

Solar Bulletin

AGI

Publisher:

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VARIABLE STAR OBSERVERS — SOLAR DIVISION
540 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE
RAMSEY, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.



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Volume 22 Number 7

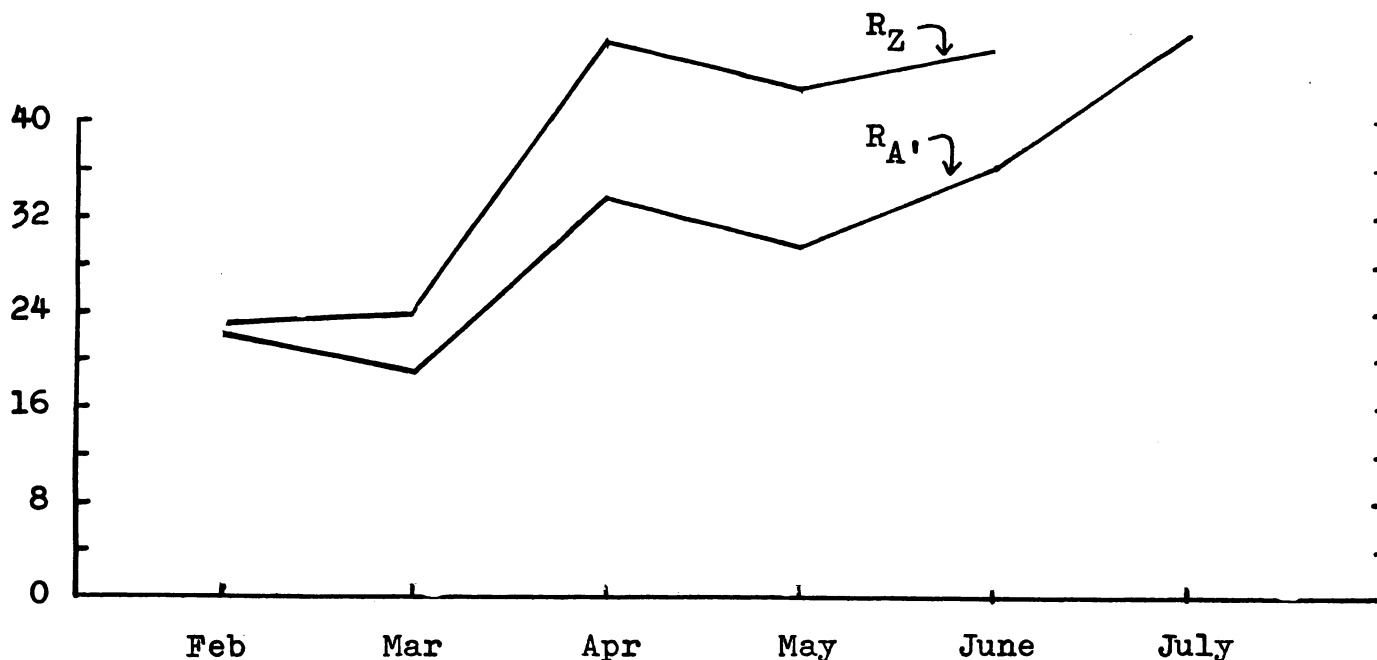
July 1966

SOLAR ACTIVITY DURING JULY

Many small flares were reported during July. Early reports received from Solar Division observers show a sudden ionospheric disturbance associated with a class 1 flare beginning at 1710 UT on 8 July. A reproduction of a recording of this ionospheric event is shown on page 2.

Sunspot activity increased considerably from the June level. The monthly mean of the American sunspot number rose from 36.6 in June to 47.2 this month. The most prominent group of July was seen in the northern hemisphere about 30 degrees west of the central meridian on the 5th of July. Another large northern group reached the central meridian on the 25 at the peak of its development. The greatest number of groups were seen during the last 4 days of the month when 6 groups were visible. The highest relative numbers also occurred at this time. There were 20 groups having lifetimes greater than 2 days compared to 14 such groups in June. The southern hemisphere, which was spotless 18 days in June, was spotless 17 days this month.

RECENT TREND OF RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS



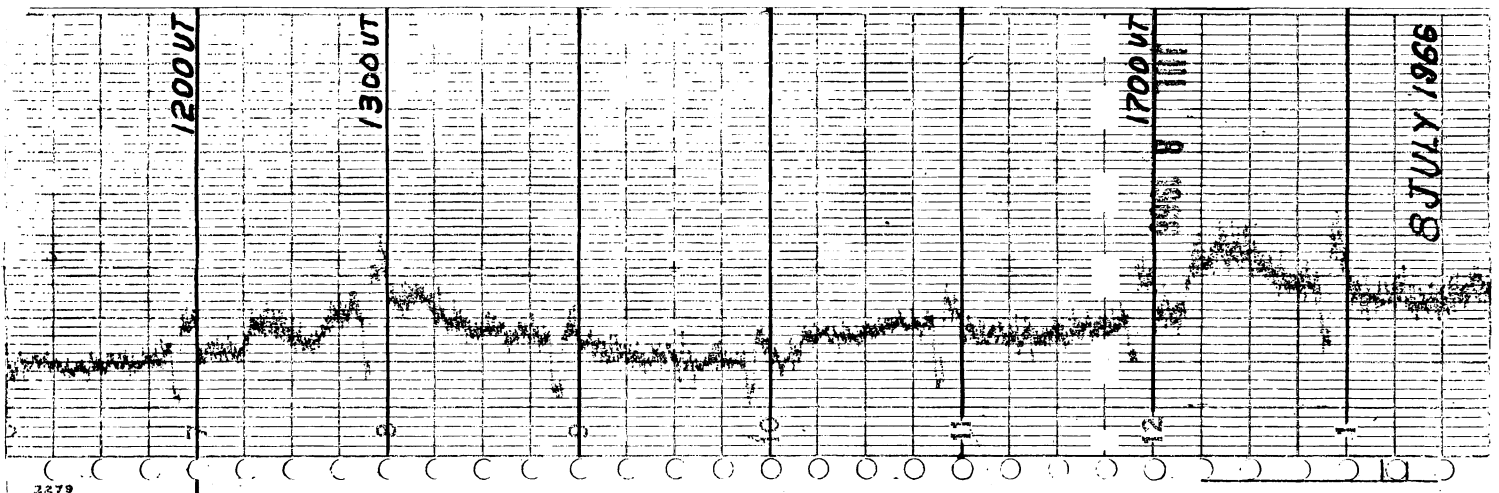
AMERICAN RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS (R_A) FOR JULY 1966

mean = 47.2

1	33	16	33
2	37	17	40
3	54	18	40
4	51	19	35
5	36	20	46
6	30	21	38
7	52	22	43
8	45	23	56
9	49	24	59
10	44	25	57
11	56	26	65
12	47	27	62
13	27	28	75
14	19	29	71
15	14	30	75
		31	75

Note:

Zurich numbers were not received in time for publication this month.



The above recording shows three sudden ionospheric disturbances starting at 1214 UT, 1236 UT, and 1709 UT. The disturbances are recorded as sudden enhancements of signal (SES) on a frequency of 18.6 kHz by monitoring the signal strength of radio station NPG near Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. The changes in signal level several minutes before each hour are produced while the station sends time signals. The recording was made by Richard H. Davis (A-18) at Scituate, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The ionospheric disturbances were associated with a subflare starting at 1220 UT, a class 2 flare starting at 1236 UT, and a class 1 flare beginning at 1710 UT as reported in the preliminary report of the High Altitude Observatory.