

Summary



The visibility of the new crescent moon for June 2023 (lunation number 1243) preceding the Islamic Festival of Eid al-Adha is shown in the table below. Eid al-Adha is celebrated on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijja, the last month of the Islamic Calendar. We have included Mecca (with timings in Arabia Standard Time – AST or UT+3 hours), Rabat and Dakhla† (with timings in Western European Time – WET or UT+0 hours between Sunday March 19th and Sunday April 23rd) for reference as well as a number of cities across the United Kingdom in British Summer Time (BST or UT+1 hour). Times of sunset (SS) and moonset (MS) are provided. Offsets from Universal Time are also given. An entry of '**:**' indicates the setting phenomenon takes place the following day.

The instant of new Moon takes place on Sunday June 18th 2023 at 04:37 UT/GMT or 05:37 BST. A telescopic sighting of the crescent moon with small, conventional amateur-sized telescopes is possible from north-easternmost parts of Canada and northern parts of South America on June 18th. Optical aid may be needed to find the crescent moon on the same day from the southern Caribbean region, north-eastern parts of North America, north western parts of South America and southern Polynesia. Naked-eye sightings under excellent conditions on the same day are possible from the northern Caribbean region, Central America and southern and western parts of North America. Easy sightings are possible from northern Polynesia including the Hawaiian Islands. On Monday June 19th the overwhelming majority of the globe should be able to make easy sightings of the crescent moon with one or two exceptions in the southern hemisphere. Naked-eye sightings are likely almost globally on Monday June 19th, Tuesday June 20th and Wednesday June 21st. More detailed descriptions are given below.

For those observers in north-western Africa, sightings of the crescent moon with optical assistance are possible on Sunday June 18th. Easy sightings are likely on Monday June 19th, Tuesday June 20th and Wednesday June 21st from the Middle East, North Africa and the United Kingdom in particular. Sightings requiring optical assistance or the use of a telescope at selected locations are **shaded** in the table below. Similarly, the most likely dates for the first naked-eye sighting of the month at a given location are also **shaded** in the table below.

Visibility of the New Crescent Moon from selected locations

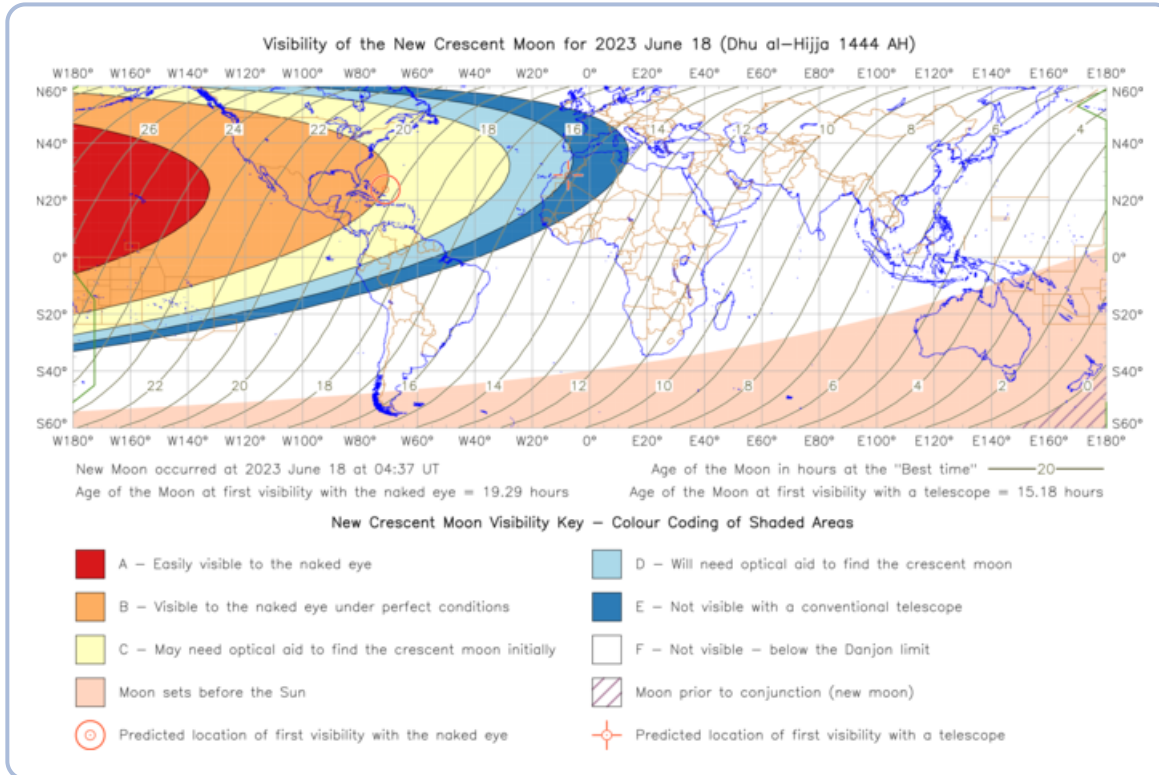
Location	Visibility of the New Crescent Moon in June 2023			
	Sunday 18 th June	Monday 19 th June	Tuesday 20 th July	Wednesday 21 st June
Mecca Times in AST i.e. UT+3 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 19:05 MS: 20:27	Easily Visible SS: 19:05 MS: 21:14	Easily Visible SS: 19:06 MS: 21:56
Rabat Times in WEST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Will require optical aid to find crescent	Easily Visible SS: 20:41 MS: 22:15	Easily Visible SS: 20:42 MS: 22:59	Easily Visible SS: 20:42 MS: 23:35

		SS: 20:41 MS: 21:25		
Dakhla Times in WEST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Will require optical aid to find crescent	Easily Visible SS: 20:53 MS: 22:23	Easily Visible SS: 20:53 MS: 23:09	Easily Visible SS: 20:54 MS: 23:50
London Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:21 MS: 23:09	Easily Visible SS: 21:21 MS: 23:43	Easily Visible SS: 21:22 MS: **:**
Cardiff Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:33 MS: 23:22	Easily Visible SS: 21:34 MS: 23:55	Easily Visible SS: 21:34 MS: **:**
Birmingham Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:34 MS: 23:23	Easily Visible SS: 21:34 MS: 23:56	Easily Visible SS: 21:34 MS: **:**
Leicester Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:31 MS: 23:21	Easily Visible SS: 21:32 MS: 23:54	Easily Visible SS: 21:32 MS: **:**
Sheffield Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:38 MS: 23:29	Easily Visible SS: 21:38 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 21:38 MS: 00:00
Manchester Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:41 MS: 23:33	Easily Visible SS: 21:42 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 21:42 MS: 00:04
Bradford Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:41 MS: 23:33	Easily Visible SS: 21:42 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 21:42 MS: 00:04
Leeds Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:41 MS: 23:33	Easily Visible SS: 21:41 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 21:41 MS: 00:04
Belfast Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 22:03 MS: 23:57	Easily Visible SS: 22:04 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 22:04 MS: 00:27
Newcastle Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 21:49 MS: 23:43	Easily Visible SS: 21:49 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 21:49 MS: 00:12
Glasgow Times in BST i.e. UT+1 ^{hr}	Not visible	Easily Visible SS: 22:06 MS: **:**	Easily Visible SS: 22:06 MS: 00:03	Easily Visible SS: 22:07 MS: 00:30

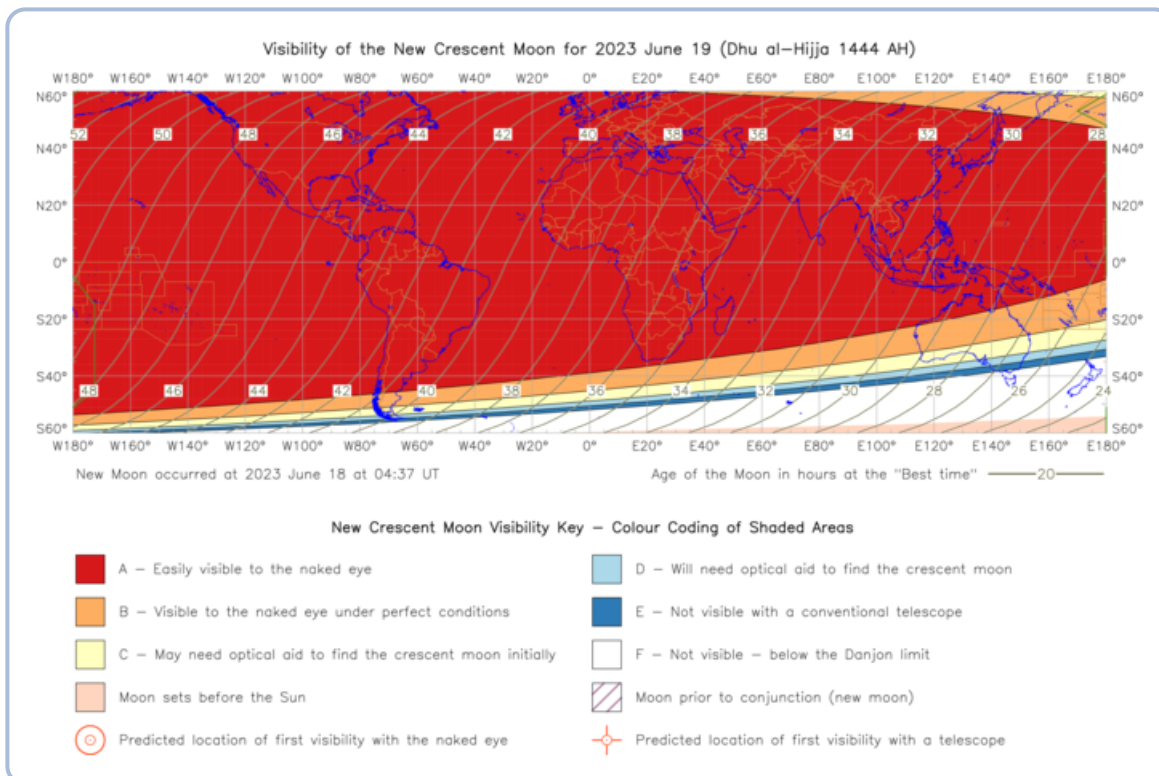
New Crescent Moon Visibility Maps for June 2023

1) — Sunday June 18th 2023: It should be noted that the Moon sets before the Sun in the light brown-shaded area covering Australasia, the Southern Ocean and the southern tip of South America. A telescopic sighting of the crescent moon with small, conventional amateur-sized telescopes is possible from the north-westernmost part of Africa, the north Atlantic Ocean region including the Azores, the Canary Islands and Cape Verde, north-easternmost parts of Canada and northern parts of South America. Optical aid may be needed to find the crescent moon from the southern Caribbean region and north-eastern parts of North America. Naked-eye sightings under excellent conditions are possible from the northern Caribbean region, most of Central America and southern and western parts of North America. Easy sightings are possible from northern Polynesia including the Hawaiian Islands. No sightings of the crescent moon with the naked eye are

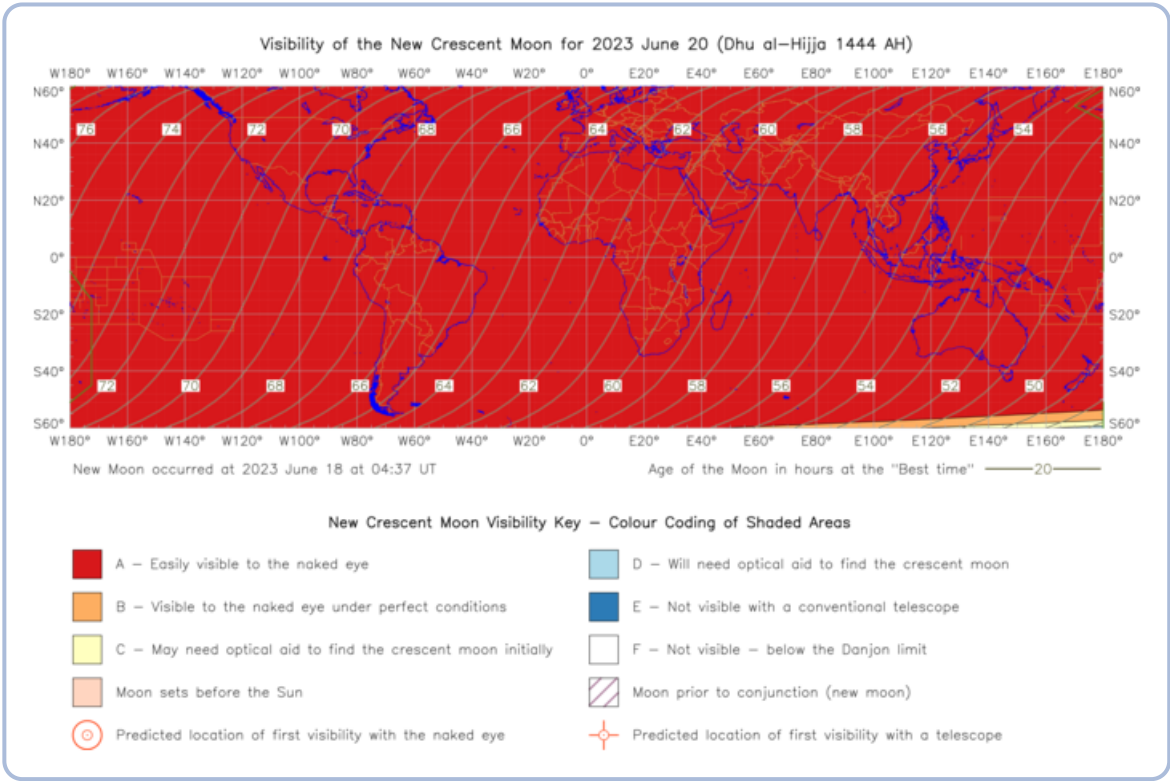
likely from the Middle East, North Africa and the United Kingdom in particular although a sighting with optical aid may be possible from north-western Africa.



2) — Monday June 19th 2023: A telescopic sighting of the crescent moon with small, conventional amateur-sized telescopes is possible from south-easternmost parts of Australia. Optical aid may be needed to find the crescent moon from south-eastern Australia and southernmost parts of South America. Naked-eye sightings under excellent conditions are possible from central parts of Australia and southernmost parts of South America. The rest of the world should be able to make easy sightings of the crescent moon. Easy sightings with the naked eye should be possible from the Middle East, North Africa and the United Kingdom in particular.



3) — **Tuesday June 20th 2023:** The crescent moon should be easily visible on a global basis with the possible exception of Antarctica. Easy sightings with the naked eye should be possible from the Middle East, North Africa and the United Kingdom in particular.



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Last modified: Thursday, 09 February 2023 at 15:25:54 GMT

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