Observations of Cosmic Rays and Jovian electrons during the declining phase of solar cycle 23

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The Ulysses trajectory provides a unique opportunity to study the propagation of galactic cosmic rays and MeV electrons in a wide range of heliographic latitudes and during varying conditions in the inner heliosphere. From the Ulysses jovian encounter up to the beginning of 1994, the galactic cosmic ray variation as well as the 3-10 MeV electron count rate of the COSPIN/KET instrument has been consistently described by modulation models. In this contribution we will compare these results with the newest measurements during solar cycle 23 with an oposite polarity of the heliospheric magnetic field.