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## SOLAR ACTIVITY DURING NOVEMBER

An unusually high number of ionospheric disturbances were recorded by SoTar Division observers during November, more than during any previous month of the present solar cycle maximum. Many of these were of above average intensity and one on the 27th at 1935 UT was exceptionally strong. Of these many events, a surprising number were unusual in that their rise times exceeded the usual three to six minutes. Chart recordings are reproduced on page two which show two disturbances on the 28th having rise times of almost one-half hour. Such slow rises make them indistinguishable from the normal fluctuations in the atmospheric noise level. They are only recognizable by the fact that they occur on all usable charts that day including the SES records. Fortunately such atypical events are rare and it is almost always possible to pick out real disturbances by their fast rise time — usually about four minutes.

The mean of relative sunspot numbers fell very slightly from last month. Sunspot counts were above average during the last ten days of the month with the second appearance of the great group of last month (CMP 26 Oct.) contributing heavily. This region, actually two groups, although it resembled one giant F group, was surprisingly large considering this was its second time around.

RECENT TREND OF RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS

