

EQUINOX OR EQUILUX – WHICH DO WE USE?

by Bill and Karen Bishop

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What a question! We had always used the equinox to mark the end of one year and provide the springboard for the next. However, teachings began to emerge that suggested the equilux should be used instead. The rationale for this was drawn from The Book of Enoch, which speaks of day and night being equal. While the equinox is a time when day and night are VIRTUALLY equal, the timing for TRUE equality is the equilux. So - in our earnest search for truth, we determined to study out the matter. Which one should be used for Yah's liturgical calendar purposes? Here is what we found:

From <https://www.timeanddate.com/astronomy/equilux.html> we found:

### ***Equal Light***

*"Equilux" is drawn from the Latin terms for equal (equi) and light (lux). So how do we find out which dates fit the description and qualify as **truly equal day and night**?*

*To measure the day/night split in a 24-hour span, astronomers use common definitions of sunrise and sunset. Simply put, sunrise is defined as when the **first bit** of the Sun's disk appears and sunset is when the **last bit** of the disk vanishes.*

*Calculating the length of day **between those two moments**, we find that **two dates every year reach equilux** in most latitudes.*

Please realize that this is relative to one's view of the horizon. Flat terrain will yield a different result than hilly terrain regarding when the sun's disc first appears and when it vanishes from one's sight. As a result, a mutual determination for the equilux is not easily determined when consulting one individual and then another. The verdict is usually resolved by relying on published data. The latitude of one's location plays an important role as well, which we'll discuss shortly.

Broadening our search a bit, this information was presented from a broadcast in Ohio in 2020, but it's information is broadly applicable:

<https://www.wkyc.com/article/weather/equinox-vs-equilux-how-are-they-different/95-898bc1b2-505b-4604-a3e9-93365e33391d>

*Equinox Vs Equilux: how are they different?*

*It's officially fall! The sun is crossing exactly over the Equator. This means equal day and equal night right? Almost, but not quite. Let's talk about equinox.*

*Credit: WKYC*

*Author: WKYC Weather Team*

*Published: 4:44 PM EDT September 22, 2020*

*Updated: 4:48 PM EDT September 22, 2020*

*CLEVELAND — The official start of fall... the autumnal equinox... and the equal period of daylight and darkness? Not exactly (but close).*

### **WHAT IS THE AUTUMNAL (FALL) EQUINOX**

*For the official start of a new season, we use Earth's position to the sun as a reference point to mark the change. The terminator or the position of (sunrise/sunset) is vertical, north-to-south, from the north pole to the south pole. Check out this animation from the National Weather Service:*

*The official start of Fall - the Fall/Autumnal Equinox - is THIS MORNING, at 9:30 AM EDT. This marks the time when the day-to-night line, called the terminator, is perfectly vertical from pole to pole and the sun is directly over the equator. [#FallEquinox](#) [#FirstDayOfFall](#)  
[pic.twitter.com/kkSH3HM0RN](http://pic.twitter.com/kkSH3HM0RN)*

*— National Weather Service (@NWS) [September 22, 2020](#)*

*One of the biggest statements made about daylight during the equinox is that both day and night are the same. That means 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night for every single location on the planet. Is this true? Not quite. The word we are looking for is "equinox" which means "equal light" in Latin.*

### **WHAT IS THE EQUINOX**

*Equinox and equinox are similar but not interchangeable. Equinox is the day when we get equal day and night, which means the sun is set for 12 hours and we see the sun up (at least a part of it above the horizon) for 12 hours. Equinox is usually a few days after the equinox and is based on latitude.*

### **WHY IS THE EQUINOX (EQUAL DAY & NIGHT) NOT OFFICIALLY ON THE EQUINOX**

- 1.) *Large Sun: a disc in the sky, larger than just a point*

*As the sun sets, the center of the sun may be at the horizon, but there is still a little bit left above the horizon to still make it look like the sun is up. This adds another minute or two of "daylight."*

Credit: WKYC

- 2.) Atmospheric Refraction

*Due to air pressure and humidity, the sun may appear 0.5 degrees higher in the sky than it actually is, adding another couple minutes to "daylight" (according to earthsky.org).*

### **HOW TO DETERMINE WHEN YOUR EQUILUX WILL TAKE PLACE**

*It is based on latitude...*

*The closer you are to the equator, the more significant the atmospheric refraction will be (more humidity and pressure). Thus, the farther south you live, the longer it will be into fall before your town actually has equal day and night.*

*\*from timeanddate.com*

*When your Equilux be (for 2020):*

**60° NORTH** -- Sept 25

**55° NORTH** -- Sept 25

**50° NORTH** -- Sept 25

**45° NORTH** -- Sept 25

**40° NORTH** -- Sept 26

**35° NORTH** -- Sept 26

**30° NORTH** -- Sept 27

**25° NORTH** -- Sept 27

**20° NORTH** -- Sept 28

**15° NORTH** -- Sept 30

**10° NORTH** -- Oct 4

**5° NORTH** -- Oct 17

- (end of quote from wkyc.com) -

Here at [returningtothegarden.com](http://returningtothegarden.com) we noted a total lack of uniformity when establishing a verdict for the equilux timing - due to multiple factors. Not only does air pressure and humidity have a bearing on the way that the data is interpreted, but this points to the more vital realization that latitude is absolutely fundamental in determining the equilux.

This means there will be wide variances in the timing for this phenomena from one region to another. If we look at these stats for 2020, we can easily see the discordant nature of this method. The equilux for the 5 degree north latitude

comes 22 days (more than three weeks) after the equinox at the 60 degree north latitude. This method is replete with variance which will create considerable disparity if it is used for calendar determinations.

**The equinox is marked by variable data, whereas the equinox is a universal event.** The structural and mathematical uniformity of the Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS) calendar implies such a universal event to mark the end of a year – an event that would apply to the entire earth simultaneously. This is why Psalm 19 relates to the EQUINOX as it does:

Psalms 19:4

(4) Their line is gone out **through all the earth**, ...

From <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/equinox> we found:

*The **date** of the **equinox will vary** depending on where on Earth you are, whereas **the equinox is a fixed instant in time.***

It is important to understand that in the **schematic nature** of the DSS calendar, the precise moment of equal light and dark does not need to be detailed. The equinox signals the immanency of equal day and night, and because it IS “**a fixed instant in time**”, it is uniformly available through simple observation. THIS (the moment of equinox) is an anchoring event, whereas focusing on the precise timing for equal day and night creates a variable standard not suitable for a uniform worldwide observation. Simply observing the equinox is the critical factor to ensure a universal calendar, as implied in the scrolls.

The enemy wants to scatter and divide, but Yah's obvious intent when structuring this calendar of the scrolls was to unite the body in a profoundly simple method to observe His Holy Days. If we can only accept this calendar in its pure form, the method it advocates for signaling the end of the solar year is pinned to the equinox - an event that can be easily and universally evidenced by the sundial!