

Uposatha 2019

Pakatisuradina, pakatimāsa, pakativāra

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1							14G7	●				
2						15G5	15G7 ●					
3					14G3	●						
4		15H5 ●		15G1	15G3						Upo ㄿ	Upo ㄿ
5	14H3		14H7	●	●					ㄿ	Upo	
6	15H3 ●		15H7 ●						Upo ㄿ	Upo		
7								ㄿ	Upo			
8								Upo				
9							Upo ㄿ					
10						Upo ㄿ	Upo					
11					Upo						15V8	15H2
12		Upo ㄿ		Upo ㄿ	Upo ㄿ						15V8 ○	○
13	Upo		Upo						15V4	15V6****○		
14	Upo ㄿ		Upo ㄿ						15V4 ○	Vassa Exit		
15								15V2 ○				
16							15/14G8***○					
17						15G6 ○	Vassa Entry					
18					15/14G4**○							
19		15H6*○		15G2 ○							Upo ㄿ	Upo ㄿ
20	15/14H4		15/14H8								Upo	
21	○		○						Upo	Upo ㄿ		
22									Upo ㄿ			
23								Upo ㄿ				
24							Upo					
25						Upo ㄿ	ㄿ					14H3
26		ㄿ			Upo ㄿ						15/14H1●	15H3 ●
27	ㄿ	Upo		Upo ㄿ						14V7		
28	Upo		Upo ㄿ						15/14 V5●	15V7 ●		
29								14V3				
30								15V3 ●				
31							15V1					

Upo: „little“ Uposatha of the waxing and waning half moon, no Pāṭimokkha-Recitation.

Numbers- and lettercombinations: Uposatha of the 14th or 15th of the halfmonth (Full- or Newmoon), Pāṭimokkha-Recitation is possible. The first number is the day of the halfmonth, the letter indicates the season, the second number is the number of the uposatha within each season.

Moonsymbols: Moonphases according to a Western calendar.

Font attributes refer to the calculation system: Mahānikāya (Method A, Classical Calendar), Dhammayutnikāya (Method B, Pakkhaṅgaṇā), **both**.

Abrev.:

H	Hemantotu, snow season
G	Gimhotu, heat season
V	Vassānotu, rain season
*	Māghapūjā
**	Vesākhapūjā
***	Āsāḷhāpūjā
****	Pavāraṇā

The rains retreat begins the day after Āsāḷhāpūjā and ends at dawn the day after Pavāraṇā.:

This calendar is based on two ways of calculation: the classical method (method A, printed in regular script) and the calculation of Mahāmakut university (method B, in *italics*). Days and calculations where both systems agree are printed **bold**.

In Thailand Mahānikāya monasteries follow method A. Dhammayut follows method B for performing the Uposatha on full- and newmoon. Western monasteries of the Ajahn Chah Tradition follow method A, as does Muttodaya monastery, except when masters of the Dhammayut-Lineage are visiting (a matter of respect).

Both methodes are valid attempts to manage the asynchrone behaviour of the moon. A lunar month is 29 days and a couple of hours. The Buddha allowed Pāṭimokkha-Recitation on the 14th OR 15th of the halfmonth. On the 14th the moon is not yet completely full or dark resp., it is called an „incomplete halfmonth“. On the 15th it is waning/waxing again, it is thus called an „overshooting halfmonth“.

Method A is simple: Here always the 3rd and 7th halfmonth in each season is „incomplete“ with 14 days. Differences of up to two days to lunar (or lunatic?) reality are possible.

Method B tries to be more in tune with lunar happening, the calculation is the secret of the astronomers.

Additional months and days: In some years an additional month (adhikamāsa) has to be inserted to make up for the forward shift of the seasons (by roughly 2 weeks per year). In 2019 there is no additional lunar month, no additional solar day (adhikaturadina), i.e. a 29th February, and no additional lunar day (adhikavāra).

In the year's average all differences and deviations annihilate each other and everything is fine.