MAGNETIC STORM SUDDEN COMMENCEMENTS AND SOLAR FLARE EFFECTS (PRELIMINARY REPORT ON RAPID MAGNETIC VARIATIONS)

January 2004

Storm Sudden Commencements (SSC)			Solar Flare Effects (sfe)		
Day	Time	Quality: Station Group*	Day	Begin-End	Station(s)
06	1951	C: NGK* BDV* MMB* KAK KNY GUI	None		
22	0137	A: NGK* CLF NAG MMB* COI SPT KAK* GUI HYB B: NUR* BDV* HRB EBR* GNA CNB C: GCK			

REPORTING OBSERVATORIES (up to the 2nd of March 2004):
SOD NUR NGK VAL BDV CLF HRB NAG GCK MMB EBR COI SPT KAK KNY GUI HYB GNA CNB

Three-letter codes identify each observatory. Reporting stations have been grouped by the character of the observed event. The letter A means very remarkable; B means fair, but unmistakable; C means very poor, doubtful; and - means no quality figure given. The * means that the SSC, at least in one component, was preceded by a small reversed impulse. SSCs are given only when five or more stations report the event. SFEs include all reports. If an SFE is confirmed by solar or ionospheric events, the name of the station is identified with a plus sign (+).

Note that we have included data of the Antartic Station LIVINGSTONE (62º 39' 44" S, 60º23' 41" W) -- Luis F.

Criterion on Provisional SSC data

From December 2002, we are giving as provisional SSC only the SSC reported by more than 4 observatories. This is a change with respect to the previous criterion according to which we used to give the SSC reported by more than 5 observatories. The change, pending IAGA confirmation, has been provisionally taken because of the decreasing number of reporting observatories in order to keep the homogeneity of the data. The idea is to keep the same minimum percentage of the observatories reporting an SSC, relative to the total number of reporting observatories, to be considered as a probable SSC.