February 2019 has been a less active month in the sense of solar activity. A number of 7 CMEs has been spotted (source http://sidc.oma.be/cactus/catalog.php) with angular width w < 90°. These CMEs together with the high-speed streams of solar wind for this month resulted to a distinct modulation of the galactic cosmic rays. February was also a very quiet month in the sense of proton flux levels of solar flares (SFs). No solar flare with magnitude > C1.0 was recorded during this period.

February was less active month in the sense of geomagnetic activity in contrary to January. The interaction of high-speed solar wind streams from coronal holes on February 28 triggered a minor geomagnetic storm of G1 level (Fig. 1). Active conditions noticed also on February 01-03, 13 and 21 as a result of the interaction of a high-speed solar wind streams from coronal holes with Earth's magnetosphere.

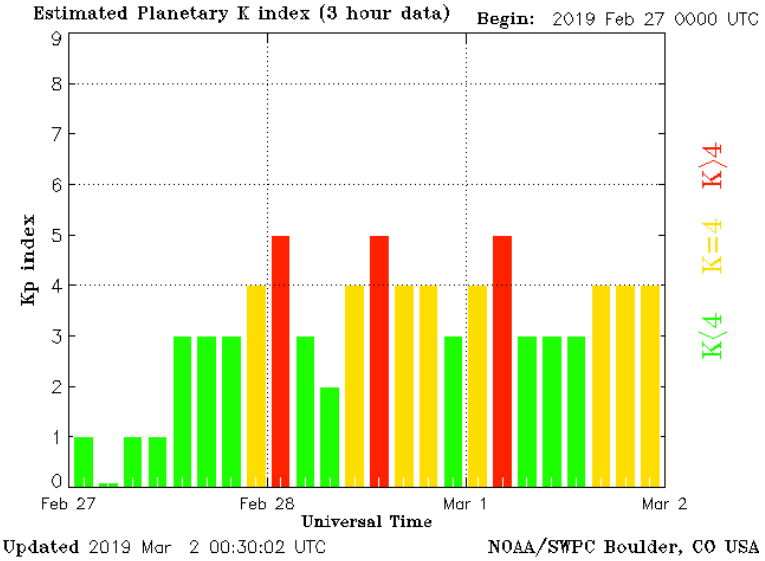

Figure 1: The Kp index values during the minor G1 geomagnetic storm of February 28.
(from ftp://ftp.swpc.noaa.gov/pub/warehouse/)

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 2.5%.

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