February 2018 has been a less active month in the sense of cosmic ray and geomagnetic activity. A number of only 11 CMEs has been spotted (source http://sidc.oma.be/cactus/catalog.php) with one only CME with angular width 90° < w < 180°. This CME noticed on 12/02/2018 at 01:25UT and a successful prediction using our model EAMv2 was performed. The prediction by our model for the arrival time of the associated shock was 15/02/2018 at 06:24UT and the actual shock was noticed on 07:38UT. This CME together with the high-speed streams of solar wind for this month, resulted to a distinct modulation of the galactic cosmic rays. February was a more active month in the sense of proton flux levels of solar flares (SFs) in contrary with January. A number of six solar flares with magnitude > C1.0, was recorded during this period. The most energetic solar flare was a C8.1 noticed on 07/02/2018, 13:47UT (peak time) from AR2699 with coordinates S06E45 (Fig. 1).

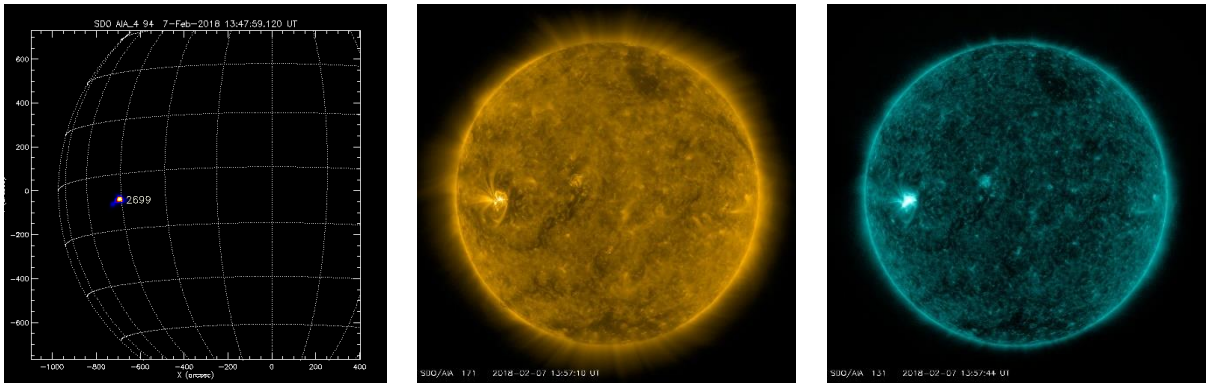

Figure 1: The C8.1 solar flare of 07/03/2018 at 13:47 UT peak time (from http://www.lmsal.com/solarsoft and http://sdo.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/aiahmi/)

The interaction of the high-speed solar wind stream from coronal holes on February 17-19, 22-23 and 27 was triggered geomagnetic storms of G1 level. Active conditions noticed also on February 15 from the arrival of the CME. The results of these events during this month were spotted on the cosmic ray intensity as Forbush effects, recorded at Athens Neutron Monitor Station (cut-off rigidity 8.53 GV) with amplitudes varied from 1% up to almost 3% (Fig. 2).

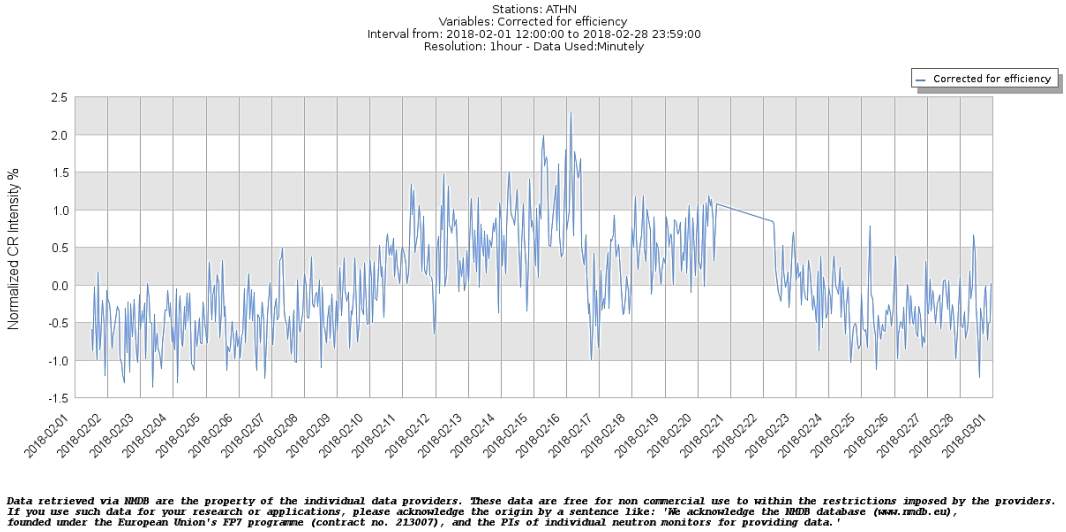

Figure 2: Hourly corrected for pressure and efficiency values of the cosmic ray intensity recorded by Athens Neutron Monitor Station from 01-28/02/2018
(From the multi station data service of Athens NM Station)

Contact: *Prof. H. Mavromichalaki*
Email: emavromi@phys.uoa.gr
http://cosray.phys.uoa.gr

Prepared by: *Dr. Evangelos Paouris*
Email: evpaouris@phys.uoa.gr
http://cosray.phys.uoa.gr