

November 2016 has been a less active month in the sense of geomagnetic activity. A number of 33 CMEs has been spotted, with only 1 CME with angular width $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ$ resulting into distinct modulation of the galactic cosmic rays (source: <http://sidc.oma.be/cactus/catalog.php>). November was a very quiet month in the production rate of solar flares (SFs). A number of only 11 SFs were spotted, the most energetic one being a M1.2 SF on 29/11/2016 at 23:29 UT (start time) from the site with coordinates S07E51 (Fig. 1).

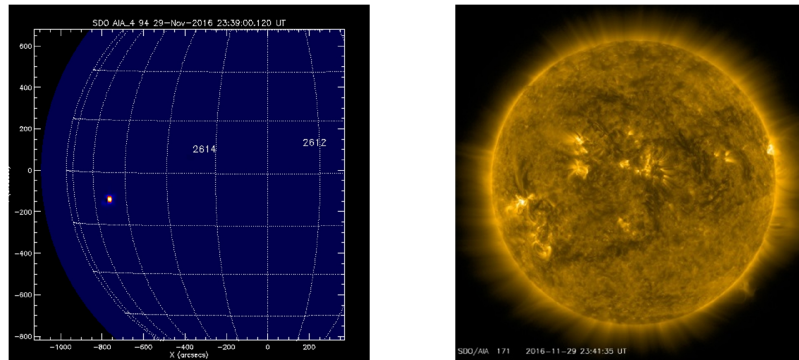
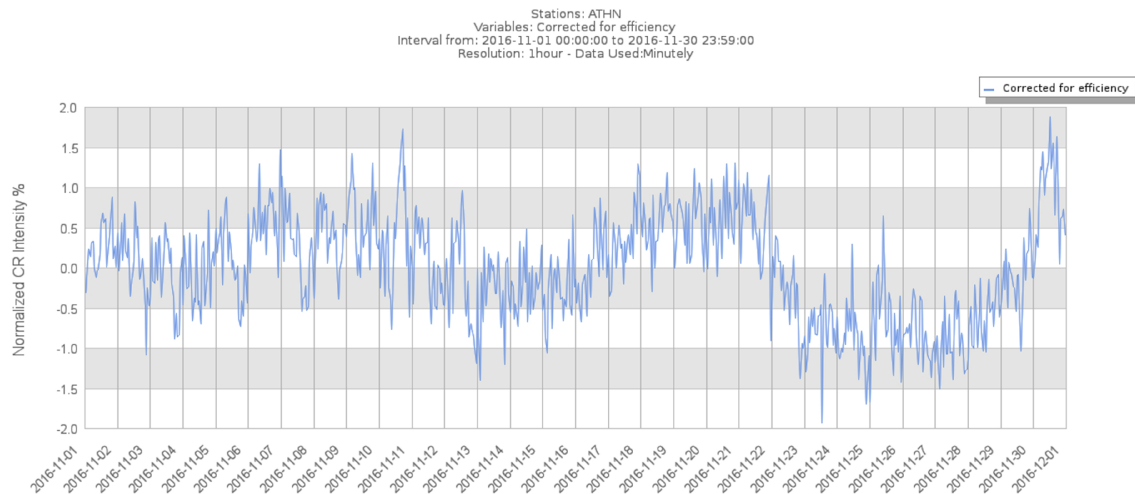


Figure 1: The M1.2 SF of 29/11/2016 at 23:38 UT peak time (from <http://www.lmsal.com/solarsoft> and <http://sdo.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/aiahmi/>)

The interaction of high speed streams of solar wind from a large coronal hole with Earth's magnetosphere on November 22-25 triggered a series of geomagnetic storms of G1 level. The results of these events, as well as the disturbances on Nov. 1-3 and 10-14, were spotted on the cosmic ray intensity as a series of Forbush decreases during this month, recorded at Athens Neutron Monitor Station (cut-off rigidity 8.53 GV) with amplitudes varied from 2% up to almost 4% (Fig. 2).



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Figure 2: Hourly corrected for pressure and efficiency values of the cosmic ray intensity recorded at Athens Neutron Monitor Station from 01-30/11/2016 (From the multi station data service of Athens NM Station).