## Solar Bulletin

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## SOLAR ACTIVITY DURING FEBRUARY 1979

The mean of the American sunspot numbers fell from the record high of 164.4 last month to 136.8 for February. This is still higher than recent monthly means and the 12-month smoothed means plotted below as a dotted line, continues its upward trend toward Solar Maximum.

Six AAVSO Indirect Fkare Patrol observers recorded the 26 February total eclipse of the sun quite unexpectedly on their regular flare patrol charts. All six of these recordings are reproduced on page two. Each chart shows 14 hours of recorded signal strength with the daylight hours in the middle of the chart, The sunrise patterns are at the left ends of the charts and the sunset patterns at the right. Normal daytime levels are below the nighttime levels and run along the bottom of the charts. The eclipse effect effect can be seen as a slow rise from the daytime level which takes almost two hours to reach a peak near 1700 universal time. The decay of the eclipse effect is more rapid on all chart recordings taking less than an hour. All charts also show a solar flare of moderate intensity starting at 1842 Universal Time. Note how the rise time of the flare takes only a few minutes compared to over an hour for the eclipse. The top chart made by A-31 in Missoula, Montana, which was on the path of totality, could have been expected to record some eclipse effect although one would not a great effect due to the signal source in Nebraska being rather far outside the eclipse area. What is surprising is that the effect was recorded so noticably by observers in the eastern United States. The recording by A-28 in Cleveland, Ohio is as strong as the one from Montana. Even more surprising is the inverted effect on the bottom chart made by A-45 recording the signal strength of a VLF radio station in Maryland.



