

## **Eclipse Dates in 2021**

The scientific point of view:- An eclipse occurs when one object gets in between you and another object and blocks your view. From Earth, we routinely experience two kinds of eclipses: an eclipse of the Moon and an eclipse of the Sun.

Eclipses of the Moon:- Sometimes, as the Earth orbits the Sun, it comes between the Sun and the Moon. When this happens, the Earth throws a dark shadow across the Moon. This is known as an eclipse of the Moon, or a lunar eclipse.

Eclipses of the Sun:- Sometimes, the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun. The Moon blocks the light of the Sun and a shadow of the Moon is cast on the Earth's surface. This is an eclipse of the Sun, or a solar eclipse.

There are three types of a solar eclipse: total, partial, and annular. During a total eclipse, the Moon completely covers our view of the Sun. A total eclipse is only visible from a narrow strip (about 150 km wide) of the Earth's surface at any one time. From the areas outside this narrow strip, the Sun appears to be only partially covered and a partial eclipse is seen. A partial eclipse will also occur if the Sun, Moon, and Earth are not precisely lined up. The eclipse cannot be total unless the center of the Moon's shadow is able to strike the Earth. The eclipse type that occurs when the Moon is at its farthest distance from the Earth is an annular eclipse. The Moon then appears too small to completely block out the disk of the Sun.

During a solar eclipse, the Moon actually casts two shadows toward Earth. One shadow is called the umbra which becomes smaller as it reaches the Earth. This is the dark center of the Moon's shadow. The second shadow is called the penumbra. This shadow becomes larger as it reaches the Earth. A total solar eclipse, or a complete blocking out of the Sun's light, can only be seen by those who live in the area covered by the umbra. People who live in the area of the Earth covered by the penumbra will see a partial eclipse.

A total solar eclipse can only occur when two events happen at the same time. The first event is a new Moon. This phase of the Moon occurs when the Sun is almost directly behind the Moon, and we see only a sliver of the Sun's light reflected by the Moon. During this time the Moon and the Sun appear close together. The second event that must occur is that the Moon must be in the right position, directly in the line of sight between the Earth and the Sun. These two events occur at the same time about once every year and a half.

### **2021 Lunar Eclipse's**

26<sup>th</sup> May = Total Lunar Eclipse **NOT** visible in S.A.

19<sup>th</sup> November = Partial Lunar Eclipse **NOT** visible in S.A.

### **2021 Solar Eclipse's**

10<sup>th</sup> June = Annular Solar Eclipse **NOT** visible in S.A.

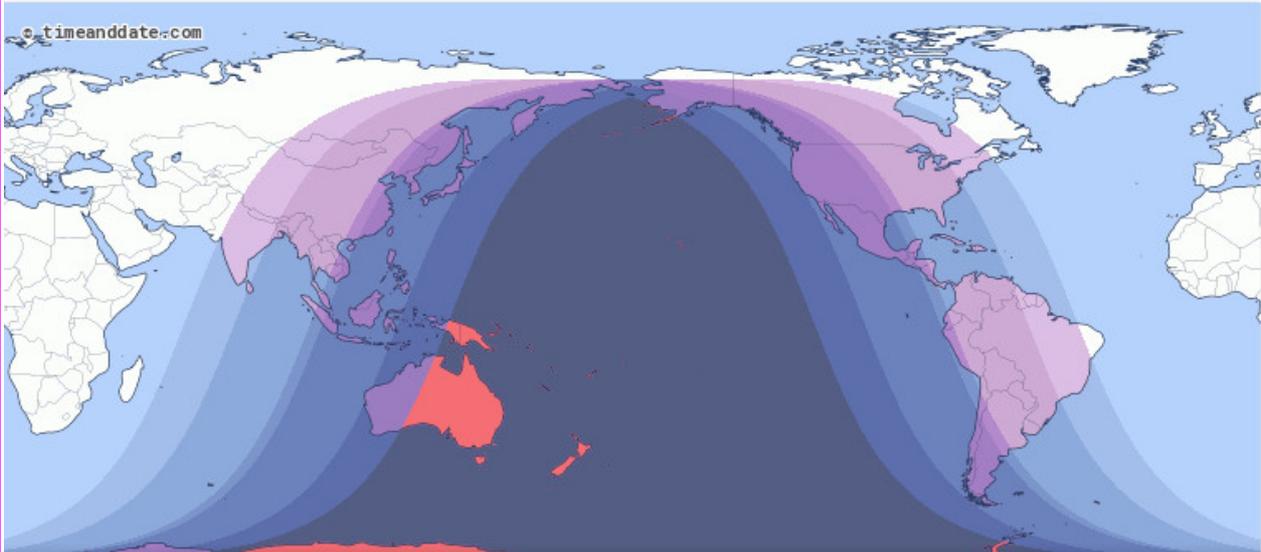
4<sup>th</sup> December = Solar Eclipse Partially **visible** in S.A. 09h00 to 10h06

An Eclipse Never Comes Alone:- A solar eclipse always occurs about two weeks before or after a lunar eclipse. Usually, there are two eclipses in a row, but other times, there are three during the same eclipse season.

## **26<sup>th</sup> May 2021 — Total Lunar Eclipse.**

**(NOT VISIBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA)**

Regions seeing, at least, some parts of the eclipse: South/East Asia, Australia, Much of North America, South America, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Antarctica.

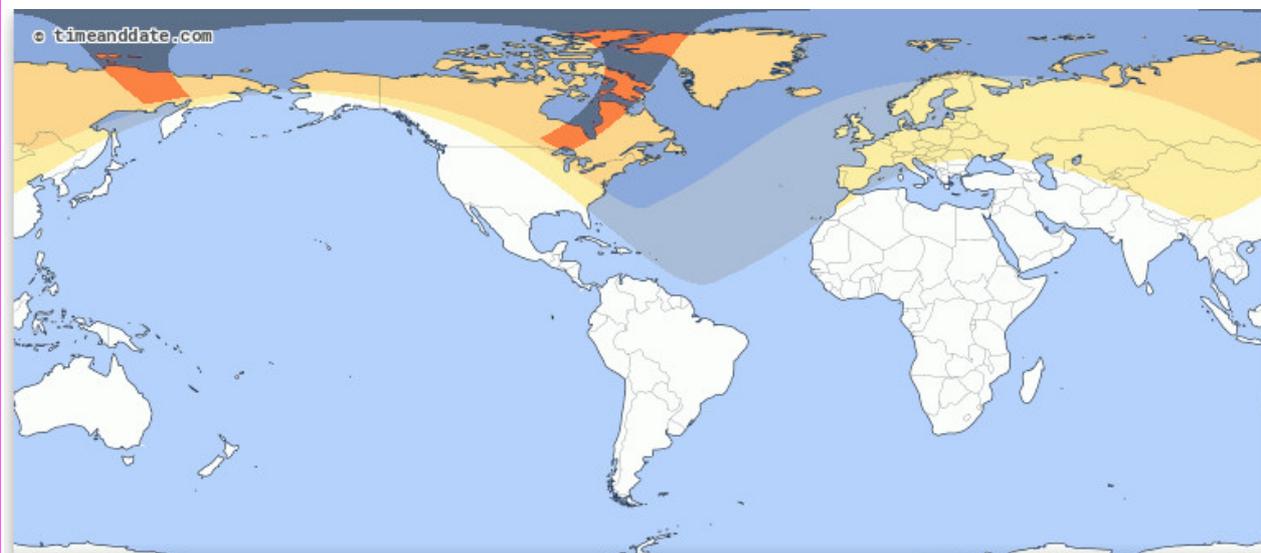


EVENT	UTC TIME	TIME IN S.A.
Penumbral Eclipse begins	26 May, 08h47	26 May, 10h47
Maximum Eclipse	26 May, 11h18	26 May, 13h18
Penumbral Eclipse ends	26 May, 13h49	26 May, 15h49

## **10<sup>th</sup> June 2021 — Annular Solar Eclipse.**

**(NOT VISIBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA)**

The annular phase of this solar eclipse is visible from parts of Russia, Greenland, and northern Canada. Weather permitting, those in Northern Asia, Europe, and the United States will see a partial eclipse.

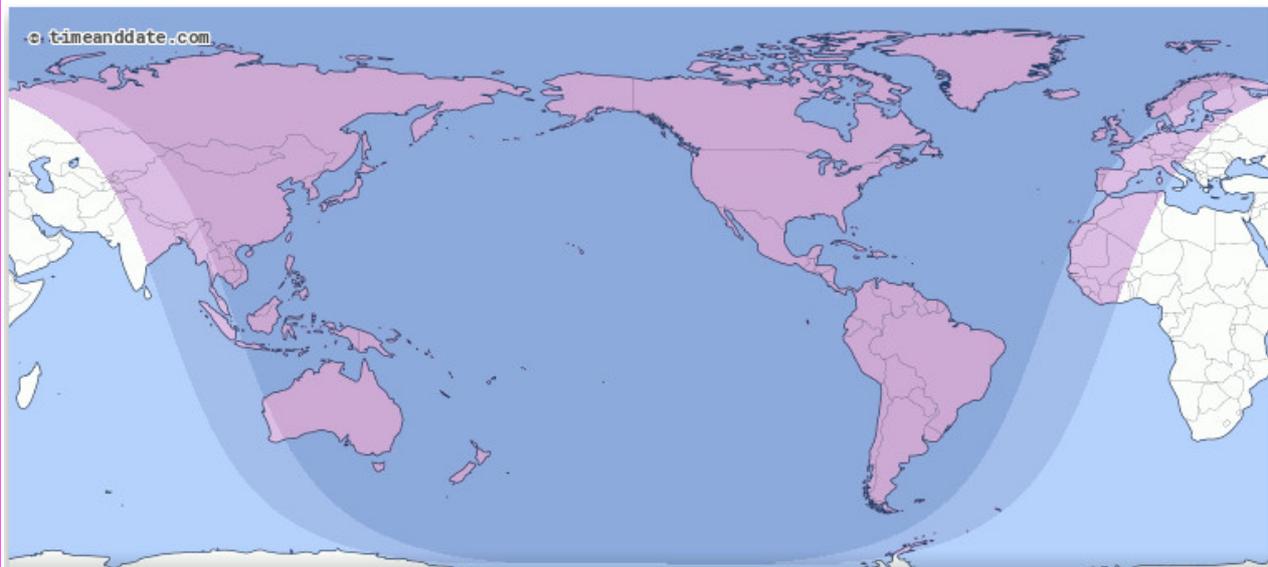


Event	UTC Time	Time in S.A.*
Penumbral Eclipse begins	10 June, 08h12	10 June, 10h12
Maximum Eclipse	10 June, 10h41	10 June, 12h41
Penumbral Eclipse ends	10 June, 13h11	10 June, 15h11

**19<sup>th</sup> November 2021 — Partial Lunar Eclipse.**

**(NOT VISIBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA)**

**Regions seeing, at least, some parts of the eclipse:** Much of Europe, Much of Asia, Australia, North/West Africa, North America, South America, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Arctic.

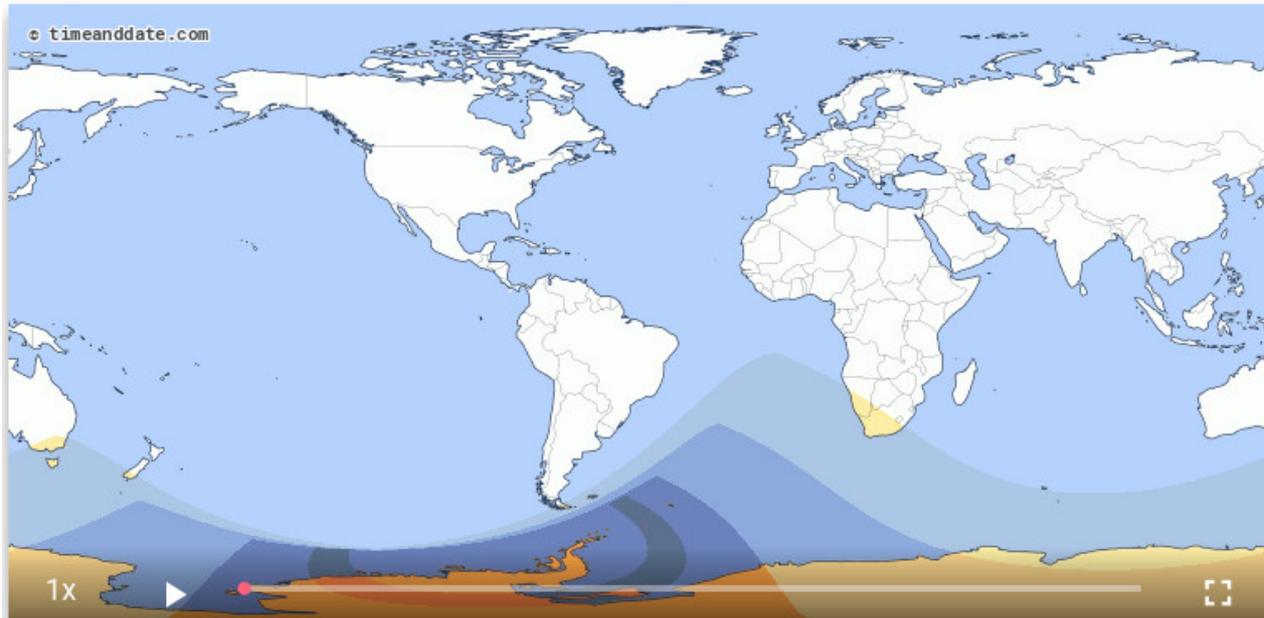


Event	UTC Time	Time in S.A.*
Penumbral Eclipse begins	19 November, 06h02	19 Nov, 08h02
Maximum Eclipse	19 November, 09h02	19 Nov, 11h02
Penumbral Eclipse ends	19 November, 12h03	19 Nov, 14h03

## **4<sup>th</sup> December 2021 — Solar Eclipse.**

**(PARTIALLY VISIBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA = 09H00 to 10h06)**

**Regions seeing, at least, some parts of the eclipse:** Antarctica, parts of southern Africa, including locations in South Africa and Namibia, will see a partial solar eclipse, if the weather permits.

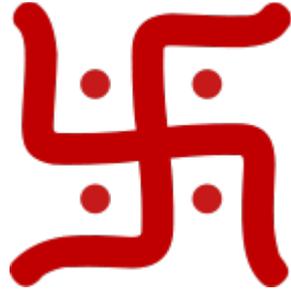


<b>Event</b>	<b>UTC Time</b>	<b>Time in S.A.*</b>
Penumbra Eclipse begins	4 December, 05h29	4 December, 07h29
First location to see the full eclipse begin	4 December, 07h00	4 December, 09h00
<b>Maximum Eclipse</b>	<b>4 December, 07h33</b>	<b>4 December, 09h33</b>
Last location to see the full eclipse end	4 December, 08h00	4 December, 10h06
Penumbra Eclipse ends	4 December, 09h37	4 December, 11h37

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