

Solar Bulletin

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VARIABLE STAR OBSERVERS - SOLAR DIVISION

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Daily Mean Sunspot Numbers for February 2000

Day	Mn. Raw Ra	s.d.	Mn. RaK	s.d.
1	85	7.2	70	4.7
2	87	8.8	77	5.9
3	104	7.9	89	6.4
4	124	8.9	106	7.8
5	119	8.5	100	6.6
6	136	7.5	120	7.2
7	148	15.1	125	12.0
8	123	7.8	103	6.1
9	124	7.3	107	5.4
10	140	10.3	124	6.2
11	145	10.7	123	7.7
12	129	6.5	111	4.0
13	137	5.9	119	5.0
14	134	11.1	113	10.3
15	138	10.2	112	9.0
16	146	11.5	119	9.3
17	131	11.6	110	8.5
18	122	9.2	104	6.6
19	109	8.0	89	5.6
20	94	6.9	82	6.4
21	103	8.5	83	7.4
22	118	7.3	102	4.8
23	116	8.4	95	5.8
24	148	8.2	127	7.8
25	166	10.8	144	9.0
26	180	7.9	164	7.5
27	179	10.5	152	8.6
28	175	8.1	152	7.0
29	204	12.8	181	11.0
30				
31				

Means: 133.2

113.8

No. of Observations: 435

NOTE:

The values contained in this issue of the Bulletin are based on less than the full set of reports contributed by observers. Following receipt and analyses of the remaining data, this issue will be updated if there are significant changes.

Sudden Ionosphere Disturbances Recorded during February

Prepared by
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Although sunspot numbers averaged near 100 for February, there were fewer solar flares than might be expected associated with those high numbers. Below are some recordings of sudden enhancements of the signal, SES, of very low frequency radio signals associated with February flares. Charts for 4 February show a normal SES starting at 1800 UT that rose to maximum in about three minutes. This is followed by a second SES starting at about 1915 UT that rose to maximum in about a half hour and took only a little longer to decay to normal. Based on the SES data alone, it is hard to decide if this should be considered a flare-related event.



