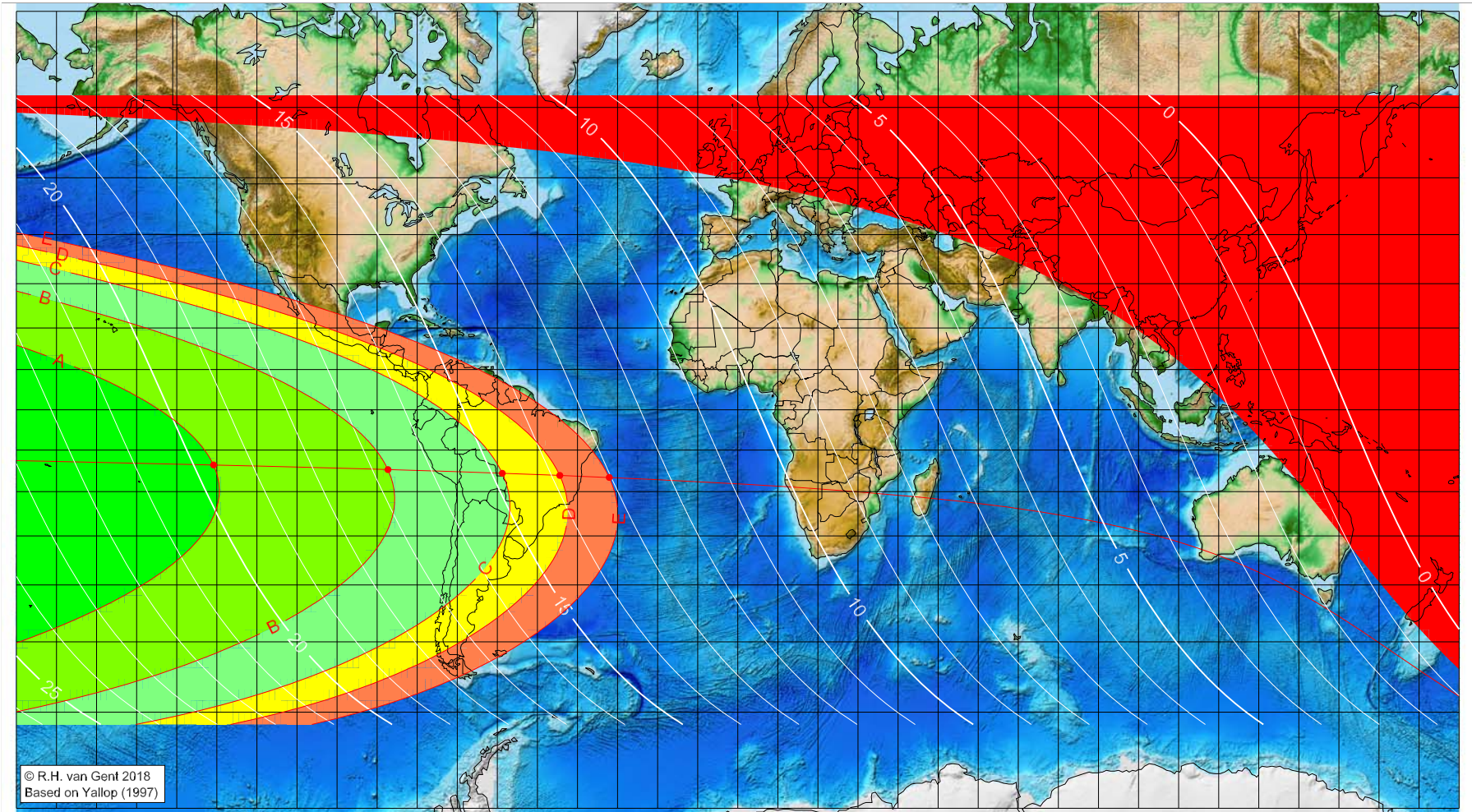
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1223
Islamic Lunation Number = 17308
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Jumādā 'I-Ūlā 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 4 December 2021 [Saturday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 4 December 2021, 7h 43.2m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1224

Islamic Lunation Number = 17309

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-130.81	-13.63	19.66
-87.29	-14.76	16.73
-58.77	-15.65	14.82
-44.41	-16.16	13.86
-32.07	-16.64	13.03

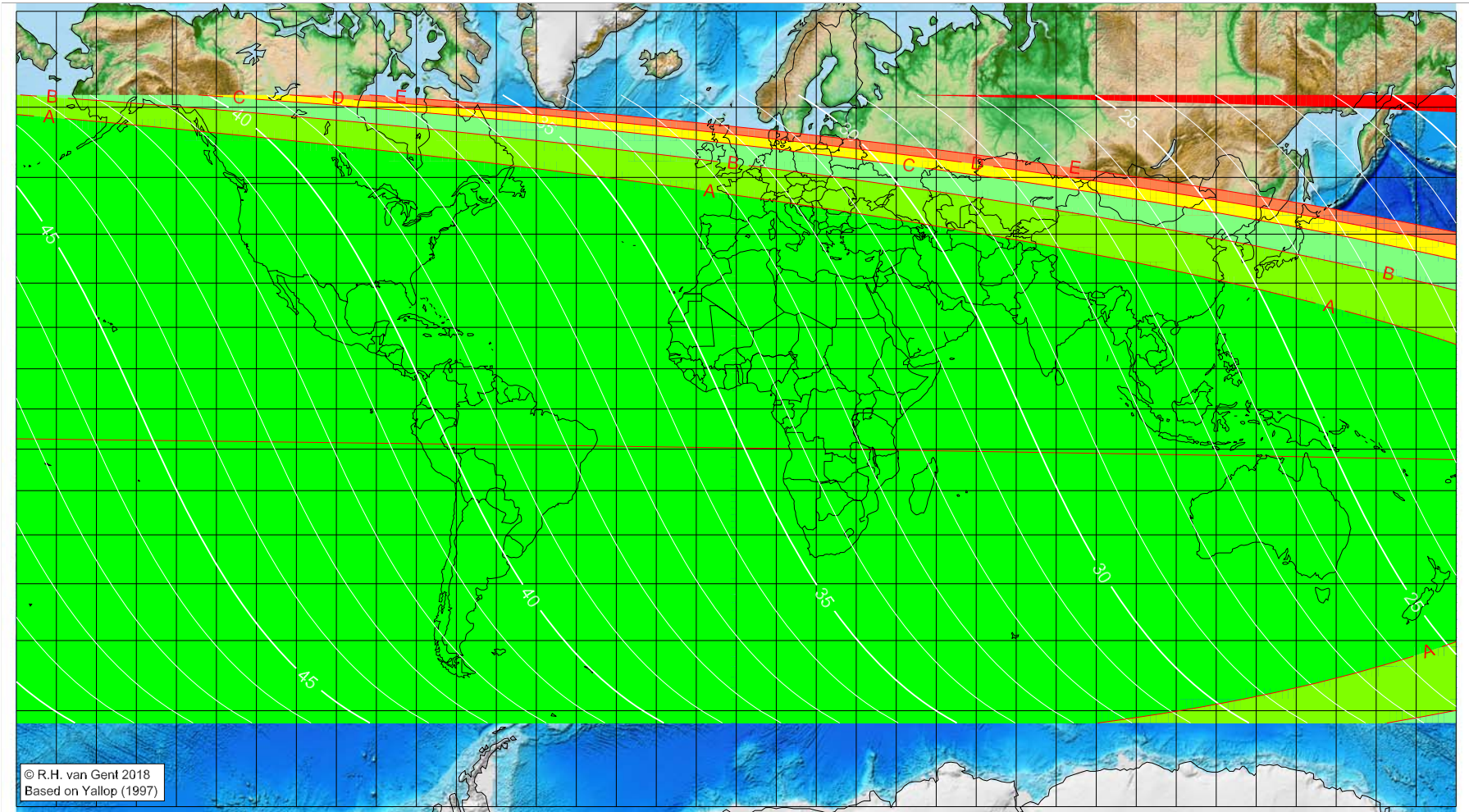
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Jumādā 'l-Ūlā 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 5 December 2021 [Sunday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 4 December 2021, 7h 43.2m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1224
Islamic Lunation Number = 17309
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

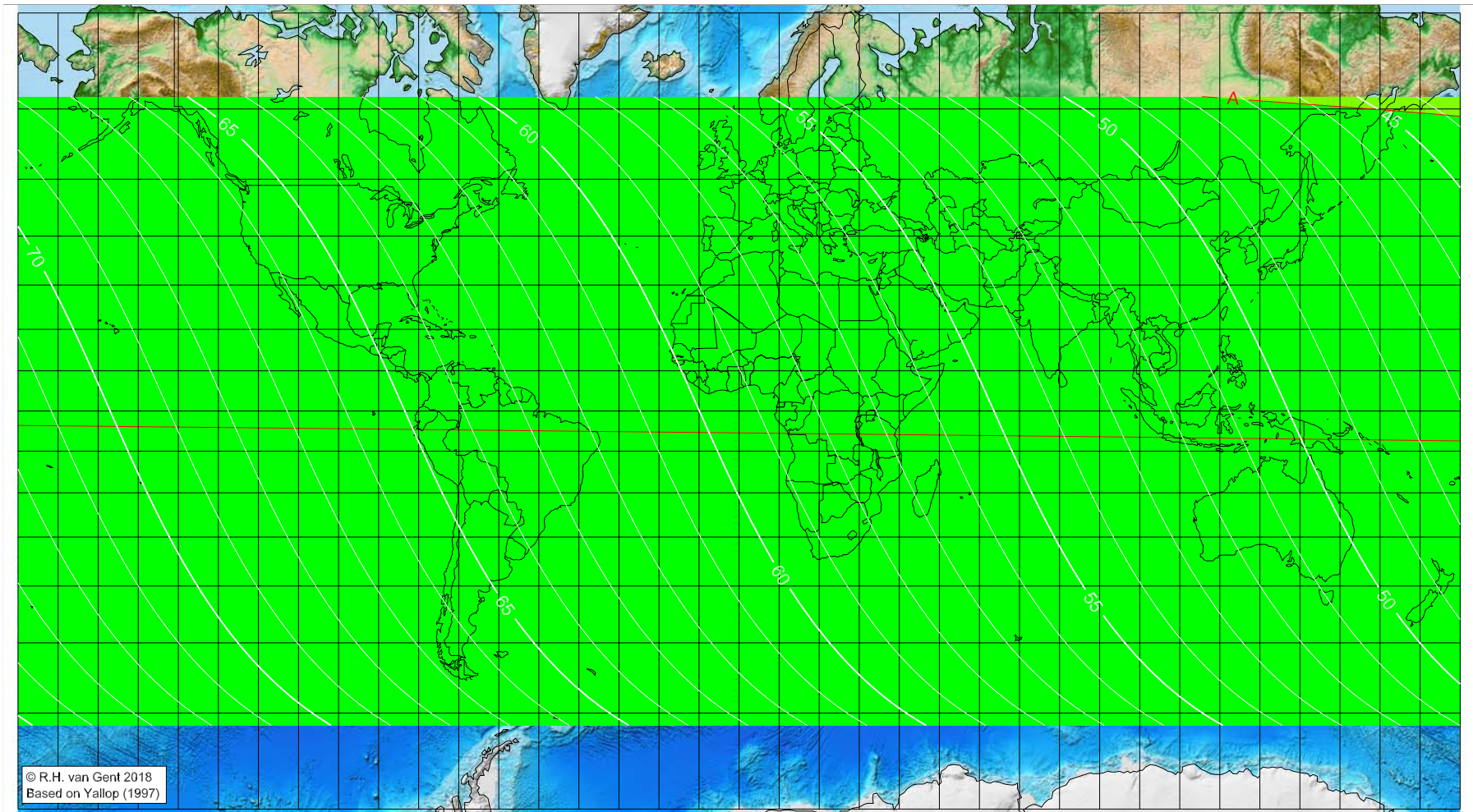
Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Jumādā 'l-Ūlā 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 6 December 2021 [Monday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 4 December 2021, 7h 43.2m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

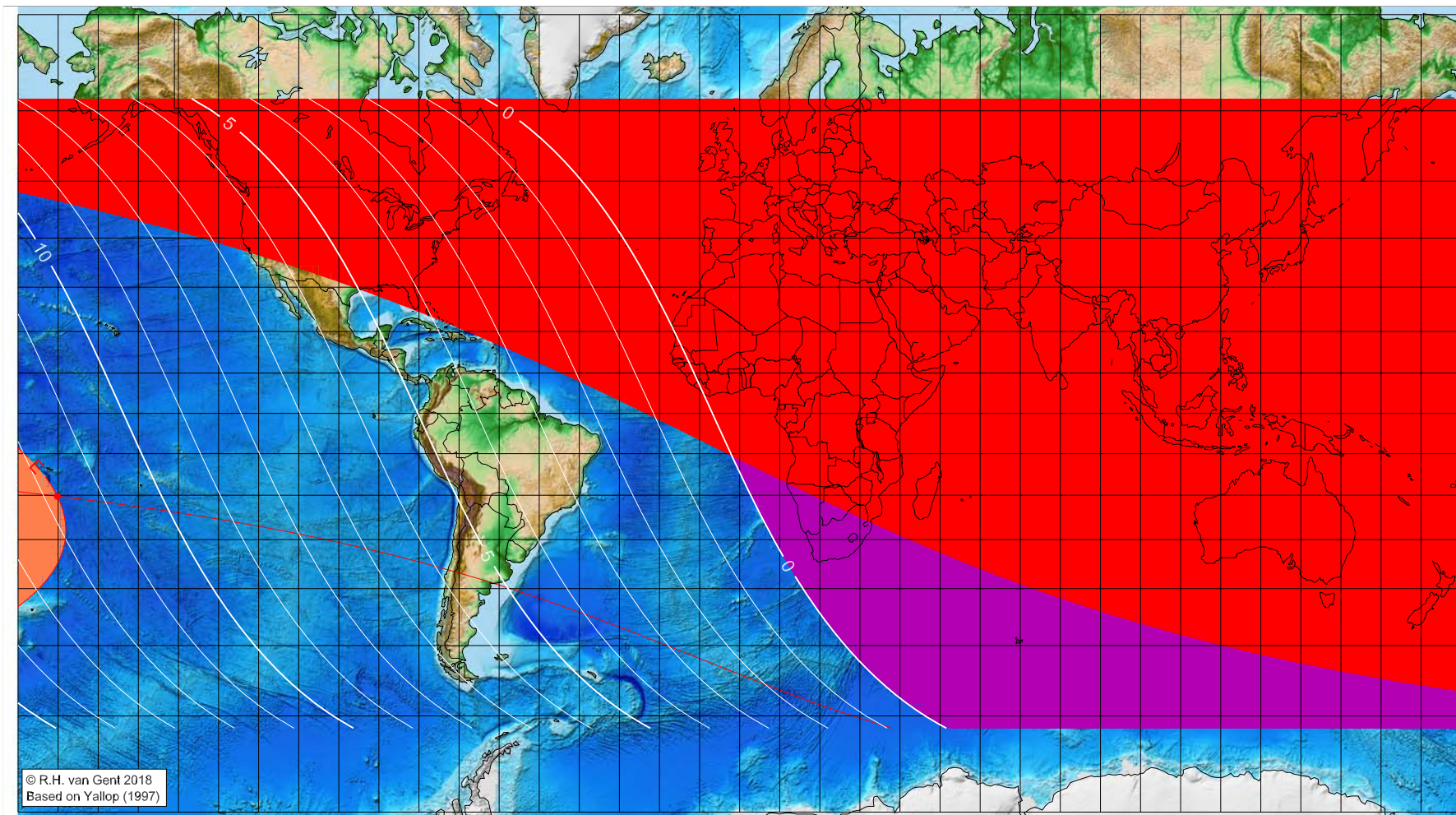
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1224
Islamic Lunation Number = 17309
TT – UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Jumādā 'l-Ākhira 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 2 January 2022 [Sunday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 2 January 2022, 18h 33.5m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1225
Islamic Lunation Number = 17310
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-170.21	-20.22	11.77

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

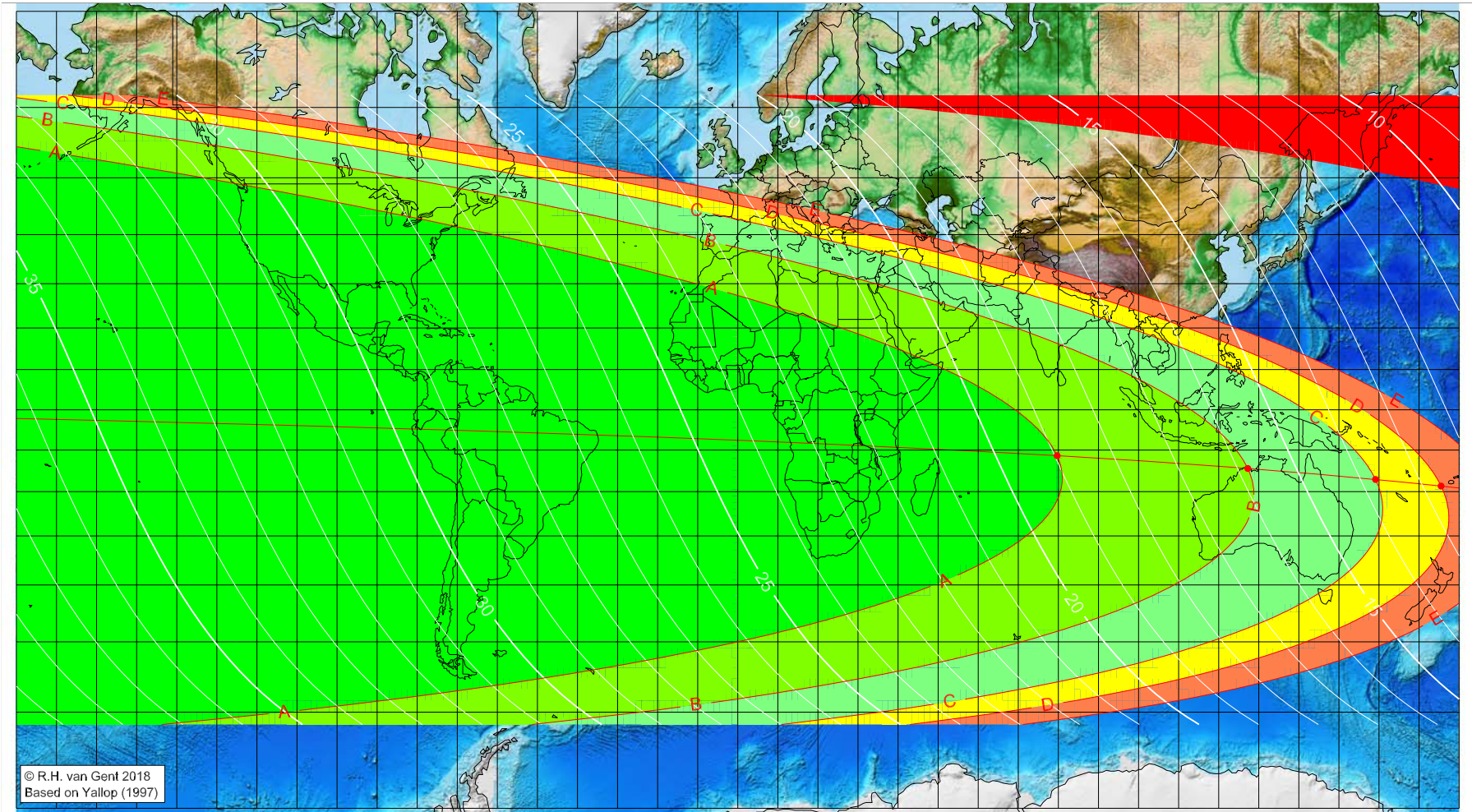
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Jumādā 'l-Ākhira 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 3 January 2022 [Monday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 2 January 2022, 18h 33.5m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1225

Islamic Lunation Number = 17310

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

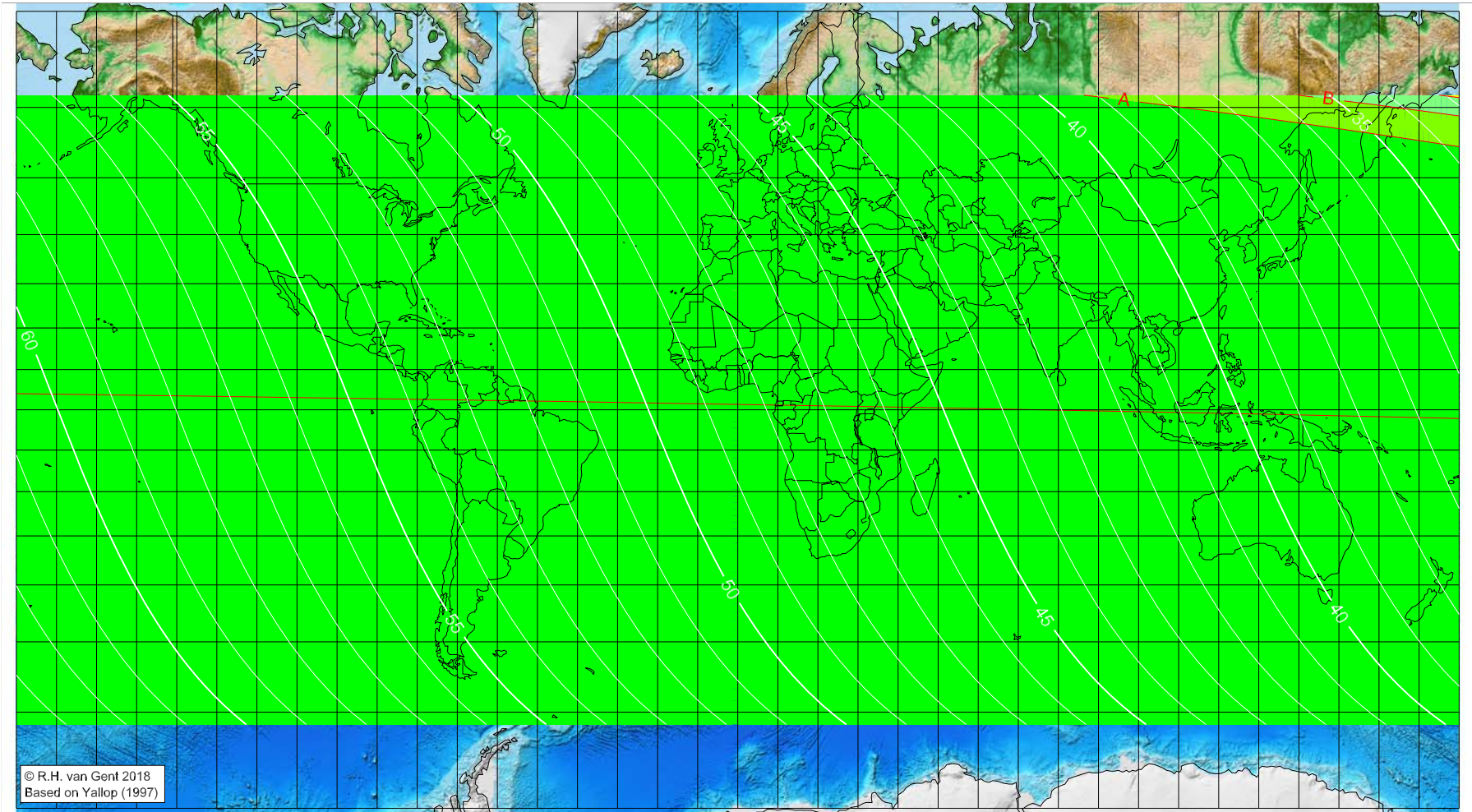
Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
79.69	-11.38	18.96
127.27	-14.49	15.82
159.14	-17.12	13.74
175.50	-18.69	12.69
visible on the previous evening		

First visibility lunar crescent for Jumādā 'l-Ākhira 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 4 January 2022 [Tuesday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 2 January 2022, 18h 33.5m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

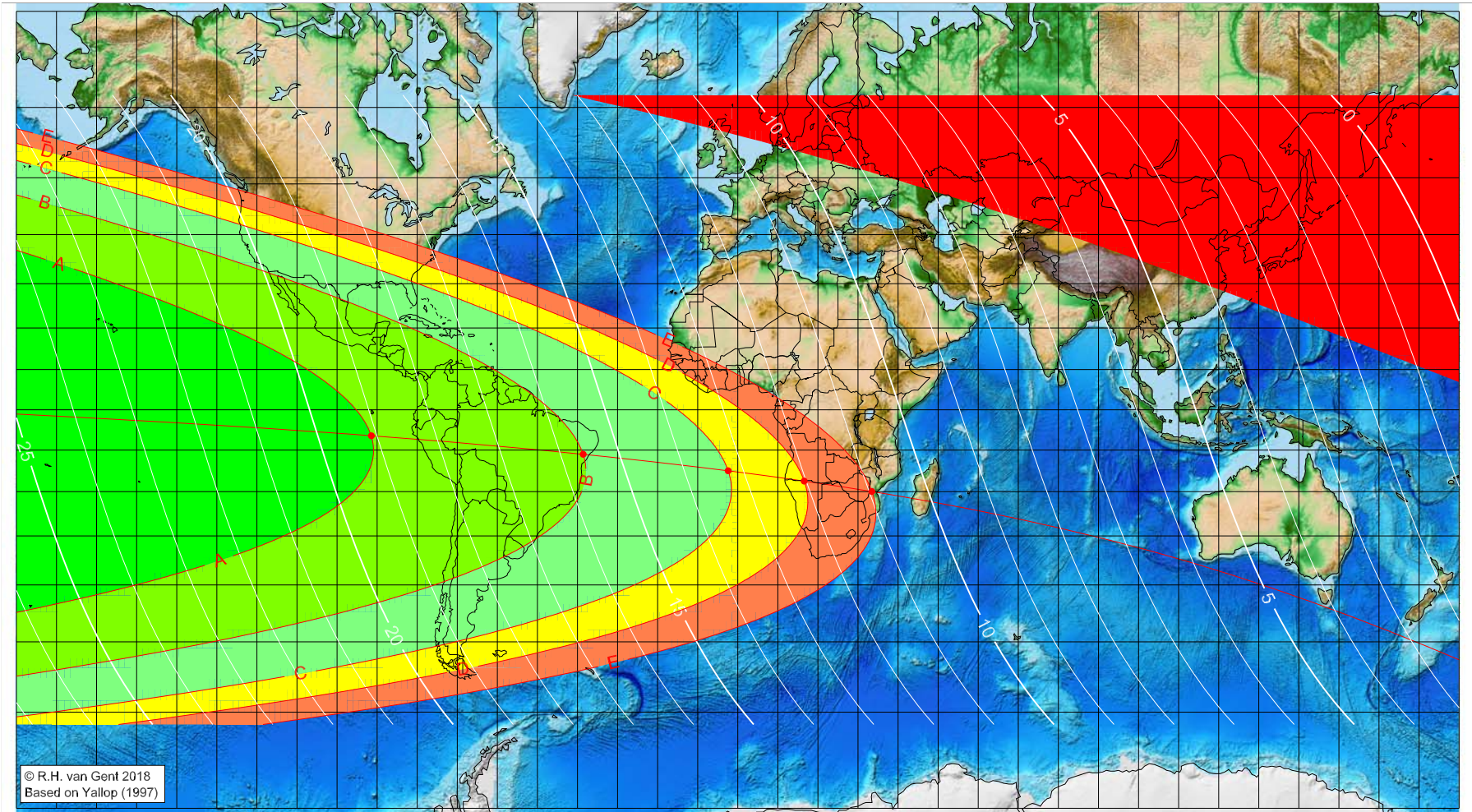
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1225
Islamic Lunation Number = 17310
TT – UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rajab 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 1 February 2022 [Tuesday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 1 February 2022, 5h 46.0m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1226

Islamic Lunation Number = 17311

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-91.43	-6.47	19.09
-38.58	-11.03	15.61
-2.40	-15.04	13.26
16.57	-17.51	12.03
33.45	-19.97	10.95

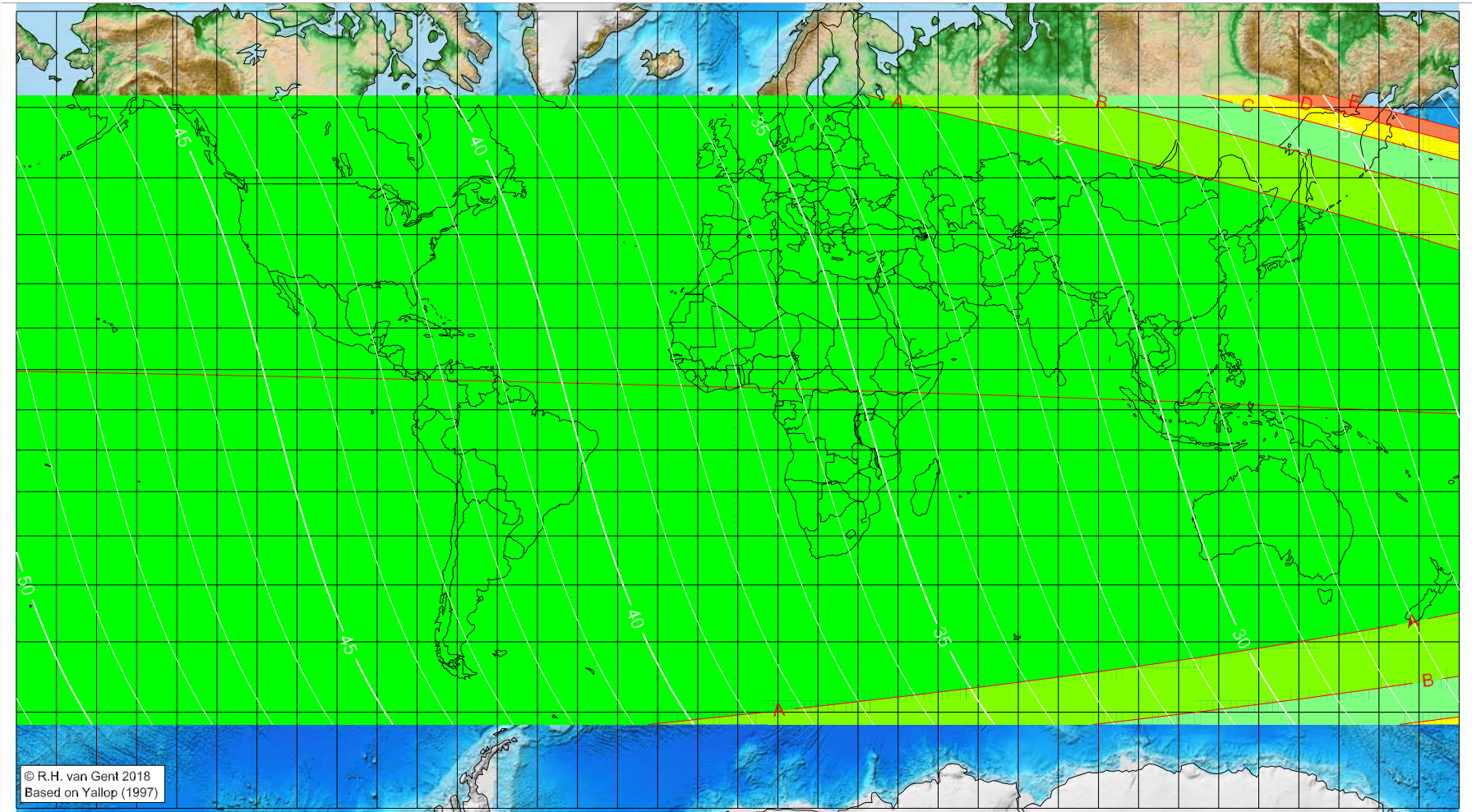
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rajab 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 2 February 2022 [Wednesday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 1 February 2022, 5h 46.0m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1226

Islamic Lunation Number = 17311

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

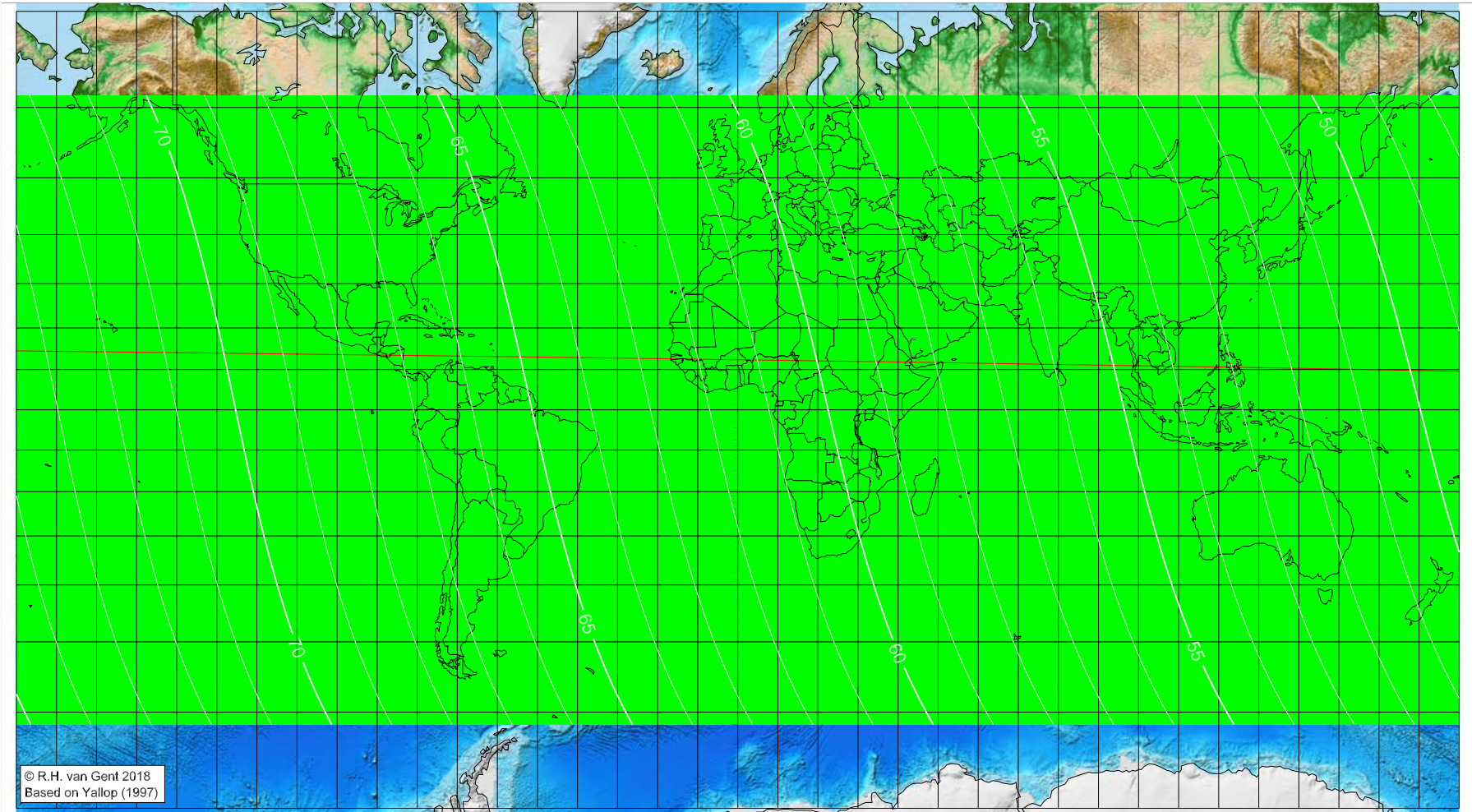
- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°) Latitude (°) Lunar age (h)
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Rajab 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 3 February 2022 [Thursday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 1 February 2022, 5h 46.0m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

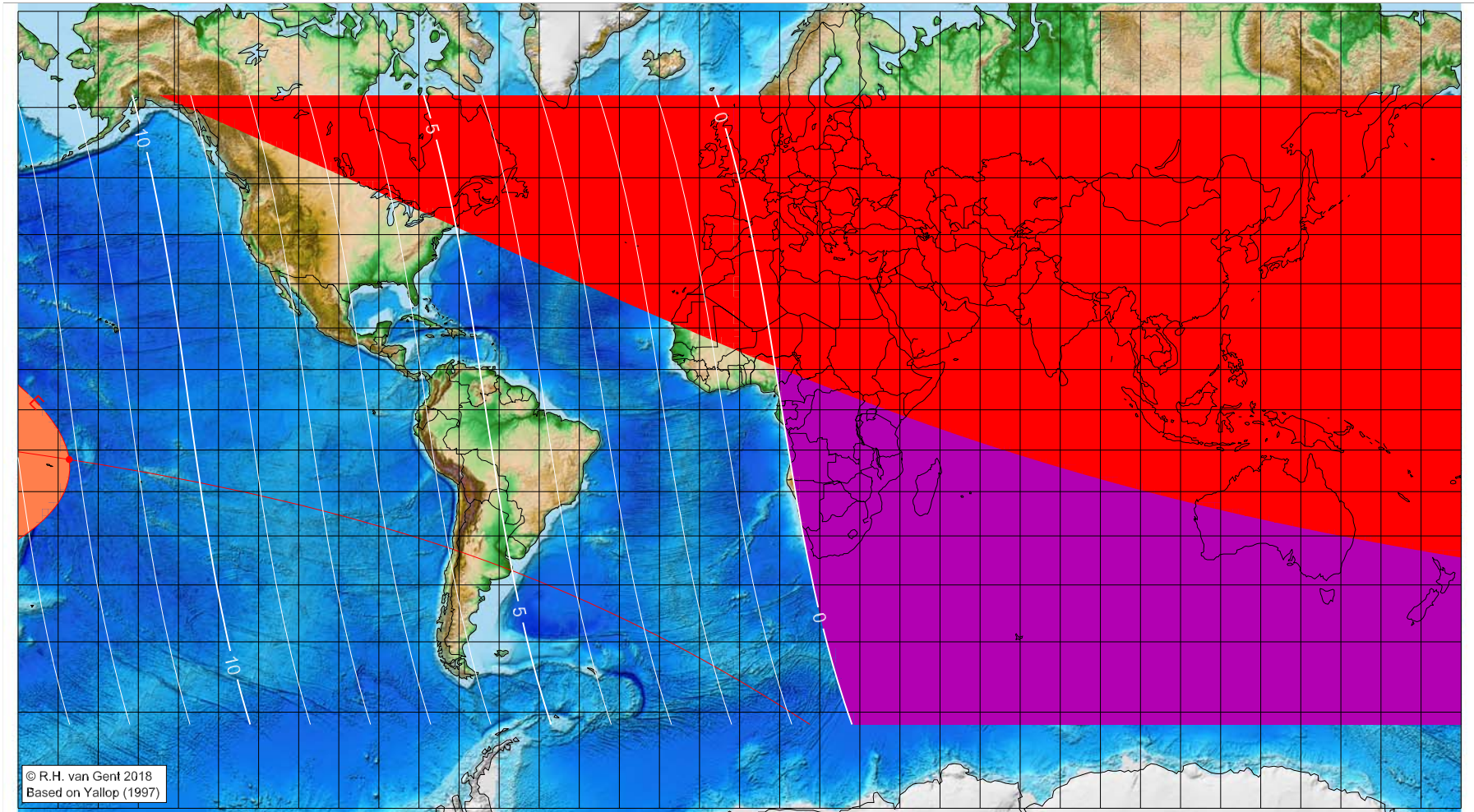
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1226
Islamic Lunation Number = 17311
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Sha'bān 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 2 March 2022 [Wednesday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 2 March 2022, 17h 34.7m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1227
Islamic Lunation Number = 17312
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-167.25	-12.30	12.14

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

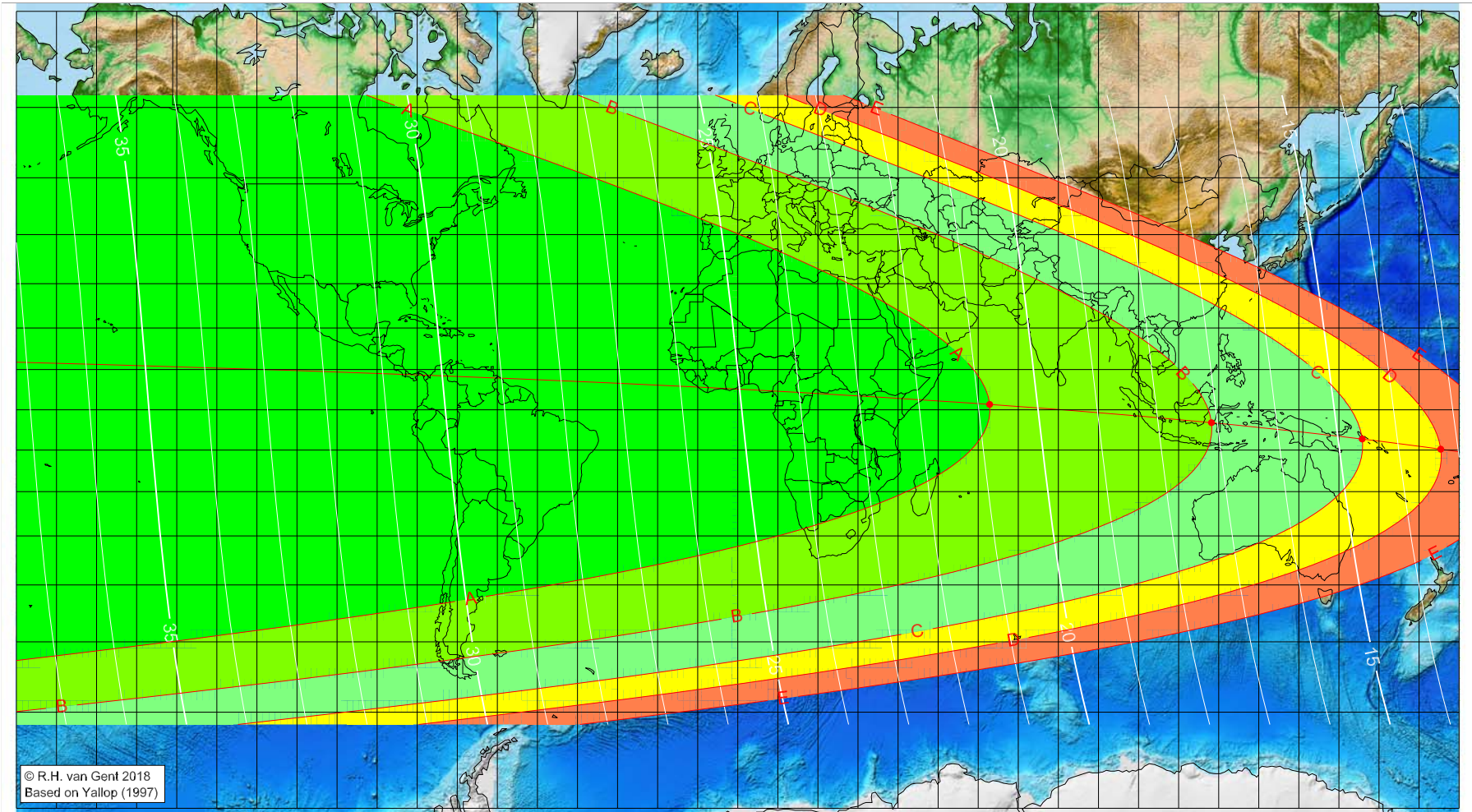
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Sha'bān 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 3 March 2022 [Thursday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 2 March 2022, 17h 34.7m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1227
Islamic Lunation Number = 17312
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
62.84	1.35	20.81
118.20	-3.21	17.10
155.81	-7.26	14.59
175.41	-9.78	13.29

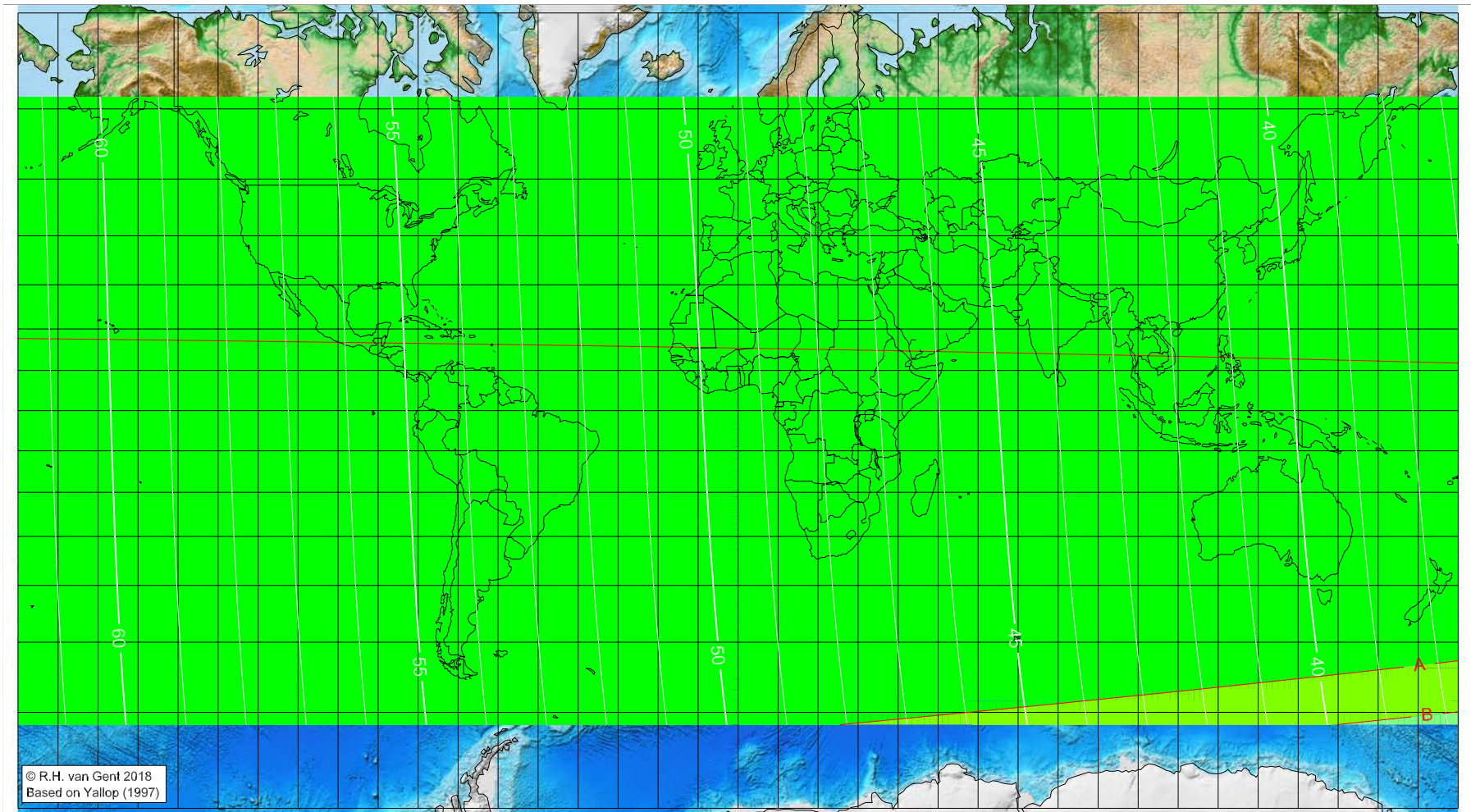
visible on the previous evening

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Sha'bān 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 4 March 2022 [Friday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 2 March 2022, 17h 34.7m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

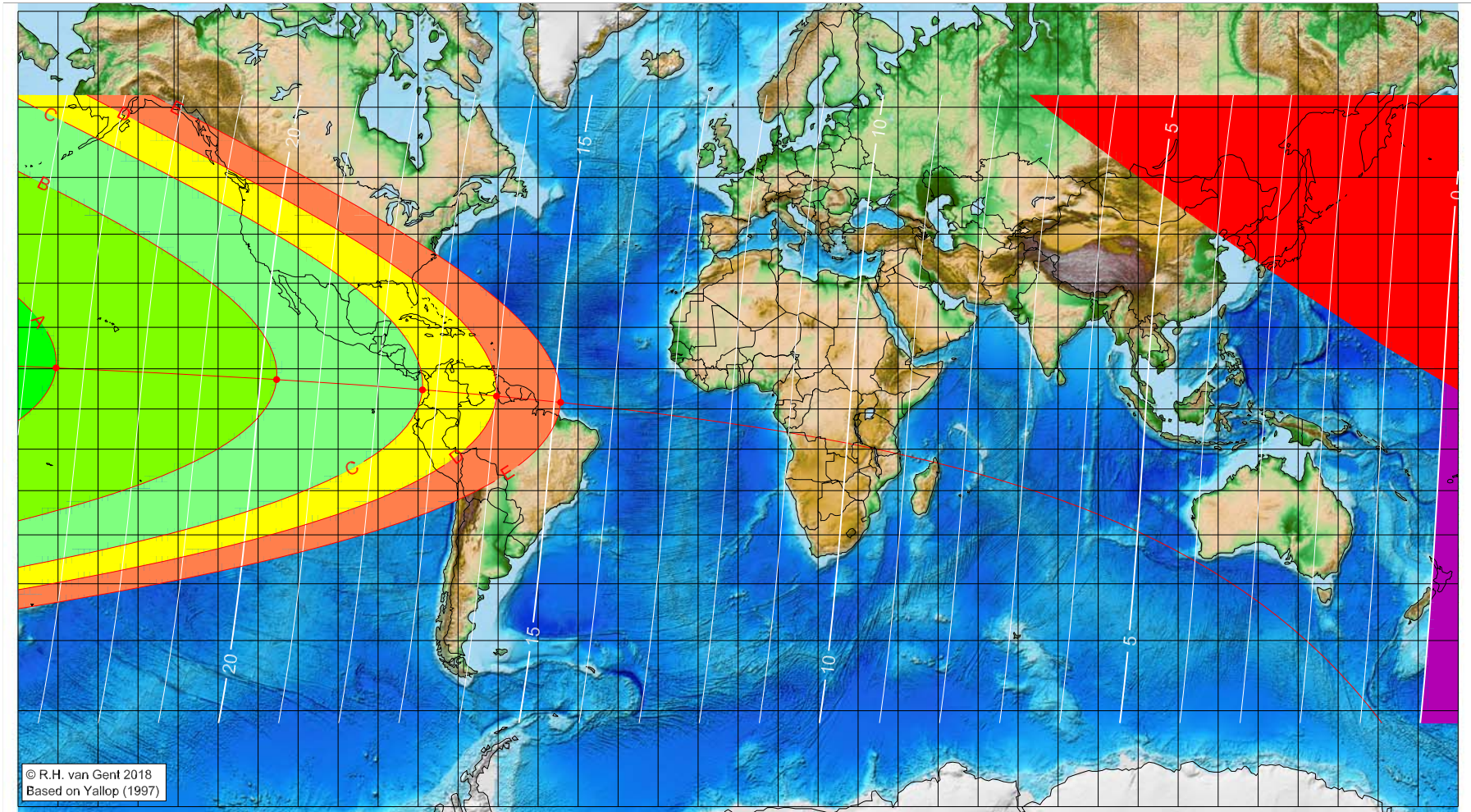
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1227
Islamic Lunation Number = 17312
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Ramaḍān 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 1 April 2022 [Friday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 1 April 2022, 6h 24.3m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1228

Islamic Lunation Number = 17313

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

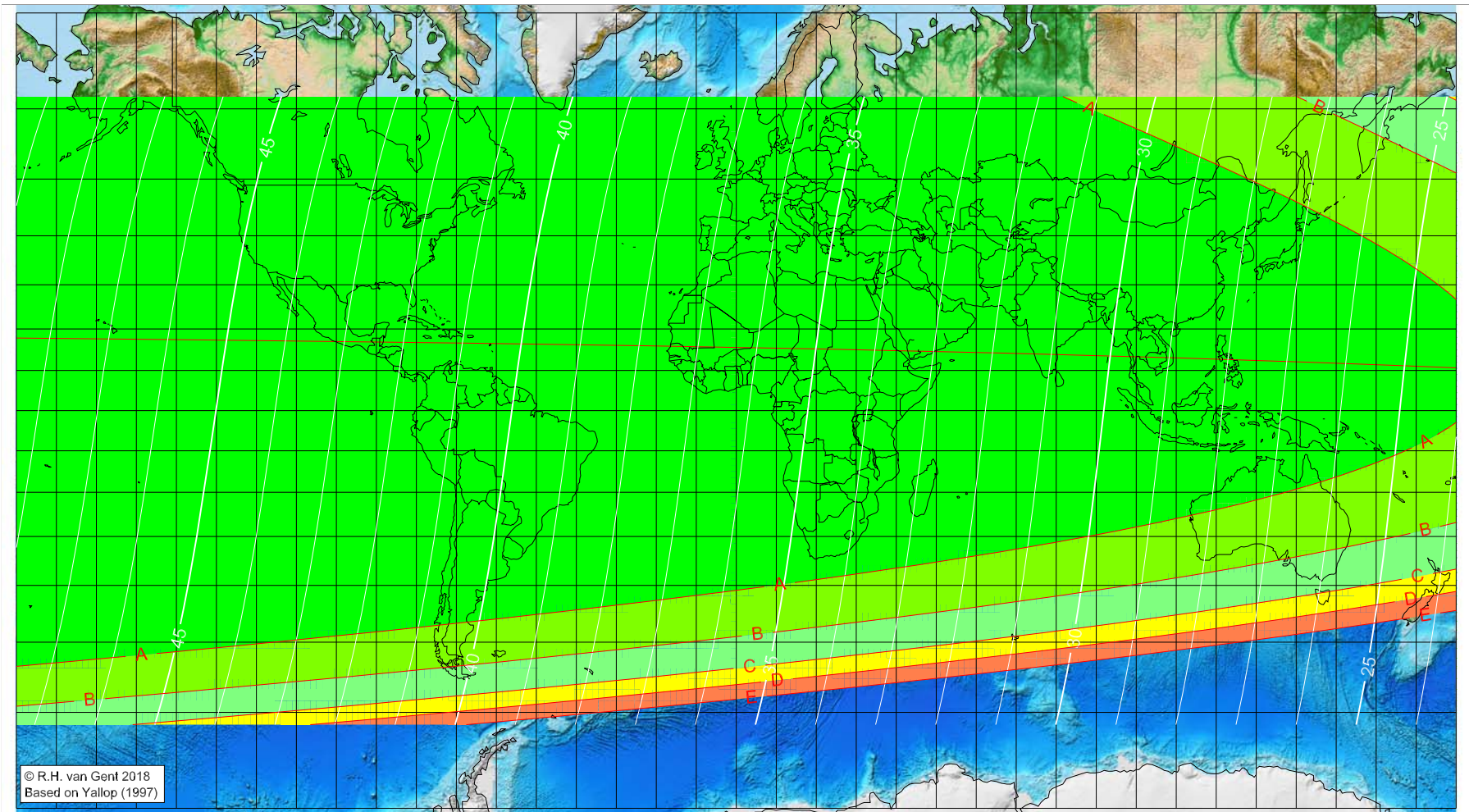
- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-170.51	10.22	23.48
-115.37	7.33	19.73
-78.92	4.77	17.25
-60.40	3.20	15.99
-44.36	1.65	14.89

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Ramaḍān 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 2 April 2022 [Saturday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 1 April 2022, 6h 24.3m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1228
Islamic Lunation Number = 17313
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

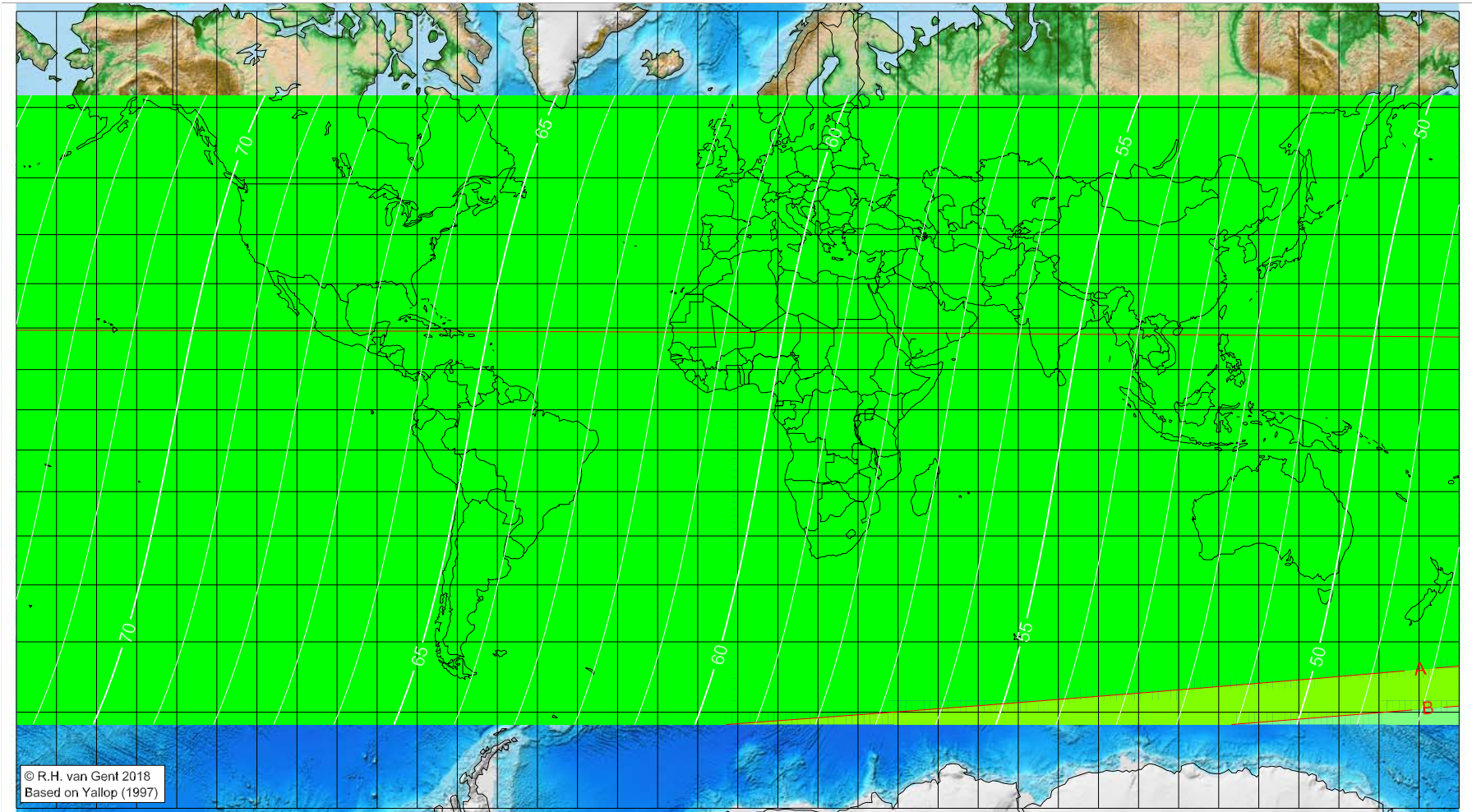
Longitude (°) Latitude (°) Lunar age (h)
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening
 visible on the previous evening

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Ramaḍān 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 3 April 2022 [Sunday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 1 April 2022, 6h 24.3m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

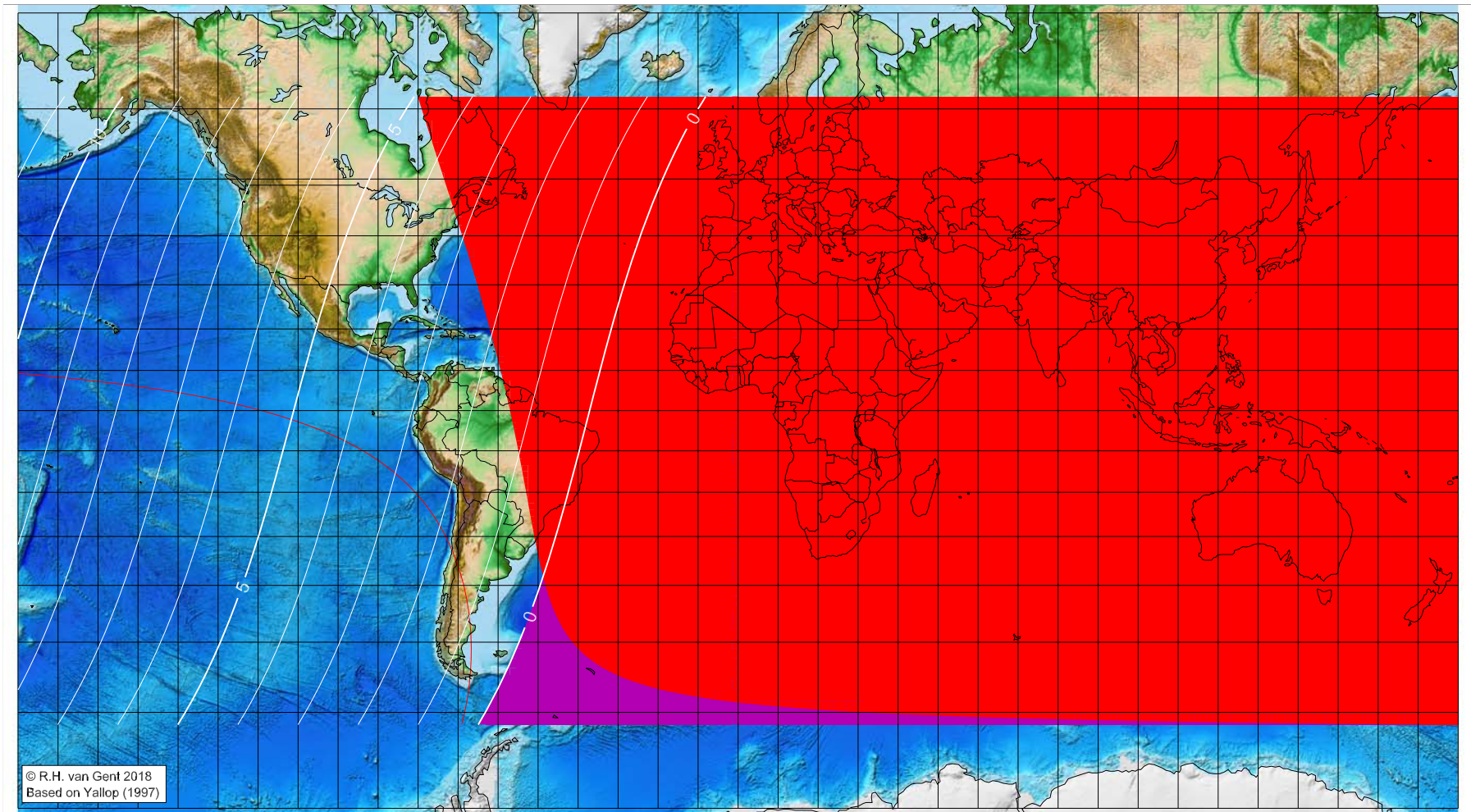
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1228
Islamic Lunation Number = 17313
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Shawwāl 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 30 April 2022 [Saturday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



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Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 30 April 2022, 20h 27.9m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1229
Islamic Lunation Number = 17314
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°) Latitude (°) Lunar age (h)
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening
not visible until the next evening

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

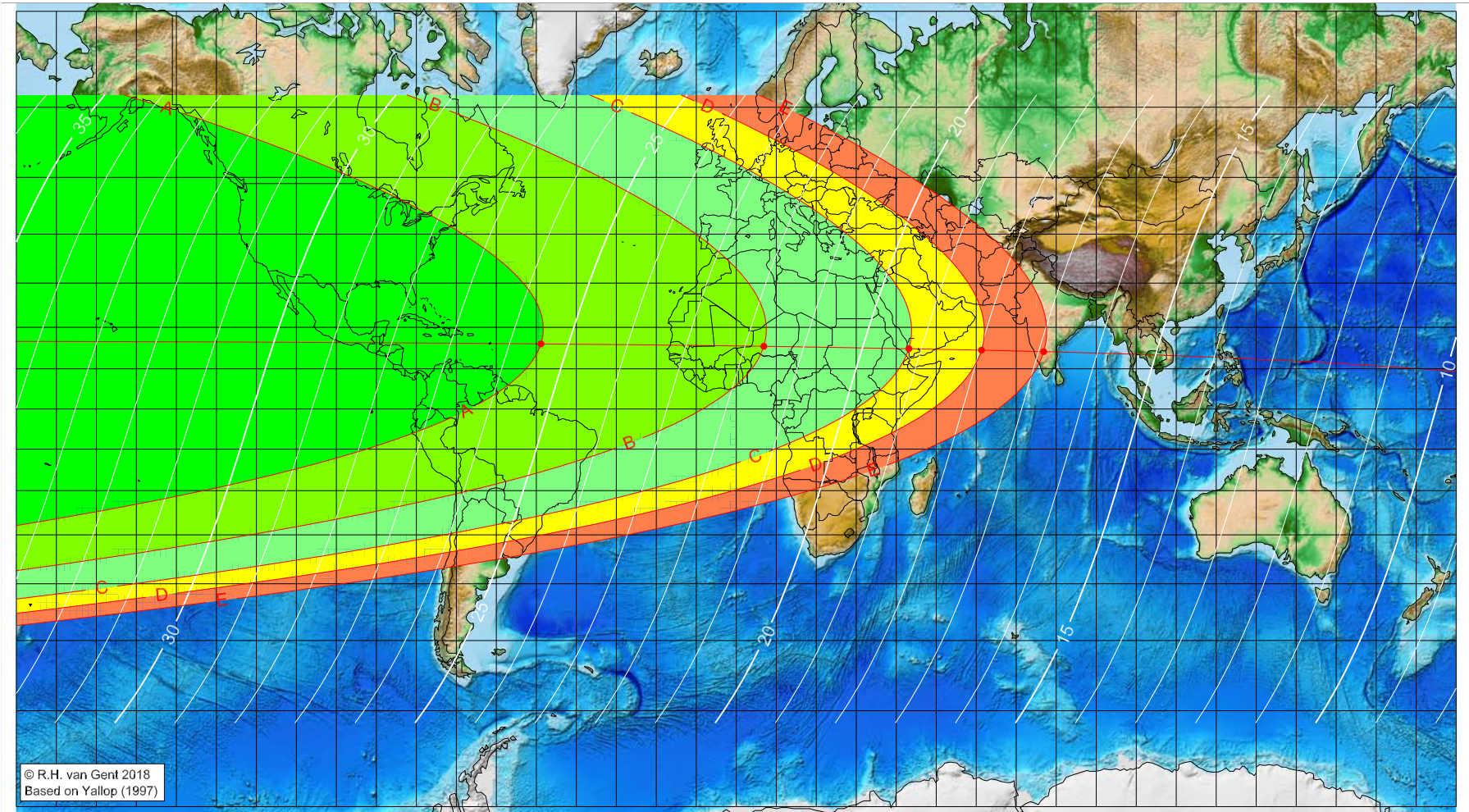
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Shawwāl 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 1 May 2022 [Sunday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 30 April 2022, 20h 27.9m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1229

Islamic Lunation Number = 17314

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-48.84	16.07	25.47
6.88	15.48	21.68
43.15	14.91	19.21
61.32	14.55	17.97
76.88	14.18	16.91

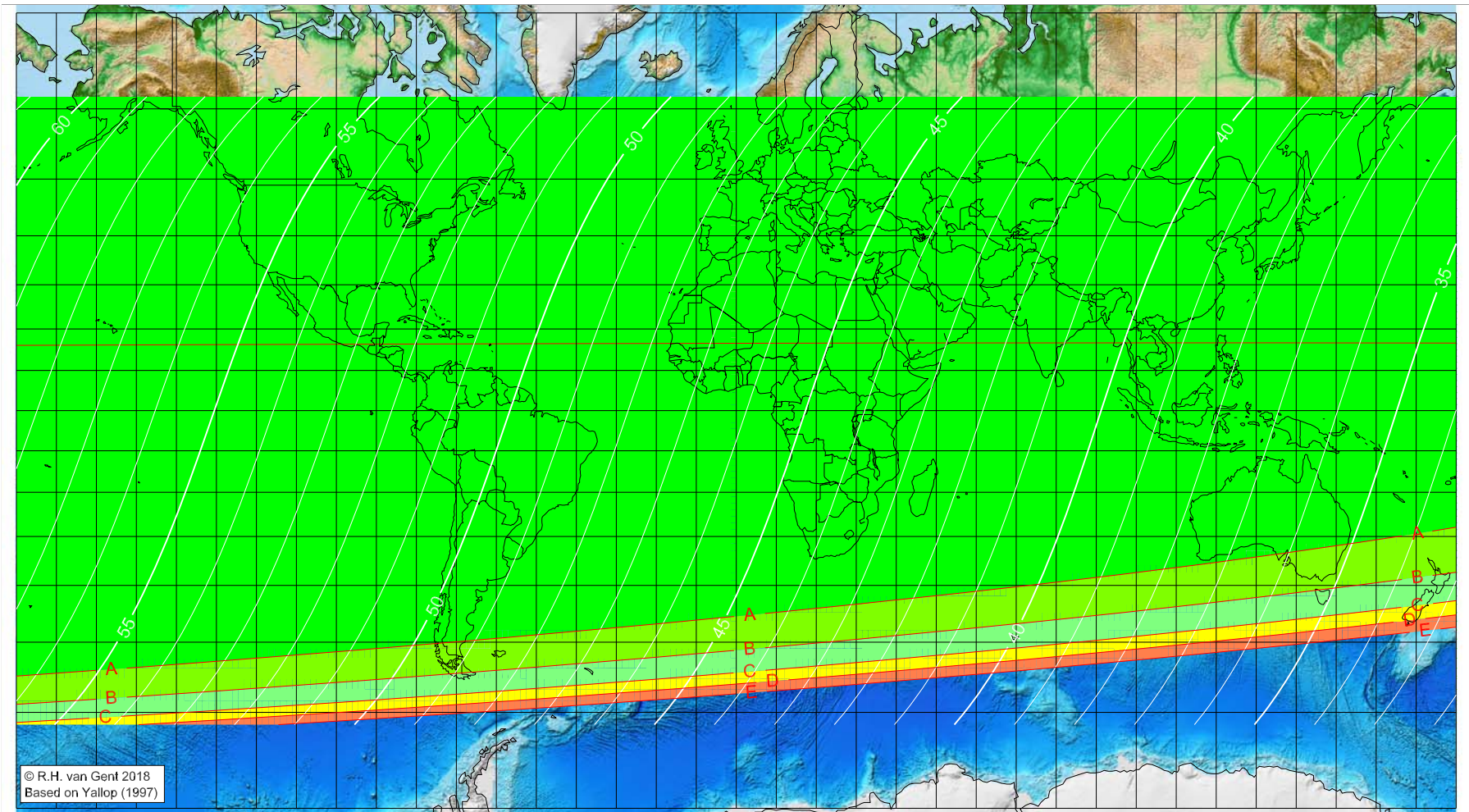
■ moonset before sunset

■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Shawwāl 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 2 May 2022 [Monday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 30 April 2022, 20h 27.9m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

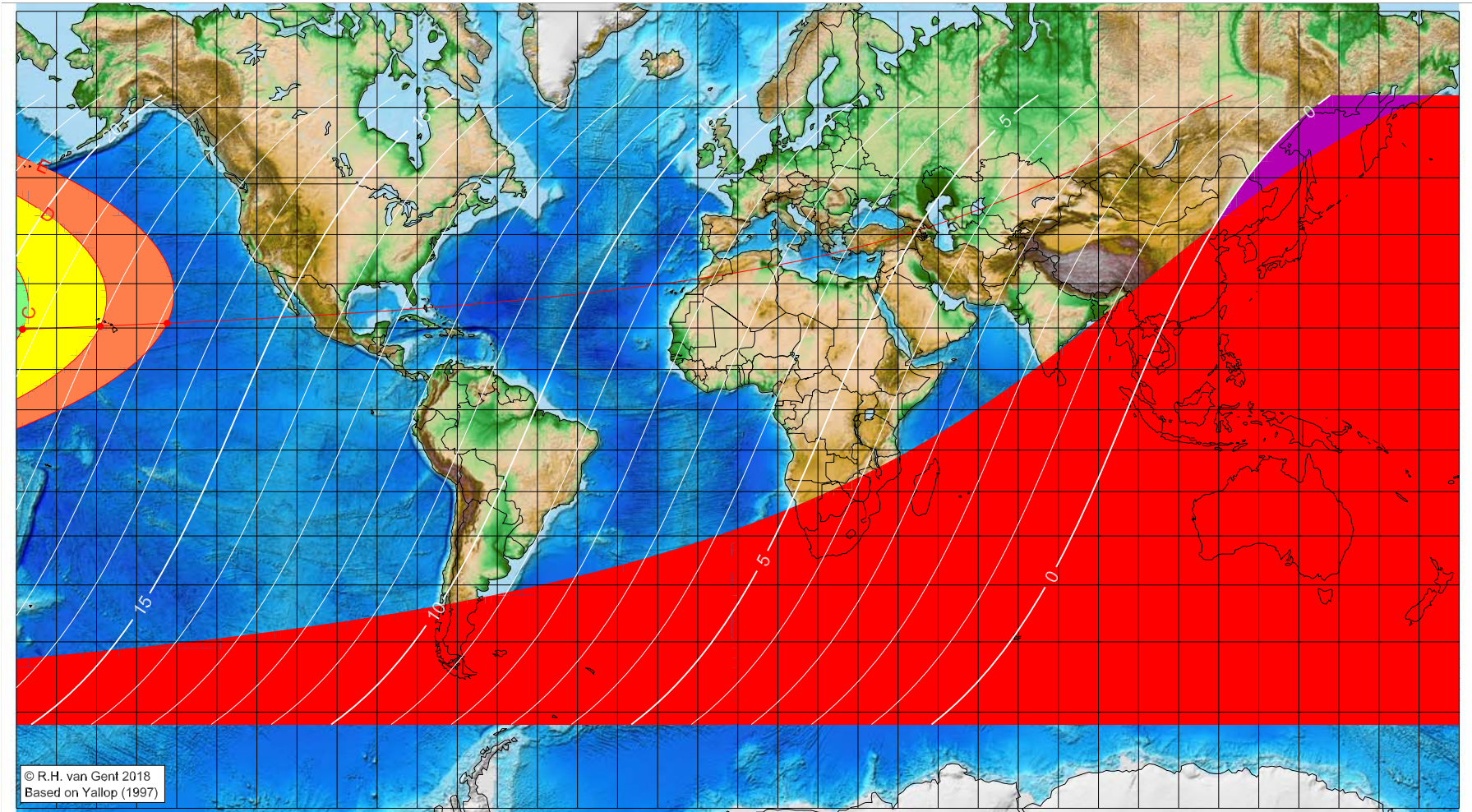
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1229
Islamic Lunation Number = 17314
 $TT - UT [= \Delta T] = 1.2 \text{ min}$

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time', defined as the moment $4/9$ ths between sunset and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Dhu 'l-Qa'da 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 30 May 2022 [Monday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 30 May 2022, 11h 30.2m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1230

Islamic Lunation Number = 17315

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)

■ moonset before sunset

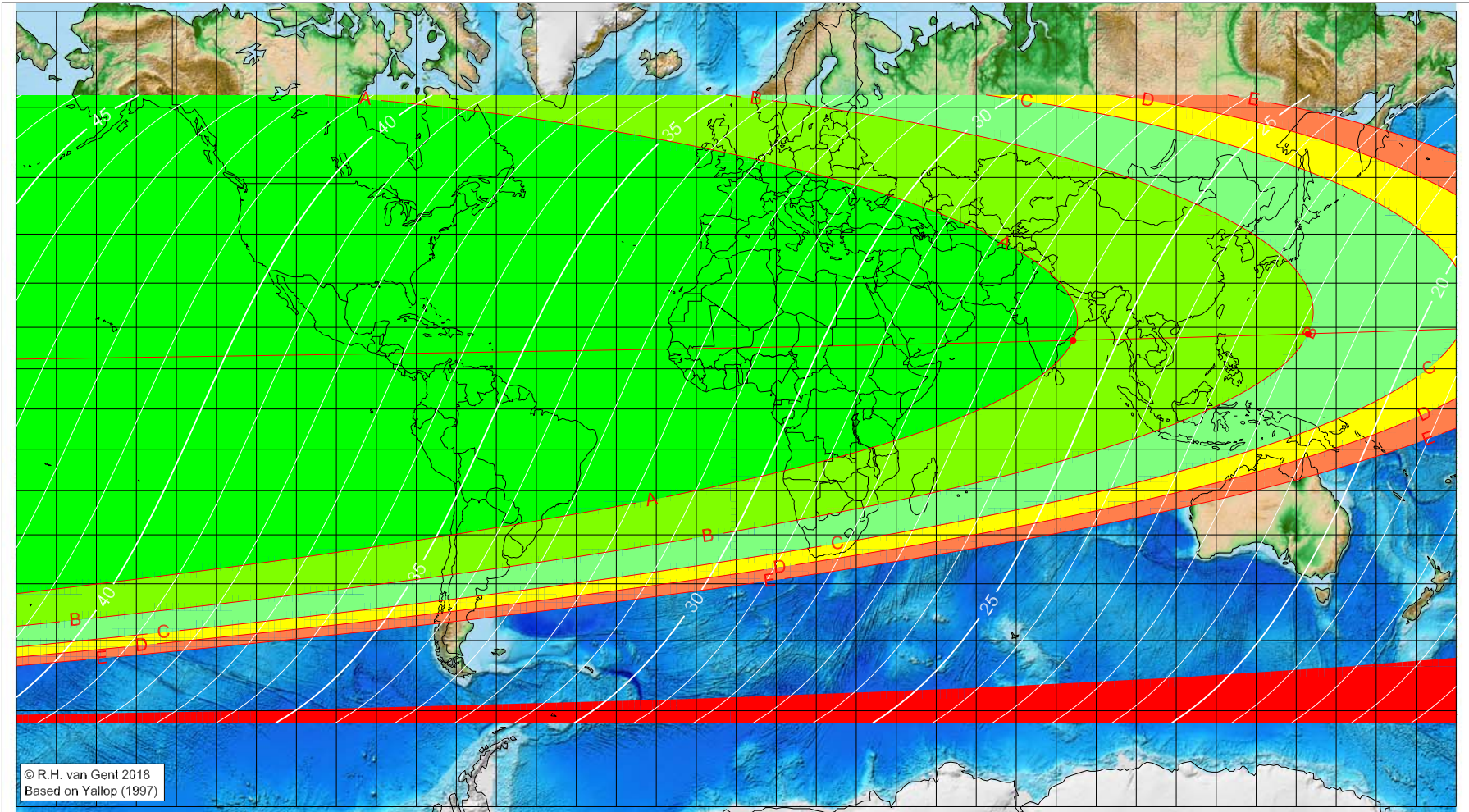
■ before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-178.51	19.68	19.26
-159.10	20.40	17.97
-142.41	21.10	16.86

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Dhu 'l-Qa'da 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 31 May 2022 [Tuesday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 30 May 2022, 11h 30.2m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
84.20	16.88	25.76
142.97	18.43	21.83
visible on the previous evening		
visible on the previous evening		

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1230

Islamic Lunation Number = 17315

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

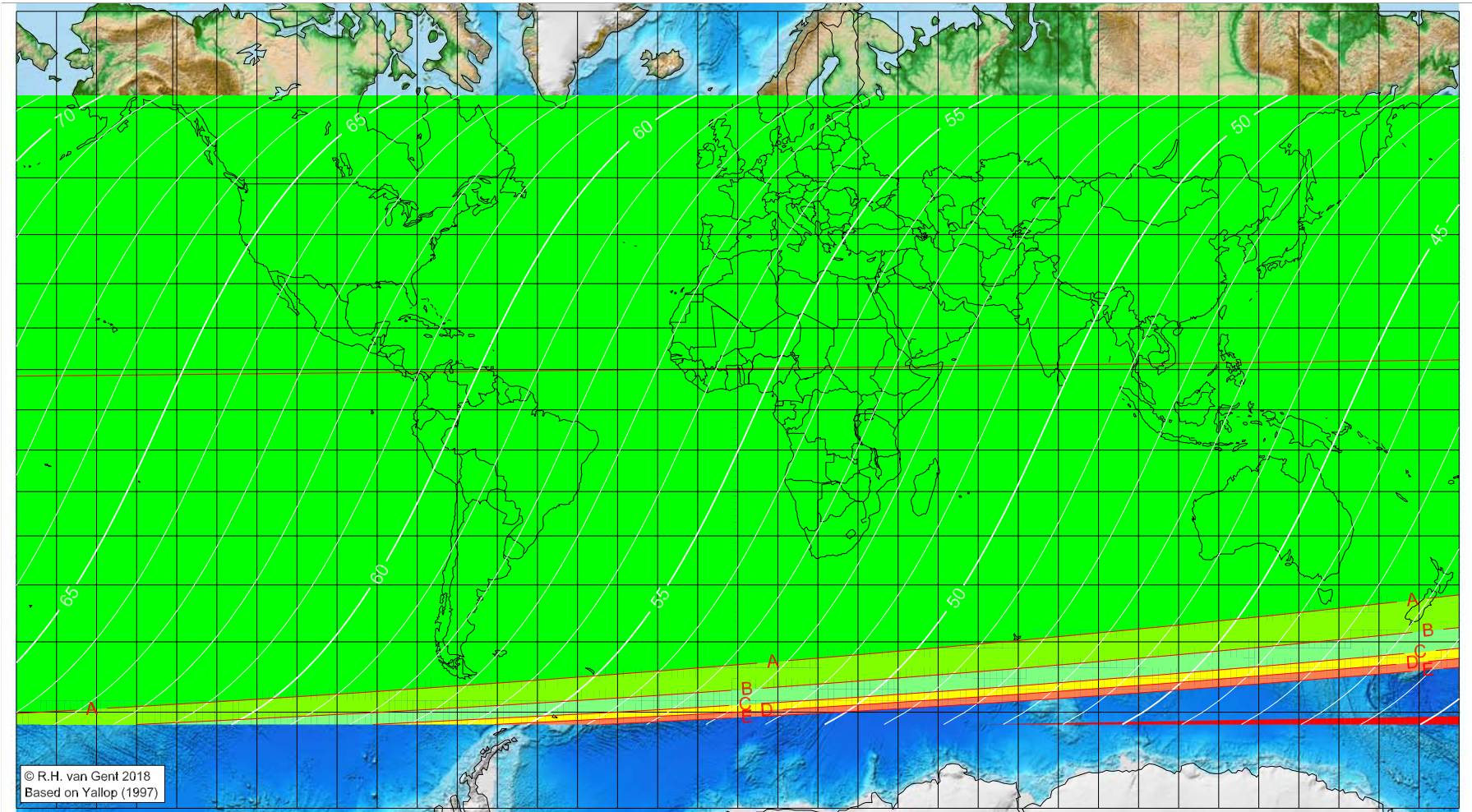
Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Dhu 'l-Qa' da 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 1 June 2022 [Wednesday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 30 May 2022, 11h 30.2m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

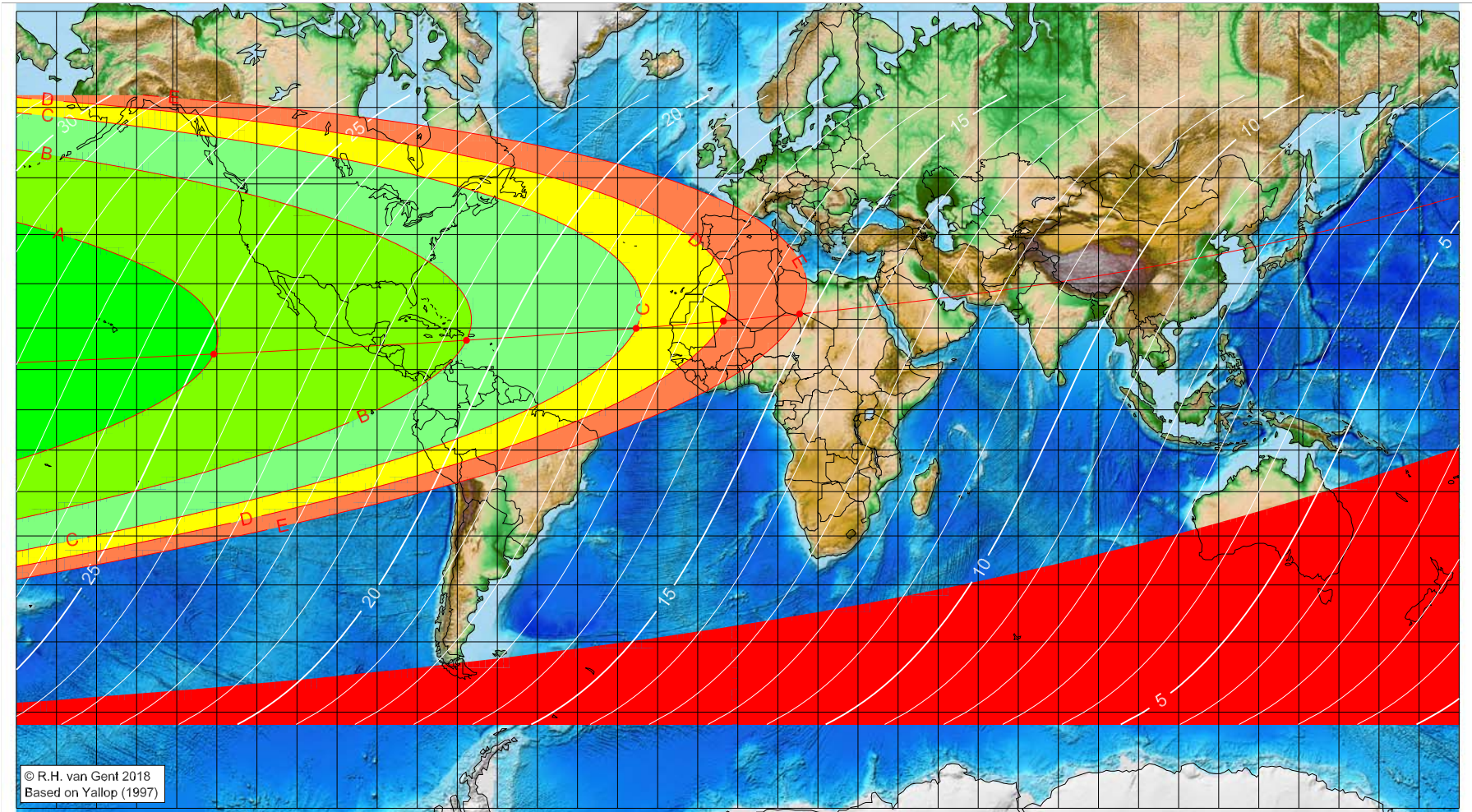
Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1230
Islamic Lunation Number = 17315
TT – UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Dhu 'l-Hijja 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 29 June 2022 [Wednesday]
Day of luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 29 June 2022, 2h 52.3m (UTC)

First visibility (●)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1231

Islamic Lunation Number = 17316

TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

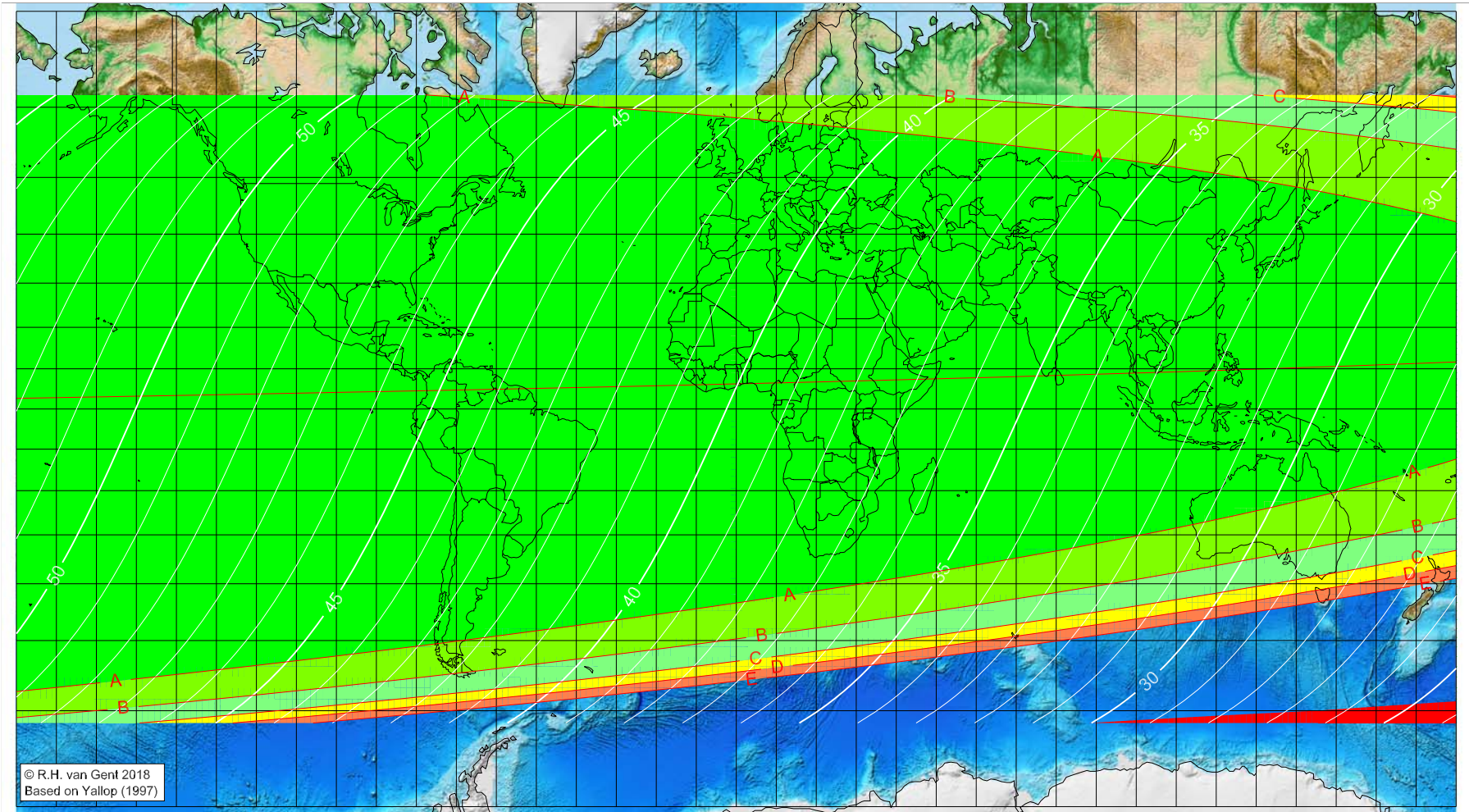
- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
-130.75	13.76	24.75
-67.71	17.09	20.60
-25.37	19.92	17.83
-3.59	21.61	16.42
15.45	23.27	15.20

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Dhu 'l-Hijja 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 30 June 2022 [Thursday]
Day after luni-solar conjunction



© R.H. van Gent 2018
Based on Yallop (1997)

Astronomical New Moon: 29 June 2022, 2h 52.3m (UTC)

First visibility (•)

Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Lunar age (h)
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening
		visible on the previous evening

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1231
Islamic Lunation Number = 17316
TT - UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

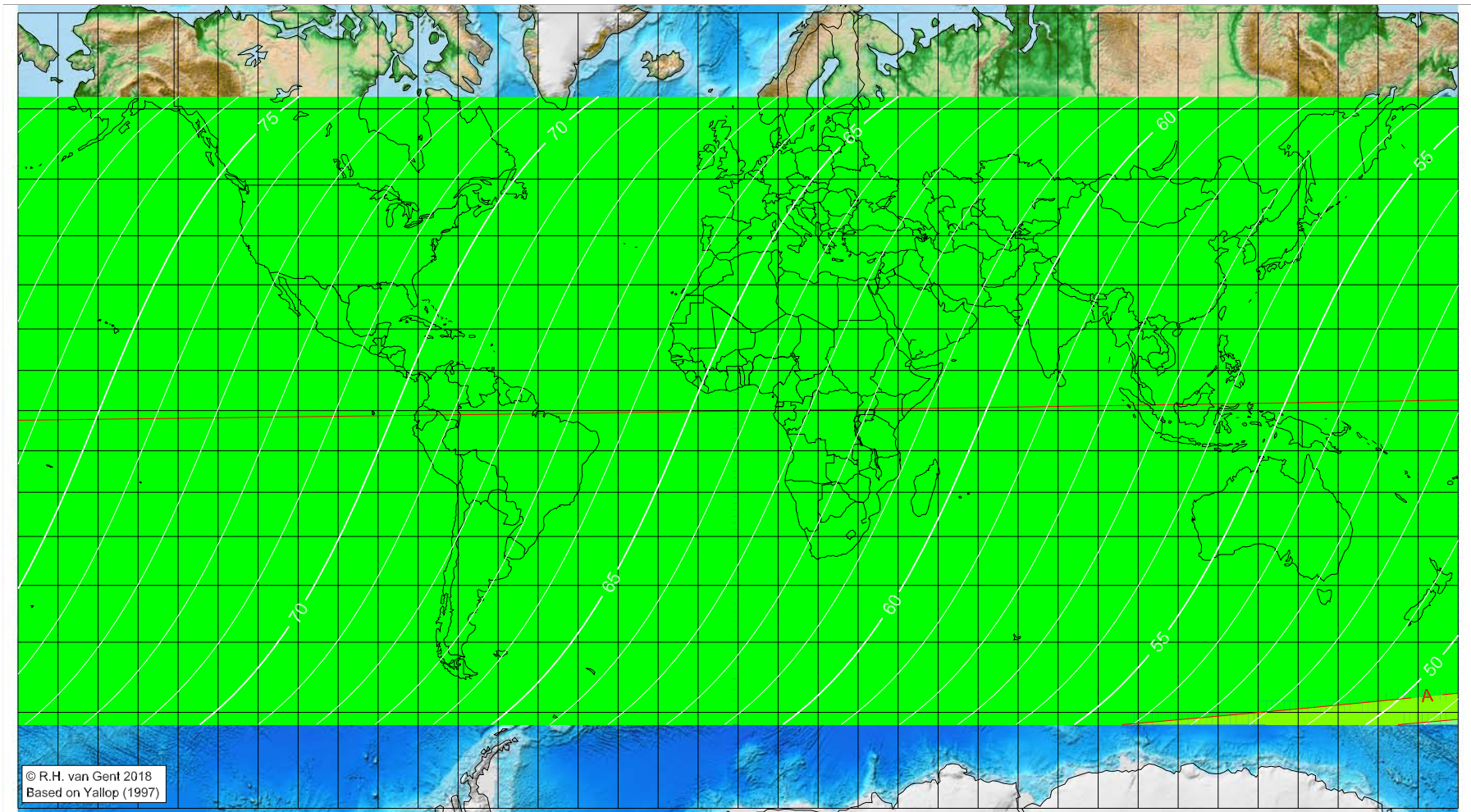
Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>

First visibility lunar crescent for Dhu 'l-Hijja 1443 AH

Global visibility map for 1 July 2022 [Friday]
Second day after luni-solar conjunction



Astronomical New Moon: 29 June 2022, 2h 52.3m (UTC)

- A – easily visible to the unaided eye
- B – visible under perfect atmospheric conditions
- C – visible to the unaided eye after found with optical aid
- D – only visible with binoculars or conventional telescopes
- E – not visible with conventional telescopes
- F – below Danjon limit (7°)
- moonset before sunset
- before conjunction (astronomical new moon)

Astronomical (Brown) Lunation Number = 1231
Islamic Lunation Number = 17316
TT – UT [= ΔT] = 1.2 min

Lunar age (in hours) is given for the 'best time',
defined as the moment 4/9ths between sunset
and moonset

More info: <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/>