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| Solar Cycle | 11 Years |  | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_cycle> | The **solar cycle** is the nearly periodic 11-year change in the [Sun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun)'s * activity (including changes in the levels of [solar radiation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_radiation) and ejection of solar material) and
* appearance (changes in the number and size of [sunspots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunspot), [flares](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_flare), and other manifestations).
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| Solar Cycle 24 | 11 Years |  |  | Solar Cycle 24 is the 24th [solar cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_cycle) since 1755, when extensive recording of solar [sunspot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunspot) activity began.It began in December 2008. Reversed polarity polar active sunspot regions n December 2016, April 2018, and November 2018 indicate that a transitional phase to solar cycle 25 is in process. |
| The Little Ice Age | 1300-1850 AD |  | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age> | Although it was not a true [ice age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_age), the term was introduced into scientific literature by [François E. Matthes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_E._Matthes) in 1939.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-Matthes1939-2) It has been conventionally defined as a period extending from the 16th to the 19th centuries,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-Mann2003-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-Lamb1972-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-NASA_Glossary-5) but some experts prefer an alternative timespan from about 1300[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-miller2012-6) to about 1850.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Ice_Age#cite_note-9) |
| Maunder Minimum | 1645-1715 AD | 1 W/m2 | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maunder_Minimum> |  |
| Dalton Minimum | 1796-1820 AD or about 1790 to 1830 |  | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalton_Minimum> | The **Dalton Minimum** was a period of low solar activity, named after the English meteorologist John Dalton, lasting from about 1790 to 1830. |
| Grand Minimum |  |  | [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar\_minimum#Grand\_solar\_minima\_and\_maxima](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_minimum%23Grand_solar_minima_and_maxima) | Grand solar minima occur when several solar cycles exhibit lesser than average activity for decades or centuries. A list of historical Grand minima of solar activity[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_minimum#cite_note-Usoskin07-9) includes also Grand minima ca. 690 AD, 360 BC, 770 BC, 1390 BC, 2860 BC, 3340 BC, 3500 BC, 3630 BC, 3940 BC, 4230 BC, 4330 BC, 5260 BC, 5460 BC, 5620 BC, 5710 BC, 5990 BC, 6220 BC, 6400 BC, 7040 BC, 7310 BC, 7520 BC, 8220 BC, 9170 BC. |
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