

Solar flares have the capacity to cause significant technological disturbances on Earth, such as telecommunications and navigation interference. Initial flare effects impact Earth only minutes after an eruption, therefore early detection is essential to space weather forecasting. A novel early flare detection method has been developed using full-disk solar images in six wavelengths. In addition to detecting main stage flares, early flare precursors are also identifiable. Flare and precursor detection success rates will be presented.