Year 2023 New Moon Days

Taiwan-Chinese and Gregorian calendars

Jewish Years 5783/5784

Jerusalem Time astronomi-cal change	Noon	(Sun-set	Mid-night	Sun-rise	Noon	Sun-set)	Mid-night	month begins on Chinese Calendar	Chinese Time astronomi-cal change
1/21@ 10:53 pm		(Zhēngyuè NM	first	equals	Jan.	22)		January 22	1/22 @ 4:53 am
2/20 @ 9:05 am		(Xìngyuè	first	equals NM	Feb.	20)		February 20	2/20 @ 3:05 pm
3/21 @ 8:23 pm		(Táoyuè NM	first	equals	March	22)		March 22	3/22 @ 1:23 am
4/20 @ 7:12 am		(Huáiyuè	first	equals NM	April	20)		April 20	4/20 @ 12:12 pm
5/19 @ 6:53 pm		(Púyuè	first	equals	May	19) NM		May 19	5/19 @ 11:53 pm
6/18 @ 7:37 am		(Héyuè	first	equals NM	June	18)		June 18	6/18 @ 12:37 pm
7/17 @ 9:31 pm		(Qiǎoyuè NM	first	equals	July	18)		July 18	7/18 @ 2:31 am
8/16 @ 12:38 pm		(Guìyuè	first	equals	Aug.	16) NM		August 16	8/16 @ 5:38 pm
9/15 @ 4:39 am		(Júyuè	first NM	equals	Sept.	15)		Septem-ber 15	9/15 @ 9:39 am
10/14 @ 8:55 pm		(Yángyuè NM	first	equals	Oct.	15)		October 15	10/15 @ 1:55 am
11/13 @ 11:27 am		(Dōngyuè	first	equals NM	Nov.	13)		Novem-ber 13	11/13 @ 5:27 pm
12/13 @ 1:32 am		(Làyuè	first NM	equals	Dec.	13)		Decem-ber 13	12/13 @ 7:32 am

Sources:

https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/gts/time/calendar/pdf/files/2023e.pdf

https://www.timeanddate.com/moon/phases/@1668338?year=2023

https://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/guidebook/chinese-calendar.htm

The History of the Chinese Lunar Calendar

Existing possibly for 4,000 years in some form, the uncertain early history of the Chinese lunar calendar can be traced back to questionable Zhou Dynasty writings about the Xia Dynasty (21st century BC – 16th century BC). So, the Chinese calendar is also called the Xia calendar.

However, the Chinese lunar calendar was not definitely known to have been developed until the Spring and Autumn Period (771–476) of the Zhou era, whose preserved Confucian classics recorded its use.

The succeeding dynasties continued to use the lunar calendar and made some small changes from time to time. The lunar calendar was called the Taichu calendar during Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD) and Huangji Calendar in Tang Dynasty (618–907). Other Asian countries with cultural links to China, such as the Koreas, Vietnam, and Japan used the Huangji Calendar of the Tang Dynasty until modern times.

Names of Chinese Lunar Months

Ancient Chinese people named each lunar month according to what they or nature traditionally did in that month. See below.

Month	Chinese	English	Explanation
1	滀槍 (Zhēngyuè)	Start Month	It starts the year.
2	樞槍(Xìngyuè)	Apricot Month	Apricot trees blossom.
3	歊槍(Táoyuè)	Peach Month	Peach trees blossom.
4	浰槍(Huáiyuè)	Locust Tree Month	Locust trees blossom.
5	被槍(Púyuè)	Sweet Sedge Month	Lunar month 5 day 5 is the Dragon Boat Festival
6	蜚槍(Héyuè)	Lotus Month	Lotus flowers bloom.

7	恙!)RjǑpzvé*	Skill Month	On lunar month 7 day 7, Chinese Valentine's Day
8	歃槍)Hvízvé*!	Osmanthus Month	Osmanthus flowers bloom.
9	蠣槍)Kûzvé*!	Chrysanthemum Month	Chrysanthemum flowers bloom.
10	鬊槍)Zâohzvé*	Yang Month	The Taoist yang force is believed to be strong this month.
11	厭槍)EǑohzvé*	Winter Month	The winter solstice is in this month.
12	蕃槍)Mázvé*!	Preserved Month	Chinese preserve meats ready for Spring Festival

Note: Chinese New Year dates from 2010 to 2023 are equal to mine, except for three years with one day difference. We here in EST are 13 time zones apart (from Taiwan), showing that these charts apply to the whole world.

2010 . . . Feb. 14 equals Adar first

2011 . . . Feb. 3 equals Adar I first

2012 . . . Jan. 23 equals Shevat first

2013 . . . Feb. 10 equals Adar first

2014 . . . Jan. 31 almost equals Jan. 30 Adar I first

2015 . . . Feb. 19 equals Adar first

2016 . . . Feb. 8 equals Adar I first

2017 . . . Jan. 28 almost equals Jan. 27 Shevat first

2018 . . . Feb. 16 equals Adar first

2019 . . . Feb. 5 equals Adar I first

2020 . . . Jan. 25 equals Shevat first

2021 . . . Feb. 12 equals Adar first

2022 . . . Feb. 1 equals Adar first

2023 . . . Jan. 22 almost equals Jan. 21 Shevat first