



## **Distributions of real CME latitudes for SOHO LASCO 1996-2005 data determined using the inverse projection method**

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Coronal mass ejections (CMEs) are observed in projection on the plane of the sky. It introduces large uncertainty in their measured parameters. They are true for limb events only. As origin of CME gets distant from the solar limb the projection effects increase. The inverse projection method makes possible to eliminate projection effects from distribution of apparent CME latitudes. Here, this method has been applied to SOHO LASCO 1996-2005 observations, comprising near full solar activity cycle. In the coronagraphic field of view, CMEs appear at any solar latitudes. On the contrary, the deprojected latitudinal distributions are limited to no more than 60 degrees, even in solar maximum. This means that events observed at higher latitudes are projection of events originated really at lower latitudes.