

February 2017 has been a less active month in the sense of geomagnetic activity. A number of only 27 CMEs has been spotted, with angular width $\text{da} < 90^\circ$ resulting into distinct modulation of the galactic cosmic rays (source: <http://sidc.oma.be/cactus/catalog.php>). February was a very quiet month in the production rate of solar flares (SFs). A number of only 6 SFs were spotted, the most energetic one being a C4.1 SF on 22/02/2017 at 13:03 UT (start time) from the site with coordinates N19E48 (Fig. 1).

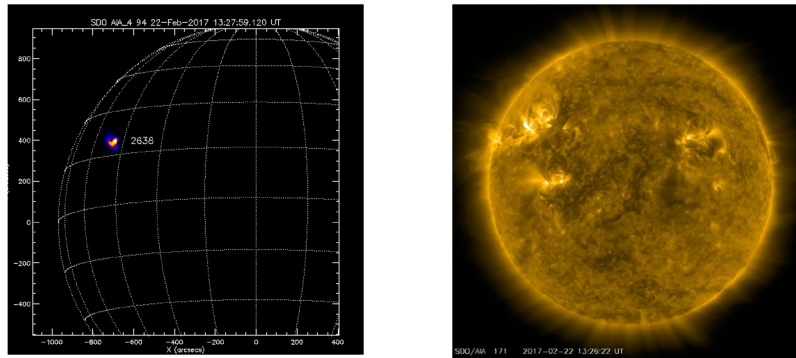
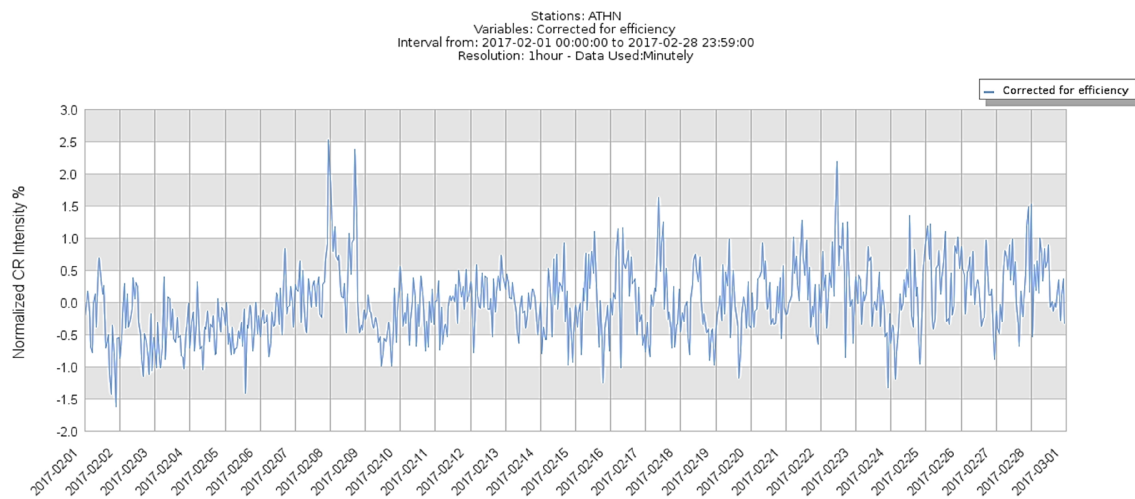


Figure 1: The C4.1 SF of 22/02/2017 at 13:27 UT peak time (from <http://www.lmsal.com/solarsoft> and <http://sdo.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/aiahmi/>)

The interaction of high speed streams of solar wind from large coronal holes with Earth's magnetosphere on February 1 and 24 was triggered geomagnetic storms of G1 level. The results of these events, as well as the disturbances on Feb. 02-06 and 17-18, were spotted on the cosmic ray intensity as small Forbush decreases during this month, recorded at Athens Neutron Monitor Station (cut-off rigidity 8.53 GV) with amplitudes varied from 1% up to almost 2% (Fig. 2).



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Figure 2: Hourly corrected for pressure and efficiency values of the cosmic ray intensity recorded by Athens Neutron Monitor Station from 01-28/02/2017 (From the multi station data service of Athens NM Station).

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