



K7EAR



October 2011

EAARS open repeaters. PL is 141.3 unless noted otherwise

Helio 146.860 and 440.700 EAARS Network, 146.900, 447.825 w/ closed remote PL 100.0 or 141.3. Packet 145.010 **MT. Lemmon** 147.160 EAARS Network **Pinal Peak** 145.41 EAARS Network **Guthrie Peak** 147.28 EAARS Network **South Mountain, Alpine** 145.27 EAARS Network **Greens Peak** 146.70 Eaars Network **Jacks Peak, NM** 145.21 EAARS Network **Mule MTN** 147.08 EAARS Network
GMRS Repeater on Helio 462.625 PL 123.0
Website [HTTP://WWW.EAARS.COM](http://www.eaars.com)

Next Meeting

Tuesday, November 15th at Search and Rescue in Thatcher. arrive at 6:30 PM, meeting at 7:00 PM

EAARS Net

Control operators for the EAARS Net

KE7EDP Rick October 2nd and November 6th

Pink K7ILA October 9th and November 13th

Richard N7DZH October 16th and November 20th

Wendell W7WGW October 23rd and November 27th

Grace KB7CSE October 30th

Dues Drawing

As we have done in the past, anyone having thier 2012 dues paid before Dember 15th (postmarked by) will be in a drawing for an AES gift certificate. Only one prize but it'a good one. It makes the book keeping easier if all dues are paid by January first so, please try and maybe the club will make your January a little brighter. The drawing will be held at the January meeting and elections.

License Classes

Joe, K7JEM is putting together a technician class to be followed by a test session on November 8th. There may still be room for another student or two. The first class is planned for October 19th so, if you're interested contact Joe soon.

Propagation

10 meters has been open every day for the last week or so. Some of the better DX has been above the Novice/ Technician part of the band but, there is still a lot of activity in the 28.3 to 28.5 part of the band. Hopefully it will keep opening up.

South Mountain Repeater

The South Mountain repeater had a problem. It wasn't passing any audio. Joe and Larry made a trip to Jacks Peak to work on an AC problem and then up to Alpine and the repeater is now back in operation. Thanks Guys!!!!

2011 Officers

President Lon Whitmer K7LON

Vice President Quentin Kavanaugh N7QK

Secretary/ Treasurer Larry Griggs N5BG

Net Control Operator

Helio Site Trustee Joe Montierth K7JEM

Technical Adviser Milt Jensen N5IA

Newsletter Editor Dave Wells N7AM

Club Address

EAARS

P.O. Box 398

Solomon, AZ 85551

Nets

EAARS Net; Sunday Night 7 PM general check ins

Smart Net; Monday evening 7:30 to 8:30 Technical discussion

Weather Net Daily 5:30 AM collect local weather information

MERC Net Second Saturday at 8:45 AM Emergency communications group

Saguaro NTS Traffic Net Every evening at 6:30 PM

Email Addresses

Email all Officers at once

Newsletter Editor

To get your own email at EAARS.com contact Larry, N5BG

EAARSOFFICERS at EAARS.COM

NEWSLETTER at EAARS.COM

What's Planned For the EAARS Network?

Most of the equipment has been purchased for the repeater in the Deming, NM and it is just waiting for the guys to coordinate a time to get there. This will be a full install antenna and all, nothing is there so Milt will have to be there for the tower work and some other non related tower work as well.

A six meter repeater has been purchased and will go on Helio or Guthrie and be added to the system. An antenna will probably have to be purchased and both of these projects will happen as time allows. Anybody that wants to help on either of these projects should contact the officers and let them know. Even if you can't climb a tower or wire a repeater there are things that need to be done. The repeater sites need to be cleaned, weeded, and sometimes some painting work needs to be done, ETC.

Echolink/ IRLP will be capable of being connected to the network eventually. It is currently connected to the 146.90 repeater full time. There have been a couple of computer failures and Joe wants it running right before he makes the connection. My understanding is that it will be user switchable only over the radio and only from stations close enough to reach the local repeaters.

It will not be switchable from the internet.

The K7RA Solar Update

From ARRL Web

10/07/2011

Sunspot excitement continues, as we continue to see daily images of our Sun peppered with spots. The average daily sunspot numbers for the week were about the same as the previous week, increasing from 96.1 to 96.7, while the average daily solar flux dropped from 155.5 to 132.6. The three month moving average of sunspot numbers puts us into activity levels last seen in mid-2004. Sunspot numbers for September 29-October 5 were 99, 89, 86, 92, 85, 126 and 100, with a mean of 96.7. The 10.7 cm flux was 136.6, 138.1, 136.9, 130.9, 128.9, 130.3 and 126.7, with a mean of 132.6. The estimated planetary A indices were 15, 8, 9, 11, 6, 6 and 20, with a mean of 10.7. The estimated mid-latitude A indices were 16, 5, 12, 7, 3, 4 and 12 with a mean of 8.4.

September is over, so now let us look at our three month moving average of sunspot numbers. The three month moving averages for this year -- centered on January through August (August would include numbers from July, August and September) -- were 35.3, 55.7, 72.3, 74.4, 65.9, 61.5, 63 and 79.6. The jump to 79.6 is a big increase. The three month moving average centered on June 2004 was 80.8, which was the last time the average was near 80.

The latest NOAA/USAF forecast shows solar flux at 125 on October 7, 130 on October 8-13, 110 on October 14-16, 115 and 120 on October 17-18 and 125 on October 19-29. Planetary A index prediction shows 10 on October 7, 8 on October 8 and 5 on October 9-27, followed by 8 on October 28-30. Geophysical Institute Prague predicts quiet to unsettled conditions on October 7-8, unsettled October 9-10 and quiet on October 11-13. The monthly sunspot maximum prediction from NASA has the next sunspot maximum moving forward a month from May to April 2013, with the sunspot maximum 7 points higher. Last month, the smoothed sunspot number was predicted to peak at 70 in May 2013, and now the number is 77 in April 2013. You can read it [here](#). Note that these are International Sunspot Numbers, which are much lower than the

Boulder numbers reported in this bulletin. [Last week](#) we had a report from Fred Honnold, KH7Y, of Hawaii with 6 meter news. A week ago, he sent this follow-up, so when he refers to

Wednesday night that is September 28 and “last night” is Thursday, September 29. Fred writes: “On Wednesday night, I worked 21 VK4s. Earlier in the evening, I worked LU5FF. Yesterday, I worked ZP5SNA, TI7/N5BEK, LU5FF, 3 Brazilian stations, but Australian or Philippine stations, just Central and South America. I had a station in Venezuela and Ecuador call me, but I didn’t have QSOs with them. Another very interesting QSO I had last night is worth chatting about. I worked Peter, PP5XX, that is a 12,500 km path, and within a few minutes, Peter worked BV2DQ, long path, 20,000 km path. Not bad for 6 meters. That 20,000 km QSO between PP5XX and BV2DQ is exciting for sure.

Joe Flamini, W4BXG, of White Hall, Virginia writes: “I worked Cardiff, Wales on 10 meters mobile on my way to work on September 27, and Puerto Rico on my way home. Wow!”

Bill Tynan, W3XO, of Kerrville, Texas, says that Sunday, October 2 was his best day in the new solar cycle for 6 meters. He lists a bunch of calls from South America and notes, “Although many classify all north/south propagation as TEP, I contend that much of it is F2. Certainly the Ecuadorian stations who are north of the geomagnetic equator are not TEP. On 6 meters, I run 700 W to a 50 foot boom at 70 feet.” TEP refers to trans-equatorial propagation.

Carl Luetzelschwab, K9LA, was interviewed in a Tampa, Florida television news story about “solar storms.” Carl hadn’t seen it when reached in England, where he was headed to an RSGB convention, perhaps to give a presentation on propagation. The RSGB also has an educational web page on VHF propagation

All times listed are UTC, unless otherwise noted.

DISABLING THE YAESU WIRES FUNCTION

The Yaesu WIRES (Wide-coverage Internet Repeater Enhancement System) proprietary Internet Connection feature operates by transmitting a short (~ 0.1 second) DTMF (Dual Tone Multi Frequency) tone burst each time the Push-to-Talk button is pressed. The WIN (Western Intertie Network) System repeaters are set up to mute DTMF tones. Each time the WIRES DTMF tone is transmitted, the repeater mutes for several seconds and the first few words of the user’s transmission are lost.

The WIRES function is turned ON or OFF by momentary pressing the **0** key on a FT-60 handheld or left **VOL** knob on a FT-8800 or 8900 mobile radio.