WHISTLER-TRIGGERED EMISSIONS OBSERVED AT HIGH LATITUDES (L=6)

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VLF observations during the Auroral campagne of January 1993 have revealed whistler-triggered emissions (WTE) can be frequent at high latitudes (l=6) and thus would be adopted as an important source for electron precipitations in auroral and subauroral zones. 55 of 329 VLF emissions series (banded noise & chorus) detected during one day 15.01.93 were clearly triggered by whistlers. Examination of causative whistlers' characteristics show that in spite of they might be tangent to 4th L-shell near the equatorial plane they could deviate from field-aligned trajectory poleward. This result give an evidence that emissions series can be successfully triggered by nonducted natural signal. During time interval of maximum WTE occurence (10 - 18 LT) joint variations in causative whistler nose frequency and lower bound frequency of emissions has been noted; for example, the detection of additional emission bands near the noon followed the appearence of new whistler active components.