

Summary for Ramadan 2025



The visibility of the new crescent moon for February/March 2025 (lunation number 1264) and the potential start of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan is shown in the table below. We have included Mecca (with timings in Arabian Standard Time – AST or UT+3 hours), Rabat and Dakhla† (with timings in Western European Time – WET or UT+0 hours between Sunday February 23rd and Sunday April 6th) and New York (with timings in Eastern Standard Time or EST – UT–5 hours) for reference as well as a number of cities across the United Kingdom in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). 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. Please note that clocks go forward onto British Summer Time on Sunday March 30th at 01:00 GMT.

The instant of new Moon takes place on Friday February 28th 2025 at 00:45 UT. Telescopic sightings of the crescent moon with small, conventional amateur-sized telescopes are possible on Friday February 28th from as far east as westernmost parts of the Saudi Peninsula, eastern and central parts of Africa and western parts of Europe including the United Kingdom and Ireland (except Scotland). Optical aid may be needed to find the crescent moon the same day from northern and western parts of Africa and central parts of South America. Sightings with the naked eye under excellent conditions should be possible from westernmost parts of Africa, the north Atlantic region, most of the northern part of South America and northern Canada. Easy sightings the same day should be possible from the northernmost parts of South America, Central America, the United States, western Canada and the Pacific Ocean region to the east of the International Date Line. The following day, Saturday March 1st, most of the globe should be able to make easy sightings of the crescent moon. Notable exceptions include southern parts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand where excellent conditions will be required to make a sighting and the South Island of New Zealand where optical aid may be required. These exceptions may have to wait until Sunday March 2nd to make their sightings. Naked-eye sightings are likely almost globally on Saturday March 1st, Sunday March 2nd and Monday March 3rd. More detailed descriptions are given below.

For those observers on the eastern seaboard of the United States, an easy sighting of the crescent moon is possible on Friday February 28th. For observers in the Middle East, North Africa and the United Kingdom, easy sightings of the crescent moon should be possible with the naked eye on Saturday March 1st, Sunday March 2nd and Monday March 3rd. The most likely dates for the first easy naked-eye sightings of the month at a given location are **shaded pink** in the table below. Sightings that may require perfect conditions are **shaded khaki** and those requiring optical assistance are **shaded brown**.

† – The time offset information for Dakhla, Western Sahara is subject to confirmation.

Visibility of the New Crescent Moon from selected locations

Visibility of the New Crescent Moon in February/March 2025

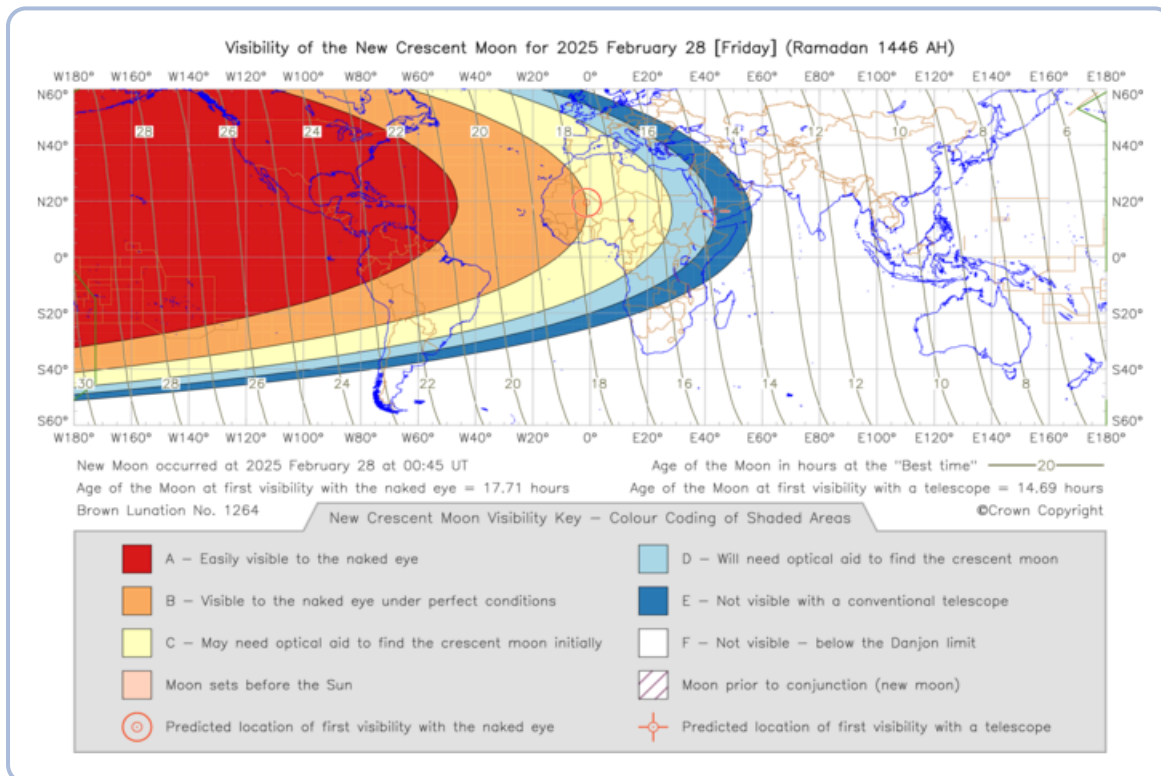
Location	Friday 28 th February	Saturday 1 st March	Sunday 2 nd March	Monday 3 rd March
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Mecca Times in AST i.e. UT+3 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 18:25 MS :18:58	Easily Visible SS: 18:25 MS: 20:00	Easily Visible SS: 18:25 MS: 21:02	Easily Visible SS: 18:26 MS: 22:06
Rabat Times in WET i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	May need optical aid SS: 18:23 MS: 19:08	Easily Visible SS: 18:24 MS: 20:18	Easily Visible SS: 18:25 MS: 21:30	Easily Visible SS: 18:26 MS: 22:42
Dakhla Times in WET i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Visible in perfect conditions SS: 19:06 MS: 19:50	Easily Visible SS: 19:07 MS: 20:53	Easily Visible SS: 19:07 MS: 21:57	Easily Visible SS: 19:08 MS: 23:03
New York Times in EST i.e. UT-5 ^{hr}	Easily Visible SS: 17:46 MS: 18:47	Easily Visible SS: 17:47 MS: 20:04	Easily Visible SS: 17:48 MS: 21:21	Easily Visible SS: 17:50 MS: 22:40
London Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:40 MS: 18:29	Easily Visible SS: 17:41 MS: 19:58	Easily Visible SS: 17:43 MS: 21:28	Easily Visible SS: 17:45 MS: 23:00
Cardiff Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:52 MS: 18:42	Easily Visible SS: 17:54 MS: 20:11	Easily Visible SS: 17:55 MS: 21:41	Easily Visible SS: 17:57 MS: 23:13
Birmingham Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:45 MS: 18:35	Easily Visible SS: 17:47 MS: 20:06	Easily Visible SS: 17:49 MS: 21:37	Easily Visible SS: 17:50 MS: 23:11
Leicester Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:42 MS: 18:32	Easily Visible SS: 17:44 MS: 20:03	Easily Visible SS: 17:45 MS: 21:34	Easily Visible SS: 17:47 MS: 23:08
Sheffield Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:42 MS: 18:33	Easily Visible SS: 17:44 MS: 20:05	Easily Visible SS: 17:46 MS: 21:38	Easily Visible SS: 17:48 MS: 23:13
Manchester Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:45 MS: 18:36	Easily Visible SS: 17:47 MS: 20:08	Easily Visible SS: 17:49 MS: 21:41	Easily Visible SS: 17:51 MS: 23:16
Bradford Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:43 MS: 18:33	Easily Visible SS: 17:45 MS: 20:06	Easily Visible SS: 17:47 MS: 21:40	Easily Visible SS: 17:49 MS: 23:15
Leeds Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:42 MS: 18:33	Easily Visible SS: 17:44 MS: 20:05	Easily Visible SS: 17:46 MS: 21:39	Easily Visible SS: 17:48 MS: 23:15
York Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:40 MS: 18:30	Easily Visible SS: 17:42 MS: 20:03	Easily Visible SS: 17:44 MS: 21:37	Easily Visible SS: 17:46 MS: 23:13

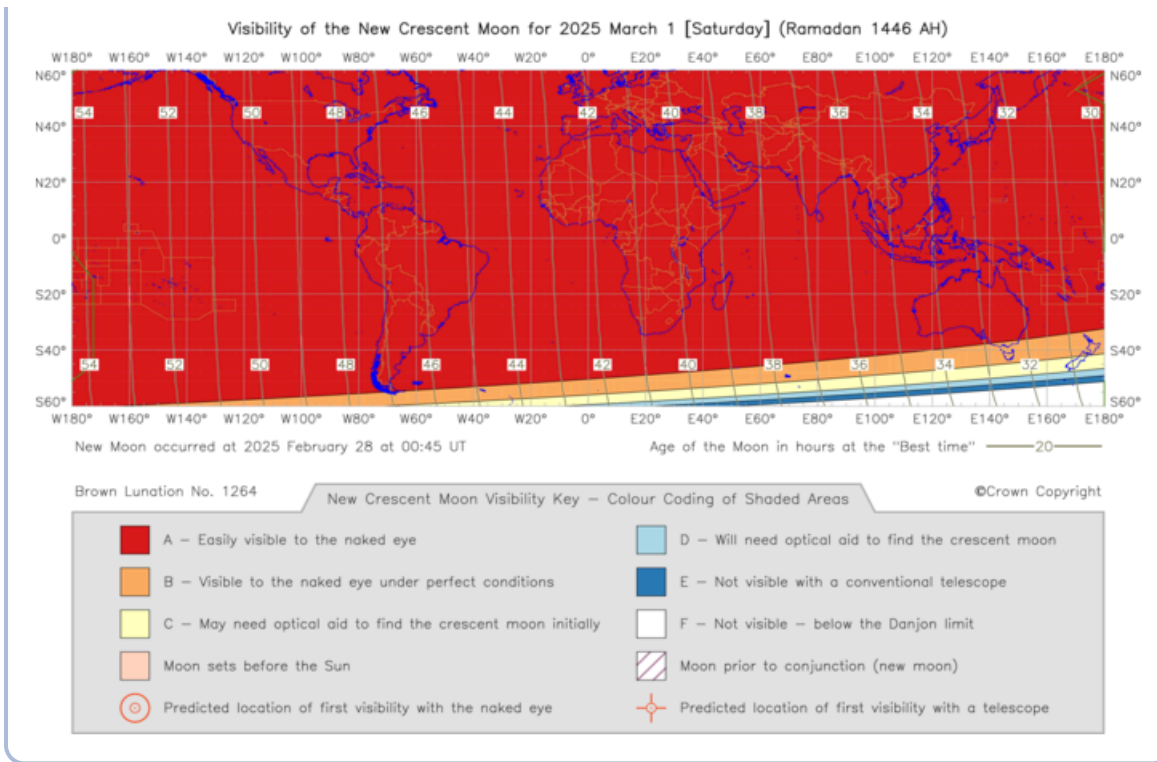
Belfast Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Will need optical aid SS: 17:58 MS: 18:50	Easily Visible SS: 18:00 MS: 20:24	Easily Visible SS: 18:02 MS: 22:00	Easily Visible SS: 18:04 MS: 23:37
Newcastle Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Not visible with a telescope	Easily Visible SS: 17:42 MS: 20:06	Easily Visible SS: 17:44 MS: 21:42	Easily Visible SS: 17:46 MS: 23:20
Glasgow Times in GMT i.e. UT+0 ^{hr}	Not visible with a telescope	Easily Visible SS: 17:52 MS: 20:18	Easily Visible SS: 17:54 MS: 21:56	Easily Visible SS: 17:56 MS: 23:35

New Crescent Moon Visibility Maps for February/March 2025

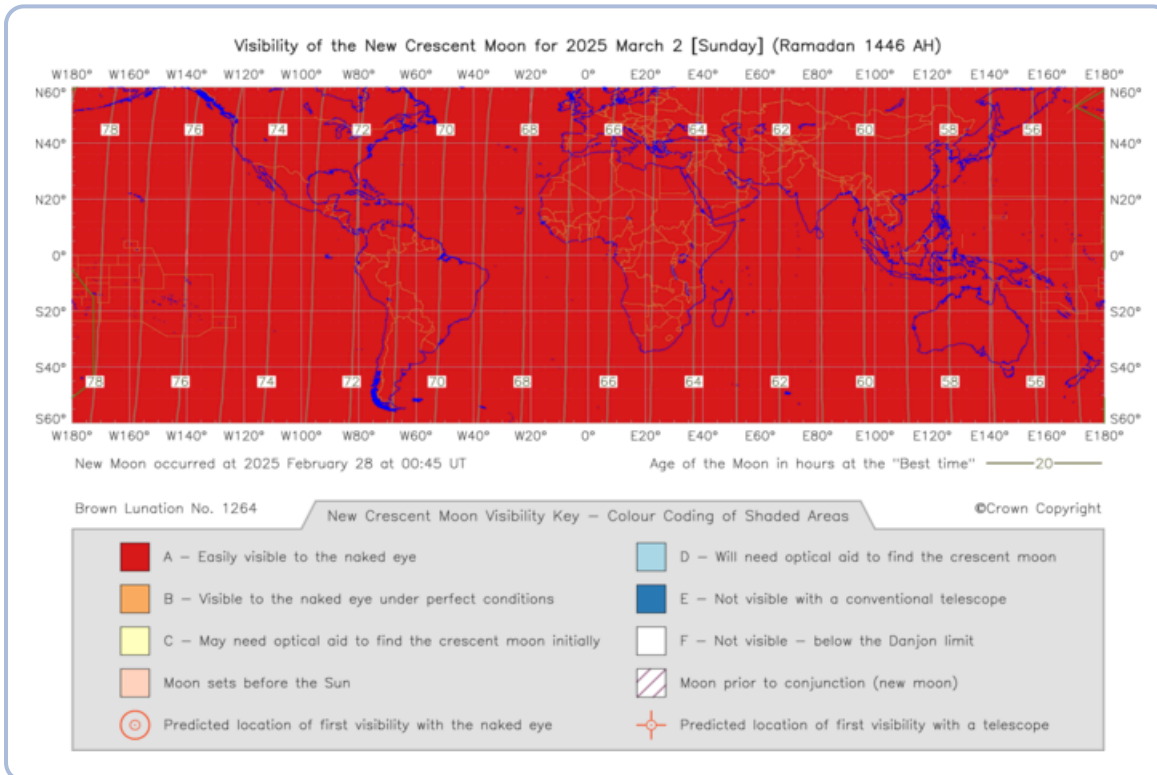
1) – Friday February 28th 2025: Telescopic sightings of the crescent moon with small, conventional amateur-sized telescopes are possible on Friday February 28th from as far east as westernmost parts of the Saudi Peninsula, eastern and central parts of Africa and western parts of Europe including the United Kingdom and Ireland (except Scotland). Optical aid may be needed to find the crescent moon the same day from northern and western parts of Africa and central parts of South America. Sightings with the naked eye under excellent conditions should be possible from westernmost parts of Africa, the north Atlantic region, most of the northern part of South America and northern Canada. Easy sightings the same day should be possible from the northernmost parts of South America, Central America, the United States, western Canada and the Pacific Ocean region to the east of the International Date Line. Naked eye sightings are possible over the whole of the United States, western Canada, Central America and north-eastern parts of South America and possibly from western Africa. It is unlikely any sort of naked eye sighting of the crescent moon will be possible from the Middle East, North Africa, the United Kingdom in particular.



2) – Saturday March 1st 2025: Most of the globe should be able to make easy sightings of the crescent moon. Notable exceptions include southern parts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand where excellent conditions will be required to make a sighting and the South Island of New Zealand where optical aid may be required. Easy sightings should be possible from the Middle East, North Africa, the United Kingdom and the whole of the United States in particular.



3) – Sunday March 2nd 2025: The crescent moon should be easily visible to the naked eye on a global basis. Easy sightings should be possible from the Middle East, North Africa, the United Kingdom and the whole of the United States in particular.



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