



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَبِهِ نَسْتَعِينُ إِلَهُ خَيْرَ نَاصِرٍ وَمَعِينٍ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ الطَّيِّبِينَ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَلَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَجْمَعِينَ أَبَدَ الْأَبَدِينَ

In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful. We asking help to Allah: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May Allah pray on Mohammad, Eali and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.

Allah the High, the Immense in His sage and high Book said: **يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْأَهْلِ قُلْ هِيَ مَوَاقِيتُ لِلنَّاسِ وَالْحَجِّ**  
They ask you about the Helāl, say: "These are signs to mark fixed periods of time for mankind and for the pilgrimage".

The mean solar time of the calendars of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation is Mean Time **KMT**, Kaēbah – Makkah

# THE ANNUAL LETTER OF the beginning of the lunar month

## Observation of the Helāl and determination of the beginning of the month.

*Month of Ramaḍān 1436-1437 lunar hijri*

*1394-95 solar hijri = 2015-16 Jesus Nativity* ﷺ

*12540 Creation of Ādam* ﷺ *1489-90 Moḥammad Nativity* ﷺ

*1176-77 the Era of Sāḥeb al-amr* ﷺ

Research project, management and scientific peers:

**Dār al-Maēāref al-Elāhiyyah**

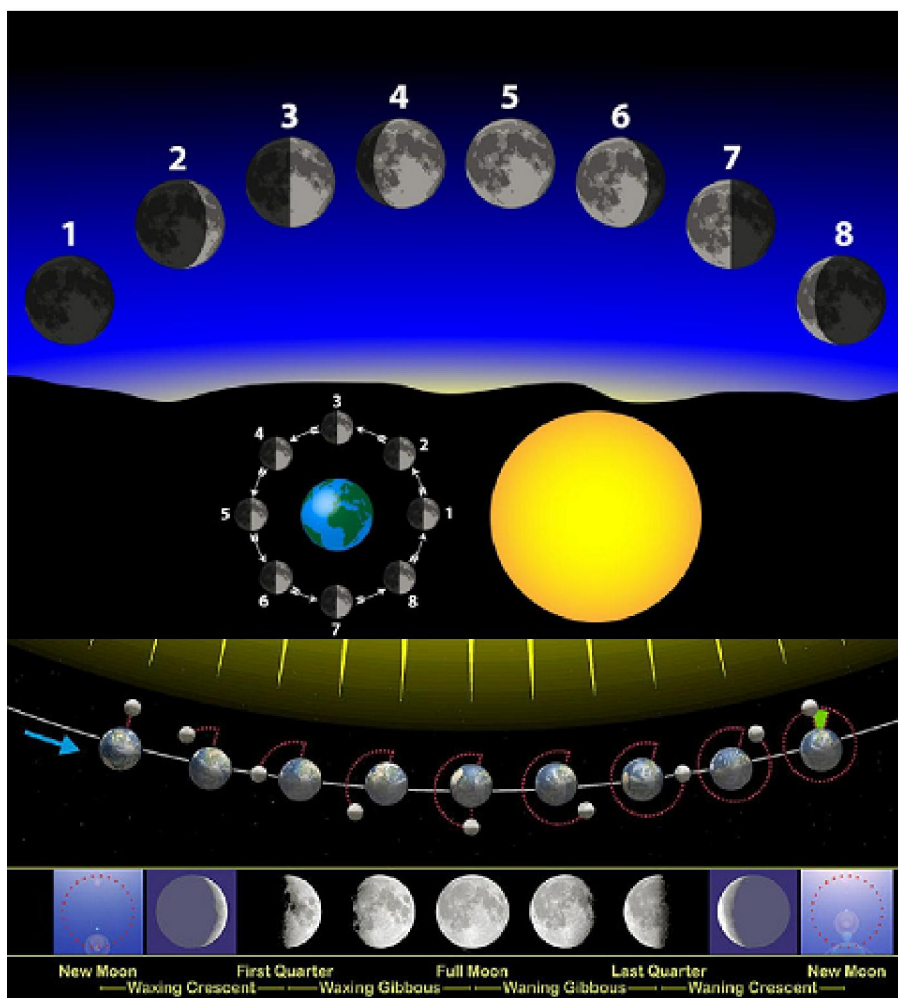
Preparation and compilation:

**The Institute of astronomy, astrology and calendar of  
Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation**

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# The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1436 lunar hijri

*Happy New Year!*



اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك  
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن  
ويا محول الأحوال والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

*Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth*



## THE BEGINNING OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḍan 1436

### Šaēbān Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the blessed month of Ramaḍān

As stated in the calendar of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Šaēbān was Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> Taurus = 30<sup>th</sup> Ordibehešt 1394 = 20<sup>th</sup> May 2015.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Monday 25<sup>th</sup> Ķordād 1394 = 15<sup>th</sup> June 2015 = 27<sup>th</sup> Šaēbān 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), because on Sunrise 27<sup>th</sup>, the Moon entered in tahto šoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Šaēbān started at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> (at 19:04 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šaēbān and the Moon was in tahto šoāē at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Šaēbān will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> at 19:05 local time of Makkah. The Moon will be in tahto šoāē until this time and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> Šaēbān 1436 = 16<sup>th</sup> June 2015 = 26<sup>th</sup> Ķordād 1394 at 19:05 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh.**)

## Moon at Sunset on

29th Šaĕbān in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:49 KMT

Sunset: 19:05 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 44 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 11°

Elongation from Sun: 13°20'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 10°13'

Helāl Width: +00°00'29"

Phase Angle: +165°43'

Moon altitude: 9°27'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 386799 km

Illumination: 2 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

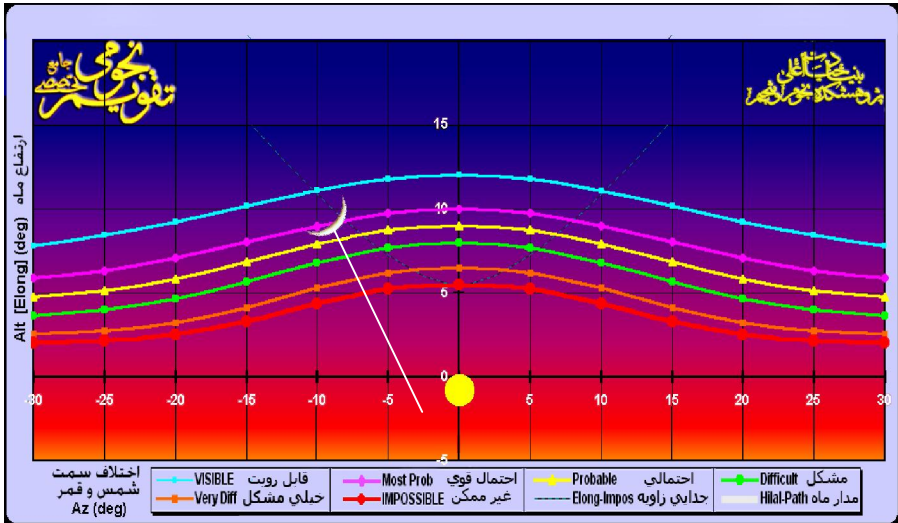
## Observation Results :

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helāl, with a good brightness, will appear above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

## Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29<sup>th</sup> Šaĕbān

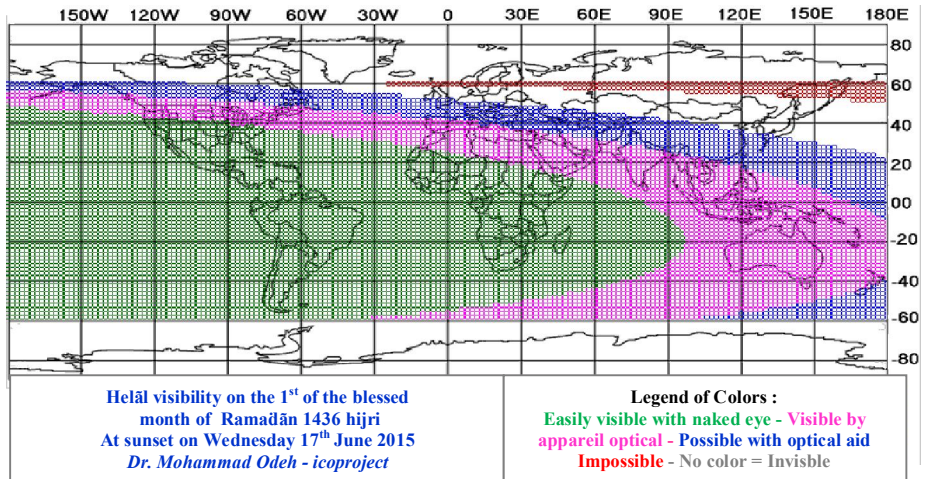
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the purple line and it was possible to see it.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> Šaĕbān 1436 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Wednesday evening.**

**In Islamic countries and continents (the southwest and southern Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and southern Europe), the Helāl will be visible.**



### Position of the Helāl Wednesday evening in the eight Heavens

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Monday	The middle of conjunction Tuesday	The end of conjunction Wednesday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	19:05	19:05	19:04	19:05	19:49	0:44'	13°20'	9°27'	10°13'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	19:12	19:13	19:11	19:12	19:54	0:45'	13°23'	8°58'	11°36'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	19:11	19:11	19:10	19:11	19:48	0:37'	13°23'	7°18'	12°17'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbala Moēlā	19:14	19:14	19:12	19:13	19:50	0:37'	13°24'	7°19'	12°11'
<b>Kāžemain</b> Kāžemain Šarifain	19:15	19:15	19:13	19:14	19:51	0:37'	13°24'	7°12'	12°04'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	19:19	19:19	19:17	19:18	19:54	0:36'	13°26'	6°56'	12°06'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	18:51	18:52	18:50	18:51	19:24	0:33'	12°57'	6°03'	12°06'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:47	18:47	18:46	18:47	19:46	0:59'	13°41'	11°15'	12°15'

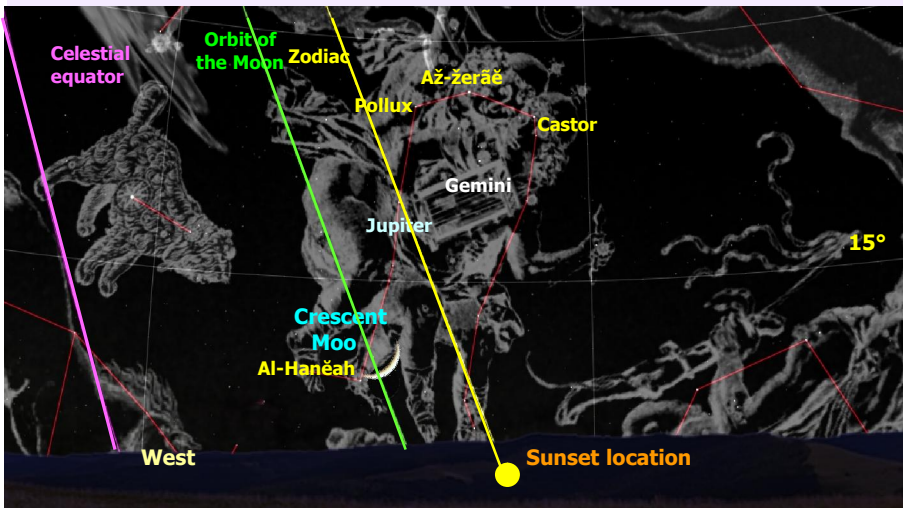
So, enšā Allah, the month of Šaēbān has 29 days.

The first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 1436 will be on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> Gemini = 28<sup>th</sup> Ķordād 1394 = 18<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

## Helāl sighting of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 1436 in the night before the day of Thursday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the blessed month of Ramaḍān: in the night before the day of Thursday, the Sun will set at 19:05 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:49. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 44 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 1436



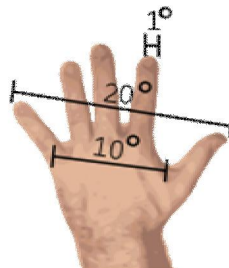
### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $25^{\circ}43'$  Taurus

In Tropical sign:  $26^{\circ}09'$  Gemini

Azimuth:  $115^{\circ}37'$

Declination:  $23^{\circ}22'$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: 09°02' Gemini

In Tropical sign: 09°29' Cancer

Tropical Mansion: Al-Naḡrah

Latitude: - 5° (southern)

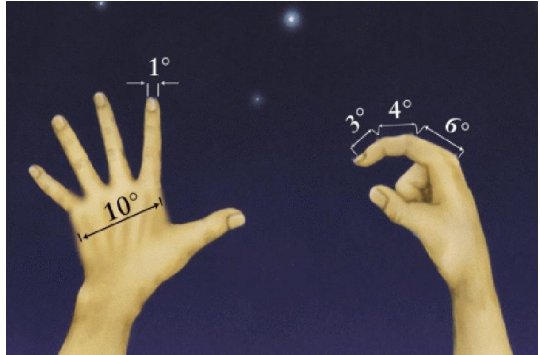
Moon Declination: 18°05'

Moon Inclination: 5°09'00"

Moon Altitude: 9°27'

Moon Azimuth: 105°50'

Phase Angle: +165°43'



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Al-Hanċah:** In Gemini constellation, this Mansion consists in two stars on the feet of the Twin Pollux: gamma Gemini ( $\gamma$ ) called Misân with a magnitude of 2 and xi Gemini ( $\xi$ ) called Al-Zirr.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:** +00°56'41"

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1436

## Ramaḍān Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the month of Šawwāl

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the **Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation** ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the blessed month of Ramaḍān was Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> Gemini = 28<sup>th</sup> Ķordād = 18<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žī-Ĥejjah was on Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> Tir 1394 = 15<sup>th</sup> July 2015 = 28<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon entered in taħto šoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ramaḍān started at Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> at 05:47 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taħto šoāē about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ramaḍān will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Friday 30<sup>th</sup> at 19:06 local time of Makkah. Until this time the Moon will be in taħto šoāē and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Žohr Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān 1436= 16<sup>th</sup> July 2015 = 25<sup>th</sup> Tir 1394 at 12:26 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh.**)



According to the honourable Šariaħ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

**Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> the blessed month of Ramaḍān  
in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):**

**Moonset: 19:18 KMT**

**Sunset: 19:06 KMT**

**Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 12 minutes**

«Boḏ moʿaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible

in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 3°

**Elongation from Sun: 7°09'**

**Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 8°19'**

**Helāl Width: +00°00'10" Phase Angle: + 171°31'**

**Moon altitude: 2°39'**

**The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 394872 km**

**Illumination: 1 Percent**

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

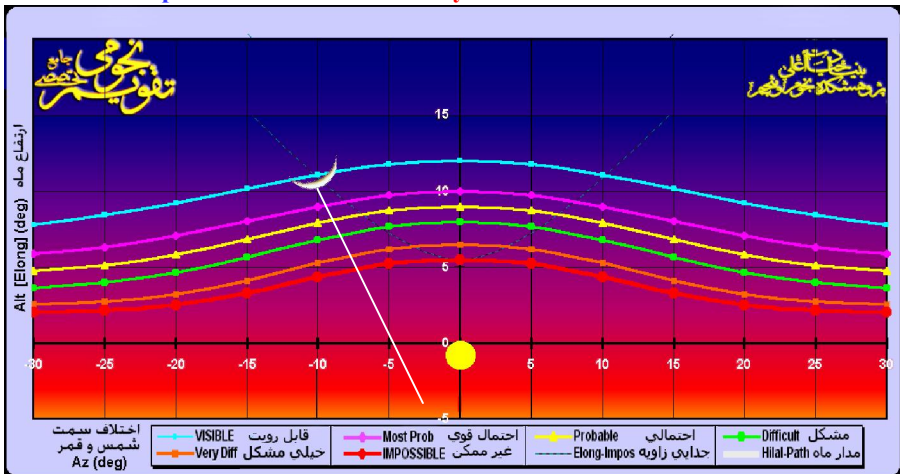
### Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appear above the horizon and it will not possible to see the it.

### Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> blessed month of Ramaḍān

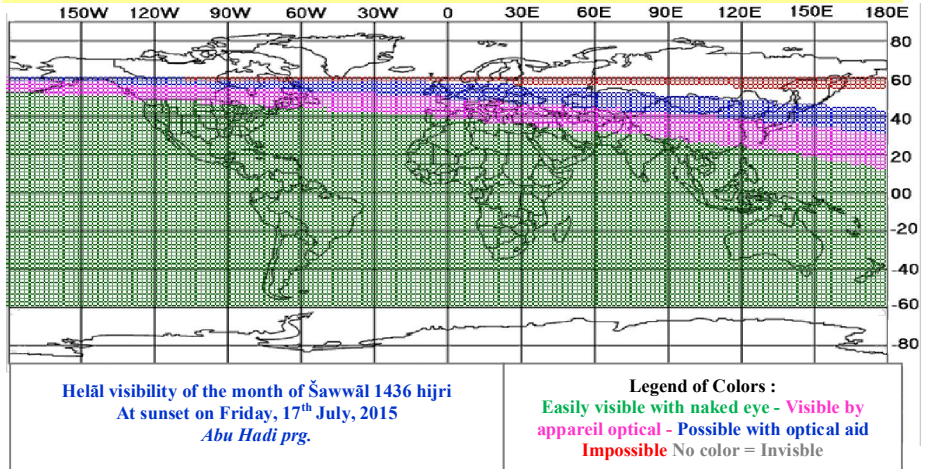
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the purple line and it was possible to see it.

### The Helāl position at Sunset on Friday 30<sup>th</sup> blessed month of Ramaḍān 1436



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Friday evening.**

In South of Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and south of Europe), the Helāl will be visible.



### Position of the Helāl Monday evening in the eight Heavens

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Wednesday	The middle of conjunction Thursday	The end of conjunction Friday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	05:47	12:26	19:05	19:06	20:01	0:55'	18°38'	12°18'	14°11'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	05:42	12:27	19:11	19:12	20:05	0:53'	18°41'	11°39'	14°34'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	05:07	12:09	19:08	19:09	19:55	0:46'	18°40'	9°25'	16°09'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	05:07	12:10	19:11	19:12	19:57	0:45'	18°41'	9°09'	17°43'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	05:04	12:08	19:11	19:12	19:58	0:46'	18°41'	9°08'	17°36'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	05:04	12:10	19:15	19:16	20:00	0:44'	18°43'	8°45'	17°24'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	04:25	11:37	18:40	18:48	19:29	0:41'	18°16'	7°50'	17°23'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	04:44	11:45	18:44	18:45	19:51	1:06'	18°57'	12°59'	17°08'

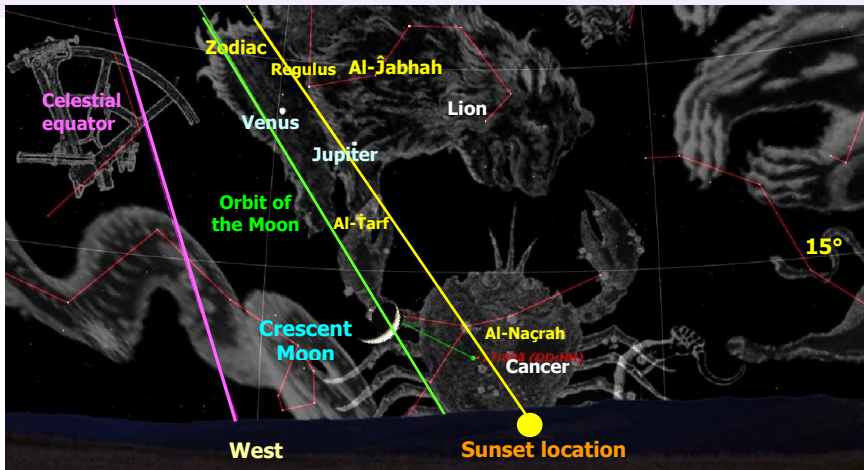
So enšā Allah, the blessed month of Ramadān has 30 days.

The first day of the month of Šawwāl 1436 and the day of Ēid Fiṭr will be on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> Cancer = 27<sup>th</sup> Tir 1394 = 18<sup>th</sup> July 2015.

## Helāl sighting of the month of Šawwāl 1436 in the night before the day of Saturday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of Šawwāl: **in the night before the day of Saturday**, the Sun will set at 19:06 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 20:01. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 55 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Šawwāl 1436.



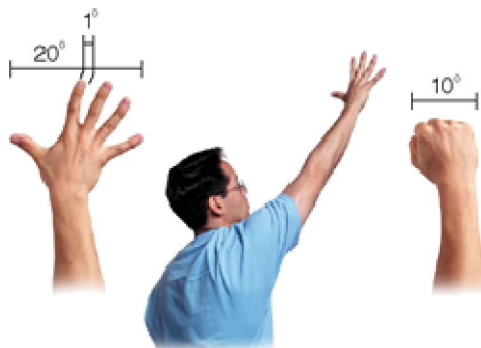
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $24^{\circ}20'$  Gemini

In Tropical sign:  $24^{\circ}49'$  Cancer

Azimuth:  $113^{\circ}12'$

Declination:  $21^{\circ}10'4.50''$



### **The characteristics of the Helāl:**

In Sidereal sign:  $12^{\circ}58'$  Cancer

In Tropical sign:  $13^{\circ}24'$  Leo

Tropical Mansion: Al-Zobrah

Latitude:  $-3^{\circ}52'$  (southern)

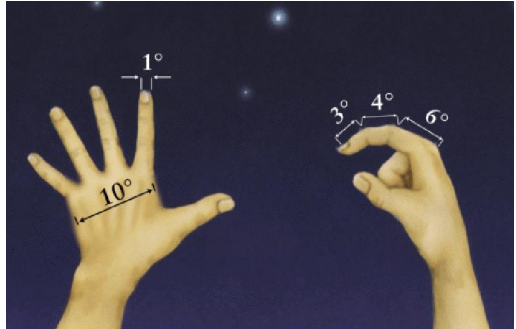
Moon Azimuth:  $99^{\circ}23'$

Elongation from Sun:  $18^{\circ}38'$

Moon Declination:  $13^{\circ}04'$

Moon Altitude:  $12^{\circ}18'$

Illumination: 3 Percent



The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 398123 km

Helāl Width:  $+00^{\circ}00'50''$

Phase Angle:  $+160^{\circ}54'$

**The Helālshape (Crescent orientation):**“Deviant”or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### **Sidereal Mansions (Conjunctionof Moon and Mansions):**

**Al-Naḡrah** is a nebula called M44. This nebula is like a dust clouds on the chest of the Cancer constellation. The magnitude of its brightest star is 3.7. The Moon enters in conjunction with Al-Naḡrah from the south of the Zodiac.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}55'05''$

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Žĩ-Qaědah 1436

## Šawwāl Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the blessed month of Žĩ-Qaědah

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aělā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Šawwāl was Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> Cancer = 27<sup>th</sup> Tir = 18<sup>th</sup> July 2015.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žĩ-Ĥejjah was on Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> Amordād 1394 = 13<sup>th</sup> August 2015 = 27<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ıtołöain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in taħto šoăě (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Šawwāl started at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> (at 18:53 Makkah local time), that is correspond with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šawwāl and the Moon was in taħto šoăě at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Šawwāl will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> at 18:51 local time of Makkah, with the beginning of 28<sup>th</sup> night. Until this time, the Moon will be in taħto šoăě and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Friday 28<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl 1436 = 14<sup>th</sup> August 2015 = 23<sup>th</sup> Amordād 1394 at 18:52 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ėorf” in arabic) and the Šariaěh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaěh.**)

According to the honourable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

**Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl**  
in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:19 KMT

Sunset: 18:51 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 28 minutes

«Boċd moċaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible  
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 7°

Elongation from Sun: 11°32

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 10°33'

Helāl Width: +00°00'19" Phase Angle: +168°10'

Moon altitude: 6°19'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 403448 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

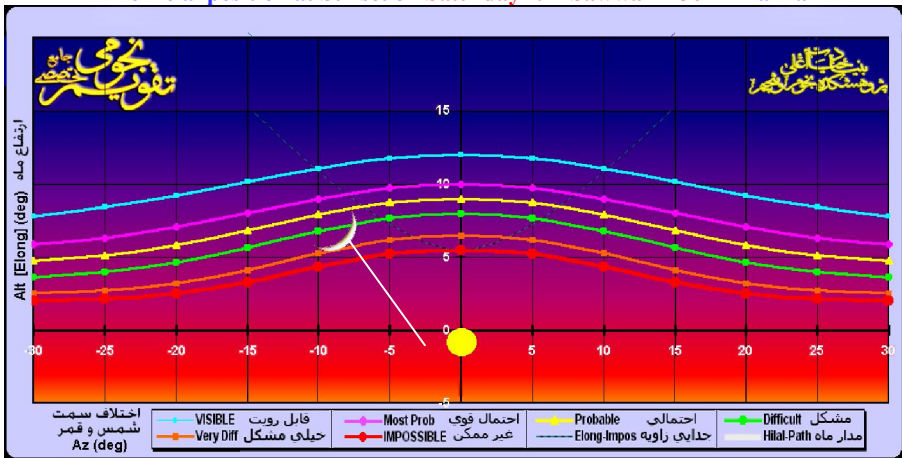
**Observation Result:**

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, his ocular observation will be possible in areas where geographical conditions are favorable. Otherwise, ocular observation of the Helāl will be more difficult. But if it is observed with the naked eye, the beginning of the month is effective and, in case of divergence, apply the instructions given by the Custodians of the Revelation Speech بإذن الله.

**Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl**

The figure below, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the red line and it was possible to see it.

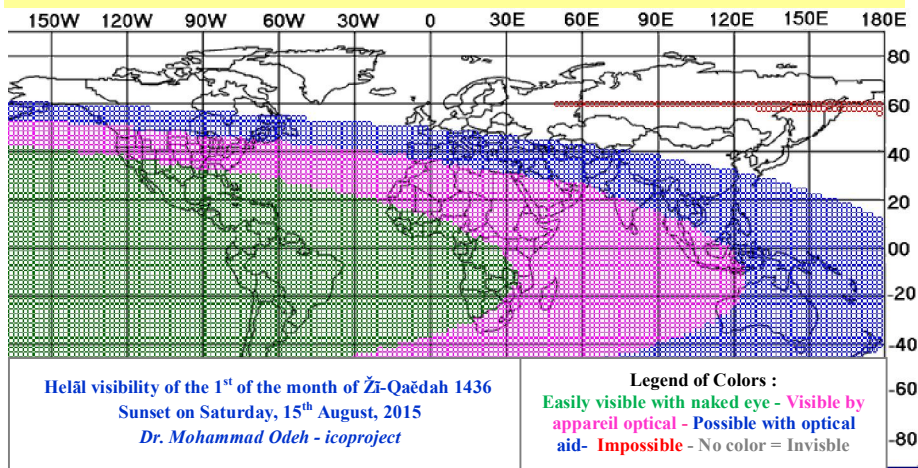
**The Helāl position at Sunset on Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl 1436 in Makkah**





**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Saturday evening.**

In some Islamic countries and continents (Africa, North and South America, South of Asia and West of Australia), the Helāl will be visible.



### Position of the Helāl Saturday evening in the eight Heavens

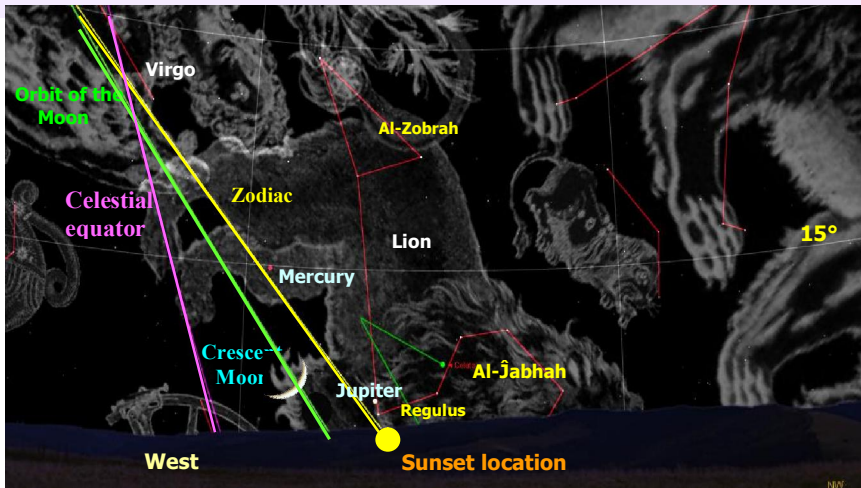
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Thursday	The middle of conjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	18:54	18:52	18:50	18:51	19:19	0:28'	11°32'	6°19'	10°33'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	18:59	18:58	18:55	18:56	19:22	0:26'	11°34'	5°42'	10°09'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	18:50	18:49	18:46	18:47	19:08	0:21'	11°30'	4°19'	11°25'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	18:52	18:51	18:48	18:49	19:09	0:20'	11°31'	4°13'	11°21'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	18:52	18:51	18:48	18:49	19:09	0:20'	11°31'	4°10'	11°17'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	18:56	18:54	18:51	18:52	19:11	0:19'	11°33'	3°55'	11°11'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	18:26	18:25	18:22	18:23	18:39	0:16'	11°05'	3°07'	11°23'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:26	18:25	18:22	18:23	19:02	0:40'	11°47'	7°34'	11°04'

So enšā Allah, the day of the month of Ži-Qaēdah 1436 will be on Sunday 25<sup>th</sup> Leo = 25<sup>th</sup> Amordād 1394 = 16<sup>th</sup> August 2015.

## Helāl sighting of the month of $\text{Ži-Qačdah}$ 1436 in the night before the day of Sunday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of  $\text{Ži-Qačdah}$ : in the night before the day of Sunday, the Sun will set at 18:51 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:19. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 28 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of $\text{Ži-Qačdah}$ 1436.



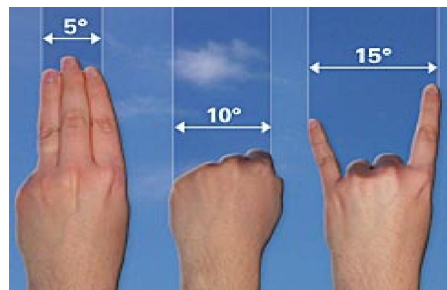
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $22^{\circ}04'$  Cancer

In Tropical sign:  $22^{\circ}30'$  Leo

Azimuth:  $105^{\circ}22'$

Declination:  $14^{\circ}0'$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: 03°36' Leo

In Tropical sign: 04°02' Virgo

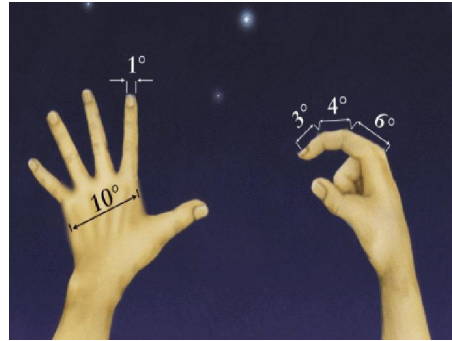
Tropical Mansion: Al-Ėawwā

Latitude: -2° (southern)

Moon Declination: 07°47'

Moon Altitude: 6°19'

Moon Azimuth: 95°55'



Illumination: 1 Percent

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 403448km

Phase Angle: +168°10'

Helāl Width: +00°00'19"

**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):**“Deviant”or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Al-Ĵabbah:** This Mansion is in Leo and is composed by four stars: Qalb Asad (Alpha Leo  $\alpha$ ) with a magnitude of 1.35, Al-Ĵabbah (gamma Leo  $\gamma$ ), Addafirah (zeta Leo  $\zeta$ ) with a magnitude of 3.44, and eta Leo ( $\eta$ ). Zeta Leo is the highest star of this Mansion. Alpha Leo is the brightest and the lowest star. Gamma Leo, is in the center and the Moon is located in the south of the Zodiac.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:** +00°54'21"

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejjah 1436

## Ži-Qaēdah Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the **Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation** ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ži-Qaēdah was Sunday 25<sup>th</sup> Leo = 25<sup>th</sup> Amordād = 16<sup>th</sup> August 2015.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> Šahriwar 1394 = 12<sup>th</sup> September 2015 = 28<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in tahto šoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ži-Qaēdah started at sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> at 06:07 Makkah local time and the Moon was in tahto šoāē about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ži-Qaēdah will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Monday 30<sup>th</sup> at 18:25 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in tahto šoāē and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Zohr Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah 1436 = 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015 = 22<sup>nd</sup> Šahriwar 1394 at 12:16 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh.**)

According to the honourable Šariaēh, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

Moon at Sunset on  
29<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 18:33 KMT

Sunset: 18:26 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 7 minutes

«Boëd moëddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible

in the sky after Sunset = one degree):  $1^{\circ}45'$

Elongation from Sun:  $3^{\circ}57'$ 

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun:  $3^{\circ}12'$

Helâl Width: +00°00'02"

Phase Angle: +175°58'

Moon altitude:  $1^{\circ}35'$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 406229 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

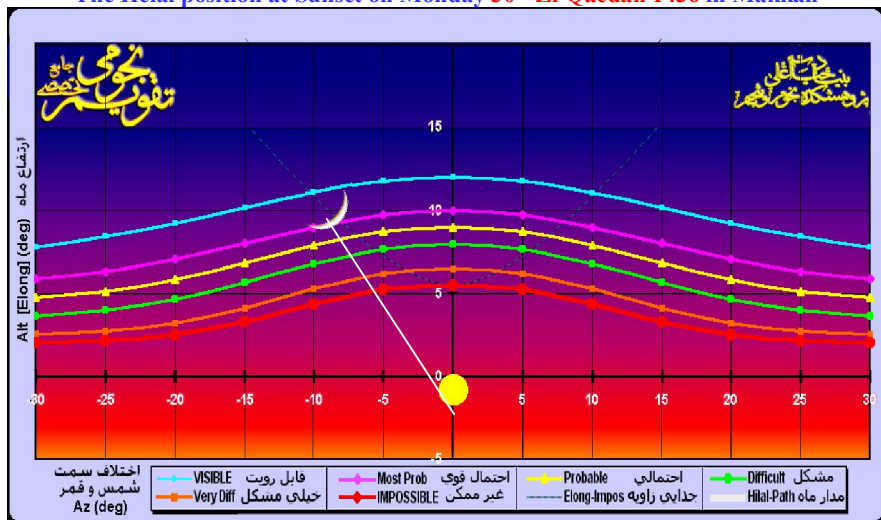
### Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appear above the horizon and it will not possible to see it.

### Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> Žĩ-Qaēdah

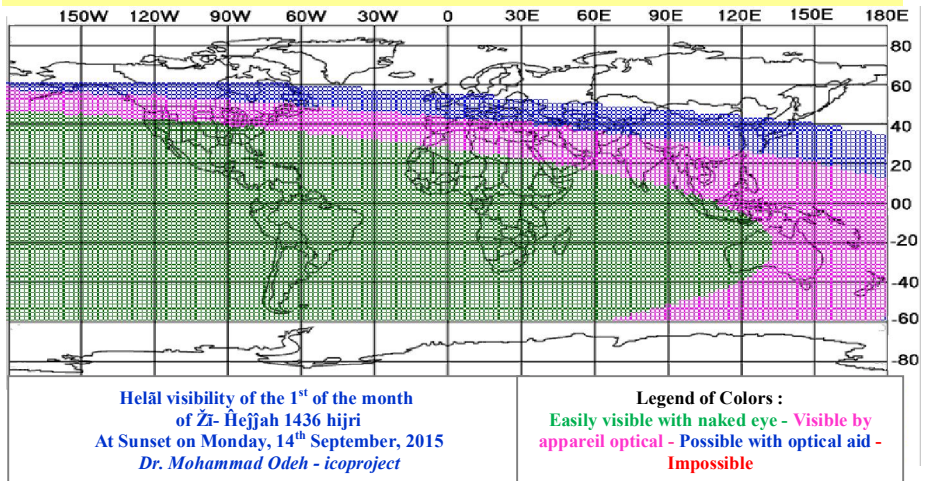
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the purple line and it was possible to see it.

### The Helāl position at Sunset on Monday 30<sup>th</sup> Ži-Oaēdah 1436 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Monday evening.**

In Islamic countries and continents (South of Asia and Australia, North and South America, Africa and South of Europe), the Helāl will be visible.



### Position of the Helāl Monday evening in the eight Heavens

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Saturday	The middle of conjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	06:07	12:16	18:24	18:25	19:09	0:44'	14°45'	10°00'	10°07'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	06:06	12:17	18:26	18:27	19:09	0:42'	14°49'	9°25'	11°19'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	05:44	11:58	18:10	18:11	18:48	0:37'	14°39'	7°47'	12°10'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	05:45	12:00	18:11	18:12	18:49	0:37'	14°39'	7°45'	12°04'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	05:44	11:58	18:10	18:11	18:48	0:37'	14°39'	7°44'	12°02'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	05:47	12:00	18:12	18:13	18:50	0:37'	14°39'	7°52'	12°10'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	05:11	11:27	17:40	17:41	18:15	0:34'	14°45'	10°00'	10°07'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:21	11:34	17:46	17:47	18:39	0:52'	14°55'	10°22'	13°25'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Ẓi-Ĥejjah 1436 will be on Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> Virgo=24<sup>th</sup> Šahriwar 1394 = 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015, and in all Islamic countries Eid Qorbān will be on Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> Libra=2<sup>nd</sup> Mehr.



In the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ it says:

“Yawma šawmekom yawma nahrekom”: يوم صومكم يوم نحرکم

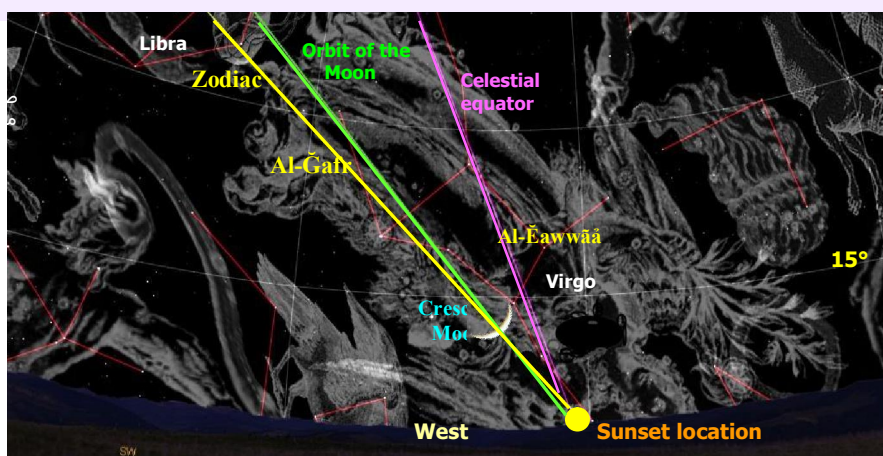
That means: “The day (of the week) which was your first day of fasting (i.e the first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān), the same day (of the week) is your sacrifice (Eid Qorban).”

**This year, the first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān was Thursday and Eid Qorban will be Thursday enšā Allāh.**

## Helāl sighting of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah 1436 in the night before the day of Tuesday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah: **in the night before the day of Tuesday**, the Sun will set at 18:25 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:09. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 44 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and other Islamic countries.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah 1436.



### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $21^{\circ}03'$  Leo

In Tropical sign:  $21^{\circ}30'$  Virgo

Azimuth:  $93^{\circ}55'39''$

Declination:  $3^{\circ}22'12''$

### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $05^{\circ}48'$  Virgo

In Tropical sign:  $6^{\circ}14'$  Libra

Tropical Mansion: Al- Zobānā

Latitude:  $0^{\circ}29'22''$

Elongation from Sun:  $14^{\circ}45'$

Moon Declination:  $-2^{\circ}01'53''$

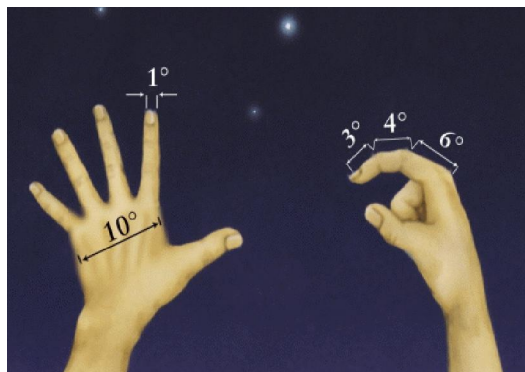
Moon Altitude:  $10^{\circ}00''$

Moon Azimuth:  $83^{\circ}48''$

Illumination: 2 Percent

Helāl Width:  $+00^{\circ}00'29''$

Phase Angle:  $+165^{\circ}10'$



**The Helālshape (Crescent orientation) :** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Ėawwāā:** This Mansion consists of five stars in Virgo constellation as an L-shape. The first star of this mansion is Zavijava (beta  $\beta$ ) and the brightest star is Ėawwā (delta  $\delta$ ). The other stars are: gamma Virgo ( $\gamma$ : on the curvature of the L-shape), epsilon ( $\epsilon$  Vindemiatrix) and Zaniah (eta  $\eta$ ). The Moon crosses this mansion from the south.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}53'57''$


In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line. The Moon and the Sun orbits junct in N.Node and S.Node.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Moḥarram al-ḥarām 1437

## Ži-Ĥejjah Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the month of Moḥarram al-ḥarām

As stated in the calendar of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) , and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah was Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> = Virgo=24<sup>th</sup> = Šahriwar =15<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Monday 20<sup>th</sup> Mehr 1394 = 12<sup>th</sup> October 2015 = 28<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ioločain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon entered in taḥto šoāč (i.e the Moon is under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah started at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> at 17:57 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Ži-Ĥejjah and the Moon was in taḥto šoāč about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ži-Ĥejjah will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> at 17:57 local time of Makkah. Until this time the Moon will be in taḥto šoāč and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah 1436= 13<sup>th</sup> October 2015 = 21<sup>th</sup> Mehr 1394 at 12:06 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariačh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariačh**).

## Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 18:23 KMT

Sunset: 17:58 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 25 minutes

«Boĥd moĥaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky  
after Sunset = one degree): 6°15'

Elongation from Sun: 6°44'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 3°01'

Helāl Width: +00°00'7"

Phase Angle: +172°50'

Moon altitude: 5°40'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 404984 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

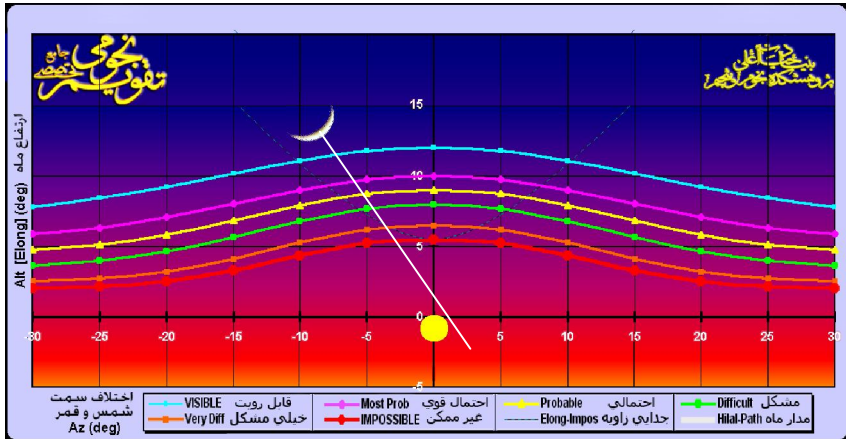
### Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appear above the horizon and it will not possible to see it.

## Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah

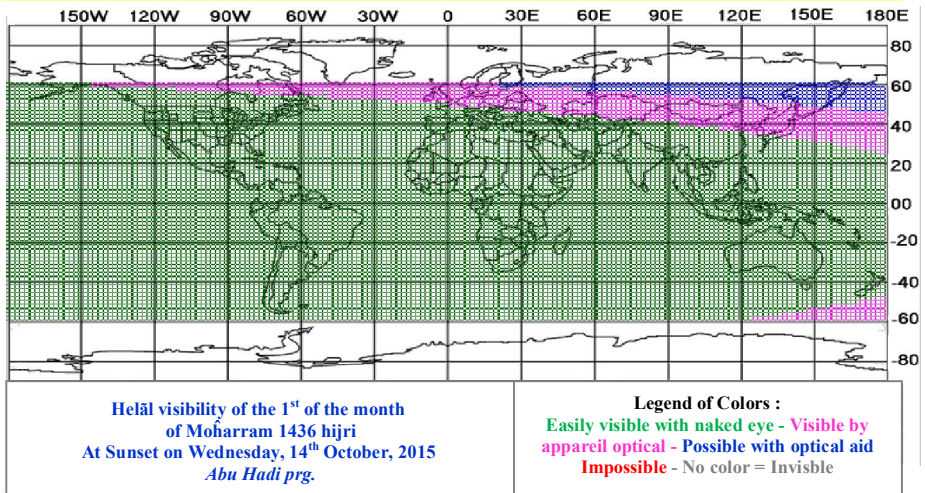
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

### The Helāl position at Sunset on Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah 1436 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Wednesday evening.**

In most of Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa, Europe and Australia), the Helāl will be visible.



### Position of the Helāl Wednesday evening in the eight Heavens

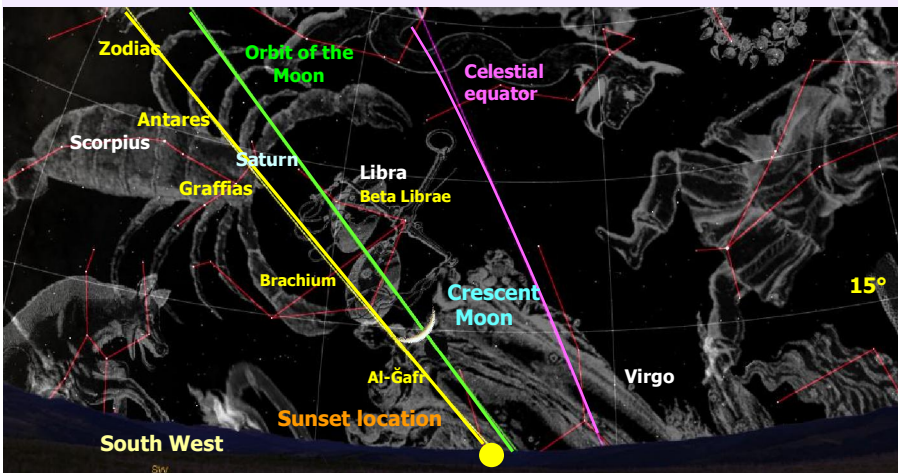
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Monday	The middle of conjunction Tuesday	The end of conjunction Wednesday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	6:15	12:06	17:56	17:57	19:02	01:05'	17°41'	14°14'	10°01'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	6:18	12:07	17:55	17:56	19:00	01:04'	17°40'	13°40'	11°13'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	6:04	11:48	17:31	17:32	18:32	01:00'	17°29'	11°58'	12°27'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbala Moēlā	6:05	11:50	17:32	17:33	18:33	01:00'	17°30'	11°46'	12°35'
<b>Kāžemāin</b> Kāžemāin Šarifain	6:04	11:48	17:30	17:31	18:31	01:00'	17°29'	11°46'	13°15'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	6:07	11:51	17:31	17:32	18:31	00:59'	17°29'	11°29'	13°04'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	5:53	11:17	16:57	16:58	17:54	00:56'	17°00'	10°36'	13°03'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	5:40	11:25	17:08	17:09	18:20	01:11'	17°46'	13°22'	14°26'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of **Moharram 1437** will be on Thursday **23<sup>rd</sup> Libra=23<sup>rd</sup> Mehr 1394= 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015.**

## Helāl sighting of the month of Moharram 1437 in the night before the day of Thursday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of **Moharram**: in the night before the day of Thursday, the Sun will set at 17:57 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:02. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 5 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah, other Islamic countries and all the continents.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Moharram 1437.



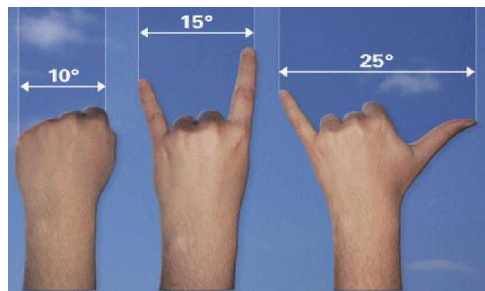
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $20^{\circ}30'$  Virgo

In Tropical sign:  $20^{\circ}56'$  Libra

Azimuth:  $81^{\circ}30'08''$

Declination:  $-8^{\circ}10'23''$





### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $8^{\circ}10'$  Libra

In Tropical sign:  $8^{\circ}37'$  Scorpio

Tropical Mansion: Al-Qalb

Latitude:  $+03^{\circ}13'$  (northern)

Moon Declination:  $-11^{\circ}19'26''$

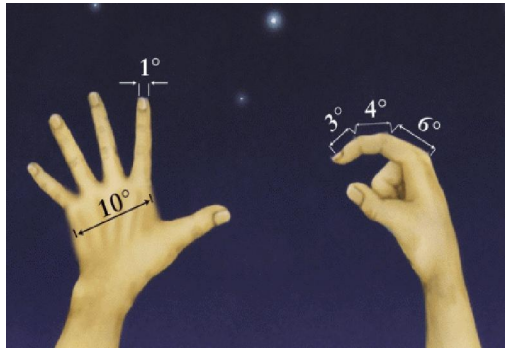
Moon Inclination:  $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Altitude:  $14^{\circ}14''$

Moon Azimuth:  $71^{\circ}29'31''$

Illumination: 2 Percent

Phase Angle:  $+161^{\circ}58'13''$



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):**“Deviant”or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Al- Ġafr:** This Mansion consists of 3 stars on the virgin's skirt. Iota star (Magnitude 4 and North latitude 7 degrees) is the index star of this mansion. The two other stars are Kappa Virginis ( $\kappa$  Vir,  $\kappa$  Virginis) and Lambda Virginis ( $\lambda$  Vir,  $\lambda$  Virginis).

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}54'22''$

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line. The moon and the sun orbits junction N. Node and S. Node.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Šafar 1437

Moharram Waning (old) Crescent  
and the Helāl of the month of Šafar.

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Moharram was Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> Libra = 23<sup>rd</sup> Mehr = 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> Ābān 1394 = 11<sup>th</sup> November 2015 = 28<sup>th</sup> Moharram 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in tahto šoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Moharram started at Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> at 6:29 Makkah local time and the Moon was in tahto šoāē about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Moharram will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Friday 30<sup>th</sup> at 17:39 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in tahto šoāē and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Žohr Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> Moharram 1437= 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015 = 21<sup>st</sup> Ābān 1394 at 12:04 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh**).

According to the honourable Šariaħ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

### Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Moħarram in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:12 KMT

Sunset: 17:40 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 32 minutes

«Boəd močaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible  
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 8°

Elongation from Sun: 7°00'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 3°28'

Helāl Width: +00°00'10" Phase Angle: +169°11'

Moon altitude: 7°05'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 397870 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

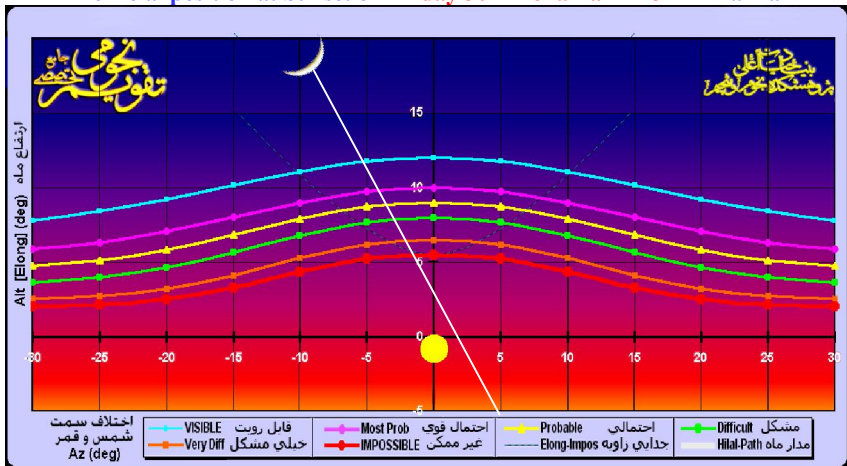
#### Observation Result:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appear above the horizon and it will not possible to see the it.

### Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> Moħarram

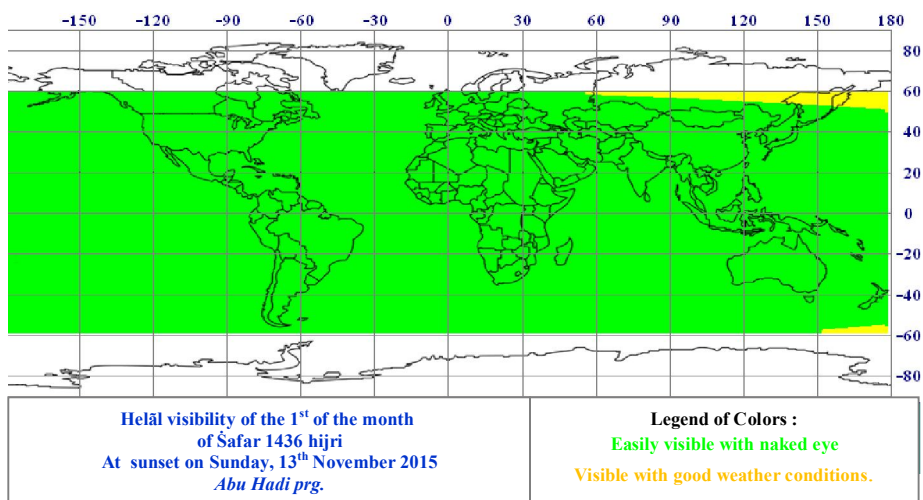
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

#### The Helāl position at Sunset on Friday 30<sup>th</sup> Moħarram 1437 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Friday evening.**

In Islamic countries and continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, North and South America), the Helāl is easily visible with naked eye.



### Position of the Helāl Friday evening in the eight Heavens

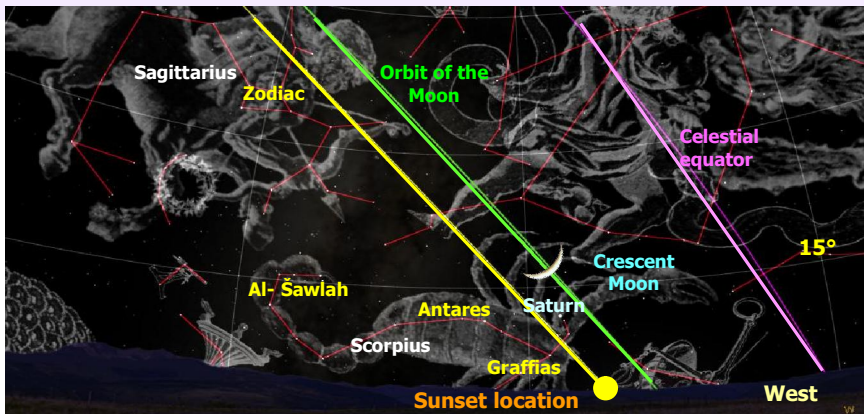
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Wednesday	The middle of conjunction Thursday	The end of conjunction Friday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	06:29	12:04	17:38	17:39	19:11	01:32'	21°17'	19°02'	9°22'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	06:34	12:05	17:35	17:36	19:07	01:31'	21°15'	18°20'	10°25'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	06:27	11:46	17:04	17:04	18:35	01:31'	21°00'	16°39'	13°09'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	06:30	11:48	17:04	17:05	18:35	01:30'	21°00'	16°20'	13°02'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	06:30	11:47	17:01	17:02	18:33	01:31'	20°59'	16°20'	13°16'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	06:33	11:48	17:01	17:02	18:32	01:30'	20°59'	16°03'	13°33'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	06:04	11:15	16:24	16:25	17:53	01:28'	20°26'	15°11'	14°15'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	06:03	11:23	16:40	16:41	18:20	01:39'	21°17'	17°11'	15°37'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Šafar 1437 will be on Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> Scorpio= 23<sup>rd</sup> Ābān 1394 = 14<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

## Helāl sighting of the month of Šafar 1437 in the night before the day of Saturday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of Šafar: in the night before the day of Saturday, the Sun will set at 17:39 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:11. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 32 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah, other Islamic countries and all the continents.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Šafar 1437.



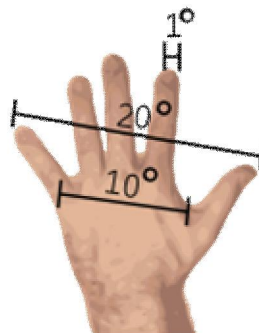
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $20^{\circ}26'$  Libra

In Tropical sign:  $20^{\circ}53'$  Scorpio

Azimuth:  $70^{\circ}56'12''$

Declination:  $-17^{\circ}58'29''$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $11^{\circ}43'$  Scorpio

In Tropical sign:  $12^{\circ}10'$  Sagittarius

Tropical Mansion: Al- Na'ām

Latitude:  $+04^{\circ}52'$  (northern)

Moon Declination:  $-17^{\circ}25'07''$

Moon Altitude:  $19^{\circ}02'$

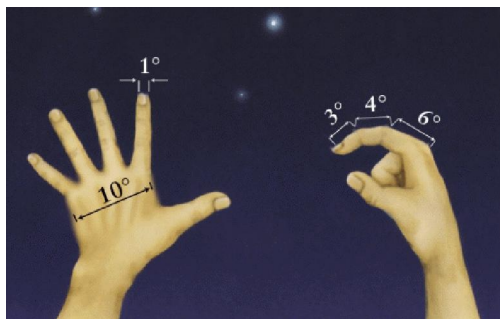
Moon Azimuth:  $61^{\circ}34'59''$

Phase Angle:  $+158^{\circ}07'$

Elongation from Sun:  $21^{\circ}17'$

Illumination: 4 Percent

Helāl Width:  $01^{\circ}05''$



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Al- Qalb:** This Mansion consists of one star called Antares ( $\alpha$  Scorpii, Alpha Scorpii) with 6 degrees southern latitude. It’s located on the position of the heart of the Scorpius.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}55'32''$

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.





# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1437

## Šafar Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the month of Rabi' al-awwal

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aĥlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Šafar was Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> Scorpio= 23<sup>rd</sup> Ābān= 14<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> Āžar 1394 = 10<sup>th</sup> December 2015 = 27<sup>th</sup> Šafar 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĥoloĥain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in taħto šoāĥ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Šafar started at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> at 17:39 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šafar and the Moon was in taħto šoāĥ at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Šafar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> (at 17:40 local time of Makkah. Until this time the Moon will be in taħto šoāĥ and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Friday 28<sup>th</sup> Šafar 1437= 11<sup>th</sup> December 2015 = 20<sup>th</sup> Āžar 1394 at 17:39 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ĥorf” in arabic) and the Šariaĥ.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĥ**).

## Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Šafar in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:47 KMT

Sunset: 17:40 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 1 hour and 7 minutes

«Boēd moēaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible  
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 16°45'

Elongation from Sun: 14°04'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 02°00'

Helāl Width: +00°00'31"

Phase Angle: +165°02'

Moon altitude: 13°53'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 386545 km

Illumination: 2 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

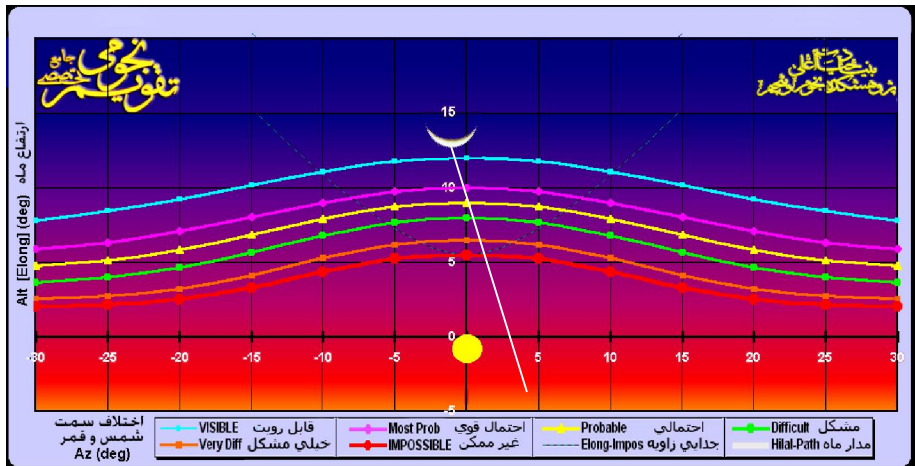
### Observation Results:

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helāl, with a good brightness, will appear above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

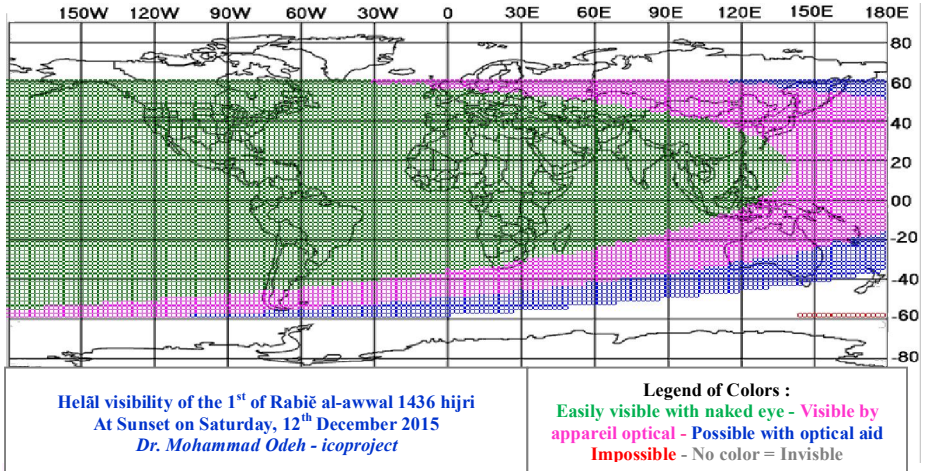
## Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29<sup>th</sup> Šafar

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

### The Helāl position at Sunset on Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> Šafar 1437 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Saturday evening.**  
In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, America, Africa and Europe), the Helāl is easily visible with naked eye.



### Position of the Helāl Saturday evening in the eight Heavens

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Thursday	The middle of conjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	17:40	17:40	17:39	17:40	18:47	01:07'	14°04'	13°52'	2°00'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	17:34	17:34	17:33	17:34	18:43	01:09'	14°01'	13°51'	3°08'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	17:00	17:00	16:58	16:59	18:09	01:10'	13°43'	12°57'	5°13'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbala Moēlā	16:59	17:00	16:58	16:59	18:09	01:10'	13°43'	12°49'	5°04'
<b>Kāžemain</b> Kāžemain Šarifain	17:05	17:04	17:02	17:03	18:07	01:04'	13°45'	11°39'	5°01'
<b>Samarra</b> Šamarrā Ġarīb	16:56	16:56	16:54	16:55	18:07	01:12'	13°41'	12°45'	6°38'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	16:18	16:18	16:16	16:17	17:27	01:10'	13°07'	12°03'	5°31'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	16:36	16:37	16:35	16:36	17:55	01:19'	14°02'	13°42'	6°01'

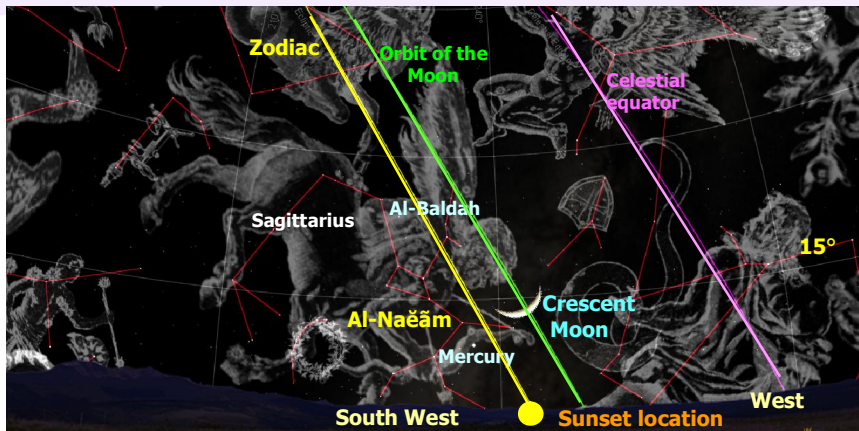
So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Rabi' al-awwal 1437 will be on Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> Sagittarius=22<sup>nd</sup> Āžar 1394 = 13<sup>th</sup> December 2015.

## Helāl sighting of the month of Rabiʿ al-awwal 1437 in the night before the day of Sunday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the blessed month of **Rabiʿ al-awwal**: **in the night before the day of Sunday**, the Sun will set at 17:40 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 18:47.

That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 7 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah, islamic contries.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Rabiʿ al-awwal 1437.



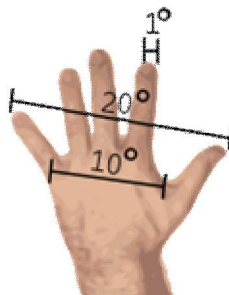
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $19^{\circ}47'$  Scorpio

In Tropical sign:  $20^{\circ}14'$  Sagittarius

Azimuth:  $65^{\circ}28'33''$

Declination:  $-23^{\circ}04'32''$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $3^{\circ}51'$  Sagittarius

In Tropical sign:  $4^{\circ}18'$  Capricorn

Tropical Mansion: Sa'ed Al-žābeh

Latitude:  $+04^{\circ}57'49''$  (northern)

Moon Declination:  $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Inclination:  $-18^{\circ}24'12''$

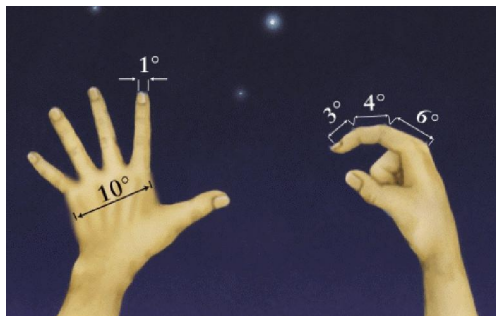
Moon Altitude:  $13^{\circ}52'42''$

Moon Azimuth:  $63^{\circ}28'57''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 386545 km

Elongation from Sun:  $14^{\circ}04'$

Phase Angle:  $+165^{\circ}02'$



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :**“Deviant”or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Al- Načām:** This mansion consists of 11 stars which 4 stars called Al- Načām al-Wārid, on the bow and arrow and 4 other stars called Al-Načām al-Šādirah on the chest. One star between the two, known as Vašl and 2 stars called Žalīmain. 4 stars: gamma sagittarii (Nash), delta (Kaus Meridionalis), epsilon sagittarii (Kaus Australis), and eta = Al- Načām al-Wārid.

Al-Načām al-Šādirah: phi sagittarii, sigma (Nunki), Tau sagittarii (on the neck and the end of bow), zeta sagittarii (Ascella) on the armpit, chi.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}56'44''$

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Rabiĕ al-Ākar 1437

## Rabiĕ al-awwal Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the month of Rabiĕ al-Ākar

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) ربيع, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal was Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> Sagittarius= 22<sup>nd</sup> Āzar= 13<sup>th</sup> December 2015.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> Dey 1394 = 9<sup>th</sup> January 2016 = 28<sup>th</sup> Rabiĕ al-awwal 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĭoloĕain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in taĥto ŝoăĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal started at Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> at 07:00 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto ŝoăĕ at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Rabiĕ al-awwal will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Monday 30<sup>th</sup> at 17:56 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto ŝoăĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Žohr Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> Rabiĕ al-awwal 1437= 10<sup>th</sup> January 2016 = 20<sup>th</sup> Dey1394 at 12:28 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ĕorf” in arabic) and the Šariaĕh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

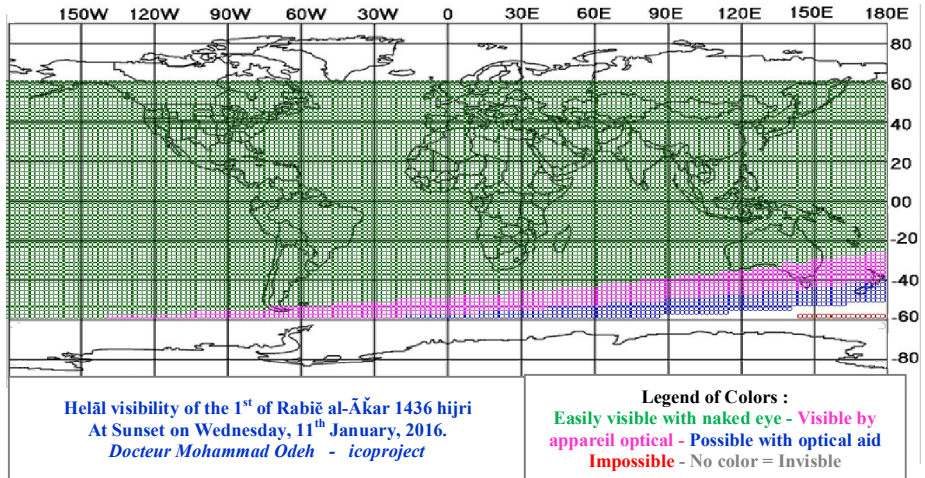
According to the honourable Šariaĕh, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.





**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Monday evening.**

In most Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, America, Europe and Africa), the Helāl will be visible.



### Position of the Helāl Monday evening in the eight Heavens

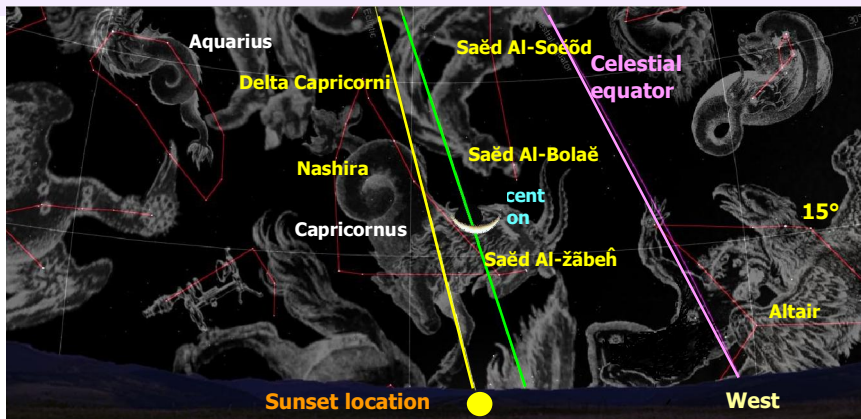
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Saturday	The middle of conjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	07:00	12:28	17:55	17:56	19:27	01:31'	19°55'	19°21'	1°29'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	07:07	12:29	17:50	17:51	19:25	01:34'	19°52'	19°14'	3°20'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	07:04	12:10	17:16	17:17	18:55	01:37'	19°34'	18°16'	5°27'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	07:07	12:11	17:16	17:17	18:55	01:37'	19°34'	18°09'	6°20'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	07:07	12:10	17:13	17:14	18:53	01:39'	19°33'	18°11'	6°04'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	07:11	12:12	17:13	17:14	18:53	01:39'	19°33'	17°57'	6°15'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	06:43	11:39	16:35	16:36	18:14	01:38'	18°56'	17°09'	7°20'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	06:40	11:46	16:53	16:54	18:42	01:48'	19°54'	19°07'	7°04'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Rabi' al-Ākar 1437 will be on Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> Capricorn=22<sup>nd</sup> Dey 1394 = 12<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

## Helāl sighting of the month of Rabi' al-Ākar 1437 in the night before the day of Tuesday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the blessed month of Rabi' al-Ākar: in the night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 17:56 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:27. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 31 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah, islamic contries and all the continents.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Rabi' al-Ākar 1437.



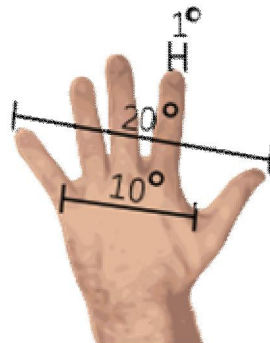
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $20^{\circ}21'$  Sagittarius

In Tropical sign:  $20^{\circ}48'$  Capricorn

Azimuth:  $66^{\circ}47'43''$

Declination:  $-21^{\circ}49'25''$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $10^{\circ}16'$  Capricorn

In Tropical sign:  $10^{\circ}43'$  Aquarius

Tropical Mansion: Saĉd Al-Āĥbeyah

Latitude:  $+03^{\circ}27'27''$ (northern)

Moon Declination:  $-14^{\circ}12'40''$

Moon Inclination:  $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Altitude:  $19^{\circ}21'35''$

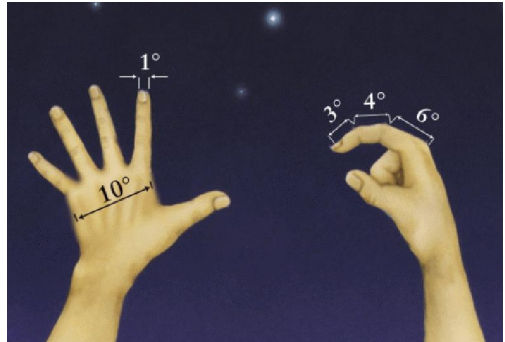
Moon Azimuth:  $65^{\circ}18'56''$

Illumination: 3 Percent

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 374113 km

Phase Angle:  $+159^{\circ}43'04''$

Helāl Width:  $+00^{\circ}00'59''$



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):**“Deviant”or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Saĉd Al-Bolaĉ:** This Mansion consists of three stars on the left hand of Aquarius: two clear stars and one star which idiomatically swallowed and not clear. The two clear stars are Saĉd Al-Bolaĉ (Epsilon Aquarii) and Mu Aquarii. The highest and brightest stars are Saĉd Al-Bolaĉ and Mu Aquarii which is the last star of this Mansion. The Moon from the opposite of Saĉd Al-Bolaĉ crosses from this mansion.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}58'37''$

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1437

**Rabiē al-Āķar Waning (old) Crescent  
and the Helāl of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā**

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the **Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation** ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Rabiē al-Āķar was Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> Capricorn= 22<sup>nd</sup> Dey= 12<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Sunday 18<sup>th</sup> Bahman 1394 = 7<sup>th</sup> February 2016 = 27<sup>th</sup> Rabiē al-Āķar 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoločain” in arabic), because on Sunrise 27<sup>th</sup> the Moon will enter in taħto šoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Rabiē al-Āķar started at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> at 18:14 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šaēbān and the Moon was in taħto šoāē at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Rabiē al-Āķar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> at 18:15 local time of Makkah. The Moon will be in taħto šoāē until this time and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Monday 28<sup>th</sup> Rabiē al-Āķar 1437= 8<sup>th</sup> February 2016 = 19<sup>th</sup> Bahman 1394 at 18:14 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh.)

## Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-Āḥar in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 19:14 KMT

Sunset: 18:15 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 59 minutes  
«Bo'ed mo'addel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible  
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 14°45'

Elongation from Sun: 13°46'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 01°13'

Helāl Width: +00°00'29"

Phase Angle: +166°05'

Moon altitude: 12°59'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 365855 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

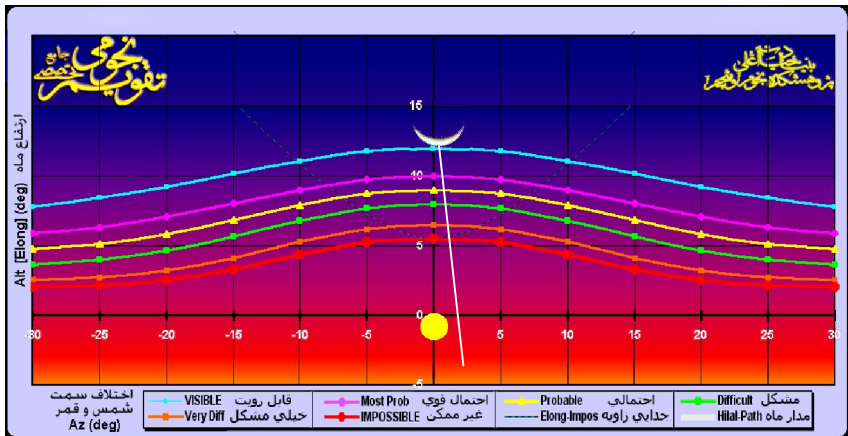
### Observation Results:

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helāl will be visible with naked eye.

## Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-Āḥar

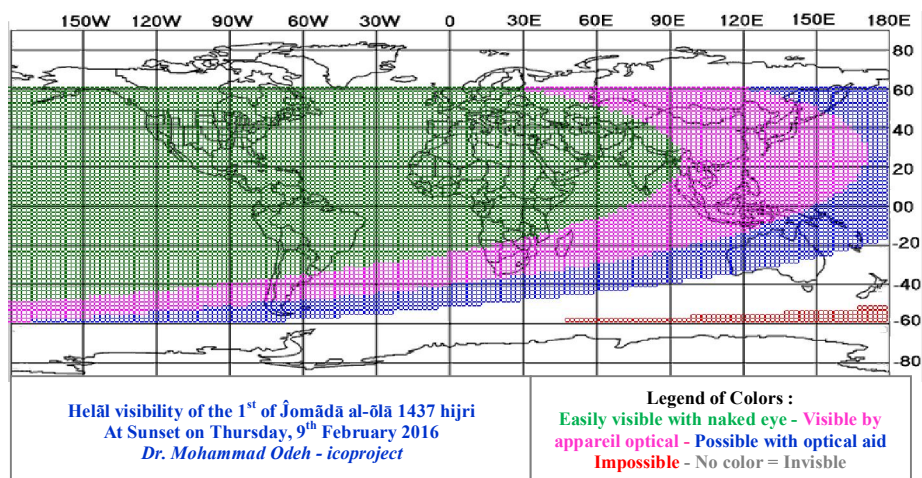
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

### The Helāl position at Sunset on Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-Āḥar 1437 in Makkah





**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Tuesday evening.**  
In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America), the Helāl is visible.



### Position of the Helāl Tuesday evening in the eight Heavens

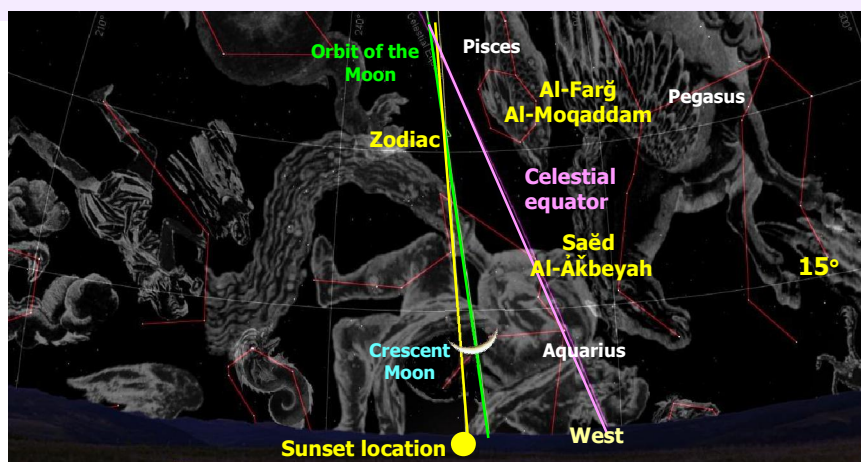
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Sunday	The middle of conjunction Monday	The end of conjunction Tuesday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	18:15	18:14	18:14	18:15	19:14	00:59'	13°46'	12°59'	1°13'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	18:12	18:13	18:11	18:12	19:12	01:00	13°44'	13°01'	0°01'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	17:43	17:44	17:42	17:43	18:47	01:04'	13°28'	12°39'	2°12'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbala Moēlā	17:43	17:44	17:43	17:44	18:47	01:03'	13°29'	12°29'	2°03'
<b>Kāžemain</b> Kāžemain Šarifain	17:41	17:41	17:40	17:41	18:46	01:05'	13°27'	12°42'	2°09'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	17:41	17:42	17:41	17:42	18:47	01:05'	13°27'	12°28'	2°20'
<b>Mashhad</b> Māšhad Moqaddas	17:05	17:06	17:05	17:06	18:09	01:03'	13°19'	2°22'	2°10'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:19	17:20	17:19	17:20	18:36	01:16'	13°49'	14°26'	3°06'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1437 will be on Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> Aquarius=21<sup>st</sup> Bahman 1394 = 10<sup>th</sup> February 2016.

## Helāl sighting of the month of **Ĵomādā al-ōlā** 1437 in the night before the day of Wednesday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the blessed month of **Ĵomādā al-ōlā**: in the night before the day of Wednesday, the Sun will set at 18:15 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:14. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 59 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of **Ĵomādā al-ōlā** 1437.



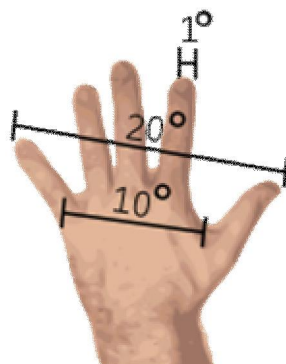
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $19^{\circ}51'$  Capricorn

In Tropical sign:  $20^{\circ}18'$  Aquarius

Azimuth:  $74^{\circ}30'15''$

Declination:  $-14^{\circ}42'60''$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $3^{\circ}37'$  Aquarius

In Tropical sign:  $4^{\circ}04'$  Pisces

Tropical Mansion: Al-Farġ Al- Moāakkar

Latitude:  $+1^{\circ}36'40''$  (northern)

Moon Declination:  $-8^{\circ}30'52''$

Moon Inclination:  $5^{\circ}09'00''$

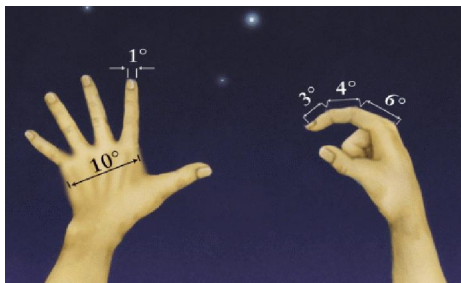
Moon Altitude:  $12^{\circ}59'24''$

Moon Azimuth:  $75^{\circ}17'31''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth:

365855 km

Phase Angle:  $+166^{\circ}04'55''$



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Saēd Al-Āġbeyah:** This Mansion consists of four stars on the left arm of Aquarius: one star in the center surrounded by three other stars. The star in the center is the index star of this Mansion namely Zeta Aquarii which called Saēd Al-Āġbeyah. The position of the Moon is before the mansion of Saēd Al-Āġbeyah and in the limit of it.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+00^{\circ}59'56''$

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.


According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1437

Ĵomādā al-ōlā Waning (old) Crescent  
and the Helāl of the month of Ĵomādāal-oĳrā

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) , and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā was Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> Aquarius= 21<sup>st</sup> Bahman= 10<sup>th</sup> February 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejĵah was on Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> Esfand 1394= 8<sup>th</sup> Mars 2016 = 28<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĳoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā started at Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> (at 6:35 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šaēbān and the Moon was in taĥto šoāē at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ĵomādā al-ōlā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> at 18:29 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoāē and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Žohr Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1437= 9<sup>th</sup> Mars 2016 = 19<sup>th</sup> Esfand 1394 at 12:31 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh**).

According to the honourable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

**Moon ephemeris at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā  
in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)**

Moonset: 18:59 KMT

Sunset: 18:28 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 31 minutes

«Boēd moēaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible  
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 7°45'

Elongation from Sun: 7°53'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 0°18'

Helāl Width: +00°00'10" Phase Angle: +172°03'

Moon altitude: 7°05'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 359894 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

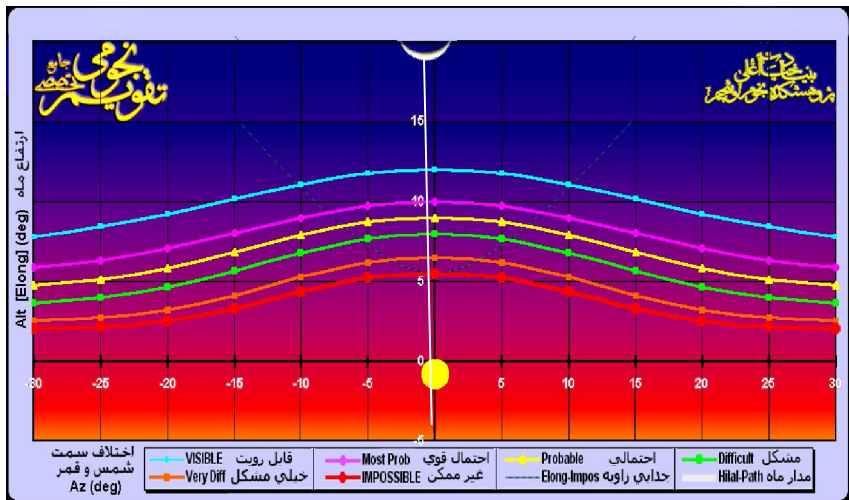
**Observation Results:**

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset, the Moon will not appear above the horizon and it will not be possible to see it.

**Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā**

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

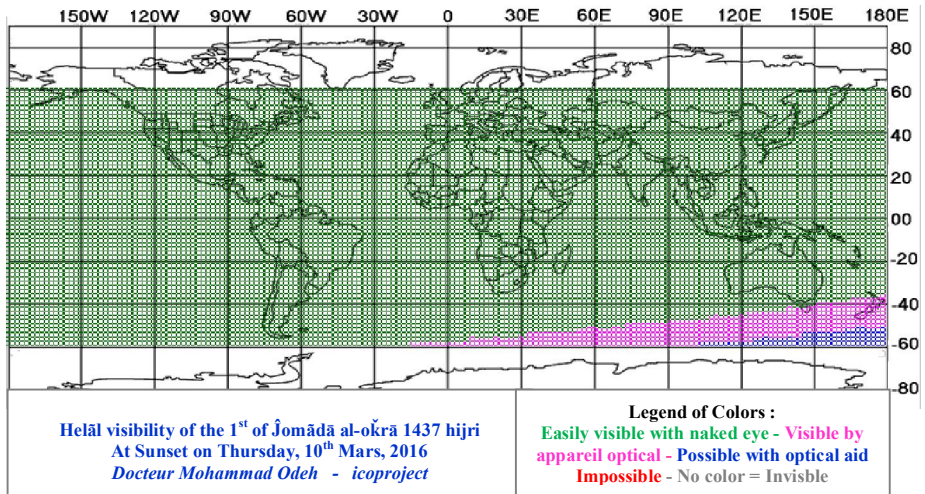
**The Helāl position at Sunset on Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1437 in Makkah**





**The below graph shows the Helāl visibility on Thursday evening.**

In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa, Europe and Australia), the Helāl will be visible.



### Position of the Helāl Thursday evening in the eight Heavens

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Tuesday	The middle of conjunction Wednesday	The end of conjunction Thursday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	06:36	12:31	18:31	18:28	20:03	01:35'	21°54'	21°13'	2°40'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	06:38	12:32	18:27	18:28	20:04	01:36'	21°54'	21°07'	3°28'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	06:22	12:13	18:06	18:07	19:47	01:40'	21°42'	20°20'	6°34'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbala Moēlā	06:24	12:15	18:07	18:08	19:48	01:40'	21°42'	20°16'	6°20'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	06:23	12:13	18:05	18:06	19:48	01:42'	21°41'	20°25'	6°02'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	06:25	12:15	18:07	18:08	19:50	01:42'	21°42'	20°08'	6°16'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	05:52	11:42	17:34	17:35	19:14	01:39'	21°05'	19°10'	6°51'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:59	11:50	17:42	17:43	19:41	01:58'	22°03'	22°57'	7°00'

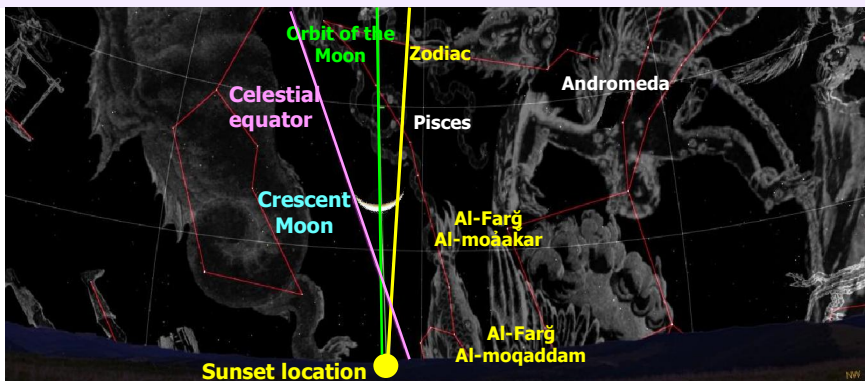
So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Jomādaal-okrā 1437 will be on Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> Pisces=21<sup>st</sup> Esfand 1394 = 11<sup>th</sup> Mars 2016.



## Helāl sighting of the month of $\hat{\text{Jomādāal-oġrā}}$ 1437 in the night before the day of Friday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of  $\hat{\text{Jomādāal-oġrā}}$ : in the night before the day of Friday, the Sun will set at 18:28 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 20:03. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 35 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah region, Islamic countries, African and American continents.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of $\hat{\text{Jomādāal-oġrā}}$ 1437.



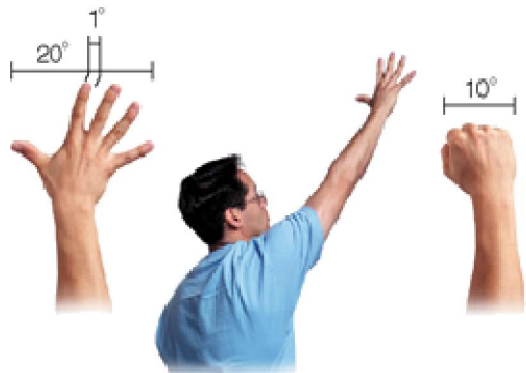
### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $20^{\circ}02'$  Aquarius

In Tropical sign:  $20^{\circ}29'$  Pisces

Azimuth:  $86^{\circ}19'31''$

Declination:  $-3^{\circ}45'59''$



### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $11^{\circ}57'$  Pisces

In Tropical sign:  $12^{\circ}24'$  Aries

Tropical Mansion: Al-Šaraṭān

Latitude:  $-1^{\circ}52'13''$  (southern)

Moon Declination:  $3^{\circ}10'37''$

Moon Altitude:  $20^{\circ}59'54''$

Moon Azimuth:  $85^{\circ}00'26''$

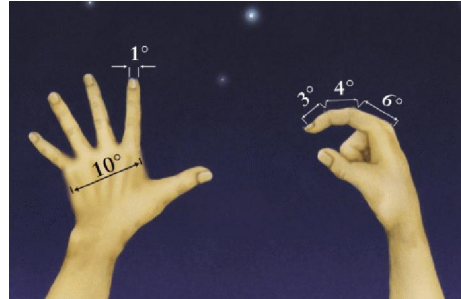
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 359632 km

Phase Angle:  $+157^{\circ}56'36''$

Elongation from Sun:  $21^{\circ}54'$

Helāl Width:  $+00^{\circ}01'13''$

Illumination: 4 Percent



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the sky.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Farġ Al-Moāakkar:** This Mansion is composed from two stars: Gamma Pegasus (magnitude 2.83) and Alpha Andromeda ( $\alpha$ ) located on the head of Andromeda in “Andromeda and Pegasus” constellation. The Moon is located in the opposite site of this two stars, before the second fish of the Pisces constellation.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+01^{\circ}00'58''$

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Raĵab 1437

## Ĵomādāal-oĵrā Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the blessed month of Raĵab

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) عقود, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ĵomādāal-oĵrā was Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> Pisces= 21<sup>st</sup> Esfand= 11<sup>th</sup> Mars 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejĵah was on Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> Farwardin 1395 = 6<sup>th</sup> April 2016 = 27<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādāal-oĵrā 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĥoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in taĥto ŝoāē (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ĵomādāal-oĵrā started at Sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> (at 18:37 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28<sup>th</sup> night of Ĵomādāal-oĵrā and the Moon was in taĥto ŝoāē at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ĵomādāal-oĵrā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Friday 29<sup>th</sup> at 18:38 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto ŝoāē and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādāal-oĵrā 1437= 7<sup>th</sup> April 2016 = 19<sup>th</sup> Farwardin 1395 at 18:38 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ēorf” in arabic) and the Šariaēh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaēh**).

## Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādāal-oĳrā in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 19:49 KMT

Sunset: 18:38 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 1 hour and 11 minutes

«Boēd moēaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible

in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 17°45'

Elongation from Sun: 16°46'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 4°20'10"

Helāl Width: +00°00'45"

Phase Angle: +162°47'

Moon altitude: 15°55'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 358000 km

Illumination: 2 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

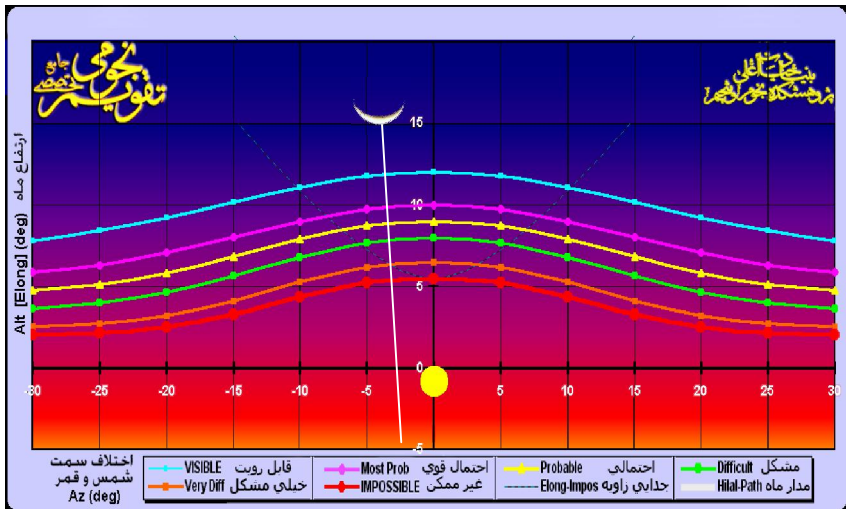
### Observation Results:

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helāl, will appear above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

### Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādāal-oĳrā

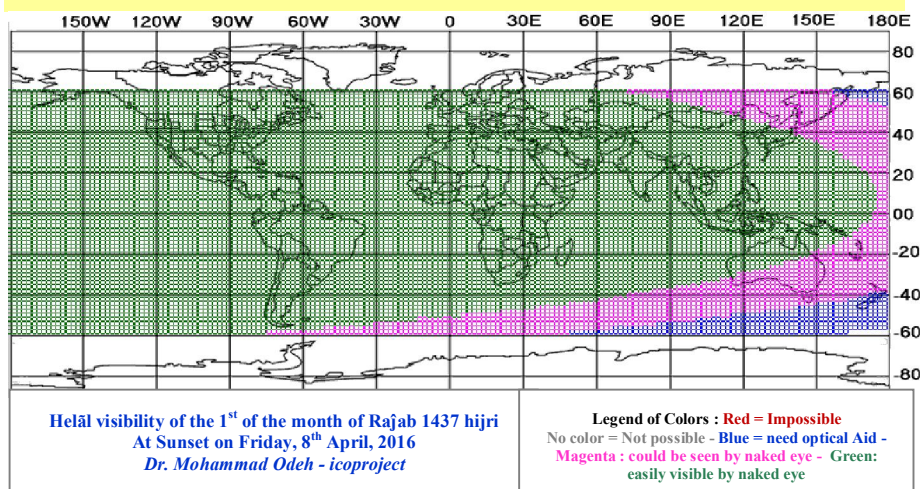
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

#### The Helāl position at Sunset on Friday 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādāal-oĳrā 1437 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Friday evening.**

In most Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and Europe), the Helāl is visible.



### Position of the Helāl Friday evening in the eight Heavens

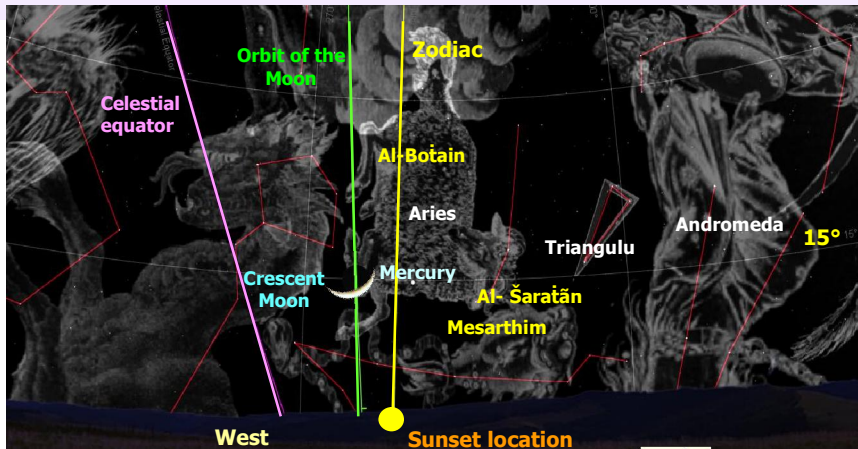
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Wednesday	The middle of conjunction Thursday	The end of conjunction Friday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	18:38	18:39	18:37	18:38	19:49	01:11'	16°46'	15°55'	4°20'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	18:41	18:41	18:40	18:41	19:53	01:12'	16°48'	15°41'	4°34'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	18:27	18:28	18:26	18:27	19:41	01:14'	16°40'	14°55'	7°16'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	18:29	18:29	18:28	18:29	19:26	00:57'	16°41'	14°47'	7°05'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	18:28	18:29	18:28	18:29	19:42	01:13'	16°41'	14°41'	7°07'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	18:31	18:31	18:30	18:31	19:45	01:14'	16°42'	14°35'	7°22'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	17:59	18:00	17:59	18:00	19:11	01:11'	16°06'	13°42'	7°43'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:03	18:04	18:03	18:04	19:37	01:33'	17°01'	18°05'	8°15'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of **Rajab 1437** is on Saturday **21<sup>st</sup> Aries = 21<sup>st</sup> Farwardin 1395 = 9<sup>th</sup> April 2016.**

## Helāl sighting of the month of Raġab 1437 in the night before the day of Saturday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of Raġab: in the night before the day of Saturday, the Sun will set at 18:38 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:49. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 11 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and some continents.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Raġab 1437.



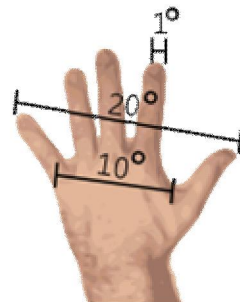
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $18^{\circ}46'$  Pisces

In Tropical sign:  $19^{\circ}13'$  Aries

Azimuth:  $98^{\circ}25'38''$

Declination:  $07^{\circ}31'37''$





### The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign:  $5^{\circ}32'$  Aries

In Tropical sign:  $05^{\circ}59'$  Taurus

Tropical Mansion: Al-Çorayyā

Latitude:  $-3^{\circ}39'52''$  (southern)

Moon Declination:  $10^{\circ}03'26''$

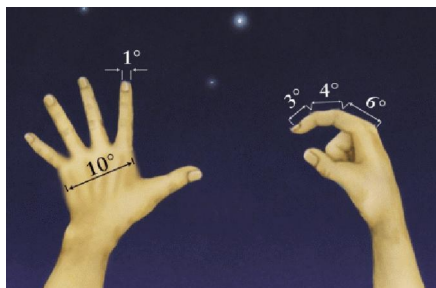
Moon Inclination:  $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Altitude:  $15^{\circ}55'11''$

Moon Azimuth:  $94^{\circ}45'49''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 358000 km

Phase Angle:  $+162^{\circ}46'57''$



**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the sky.

### Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

**Al-Šaraṭān:** This Mansion consists of three stars located on the two horns of Aries. The stars of this mansion are Gamma 2 Arietis called Mesarthim, Beta Arietis called Al-Šaraṭān and Alpha Arietis called Hamal. Al-Šaraṭān is the first star at the horizon rising that is the index star of this mansion.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+01^{\circ}01'15''$

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line.

The moon and the sun orbits junct in N. Node and S. Node. The celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Šaëbãn 1437

**Raĵab Waning (old) Crescent  
and the Helāl of the blessed month of Šaëbãn.**

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aëlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the **Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation** ﷺ and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Raĵab was Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> Aries= 21<sup>st</sup> Farwardin= 9<sup>th</sup> April 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žĩ-Ĥejĵah was on Friday 17<sup>th</sup> Ordibehešt 1395 = 6<sup>th</sup> May 2016 = 28<sup>th</sup> Raĵab 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĭoločain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup>, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoăë (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Raĵab started at Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> (at 5:47 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto šoăë about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helāl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Raĵab will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> at 18:49 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoăë and it will not be possible to see the Helāl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Žohr Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> Raĵab 1437= 7<sup>th</sup> May 2016 = 18<sup>th</sup> Ordibehešt 1395 at 12:17 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ĕorf” in arabic) and the Šariaëh.

However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaëh**).

According to the honourable Šariaħ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

### Moon at Sunset on 29<sup>th</sup> Rajab in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 19:25 KMT

Sunset: 18:49 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 36 minutes

«Boĉd moĉaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible

in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 9°

Elongation from Sun: 7°09'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 03°45'

Helāl Width: +00°00'10" Phase Angle: +167°01'

Moon altitude: 7°05'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 359921 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

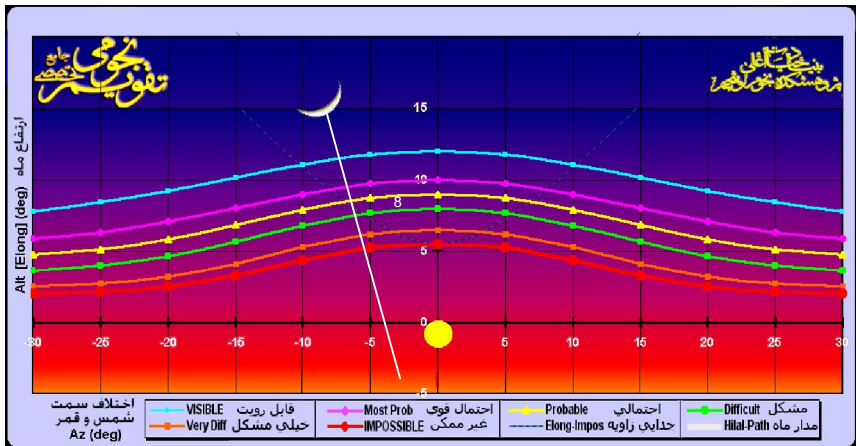
#### Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appear above the horizon and it will not possible to see it.

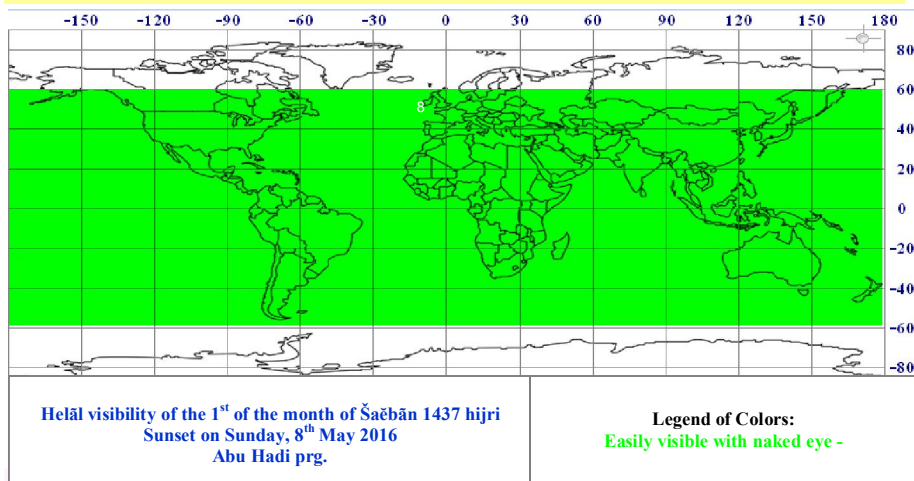
### Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> Rajab

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

#### The Helāl position at Sunset on Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> Rajab 1437 in Makkah



**The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Sunday evening.**  
In all countries the Helāl is easily visible with naked eye.



### Position of the Helāl Sunday evening in the eight Heavens

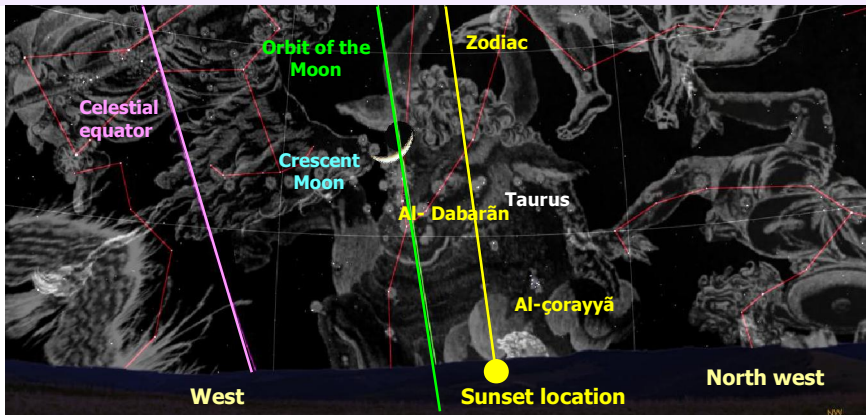
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Friday	The middle of conjunction Saturday	The end of conjunction Sunday						
<b>Makkah</b> Makkah Mokarramah	05:47	12:17	18:48	18:49	20:41	01:52'	26°00'	24°14'	8°46'
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	05:43	12:18	18:54	18:55	20:46	01:51'	26°03'	23°38'	10°15'
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	05:12	11:59	18:48	18:49	20:40	01:51'	26°00'	21°52'	14°21'
<b>Karbala</b> Karbala Mo'alla	05:12	12:01	18:50	18:51	20:42	01:51'	26°01'	21°47'	14°04'
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	05:09	11:59	18:50	18:51	20:43	01:52'	26°01'	21°45'	14°14'
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	05:10	12:01	18:53	18:54	20:46	01:52'	26°03'	21°32'	7°37'
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	04:33	11:28	18:25	18:26	20:14	01:48'	25°29'	20°17'	15°14'
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	04:49	11:36	18:23	18:24	20:38	01:46'	26°20'	25°39'	19°04'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Šaʿbān 1437 will be Monday 20<sup>th</sup> Taurus = 20<sup>th</sup> Ordibehešt 1395 = 9<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

## Helāl sighting of the month of Šaëbān 1437 in the night before the day of Monday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of Šaëbān: **in the night before the day of Monday**, the Sun will set at 18:49 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 20:41. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 52 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and all the continents.

### The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Šaëbān 1437.



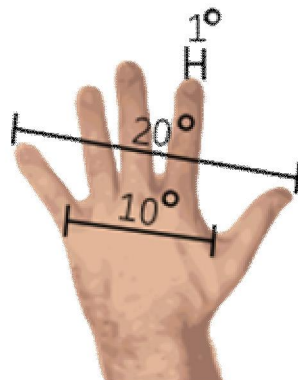
#### The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign:  $18^{\circ}01'$  Aries

In Tropical sign:  $18^{\circ}25'$  Taurus

Azimuth:  $108^{\circ}59'34''$

Declination:  $17^{\circ}19'19''$



### **The characteristics of the Helāl:**

In Sidereal sign:  $14^{\circ}01'$  Taurus

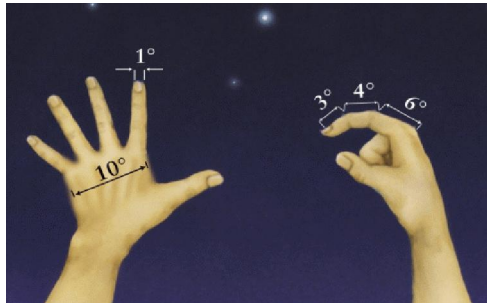
In Tropical sign:  $14^{\circ}28'$  Gemini

Tropical Mansion: Al-Hanĕah

Latitude:  $-05^{\circ}03'45''$  (southern)

Moon Declination:  $17^{\circ}30'05''$

Moon Azimuth:  $100^{\circ}13'14''$



Phase Angle:  $+153^{\circ}27'35''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 363513 km

Relative Azimuth between the moon and the sun:  $8^{\circ}46'20''$

Elongation from Sun:  $26^{\circ}00'$

Moon Altitude:  $24^{\circ}14'25''$

Illumination: 5 Percent

Helāl Width:  $+01^{\circ}44'$

**The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :** “Deviant” or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

### **Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):**

**Al-Dabarān:** Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) Taurus is marking the right eye of the Bull in Taurus constellation, with a magnitude of 0.85.

**The position of the observer:** Earth's surface (Topocentric)

**Horizontal Parallax:**  $+01^{\circ}00'19''$

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line. The moon and the sun orbits junct in N. Node and S. Node. The celestial equator with a purple color. The junction of the celestial equator and the Zodiac is vernal and autumnal equinox.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.



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*All the praises and thanks be to Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds*