

FORBUSH DECREASES OBSERVED BY AIR SHOWER DETECTORS AT MT.CHACALTAYA

N.Inoue (1), Y.Takahashi (1), K.Miyazawa (1), K.Shinozaki (1), A.Mahrous (1), K.Honda (2), N.Kawasumi (3), I.Tsushima (3), K.Hashimoto (3), A.Ohsawa (4), N.Ohmori (5), M.Tamada (6), H.Aoki (7), N.Martinic (8), R.Ticona (8), C.Aguirre (8), F.Osco (8), N.Huaygua (8) and R.Gutierrez (8)

(1) Department of Physics, Saitama University, Urawa, Saitama, Japan, (2) Faculty of Engineering, Yamanashi University, Kofu, Yamanashi, Japan, (3) Faculty of Education, Yamanashi University, Kofu, Yamanashi, Japan, (4) Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan, (5) Department of Physics, Kochi University, Kochi, Kochi, Japan, (6) Faculty of Science and engineering, Kinki University, Ohsaka, Ohsaka, Japan, (7) Faculty of Engineering, Souka University, Tachikawa, Tokyo, Japan, (8) Instituto de Investigaciones Fisicas, Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Bolivia, (1) Department of Physics, Saitama University, Urawa, Saitama, Japan.

Cosmic ray intensity has been measured by air shower detectors and 12NM64 neutron monitor at Mt.Chacaltaya. Forbush decreases associated with solar flare of June 4th and July 14th in 2000 have been detected by AS surface detector, AS muon detector and neutron monitor, independently. Detail time structures of intensity decrease will be shown, and the flow of galactic cosmic ray affected by irregular magnetized wind will be discussed for two cases of solar-flares.