

**MASS FLUX AND ELECTRON DENSITY POWER SPECTRUM IN HIGH-SPEED STREAMS AND SLOW SOLAR WIND DURING THE LATE DECLINING PHASE OF THE SOLAR CYCLE**

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During the late declining phase of the solar cycle, the tilt of the solar magnetic dipole with respect to the Sun's rotation axis leads to large-scale organization of the solar wind, such that alternate regions of high-speed streams (associated with coronal holes) and slow solar wind (associated with the streamer belt) are observed in the ecliptic plane. The high-speed streams and slow solar wind are manifested in Doppler scintillation observations near the Sun by sharply divided regions, distinguished by the absence and presence of scintillation enhancements, respectively (Woo and Gazis, Nature, 1993). We present results on mass flux and the spatial wavenumber spectrum of the electron density fluctuations for both types of solar wind deduced from Pioneer Venus S-band (13 cm) and Magellan S- and X- (3.6 cm) band Doppler scintillation measurements inside 0.3 AU where in situ measurements have not yet been made.

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