



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَبِهِ نَسْتَعِينُ إِلَيْهِ خَيْرٌ نَاصِرٌ وَمَعِينٌ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِمَا 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 Ĥayāt-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 lunar month.

Month of Ramaḍān 1437-1438 lunar hijri

1395-96 solar hijri = 2016-17 Jesus Nativity ﷺ

12541 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1490-91 Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ

1177-78 the Era of Šāĥēbaḥ-amr ﷺ

Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maēāref al-Elāĥiyyah

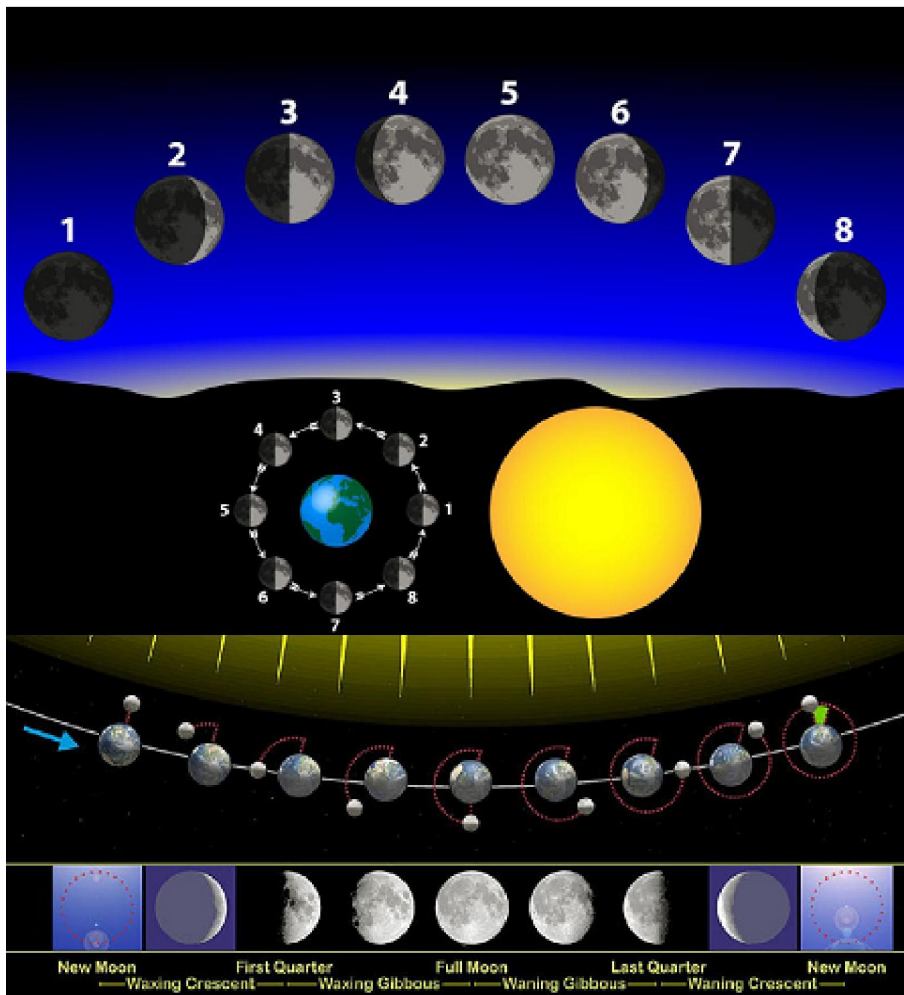
Preparation and compilation:

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

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The blessed month of Ramađān

1437 lunar hijri

Happy New Year!



اللهم يا مغلب 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 Ramadan 1437

Šaëbän Waning (old) Crescent and the Heläl of the blessed month of Ramaðän

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayät-aëlä 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 Šaëbän was Monday 20th Taurus = 20th Ordibehešt 1395 = 9th May 2016.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Saturday 15th Ķordäd 1395 = 4th June 2016 = 27th Šaëbän 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ïoloëain” in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th, the Moon entered in tahto šoäë (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Šaëbän started at Sunset on 27th (at 19:01 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28th night of Šaëbän and the Moon was in tahto šoäë at least two days.

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

The Moon of Šaëbän will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Monday 29th at 19:01 local time of Makkah. The Moon will be in tahto šoäë until this time and it will not be possible to see the Heläl 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 Sunday 28th Šaëbän 1437= 5th June 2016 = 16th Ķordäd 1395 at 19:01 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ëorf” 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.**)

Moon at Sunset on

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

Moonset: 20:23 KMT

Sunset: 19:01 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 1 hour and 22 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 20°30'

Elongation from Sun: 20°09'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 11°20'

Helāl Width: +00°01'04"

Phase Angle: +159°10'

Moon altitude: 16°40'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 367354 km

Illumination: 3 Percent

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

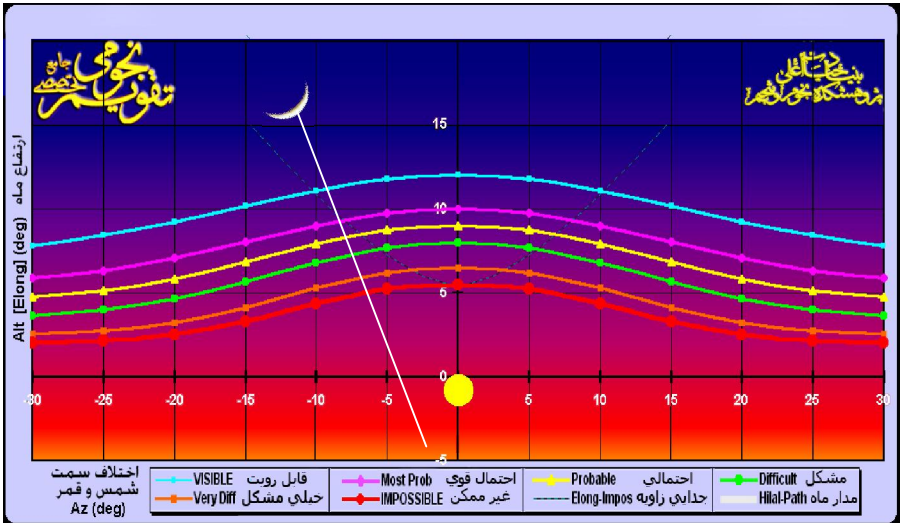
Observation Results :

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.

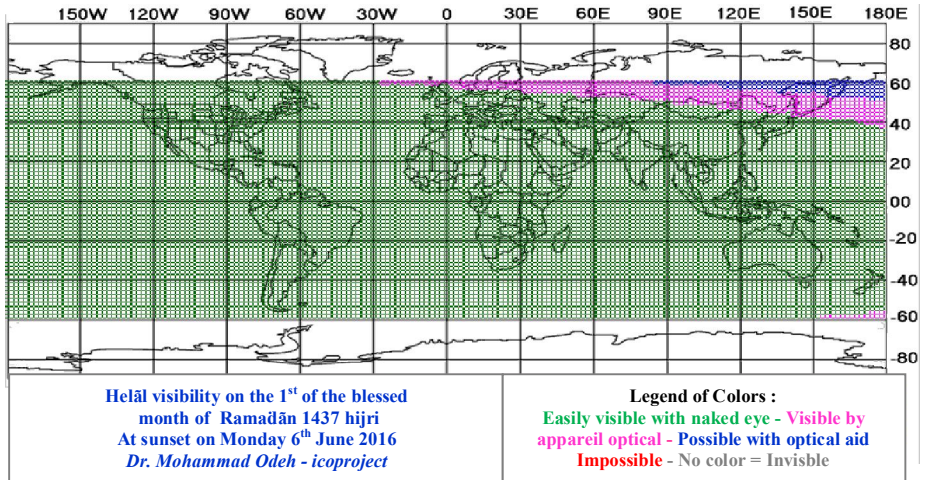
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Šaĕbān

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 Monday 29th Šaĕbān 1437 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Monday evening.
 In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and 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						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	19:01	19:01	19:00	19:01	20:23	1:22'	20°09'	16°40'	11°20'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	19:08	19:08	19:07	19:08	20:29	1:21'	20°14'	16°03'	12°25'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	19:05	19:06	19:05	19:06	20:23	1:17'	20°17'	14°03'	14°52'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	19:08	19:09	19:08	19:09	20:25	1:16'	20°19'	13°50'	15°04'
Kāžemain Kāžemain Šarifain	19:09	19:09	19:09	19:10	20:25	1:15'	20°20'	13°34'	15°18'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	19:13	19:13	19:13	19:14	20:29	1:15'	20°23'	13°21'	15°35'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	18:46	18:46	18:46	18:47	19:58	1:11'	19°52'	12°12'	15°52'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:41	18:42	18:41	18:42	20:00	1:18'	20°37'	14°22'	14°58'

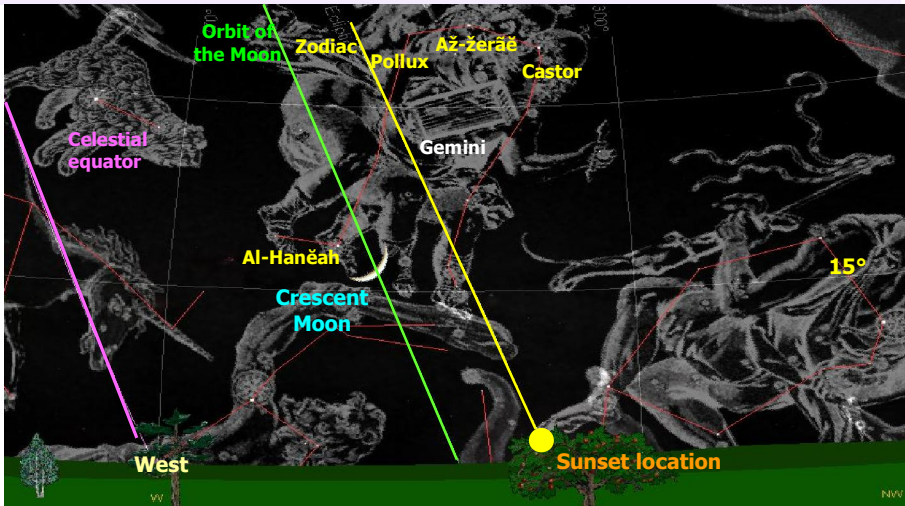
So, enšā Allah, the month of Šačbān has 29 days.

The first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 1437 will be on Tuesday 18th Gemini = 18th Ķordād 1395 = 7th June 2016.

Helāl sighting of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 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 Ramaḍān: in the night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 19:01 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 20:23. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 22 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 1437



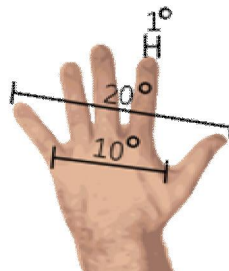
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $16^{\circ}46'$ Taurus

In Tropical sign: $17^{\circ}13'$ Gemini

Azimuth: $114^{\circ}52'$

Declination: $22^{\circ}44'$

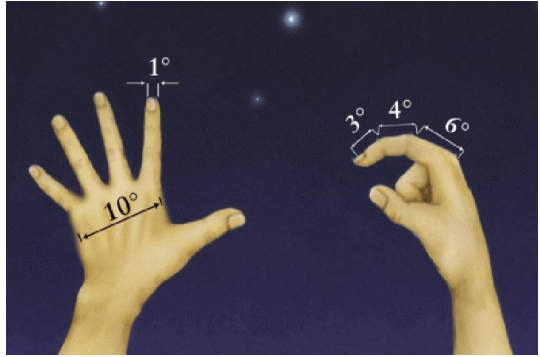


The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $06^{\circ}58'$ Gemini
In Tropical sign: $07^{\circ}25'$ Cancer
Tropical Mansion: Al-Naḡrah

Latitude: $-5^{\circ}02'$ (southern)
Moon Declination: $18^{\circ}14'$
Moon Inclination: $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Altitude: $16^{\circ}40'$
Moon Azimuth: $103^{\circ}32'$
Phase Angle: $+159^{\circ}10'$



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-Hanēah: In Gemini constellation, this Mansion consists in two stars on the feet of the Twin Pollux: gamma Gemini (γ) called Misān with a magnitude of 2 and xi Gemini (ξ) called Al-Zirr.

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

Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}59'23''$

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 1437

Ramađān 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](#) [﴿﴾](#), 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 Ramađān was Tuesday 18th Gemini = 18th Ķordād = 7th June 2016.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ramađān was on Monday 14th Tir 1395 = 4th July 2016 = 28th Ramađān 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĭoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon entered 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 Ramađān started at Sunrise on 28th at 05:43 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto 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 Ramađān will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 30th at 19:07 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 Tuesday 29th Ramađān 1437= 5th July 2016 = 15th Tir 1395 at 12:25 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 honorable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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

29th the blessed month of Ramađān in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:37 KMT

Sunset: 19:07 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 30 minutes

«Boĥd moĥaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 7°30'

Elongation from Sun: 6°56'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 11°02'

Helāl Width: +00°00'13" Phase Angle: + 164°28'

Moon altitude: 6°02'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 375803 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

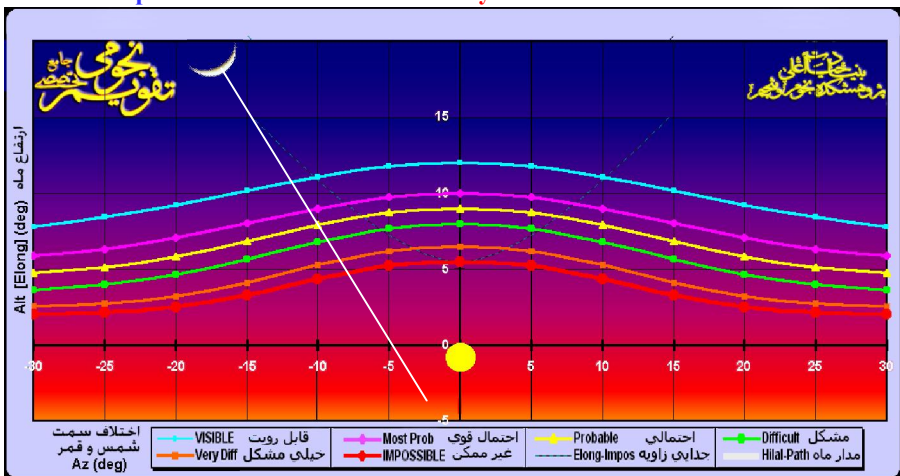
Observation Results:

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.

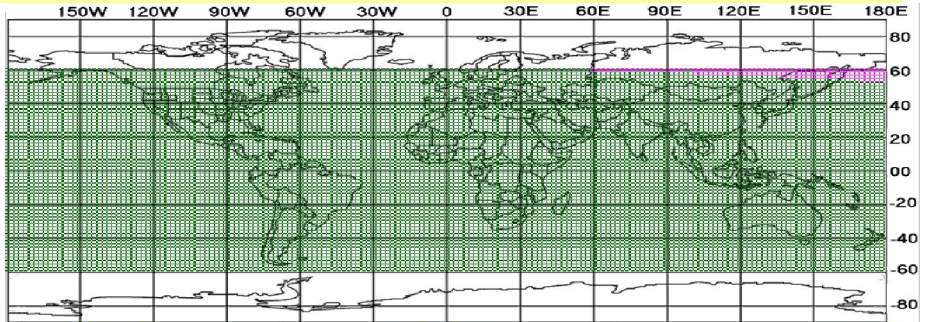
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th blessed month of Ramađān

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 30th blessed month of Ramađān 1437



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Wednesday evening.
In most Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and Europe), the Helāl will be visible.



Helāl visibility of the month of Šawwāl 1437 hijri
At sunset on Wednesday, 6th July, 2016
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by
appereil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible No color = Invisible

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						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	05:43	12:25	19:06	19:07	20:36	1:29'	25°35'	19°07'	17°21'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	05:38	12:26	19:13	19:14	20:41	1:27'	25°41'	18°07'	18°40'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	05:02	12:07	19:11	19:12	20:31	1:19'	25°44'	15°11'	21°35'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	05:01	12:09	19:14	19:15	20:33	1:18'	25°46'	14°53'	21°50'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	04:58	12:07	19:15	19:16	20:33	1:17'	25°47'	14°31'	22°06'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	04:58	12:09	19:19	19:20	20:36	1:16'	25°50'	14°11'	22°25'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	04:19	11:36	18:51	18:52	20:05	1:13'	25°21'	13°03'	22°44'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	04:39	11:44	18:47	18:48	20:08	1:20'	26°03'	15°29'	21°44'

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

The first day of the month of Šawwāl 1437 and the day of Ēid Fiṭr will be on Thursday 17th Cancer = 17th Tir 1395 = 7th July 2016.

The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $12^{\circ}53'$ Cancer

In Tropical sign: $13^{\circ}20'$ Leo

Tropical Mansion: Al-Zobrah

Latitude: $-3^{\circ}07'$ (southern)

Moon Azimuth: $97^{\circ}22'$

Elongation from Sun: $25^{\circ}35'$

Moon Declination: $14^{\circ}01'$

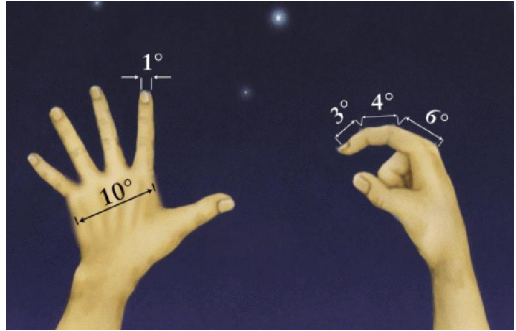
Moon Altitude: $19^{\circ}06'$

Illumination: 6 Percent

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 379540 km

Helāl Width: $+00^{\circ}01'49''$

Phase Angle: $+152^{\circ}09'$



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-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: $+00^{\circ}57'25''$

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-Qaėdah 1437

Šawwāl Waning (old) Crescent and the Helāl of the blessed month of Ži-Qaėdah

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aėlā Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the [Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation](#) [ﻋﺒﺪﻩﻟﻠﻪ ﻭﺍﻟﺮﺳﻮﻝ ﺳﻠﻤﺘﻪ ﻭﺍﻟﻪ ﻭﺍﻟﻌﺎﻟﻢ ﻭﺍﻟﻨﺎﺭ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻤﻨﻮﻥ](#), 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 Thursday 17th Cancer = 17th Tir= 7th July 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Šawwāl was on Tuesday 12th Amordād 1395 = 2nd August 2016 = 27th Šawwāl 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-fołoėain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taħto šoăė (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 27th (at 18:59 Makkah local time), that is correspond with the beginning of the 28th night of Šawwāl and the Moon was in taħto šoăė 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 27th at 18:58 local time of Makkah, with the beginning of 28th night. Until this time, the Moon will be in taħto šoăė 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 Wednesday 28th Šawwāl 1437= 3rd August 2016 = 13th Amordād 1395 at 18:59 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 Šariaėh.

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 Šariaėh.**)

According to the honorable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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

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

Moonset: 20:06 KMT

Sunset: 18:58 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 1 hour and 8 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 17°

Elongation from Sun: 21°08

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 14°40'

Helāl Width: +00°01'03" Phase Angle: +158°45'

Moon altitude: 14°33'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 388185 km

Illumination: 3 Percent

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

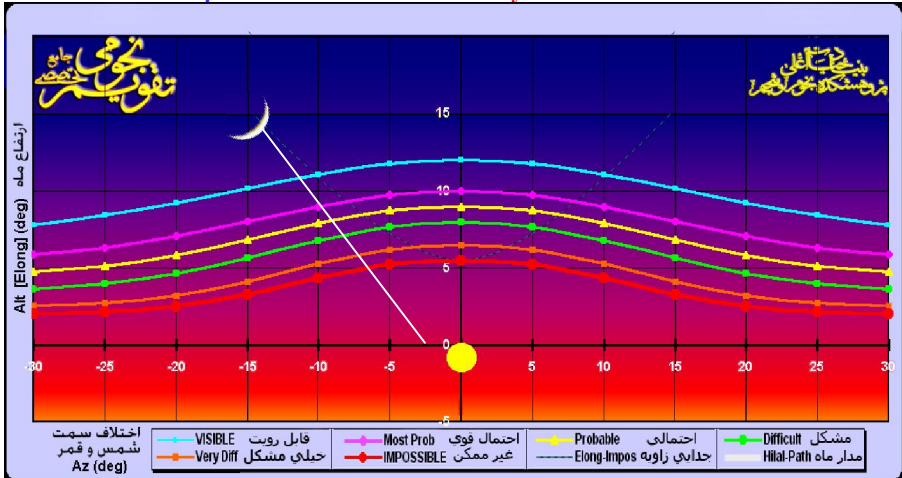
Observation Results:

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.

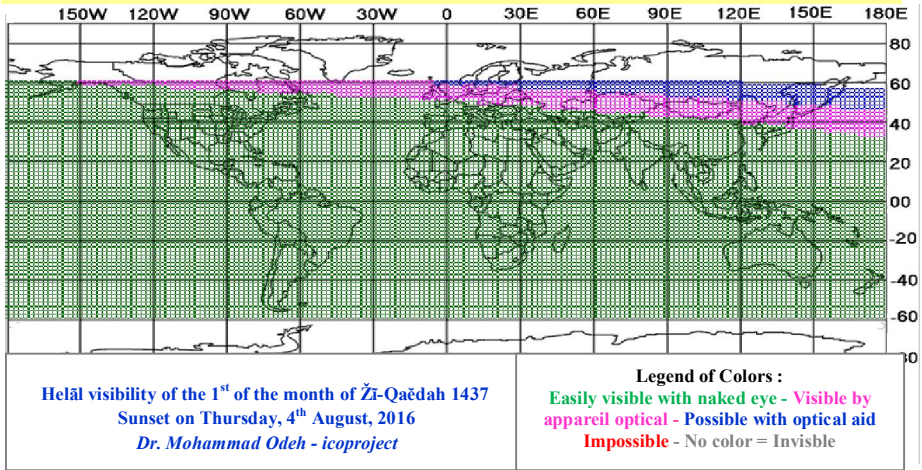
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Šawwāl

The figure below, 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 29th Šawwāl 1437 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Thursday evening.
 In some 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

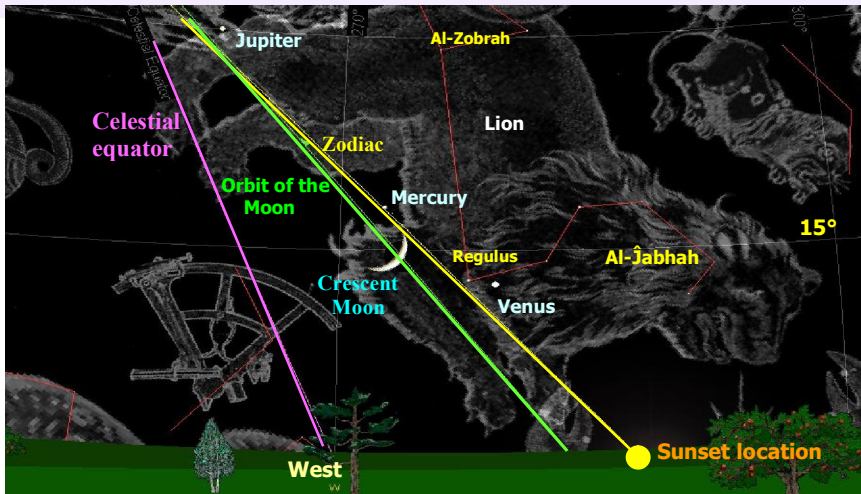
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Tuesday	The middle of conjunction Wednesday	The end of conjunction Thursday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:59	18:59	18:57	18:58	20:06	1:08'	21°08'	14°33'	14°40'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	19:05	19:04	19:02	19:03	20:10	1:07'	21°12'	13°50'	15°34'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	18:59	18:58	18:56	18:57	19:56	0:59'	21°14'	11°22'	17°29'
Karbala Karbālā Moēlā	19:01	19:00	18:58	18:59	19:58	0:59'	21°16'	11°15'	17°39'
Kāžemain Kāžemain Šarifain	19:01	19:00	18:58	18:59	19:58	0:59'	21°16'	11°02'	17°50'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ğarīb	19:05	19:04	19:02	19:03	20:00	0:57'	21°19'	10°39'	18°03'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	18:36	18:35	18:33	18:34	19:28	0:54'	20°51'	09°41'	18°07'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:35	18:34	18:32	18:33	19:34	1:01'	21°32'	11°38'	17°40'

So enšā Allah, the day of the month of Ži-Qaĉdah 1437 will be on Friday 15th Leo = 15th Amordād 1395 = 5th August 2016.

Helāl sighting of the month of *Ži-Qaĉdah* 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 *Ži-Qaĉdah*: in the night before the day of Friday, the Sun will set at 18:58 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 20:06. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 8 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 *Ži-Qaĉdah* 1437.



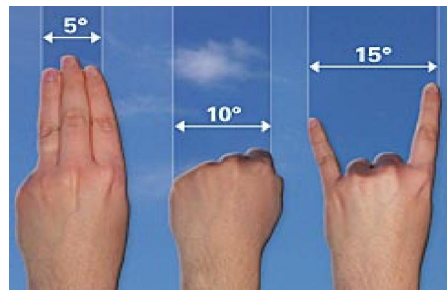
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $13^{\circ}20'$ Cancer

In Tropical sign: $13^{\circ}47'$ Leo

Azimuth: $108^{\circ}38'$

Declination: $17^{\circ}00'$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: 04°03' Leo

In Tropical sign: 04°30' Virgo

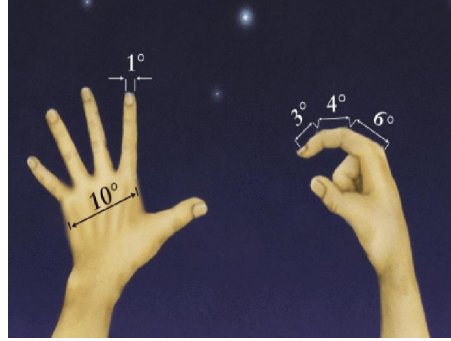
Tropical Mansion: Al-Āwāwā

Latitude: -1°21' (southern)

Moon Declination: 08°51'

Moon Altitude: 14°33'

Moon Azimuth: 93°58'



Illumination: 3 Percent

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 388185km

Phase Angle: +158°45'

Helāl Width: +00°01'03"

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):

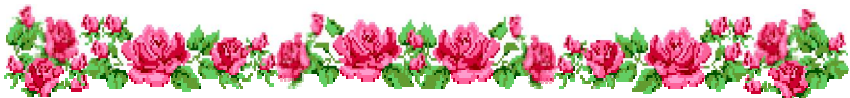
Al-Ĵabbah: This Mansion is in Leo and is composed by four stars: Qalb Asad (Alpha Leo α) with a magnitude of 1.35, Al-Ĵabbah (gamma Leo γ), Addafirah (zeta Leo ζ) with a magnitude of 3.44, and eta Leo (η). Zeta Leo is the highest star of this Mansion. Alpha Leo is the brightest and the lowest star. Gamma 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°56'15"

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-Ĥejĵah 1437

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

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](#) [﴿٥٥﴾](#), 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 Friday 15th Leo = 15th Amordād = 5th August 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejĵah was on Thursday 11th Šahriwar 1395 = 1st September 2016 = 28th Ži-Qaēdah 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-toločain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, 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 Ži-Qaēdah started at sunrise on 28th at 06:04 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto 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 Saturday 30th at 18:35 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 Friday 29th Ži-Qaēdah 1437= 2nd September 2016 = 12th Šahriwar 1395 at 12:20 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 honorable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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 29th Ži-Qaĕdah in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:06 KMT

Sunset: 18:36 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 30 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 7°30'

Elongation from Sun: 7°00'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 9°24'

Helāl Width: +00°00'13"

Phase Angle: +165°57'

Moon altitude: 5°31'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 396098 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

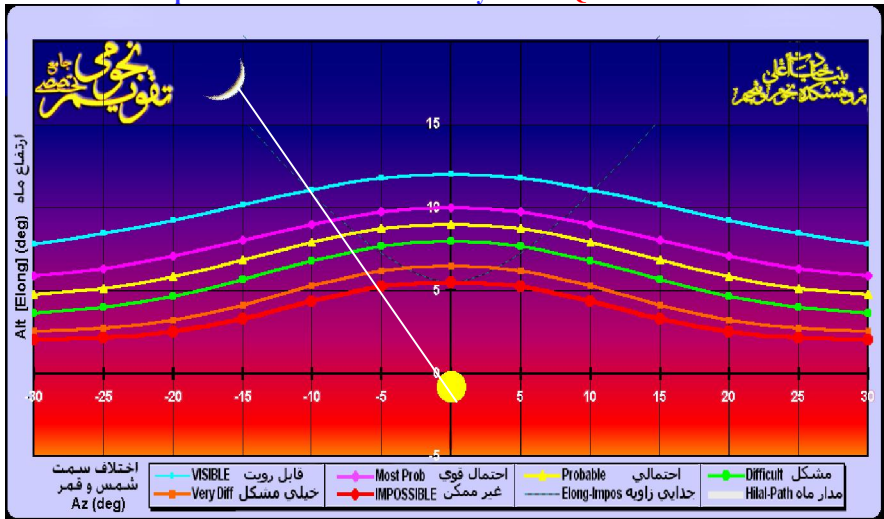
Observation Results:

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

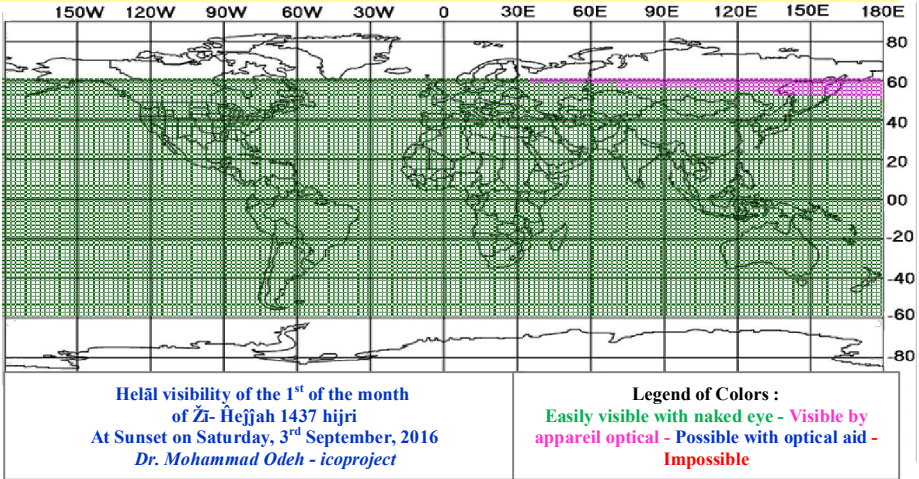
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Ži-Qaĕdah

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 30th Ži-Qaĕdah 1437 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Saturday evening.
 In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and Europe), 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						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	06:04	12:20	18:34	18:35	19:59	1:24'	25°18'	18°14'	16°56'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	06:03	12:21	18:37	18:38	20:00	1:22'	25°21'	17°17'	17°58'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	05:38	12:02	18:23	18:24	19:39	1:15'	25°20'	14°47'	20°11'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	05:39	12:03	18:25	18:26	19:41	1:15'	25°21'	14°30'	20°22'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	05:37	12:02	18:24	18:25	19:39	1:14'	25°21'	14°18'	20°34'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	05:38	12:04	18:26	18:27	19:41	1:14'	25°23'	14°07'	20°49'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	05:03	11:31	17:55	17:56	19:07	1:11'	24°56'	13°03'	20°57'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:15	11:39	17:59	18:00	19:17	1:17'	25°36'	15°04'	20°21'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah 1437 will be on Sunday 14th Virgo=14th Šahriwar 1395 = 4th September 2016, and in all Islamic countries Eid Qorbān will be on Tuesday 23rd Virgo=23rd Šahriwar.

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

“Yawma šawmekom yawma nahrekom”: يوم صومكم يوم نحرکم

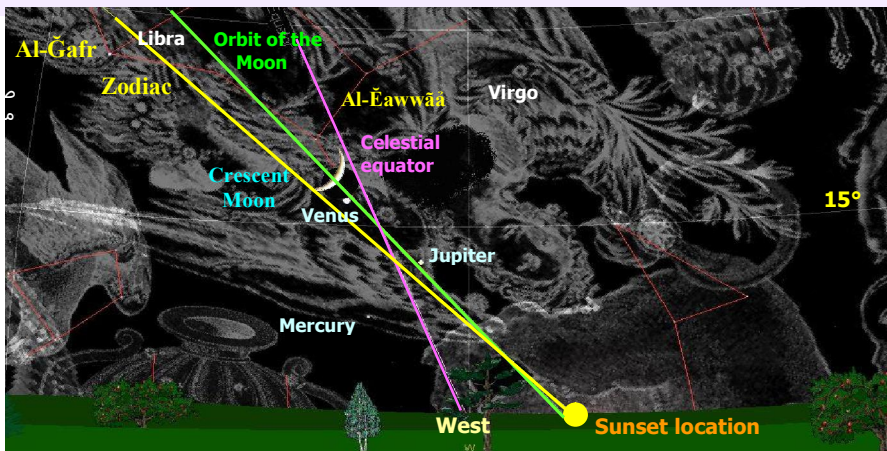
That means: “The day (of the week) which was your first day of fasting (i.e the first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān), the same day (of the week) is your sacrifice (Eid Qorban).”

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

Helāl sighting of the month of Ži-Ĥejjāh 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 month of Ži-Ĥejjāh: in the night before the day of Sunday, the Sun will set at 18:35 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:59. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 24 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-Ĥejjāh 1437.

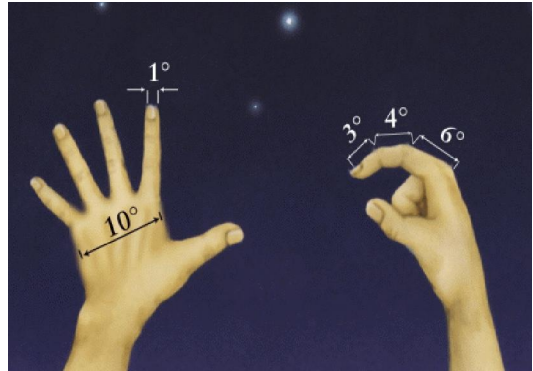


The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $12^{\circ}19'$ Leo
In Tropical sign: $12^{\circ}46'$ Virgo
Azimuth: $98^{\circ}06'27''$
Declination: $7^{\circ}13'42''$

The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $07^{\circ}00'$ Virgo
In Tropical sign: $7^{\circ}27'$ Libra
Tropical Mansion: Al- Ġafr
Latitude: $1^{\circ}35'36''$
Elongation from Sun: $25^{\circ}18'$
Moon Declination: $-1^{\circ}15'19''$
Moon Altitude: $18^{\circ}14''$
Moon Azimuth: $81^{\circ}11''$
Illumination: 5 Percent
Helāl Width: $+00^{\circ}01'27''$
Phase Angle: $+154^{\circ}34'$



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 β) and the brightest star is Ėawwā (delta δ). The other stars are: gamma Virgo (γ : on the curvature of the L-shape), epsilon (ϵ Vindemiatrix) and Zaniah (eta η). The Moon crosses this mansion from the south.

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

Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}54'47''$

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 1438

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](#) البيان, 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 Sunday 14th = Virgo=14th = Šahriwar =4th September 2016.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ži-Ĥejjah was on Friday 9th Mehr 1395 = 30th September 2016 = 28th Ži-Ĥejjah 1437, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-toločain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, 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 27th at 18:09 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28th night of Ži-Ĥejjah and the Moon was in taḥto šoāč about two 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 Sunday 30th at 18:07 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 Saturday 28th Ži-Ĥejjah 1437= 1st October 2016 = 10th Mehr 1395 at 18:08 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 29th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:12 KMT

Sunset: 18:07 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 1 hour and 5 minutes
«Boĥd moĥaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky
after Sunset = one degree): 16°15'

Elongation from Sun: 17°15'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 10°01'

Helāl Width: +00°00'42"

Phase Angle: +162°25'

Moon altitude: 13°41'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 403149 km

Illumination: 2 Percent

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

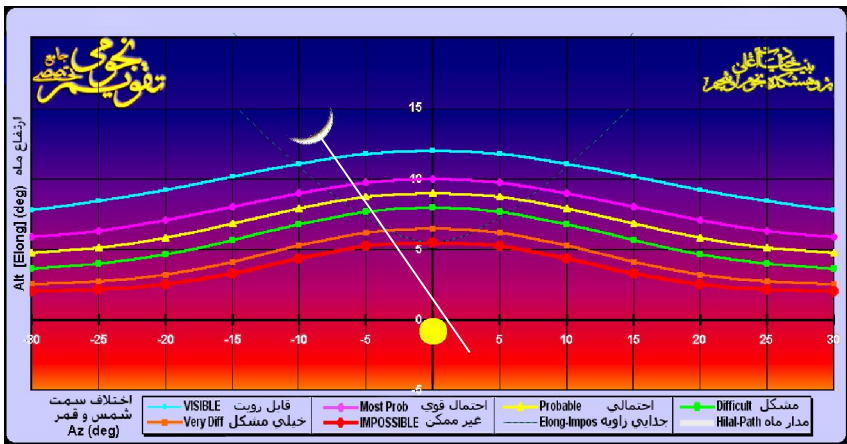
Observation Results:

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

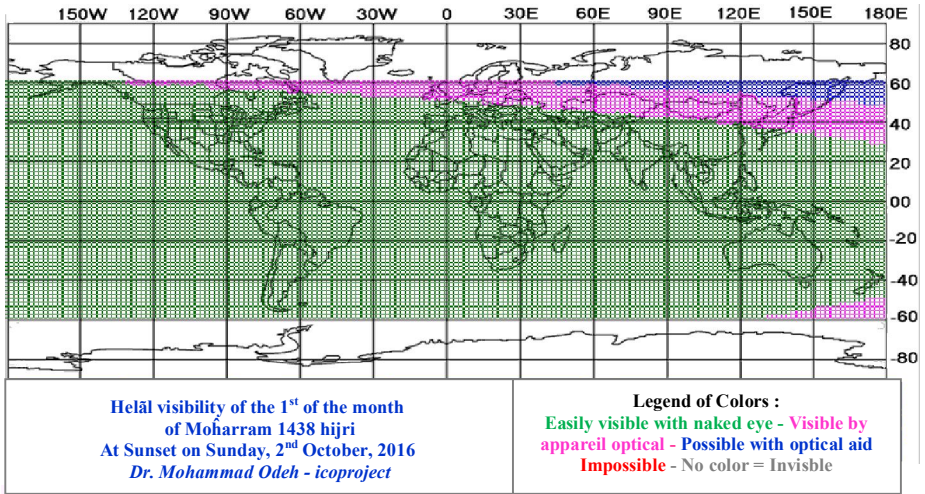
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah

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 30th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah 1437 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Sunday 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 Sunday evening in the eight Heavens

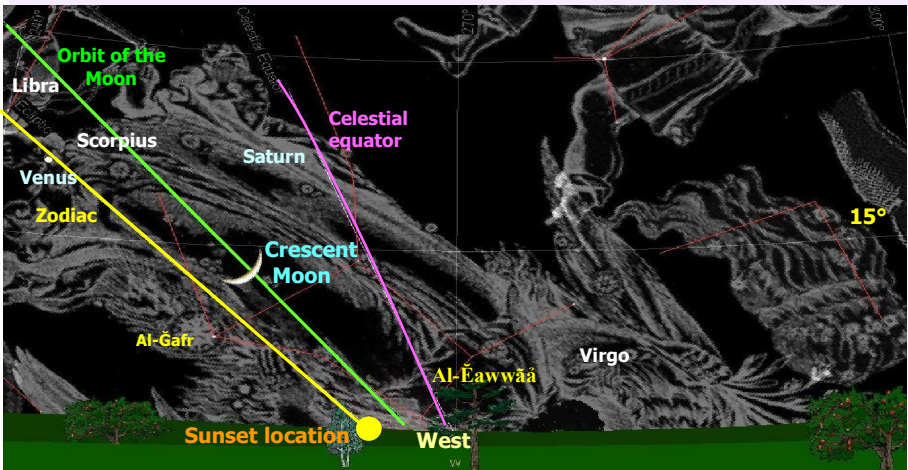
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Friday	The middle of conjunction Saturday	The end of conjunction Sunday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:09	18:08	18:06	18:07	19:12	1:05'	17°15'	13°41'	10°01'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	18:09	18:08	18:06	18:07	19:11	1:04'	17°17'	13°08'	10°48'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	17:49	17:47	17:45	17:46	18:46	1:00'	17°13'	11°26'	12°30'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	17:50	17:48	17:46	17:47	18:47	1:00'	17°14'	11°18'	12°39'
Kāžemāin Kāžemāin Šarifāin	17:48	17:47	17:45	17:46	18:45	0:59'	17°14'	11°02'	12°49'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	17:50	17:48	17:46	17:47	18:46	0:59'	17°15'	10°58'	13°00'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	17:16	17:15	17:12	17:13	18:10	0:57'	16°47'	10°17'	13°03'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:25	17:24	17:21	17:22	18:24	1:02'	17°29'	11°45'	12°41'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Moharram 1438 will be on Monday 12th Libra=12th Mehr 1395= 3rd October 2016.

Helāl sighting of the month of Moharram 1438 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 Moharram: in the night before the day of Monday, the Sun will set at 18:07 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:12. 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 1438.



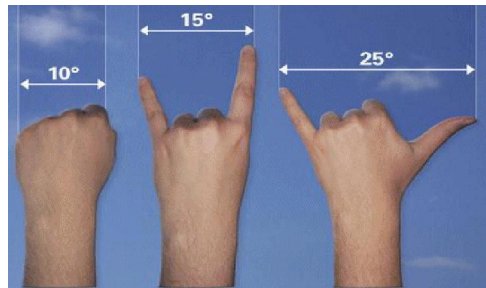
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $10^{\circ}26'$ Virgo

In Tropical sign: $10^{\circ}54'$ Libra

Azimuth: $86^{\circ}06'20''$

Declination: $-3^{\circ}54'02''$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $27^{\circ}16'$ Virgo

In Tropical sign: $27^{\circ}43'$ Libra

Tropical Mansion: Al-Eklīl

Latitude: $+03^{\circ}05'$ (northern)

Moon Declination: $-7^{\circ}33'32''$

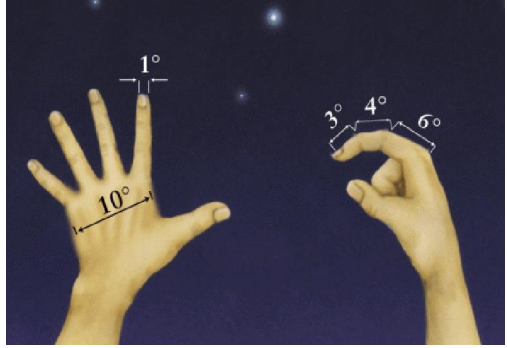
Moon Inclination: $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Altitude: $13^{\circ}41''$

Moon Azimuth: $76^{\circ}05'30''$

Illumination: 2 Percent

Phase Angle: $+162^{\circ}24'57''$



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- Semāk :This Mansion consists of one bright star called Spica (α Vir, α Virginis). Spica lies in the left hand of Virgo about two degrees south of the Zodiac. The Moon enter in conjunction with it from the south.

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

Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}54'11''$

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line. The moon and the sun orbits junctin 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 1438

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](#) [ﻋﻨﺪ ﻋﻠﻤﺎﺀ ﺍﻟﺸﻴﺦ](#), 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 Monday 12th Libra = 12th Mehr = 3rd October 2016. Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Moharram was on Sunday 9th Ābān 1395 = 30th October 2016 = 28th Moharram 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter 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 Moharram started at Sunrise on 28th at 6:23 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 Moharram will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Tuesday 30th at 17:44 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 Monday 29th Moharram 1438= 31th October 2016 = 10th Ābān 1395 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 honorable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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 29th Moĥarram in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:13 KMT

Sunset: 17:45 KMT

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

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

Elongation from Sun: 6°52'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 2°39'

Helāl Width: +00°00'10" Phase Angle: +170°11'

Moon altitude: 5°35'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 405650 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

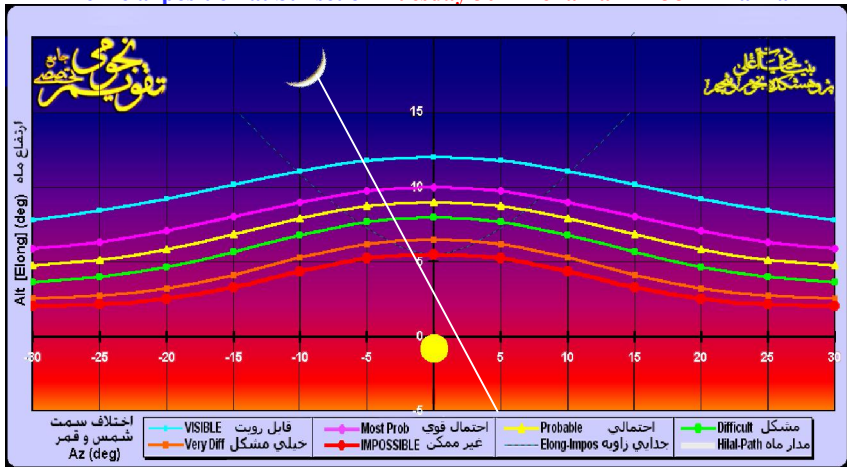
Observation Result:

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.

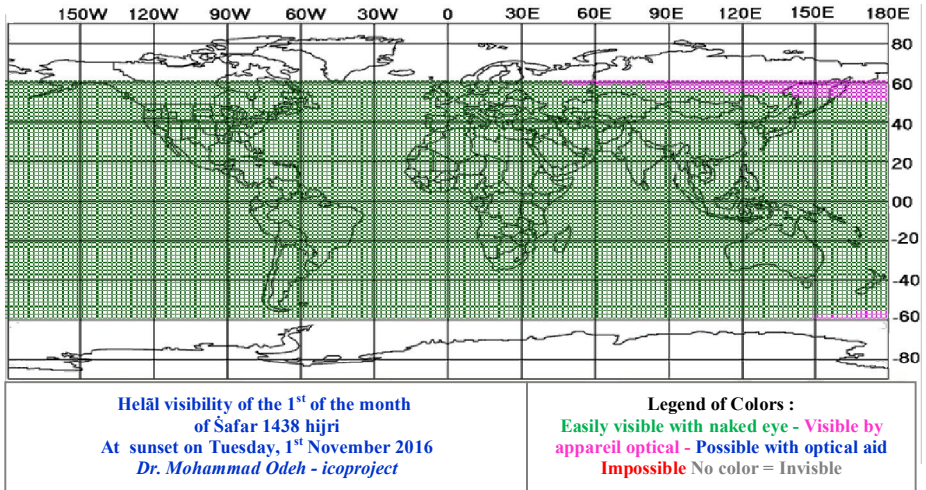
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Moĥarram

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 30th Moĥarram 1438 in Makkah



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



Position of the Helāl Tuesday evening in the eight Heavens

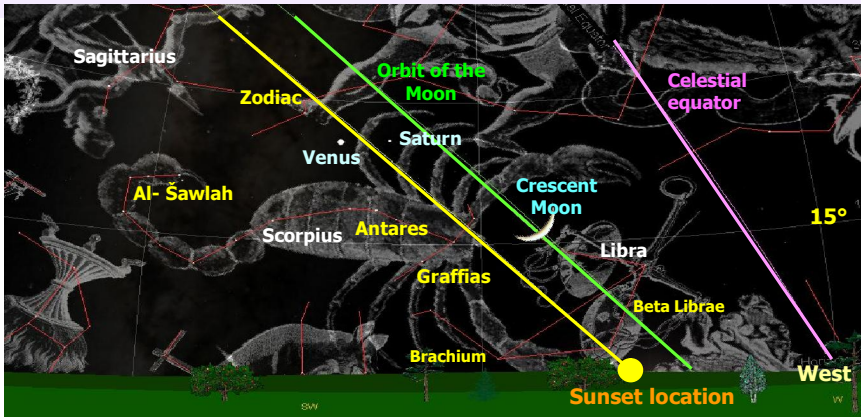
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Sunday	The middle of conjunction Monday	The end of conjunction Tuesday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	06:23	12:04	17:43	17:44	19:08	01:24'	19°45'	17°09'	9°36'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	06:27	12:05	17:41	17:42	19:05	01:23'	19°46'	16°25'	10°36'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	06:18	11:46	17:12	17:13	18:35	01:22'	19°38'	14°43'	12°48'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	06:20	11:47	17:12	17:13	18:35	01:22'	19°38'	14°38'	13°00'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	06:20	11:46	17:10	17:11	18:32	01:21'	19°38'	14°23'	13°12'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	06:23	11:48	17:10	17:11	18:33	01:22'	19°38'	14°17'	13°28'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	05:53	11:15	16:34	16:35	17:55	01:20'	19°10'	13°28'	13°38'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:54	11:23	16:48	16:49	18:12	01:23'	19°54'	15°04'	12°59'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Šafar 1438 will be on Wednesday 12th Scorpio= 12th Ābān 1395 = 2nd November 2016.

Helāl sighting of the month of Šafar 1438 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 month of Šafar: in the night before the day of Wednesday, the Sun will set at 17:44 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:08. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 24 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 1438.



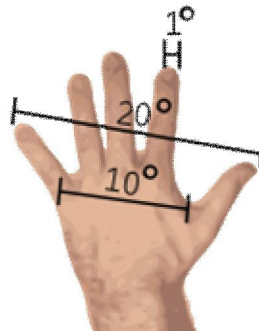
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $10^{\circ}05'$ Libra

In Tropical sign: $10^{\circ}33'$ Scorpio

Azimuth: $74^{\circ}29'38''$

Declination: $-14^{\circ}41'19''$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $29^{\circ}33'$ Scorpio

In Tropical sign: $00^{\circ}01'$ Sagittarius

Tropical Mansion: Al- Šawlah

Latitude: $+04^{\circ}24'00''$ (northern)

Moon Declination: $-15^{\circ}42'06''$

Moon Altitude: $17^{\circ}09'$

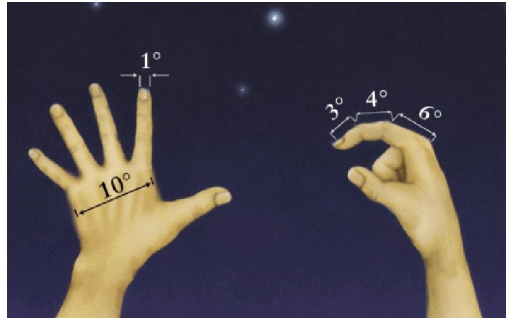
Moon Azimuth: $64^{\circ}53'09''$

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

Elongation from Sun: $19^{\circ}45'$

Illumination: 3 Percent

Helāl Width: $00'55''$



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- Eklīl: This Mansion located on the head of scorpion constellation. This Mansion consists in 3 stars called Beta Scorpīi, Delta Scorpīi and Pi Scorpīi, Index star of this Mansion is Beta Scorpīi. The Moon crosses from the north of this mansion.

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

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

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 1438

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

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 Šafar was Wednesday 12th Scorpio= 12th Ābān= 2nd November 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Šafar was on Monday 8th Āžar 1395 = 28th November 2016 = 27th Šafar 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-foloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter 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 Šafar started at Sunset on 27th at 17:37 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28th night of Šafar 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 Šafar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 29th (at 17:37 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 Sunset Tuesday 28th Šafar 1438= 29th November 2016 = 9th Āžar 1395 at 17:37 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 Šafar in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:34 KMT

Sunset: 17:37 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 57 minutes

«Bođ močaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 14°15'

Elongation from Sun: 11°15'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 02°09'

Helāl Width: +00°00'20"

Phase Angle: +167°52'

Moon altitude: 11°11'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 402778 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

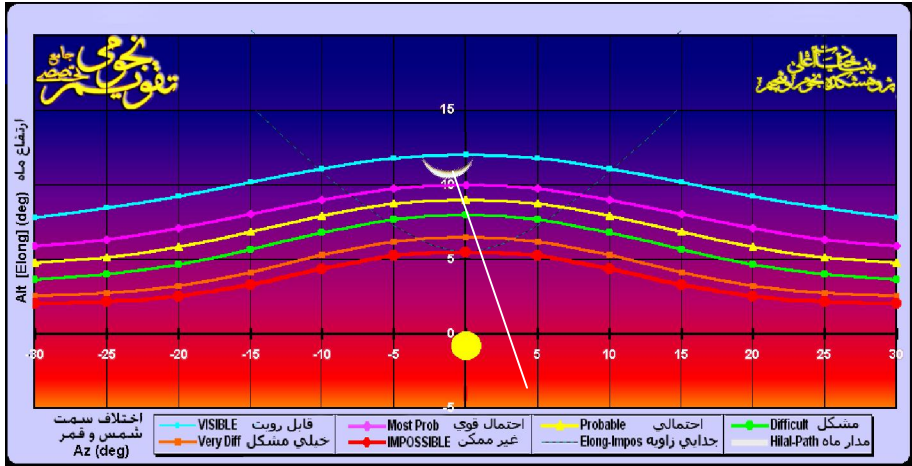
Observation Results:

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

Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Šafar

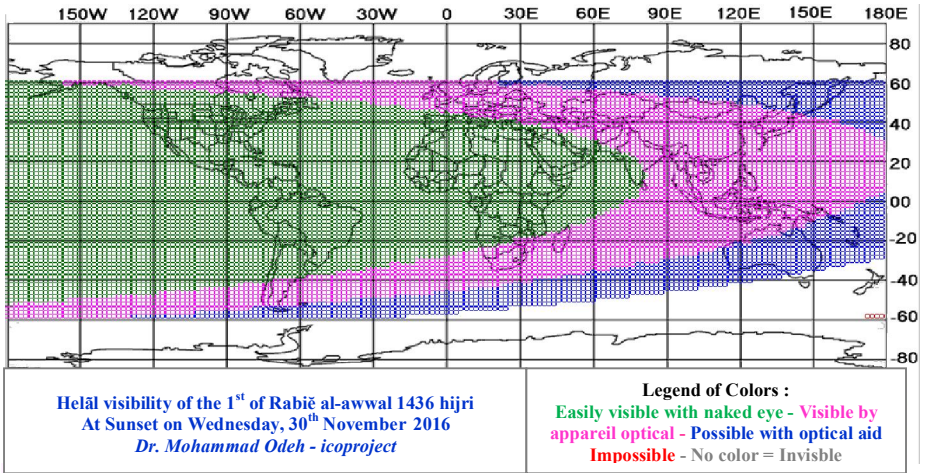
The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the Purple line and it was possible to see it.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Wednesday 29th Šafar 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Wednesday evening.

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



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						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	17:37	17:37	17:36	17:37	18:34	0:57'	11°15'	11°11'	2°09'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	17:33	17:33	17:32	17:33	18:30	0:57'	11°15'	10°51'	2°51'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	16:58	16:58	16:57	16:58	17:57	0:59'	11°04'	10°14'	4°28'
Karbala Karbala Mo'elā	16:58	16:58	16:57	16:58	17:57	0:59'	11°04'	10°09'	4°36'
Kāžemain Kāžemain Šarifain	16:55	16:55	16:54	16:55	17:54	0:59'	11°03'	10°05'	4°46'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	16:55	16:55	16:54	16:55	17:55	1:00'	11°04'	09°59'	4°57'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	16:17	16:17	16:16	16:17	17:15	0:58'	10°34'	09°26'	5°02'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	16:35	16:35	16:34	16:35	17:35	1:00'	11°21'	10°27'	4°37'

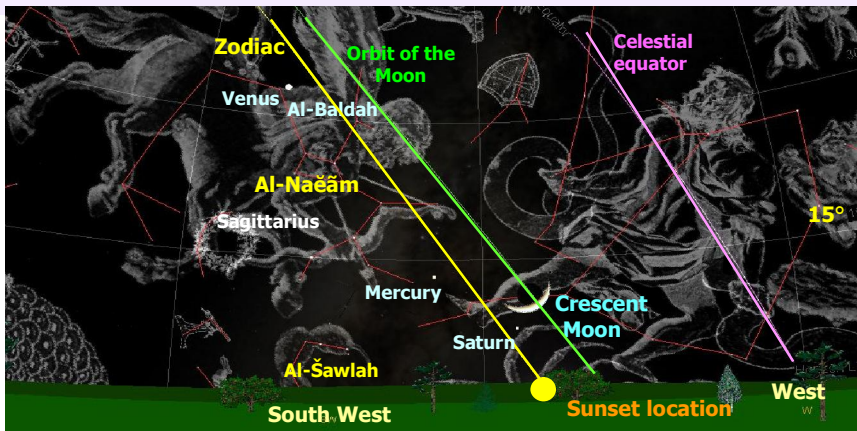
So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Rabi' al-awwal 1438 will be on Thursday 11st Sagittarius=11st Āžar 1395 = 1st December 2016.

Helāl sighting of the month of Rabi' al-awwal 1438 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 Rabi' al-awwal: in the night before the day of Thursday, the Sun will set at 17:37 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 18:34.

That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 57 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 Rabi' al-awwal 1438.



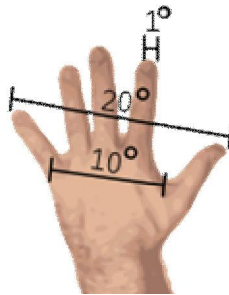
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $9^{\circ}11'$ Scorpio

In Tropical sign: $9^{\circ}39'$ Sagittarius

Azimuth: $66^{\circ}50'12''$

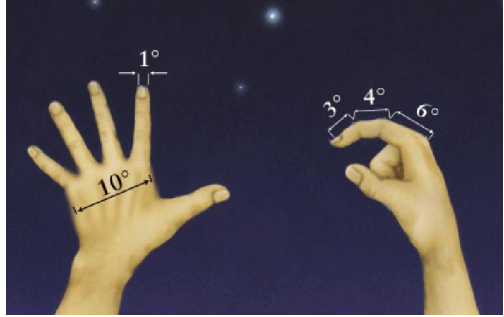
Declination: $-21^{\circ}46'07''$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: 20°23' Scorpio
In Tropical sign: 20°50' Sagittarius
Tropical Mansion: Al-Baldah

Latitude: +04°24'00" (northern)
Moon Declination: 5°09'00"
Moon Inclination: -18°40'30"
Moon Altitude: 11°10'54"



Moon Azimuth: 64°41'21"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 402778 km
Elongation from Sun: 11°15'
Phase Angle: +167°52'

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- Šawla: this Mansion consists in 2 stars located on the called Lambda Scorpii (Shaula) and Upsilon Scorpii (Lesath). Index star of this Mansion is Al- Šawlah.

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

Horizontal Parallax: +00°54'16"

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 1438

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](#) [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 Rabiĕ al-awwal was Thursday 11th Sagittarius= 11th Āzar= 1st December 2016.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Rabiĕ al-awwal was on Wednesday 8th Dey 1395 = 28th December 2016 = 28th Rabiĕ al-awwal 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĭoloĕain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, 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 28th at 06:57 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto ŝoăĕ at least three 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 Friday 30th at 17:49 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 Thursday 29th Rabiĕ al-awwal 1438= 29th December 2016 = 9th Dey1395 at 12:23 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 honorable Šariaĕh, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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 29th Rabi' al-awwal in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:07 KMT

Sunset: 17:48 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 19 minutes
«Bo'ed mo'addel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 4°45'

Elongation from Sun: 2°51'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 2°36'

Helāl Width: +00°00'03" Phase Angle: +175°16'

Moon altitude: 03°12'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 398261 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

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

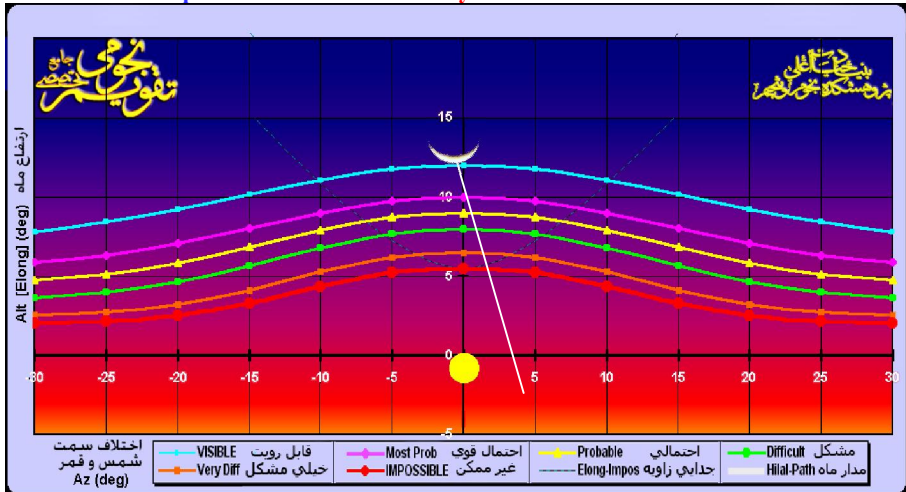
Observation Results:

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.

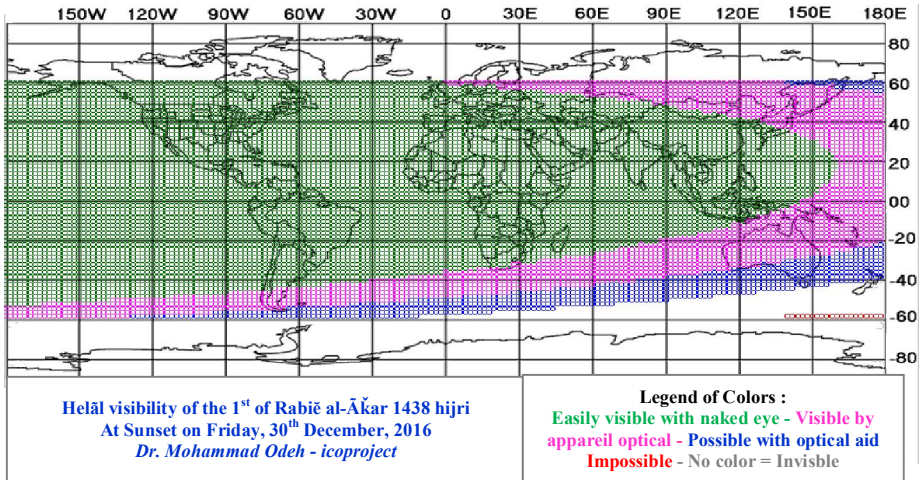
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Rabi' al-awwal

The figure below, 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 30th Rabi' al-awwal 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Friday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Asia, America, Europe and Africa), the Helāl will be visible.



Position of the Helāl Friday evening in the eight Heavens

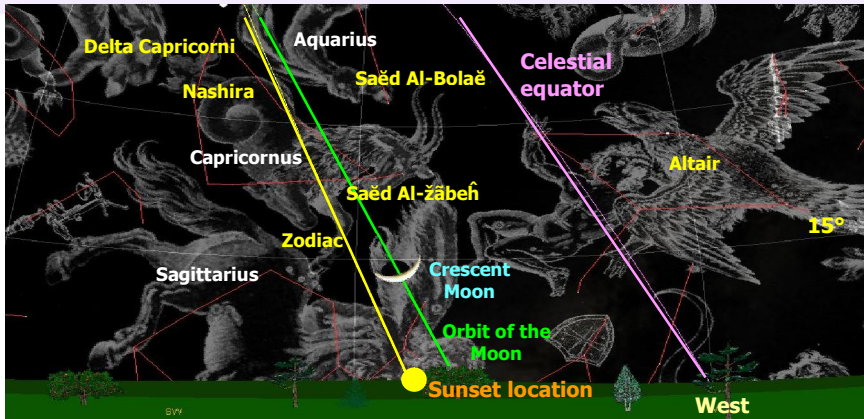
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Wednesday	The middle of conjunction Thursday	The end of conjunction Friday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	6:57	12:23	17:48	17:49	18:58	1:09'	14°15'	13°38'	1°46'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	7:04	12:24	17:43	17:44	18:55	1:11'	14°14'	13°26'	2°39'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	7:02	12:05	17:07	17:08	18:22	1:14'	14°00'	12°45'	4°42'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	7:05	12:06	17:07	17:08	18:22	1:14'	14°00'	12°38'	4°52'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	7:06	12:05	17:04	17:05	18:19	1:14'	13°59'	12°32'	5°04'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	7:10	12:07	17:03	17:04	18:19	1:15'	13°59'	12°35'	5°19'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	6:42	11:34	16:25	16:26	17:39	1:13'	13°28'	11°51'	5°33'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	6:38	11:41	16:44	16:45	18:00	1:15'	14°18'	13°00'	4°48'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Rabi' al-Ākar 1438 will be on Saturday 11th Capricorn = 11th Dey 1395 = 31th December 2016.

Helāl sighting of the month of Rabi' al-Ākar 1438 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 blessed month of Rabi' al-Ākar: in the night before the day of Saturday, the Sun will set at 17:49 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 18:58. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 9 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 1438.



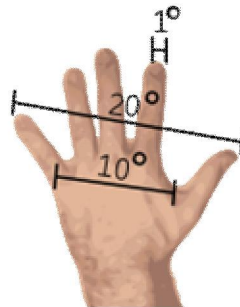
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 09°44' Sagittarius

In Tropical sign: 10°12' Capricorn

Azimuth: 65°25'53"

Declination: -23°06'22"



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $23^{\circ}59'$ Sagittarius

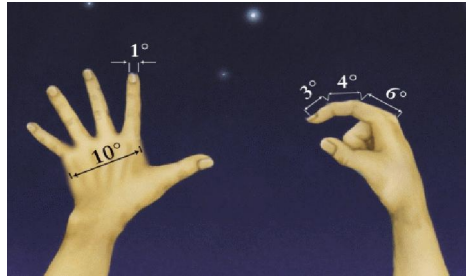
In Tropical sign: $24^{\circ}27'$ Capricorn

Tropical Mansion: Sa'ed Al-Bola'e

Latitude: $+03^{\circ}01'16''$ (northern)

Moon Declination: $-18^{\circ}24'47''$

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



Moon Altitude: $13^{\circ}38'23''$

Moon Azimuth: $63^{\circ}39'55''$

Illumination: 2 Percent

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 394192 km

Phase Angle: $+165^{\circ}23'08''$

Helāl Width: $+00^{\circ}00'29''$

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-Baldah: This Mansion is blank space after Al-Na'eem Mansion. The beginning of this Mansion is Albaldah (Pi Sagitarii) with 10 degrees North latitude, the Moon crosses from the north of this mansion.

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

Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}55'25''$

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 Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1438

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](#) [رَبِيعِ الْأَكْر](#), 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 Saturday 11th Capricorn= 11th Dey= 31th December 2016.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žī-Ĥejjah was on Thursday 7th Bahman 1395 = 26th January 2017 = 27th Rabiē al-Āķar 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th 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 27th at 18:07 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28th 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 Saturday 29th at 18:08 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 Friday 28th Rabiē al-Āķar 1438= 27th January 2017 = 8th Bahman 1395 at 18:07 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 Rabi' al-Ākarin local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 19:39 KMT

Sunset: 18:08 KMT

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

«Boĥd moĥaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible

in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 07°45'

Elongation from Sun: 07°31'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 00°38'

Helāl Width: +00°00'16"

Phase Angle: +173°17'

Moon altitude: 06°30'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 386629 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

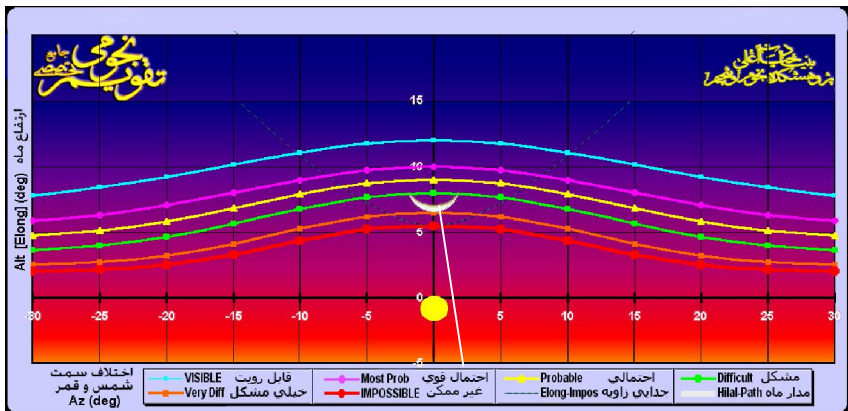
Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, 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 ﷺ.

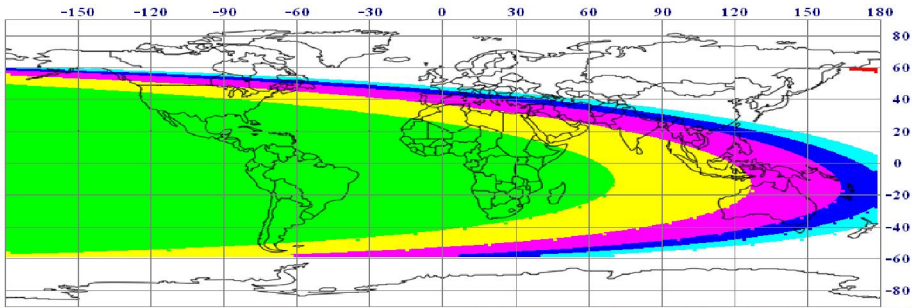
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Rabi' al-Ākar

The figure below shows that, 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 29th Rabi' al-Ākar 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Saturday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South and South West of Asia, Africa, North and South America), the Helāl is visible.



Helāl visibility of the 1st of Jomādā al-ōlā 1438 hijri
At Sunset on Saturday, 28th January 2017
 Abu Hadi prg.

Legend of Colors : Easily visible with naked eye -
 Visible by naked eye - Visible by appareil optical -
 Possible with optical Aid - Impossible even by
 telescope - Impossible - No color = Invisible

Position of the Helāl Saturday evening in the eight Heavens

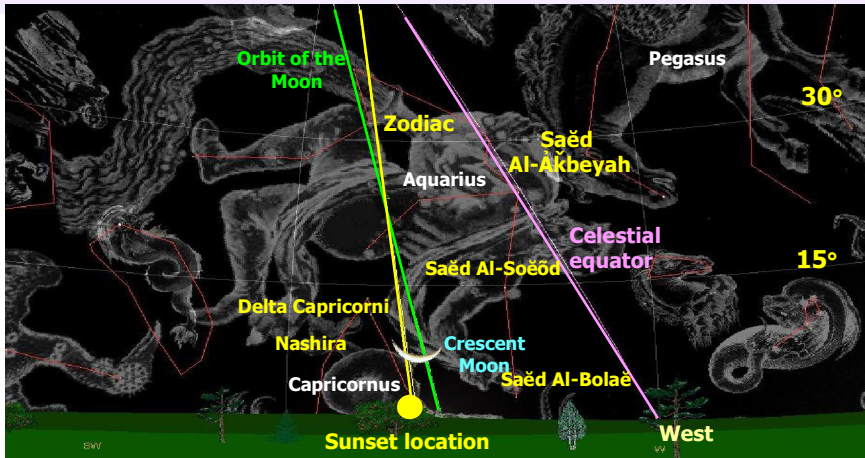
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Thursday	The middle of conjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:07	18:07	18:07	18:08	18:39	0:31'	7°31'	6°53'	0°38'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	18:03	18:04	18:03	18:04	18:36	0:32'	7°29'	6°56'	0°13'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	17:31	17:32	17:32	17:33	18:06	0:33'	7°16'	6°34'	0°44'
Karbala Karbālā Moēlā	17:31	17:32	17:32	17:33	18:06	0:33'	7°16'	6°34'	0°49'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	17:28	17:29	17:29	17:30	18:04	0:34'	7°15'	6°37'	0°55'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ğarīb	17:29	17:30	17:30	17:31	18:04	0:33'	7°16'	6°28'	1°02'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	16:51	16:53	16:53	16:54	17:25	0:31'	6°43'	5°56'	2°03'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:08	17:09	17:09	17:10	17:44	0:34'	7°34'	6°49'	0°49'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Jomādā al-ōlā 1438 will be on Sunday
 10th Aquarius=10th Bahman 1395 = 29th January 2017.

Helāl sighting of the month of **Ĵomādā al-ōlā** 1438 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 **Ĵomādā al-ōlā**: **in the night before the day of Sunday**, the Sun will set at 18:08 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 18:39. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 31 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** 1438.



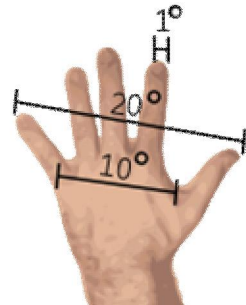
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $09^{\circ}12'$ Capricorn

In Tropical sign: $09^{\circ}39'$ Aquarius

Azimuth: $70^{\circ}54'19''$

Declination: $-18^{\circ}02'00''$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $15^{\circ}52'$ Capricorn

In Tropical sign: $16^{\circ}20'$ Pisces

Tropical Mansion: Sa'ed Al-Ākbeyah

Latitude: $+1^{\circ}25'52''$ (northern)

Moon Declination: $-14^{\circ}50'47''$

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

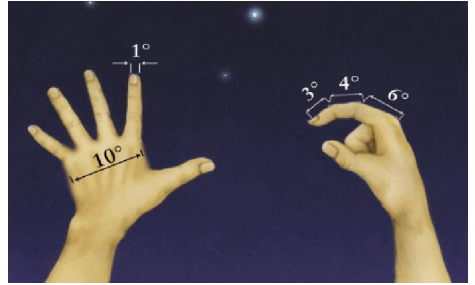
Moon Altitude: $06^{\circ}52'30''$

Moon Azimuth: $71^{\circ}32'19''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth:

386629 km

Phase Angle: $+173^{\circ}17'22''$



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):

Sa'ed Al-Bolaë: This Mansion consists in 2 stars located on the left hand of Aquarius called Mu Aquarii and Epsilon Aquarii. The Moon crosses from the south of this mansion.

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

Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}56'37''$

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 Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1438

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](#) [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 Ĵomādā al-ōlā was Sunday 10th Aquarius= 10th Bahman= 29th January 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ĵomādā al-ōlā was on Saturday 7th Esfānd 1395= 25th February 2017 = 28th Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-īoloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, 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 28th (at 6:45 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28th night of Šaēbān and the Moon was in taĥto šoāē at least three 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 Monday 30th at 18:24 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 Sunday 29th Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1438= 26th February 2017 = 8th Esfānd 1395 at 12:34 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 honorable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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
29th Ĵomādā al-ōlā in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)**

Moonset: 18:20 KMT

Sunset: 18:24 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): ----

«Boĉd moĉaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree):----

Elongation from Sun: 359°16'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 0°28'

Helāl Width: +00°00'00" Phase Angle: +179°09'

Moon altitude: -1°37'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 378250 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

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

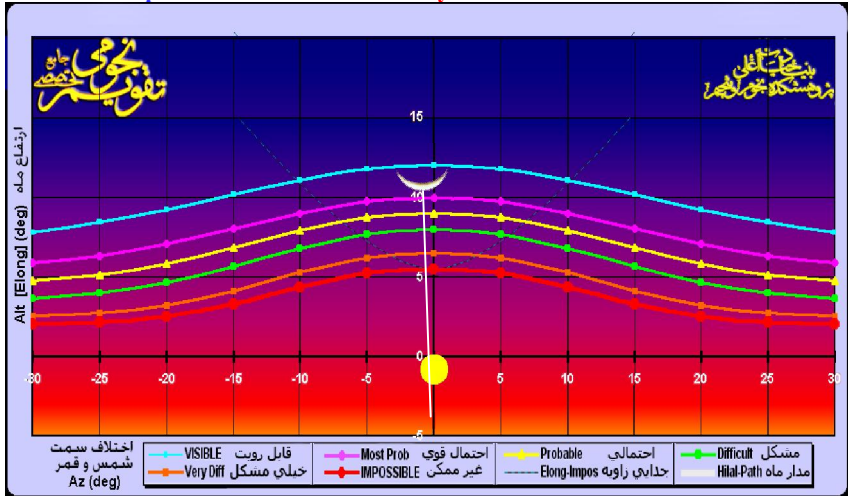
Observation Results:

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.

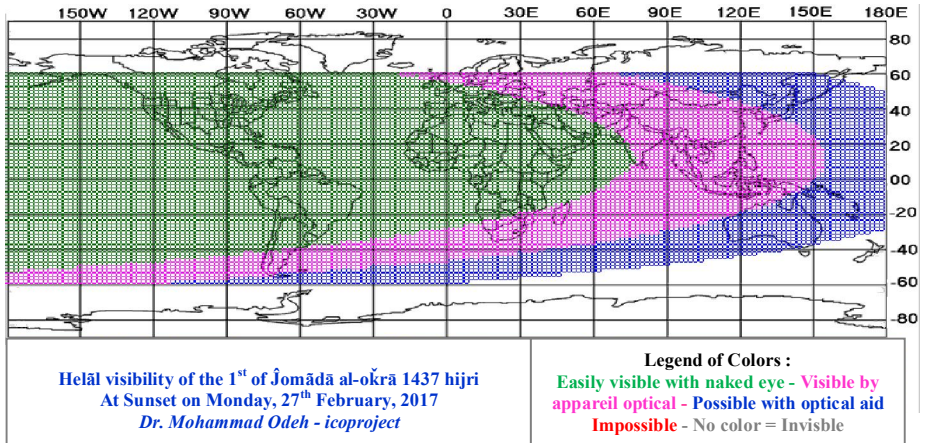
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Ĵomādā al-ōlā

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 30th Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1438 in Makkah



The below graph shows the Helāl visibility on Monday evening.
In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa and Europe), the Helāl will be visible.



Helāl visibility of the 1st of Jomāda al-okrā 1437 hijri
 At Sunset on Monday, 27th February, 2017
 Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Position of the Helāl Monday evening in the eight Heavens

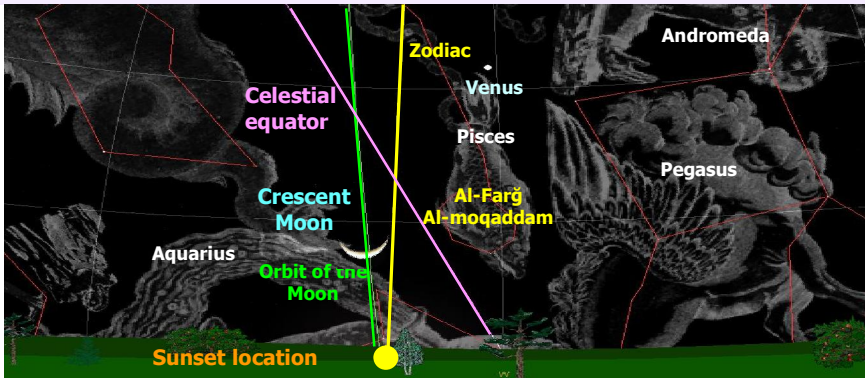
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Saturday	The middle of conjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	06:45	12:34	18:23	18:24	19:18	0:54'	12°00'	11°14'	1°36'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	06:48	12:34	18:22	18:23	19:18	0:55'	12°00'	11°07'	2°17'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	06:35	12:16	17:58	17:59	18:55	0:56'	11°48'	10°27'	3°55'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	06:36	12:17	17:59	18:00	18:56	0:56'	11°48'	10°21'	4°03'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	06:36	12:16	17:57	17:58	18:54	0:56'	11°48'	10°20'	4°13'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	06:38	12:17	17:58	17:59	18:56	0:57'	11°48'	10°19'	4°24'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	06:07	11:44	17:23	17:24	18:19	0:55'	11°14'	09°40'	4°39'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	06:11	11:52	17:34	17:35	18:33	0:58'	12°07'	10°53'	3°58'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Jomādāal-okrā 1438 will be on Tuesday 10th Pisces=10th Esfand 1395 = 28th February 2018.

Helāl sighting of the month of **Ĵomādāal-okrā** 1438 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 **Ĵomādāal-okrā**: in the night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 18:24 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:18. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 54 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 **Ĵomādāal-okrā** 1438.



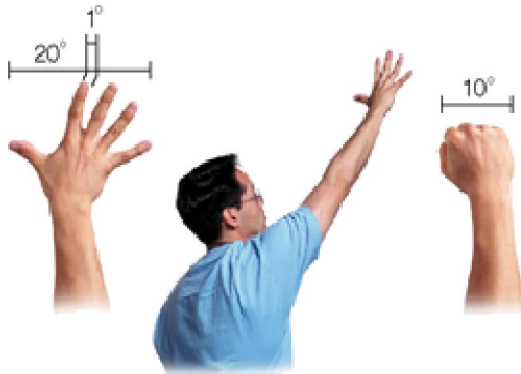
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 09°33' Aquarius

In Tropical sign: 10°00' Pisces

Azimuth: 81°35'49"

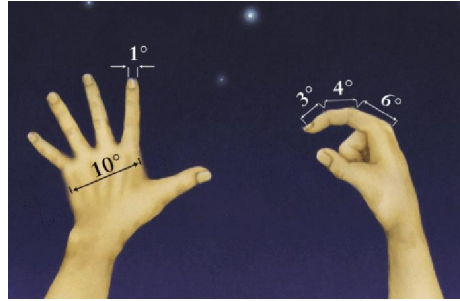
Declination: -8°06'38"



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $21^{\circ}44'$ Aquarius
In Tropical sign: $22^{\circ}11'$ Pisces
Tropical Mansion: Al-Bain Al-Hôt

Latitude: $-1^{\circ}41'54''$ (southern)
Moon Declination: $-5^{\circ}02'15''$
Moon Altitude: $11^{\circ}14'15''$



Moon Azimuth: $80^{\circ}00'00''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 373314 km

Phase Angle: $+167^{\circ}49'17''$

Elongation from Sun: $12^{\circ}00'$

Helāl Width: $+00^{\circ}00'22''$

Illumination: 1 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- moqaddam: This Mansion is in front of the two stars in Pegasus constellation called Alpha Pegasi and Beta Pegasi. The Moon is located in the opposite site of this two stars in front of the first fish of the Pisces constellation.

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

Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}58'32''$

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 Raĵab 1438

Ĵomādāal-oĳrā 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](#) [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 Ĵomādāal-oĳrā was Tuesday 10th Pisces= 10th Esfand 28th February 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ĵomādāal-oĳrā was on Sunday 6th Farwardin 1396 = 26th Mars 2017 = 27th Ĵomādāal-oĳrā 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-toloēain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27th, 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-oĳrā started at Sunset on 27th (at 18:34 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28th night of Ĵomādāal-oĳrā and the Moon was in taĥto ŝoāē at least three days.

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

The Moon of Ĵomādāal-oĳrā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Tuesday 29th at 18:34 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 Monday 28th Ĵomādāal-oĳrā 1438= 27th Mars 2017 = 7th Farwardin 1396 at 18:34 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 Ĵomādāal-oĳrā in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 19:02 KMT

Sunset: 18:34 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 28 minutes
«Boēd moēaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 7°

Elongation from Sun: 07°06'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 3°16'49"

Helāl Width: +00°00'16"

Phase Angle: +172°57'

Moon altitude: 06°26'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 365653 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

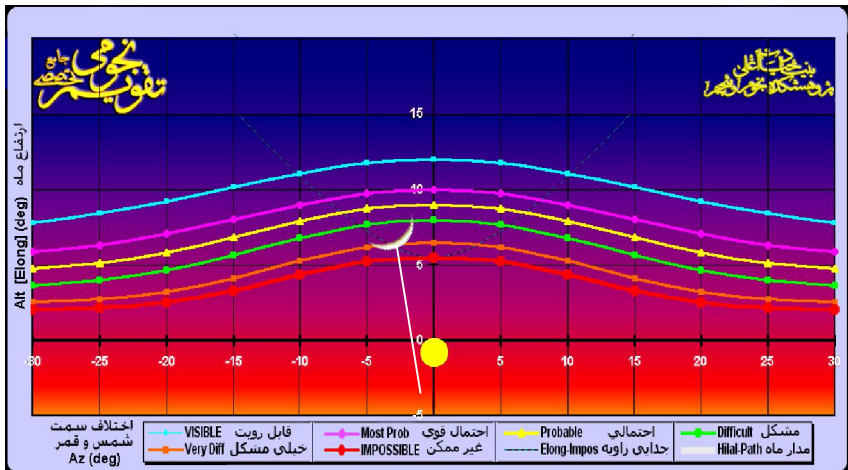
Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, 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** ﷺ.

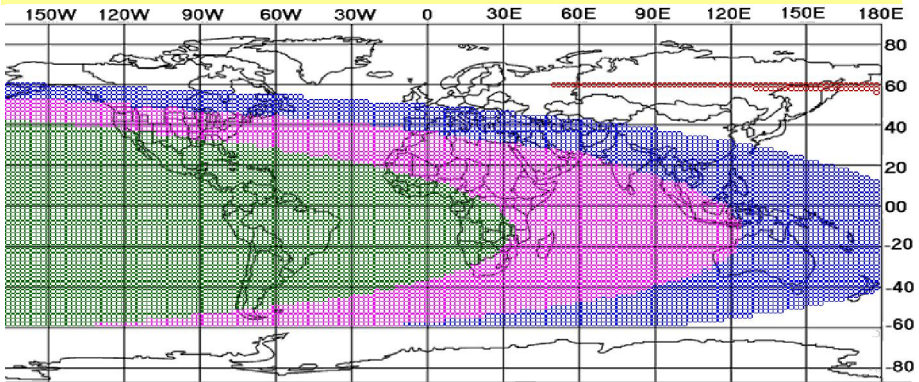
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Ĵomādāal-oĳrā

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon is visible.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Tuesday 29th Ĵomādāal-oĳrā 1438 in Makkah



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



Helāl visibility of the 1st of the month of Rajab 1438 hijri
 At Sunset on Tuesday, 28th Mars, 2017
 Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : Red = Impossible
 No color = Not possible - Blue = need optical Aid -
 Magenta : could be seen by naked eye - Green:
 easily visible by naked eye

Position of the Helāl Tuesday evening in the eight Heavens

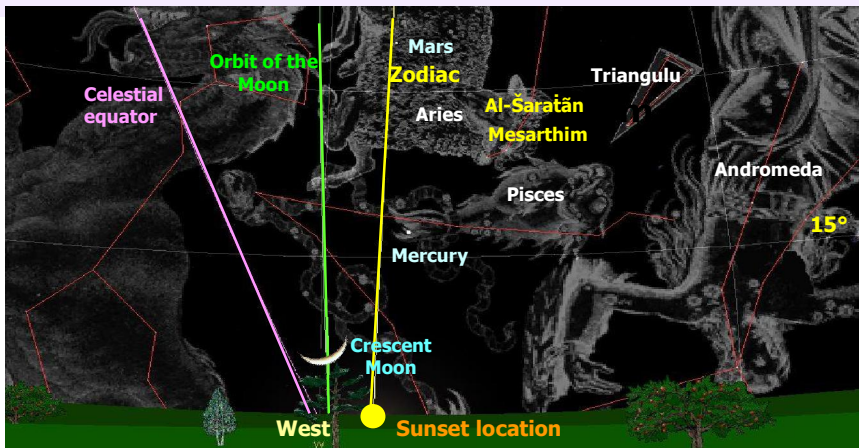
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Sunday	The middle of conjunction Monday	The end of conjunction Tuesday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:34	18:34	18:33	18:34	19:02	0:28'	7°06'	6°26'	3°17'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	18:35	18:36	18:35	18:36	19:04	0:28'	7°07'	6°12'	3°39'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	18:18	18:19	18:19	18:20	18:46	0:26'	6°58'	5°25'	4°30'
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	18:20	18:20	18:20	18:21	18:47	0:26'	6°59'	5°28'	4°35'
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	18:19	18:19	18:19	18:20	18:46	0:26'	6°59'	5°25'	4°39'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ğarīb	18:21	18:22	18:21	18:22	18:48	0:26'	7°00'	5°24'	4°45'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	17:48	17:49	17:49	17:50	18:13	0:23'	6°25'	4°38'	4°48'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:55	17:55	17:55	17:56	18:24	0:28'	7°19'	5°50'	4°34'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Rajab 1438 is on Wednesday 9th Aries = 9th Farwardin 1396 = 29th Mars 2017.

Helāl sighting of the month of Raġab 1438 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 month of Raġab: **in the night before the day of Wednesday**, the Sun will set at 18:34 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:02. 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 some continents.

The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Raġab 1438.



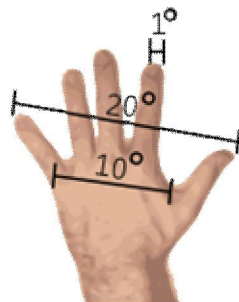
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $08^{\circ}26'$ Pisces

In Tropical sign: $08^{\circ}54'$ Aries

Azimuth: $93^{\circ}45'49''$

Declination: $03^{\circ}13'40''$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $14^{\circ}46'$ Pisces

In Tropical sign: $15^{\circ}14'$ Aries

Tropical Mansion: Al-Boṭāin

Latitude: $-3^{\circ}27'38''$ (southern)

Moon Declination: $2^{\circ}25'11''$

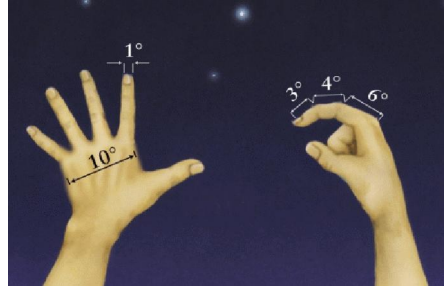
Moon Inclination: $5^{\circ}09'00''$

Moon Altitude: $02^{\circ}25'43''$

Moon Azimuth: $90^{\circ}29'00''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 365653 km

Phase Angle: $+172^{\circ}57'10''$



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):

Farğ Al-Moāakkar: This Mansion is composed from two stars: Gamma Pegasus (magnitude 2.83) and Alpha Andromeda (α) 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)

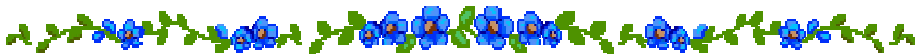
Horizontal Parallax: $+00^{\circ}59'52''$

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 1438

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayāt-aëlä 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 Wednesday 9th Aries= 9th Farwardin= 29th Mars 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Raĵab was on Tuesday 5th Ordibehešt 1396 = 25th April 2017 = 28th Raĵab 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ĭoloëain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoäë (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 28th (at 5:54 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto šoäë 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 Thursday 30th at 18:45 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoäë 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 29th Raĵab 1438= 26th April 2017 = 6th Ordibehešt 1396 at 12:19 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

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

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 Šariaëĥ**).

According to the honorable Šariaĥ, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th 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 29th Raġab in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:48 KMT

Sunset: 18:44 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 4 minutes

«Boċd moċaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 1°

Elongation from Sun: 1°01'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 04°46'

Helāl Width: +00°00'4" Phase Angle: +175°09'

Moon altitude: -0°04'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 360215 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

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

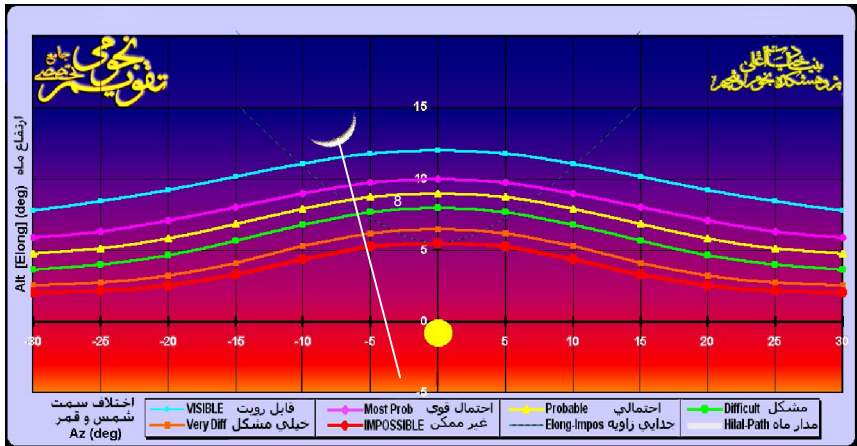
Observation Results:

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.

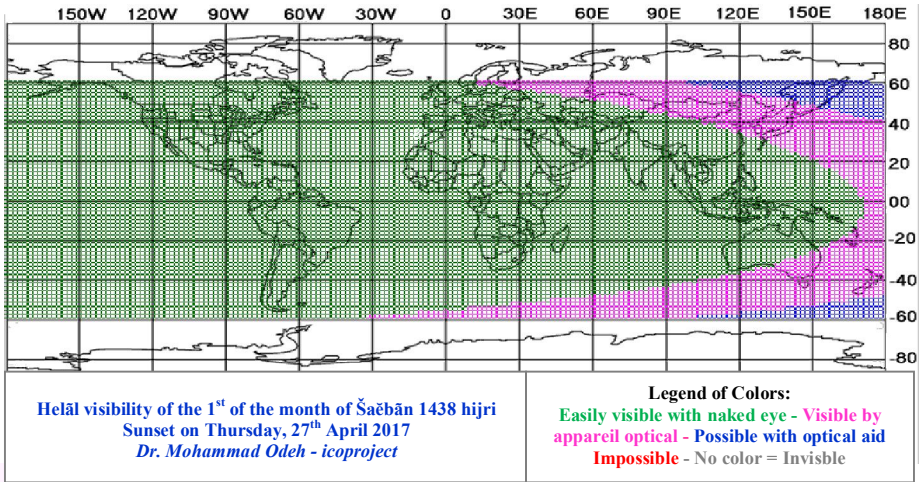
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Raġab

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 30th Raġab 1438 in Makkah



In all 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

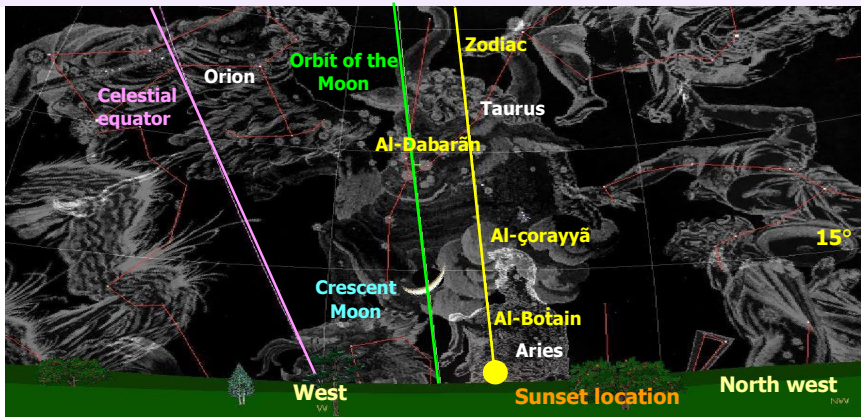
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Tuesday	The middle of conjunction Wednesday	The end of conjunction Thursday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	05:54	12:19	18:44	18:45	19:52	01:07'	15°12'	13°51'	06°07'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	05:51	12:19	18:48	18:49	19:57	01:08'	15°15'	13°39'	06°59'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	05:23	12:00	18:39	18:40	19:47	01:07'	15°11'	12°29'	09°01'
Karbala Karbala Moċlā	05:23	12:02	18:41	18:42	19:50	01:08'	15°12'	12°26'	09°11'
Kāžemain Kāžemain Šarifain	05:21	12:00	18:41	18:42	19:49	01:07'	15°12'	12°17'	09°23'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	05:22	12:02	18:44	18:45	19:53	01:08'	15°15'	12°12'	09°36'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	04:46	11:29	18:15	18:16	19:20	01:04'	14°40'	20°17'	09°56'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:00	11:37	18:15	18:16	19:25	01:09'	15°32'	12°53'	09°04'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Šaċbān 1438 will be Friday 8th Taurus = 8th Ordibehešt 1396 = 28th April 2017.

Helāl sighting of the month of Šaëbān 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 Šaëbān: **in the night before the day of Friday**, the Sun will set at 18:45 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 19:52. 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 and all the continents.

The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Šaëbān 1438.



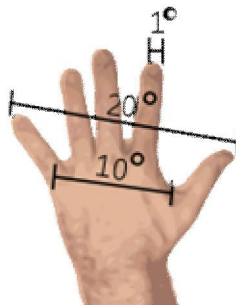
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: $8^{\circ}04'$ Aries

In Tropical sign: $8^{\circ}32'$ Taurus

Azimuth: $105^{\circ}28'47''$

Declination: $14^{\circ}01'53''$



The characteristics of the Helāl:

In Sidereal sign: $23^{\circ}18'$ Aries

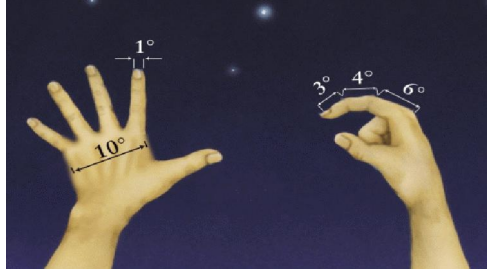
In Tropical sign: $23^{\circ}45'$ Taurus

Tropical Mansion: Al- Haqĕah

Latitude: $-05^{\circ}05'00''$ (southern)

Moon Declination: $13^{\circ}32'19''$

Moon Azimuth: $99^{\circ}21'29''$



Phase Angle: $+163^{\circ}55'49''$

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 357760 km

Relative Azimuth between the moon and the sun: $6^{\circ}07'18''$

Elongation from Sun: $15^{\circ}12'$

Moon Altitude: $13^{\circ}50'58''$

Illumination: 2 Percent

Helāl Width: $0^{\circ}00'39''$

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- Botain: this Mansion consists of 3 stars located on the stomach of Aries called Botain (Delt), Rho Arietis and Epsilon Arietis. Index star of this Mansion is Delta Arietis.

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

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

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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1438

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