

LARK NEWS October 2024



Livermore Amateur Radio Klub LARK is an ARRL affiliated club dedicated to Public Service Volunteer Emergency Communications.

Meetings are once a month on the 3rd Saturday 9:30AM

VENUE: City of Livermore Meeting Hall

1016 S. Livermore Ave., Livermore CA 94550

Available live via zoom by invitation only. Visitors Welcome

Editor: Gregory Kiyoi KN6RUQ

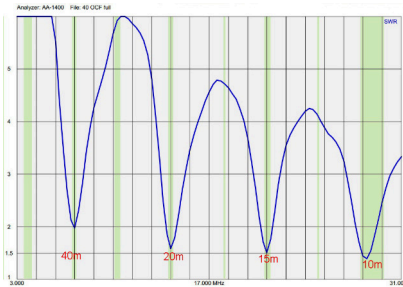


Diagram by Arnold, KQ6DI



A banner for the PACIFICON SM 2024 convention. The text "PACIFICON SM 2024" is prominently displayed in large, green, bold letters. Below this, it says "ARRL Pacific Division Ham Radio Convention" and "Produced by the Mount Diablo Amateur Radio Club". On the right side of the banner, there are several logos, including the ARRL logo, the Mount Diablo Amateur Radio Club logo, and the San Ramon CA Amateur Radio Club logo.



Photo by Roberto, K6KM

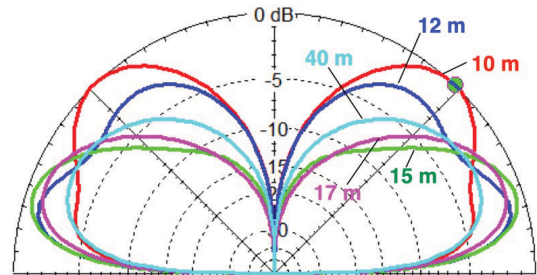


Diagram by Gary, NA6O

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Presidents Message

I want to thank **Noah N6TW** for making the coffee and picking up the refreshments for monthly meetings. This effort is appreciated by all who attend the meeting.

I wanted to let you know that the Events Chairperson (me) is following the upcoming events for 2024, and I have an update: The following events will be happening:

- **Pacificon LARK Booth on Saturday & Sunday, October 19th and 20th**
- **Pacificon Swap Meet on Sunday, October 20th**
- **Cycle for Hope Bike Ride Event on Sunday, October 20th**

We need volunteer radio support for all events and any level of experience is welcome.

As more events are confirmed you will be kept advised. Make sure to sign up on the LARK website for these events for which LARK supports.

I wanted to thank **Ron AD6KV** and **VE Team** for continuing to provide a way for hams to get their testing completed.

Ian W6TCP continues to work on enhancing the repeaters for use by all of us so please report any issues to Ian by email.

I encourage you to check in with the LARK Monday, Wednesday (10.10 Windfarms Net), and Thursday night nets, held every week. There are other nets available, and they can be found on the LARK website.

It is good experience getting on the air. I want to thank **Ed Diemer AE6D** for coordinating the weekly nets. By participating in the nets, you'll hear what is going on in our Ham community.

We are meeting In-Person at the Livermore City Meeting Hall each month on third Saturday, and we are also offering the meeting on Zoom for those who prefer that way to attend.

Wishing you all stay healthy and stay safe.

REMINDER: There will be no monthly LARK meeting in October due to Pacificon. In-person meetings will resume in November.

George KG6GEM (kg6wui1@comcast.net)

Notes from the Editor

Thank you **Lee KI6OY** for presenting on **State QSO Party** (<https://stateqsoparty.com>). As he mentioned the 59th Annual **California QSO Party** is on Oct 5th/6th weekend (<https://www.cqp.org>).



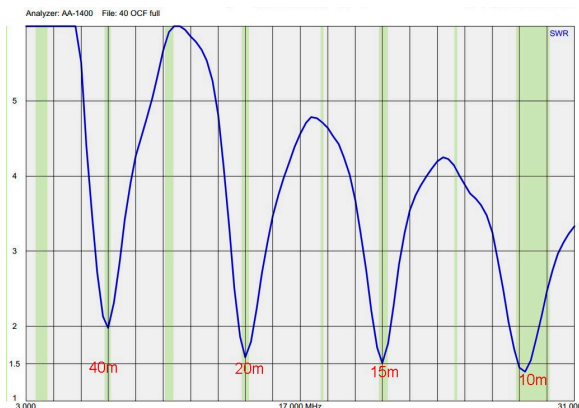
Jim AA6F & Lee KI6OY
by Jerry N5KA



Also, thanks to **Roger N6GRF** for showing his 2M log periodic he built.

Antenna of the Month

Last month **Gary NA6O** covered the OCF antenna in his series. **Arnold KQ6DI** is sharing his OCF deployment results. He has two OCF antennas set up in the Sierra Foothills near Yosemite. The first is an 80m OCF installed at 70ft with a 33% split, excluding 15m. The second is a 40m OCF at 35ft with a 40% split, which is limited to the main CQP contest bands. Below is his analyzer results demonstrating the effectiveness of the OCF design. Thank you Arnold!



Pacificon (<https://www.pacificon.org>)

Starts on Friday, October 18th through Sunday, October 20th. LARK has a booth on Saturday & Sunday and the swap meet on Sunday. **Brian KA6ZED** is running his “hands on” Fox Hunting booth. Stop by and say hi! Hornet Amateur Radio Club is bringing “Clementine” a F-8U cockpit.

Inaugural WAAB Award

WAAB? This is Worked Aaron All Bands (160-10M) a Tri-Valley original. Below is the #0001 certificate **Aaron N6ACA** presented to **Roberto K6KM** at the Saturday meeting.



Thank you to all that send articles, pictures, and other content.

Please keep sending them to me.

[Gregory KN6RUQ](#)



Monthly Meeting Minutes



LARK General Meeting | September 21, 2024 | Minutes

Call to Order

1. Meeting called to order by George KG6GEM at 9:32am.
2. George welcomed members and guests to the meeting.
3. 38 In person / 3 on Zoom / 2 guests /43 Total

Treasure's Report – Peter AI6RG

1. Budget balance is stable.
2. A reminder we might have a backlog of reimbursements, please bring receipts to Peter. The next opportunity for reimbursement will be in November.

Activities – Jerry N5KA

1. October: No Meeting due to Pacificon in San Ramon.
2. November: A fun new way to learn Morse Code by Jim W6JIM member of Long Island CW Club
3. December: Holiday gift exchange
4. Need suggestions for future months' presentations, please contact Jerry N5KA or Steve K8YIP with ideas.

Events Update – George KG6GEM

1. Pacificon SWAP MEET and LARK BOOTH, October 19th and 20th
2. Cycle for Hope Bike Ride in Dublin October 20th
3. Go to the LARK website to sign up to volunteer for these events.

Newsletter – Greg KN6RUQ

1. Sunday night deadline for the newsletter, get articles to Greg KN6RUQ.

Membership – George KG6GEM

1. Will be starting membership drive for 2025 renewals and new members.

Old Business

1. Minutes from the August regular and board meeting approved unanimously.

Repeaters – Nate N8MOR

1. WA6ODP is online AND on temporary power. Waiting on PG&E permitting.

VE Testing – George KG6GEM

1. Let Ron know in advance of the meeting if you would like to take a test for the November meeting.
2. Nate N8MOR mentioned the club has books to help study for the tests.

Special Interest Groups – Ron AD6KV

1. Ron says we will get a group together of people that would like to work on Satellite Communications.
2. Noah N6TW The last 2 Morserino have been paid for. There is one person that has paid and still needs to pick one up.

**Operating**

1. Abdulrahman KO6EBG got a QSL card from a club in Texas for making his first HF contact during Field Day.
2. Roger N6GRF brought in his VHF home-built Yagi antenna.

Presentation

1. George KG6GEM introduced Lee KI6OY and his presentation on State QSO parties.

Adjournment

1. George KG6GEM adjourned the meeting at 10:43 AM

Minutes submitted by:

Ryan Mahoney (W6RAM) – LARK Secretary

Board Meeting Minutes



LARK Board Meeting | September 16, 2024 | Minutes

Attendees: George, Chris, Ryan, Nate, Jerry, Roger, Peter, Ian

Absent: David

Call to Order

1. Meeting called to order by George at 7:30 PM.

Treasure's Report - Peter

1. The club's finances are in good shape. Rich Combs is doing well with sales and Julian with memberships.

Repeaters - Ian

1. Look at coverage maps for other potential repeater sites for ODP.

Activities - Jerry/George

1. All meetings are covered through the end of the year.
2. September: Lee KI6OY will be presenting State QSO Parties
3. October: No meeting - Pacificon
4. November: A fun new way to learn Morse Code
5. Jerry and Steve K8YIP are working on 2025 and welcomes any suggestions.

Events - George

1. Saturday and Sunday October 19th and 20th Pacificon - Looking for more volunteers for the Swap Meet and LARK Booth on Saturday PM and Sunday AM.
2. Sunday October 20th Cycle for Hope Bike Ride - needs: net control operators, 2 SAGs, and 1 Rest Stop location coverages.

Membership - George

1. Approximately 160 paid members

New Business - George

1. Nate moved we allocate \$500 for Christmas get-together. Roger seconded. Unanimous approval.
2. Nate will be working with Scouts in an outreach program to encourage involvement with LARK.

Adjournment

1. George adjourned the meeting at 7:59 PM.

Minutes submitted by:

Ryan Mahoney (W6RAM)- LARK Secretary

Community Activities



We NEED You!
Sign Up NOW



Pacificon 2024, Sat & Sun, Oct 19 & 20, 2024

LARK Booth: Opportunity to tell people about LARK and encourage them to join LARK. Sat (9am-6pm) & Sun (9am-2pm) 2-3hr shifts. You can sign up for multiple shifts. <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/10C0844AEAD28A6FA7-44377069-lark#/>

Swap Meet: LARK has hosted this event for the MDARC Radio Ham Club in the past years. We have been requested to support this event again this year. There are two shifts on Sunday (4am & 9am). <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/10C0844AEAD28A6FA7-pacificon1#/>



Cycle of Hope Bike Ride Event - Sunday, October 20, 2024
<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/10C0844AEAD28A6FA7-44577659-cycle>

This is a fund-raiser bicycle ride of up to 50 kilometer. There is a need for radio volunteers for this event that starts and finishes in Dublin. Support is needed for SAGs and Stationary Posts from 7am to 3pm.

Antenna of the Month

Portable All-Band Vertical by Gary, NA6O

Having an all-band antenna that's lightweight, easy to set up and easy to use is handy for all kinds of portable operations such as POTA and Field Day. After a request from my blind ham friend **Earl KG7UKW**, I put together something that he can take to the field with minimal hassle. It's based on a non-resonant vertical wire and a modest number of ground radials with a matching transformer to improve the average SWR. This one uses one of the "magic" vertical lengths of 25 feet which actually resonates around 9 MHz. Avoiding resonance on any ham band is an old trick that helps avoid extreme feed point impedances which are hard to match.

Construction: To keep things simple and lightweight, I used 20 gauge insulated wire for both the vertical and radials, and a 32-foot telescoping fiberglass pole from Sotabeams [Ref. 1], which we extend to about 25 feet. Other types will also work such as the ones made by Jacktite. The pole can be supported at the base by almost anything. In an open area, a 3-foot construction stake works great. Heavy Velcro straps tie the mast in place. Radials are connected together via screws and wingnuts at a copper ring at the base but almost any connection method will do. I chose to use eight radials 25 feet long as a compromise. More is better of course but it becomes a matter of convenience and diminishing returns after a point. The radials simply lie on the ground. Finally, the matchbox is strapped to the base and connected between the vertical and radials (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Base of the antenna showing the mast, radial connections, and matchbox.

Matchbox Design: Feed point impedance of this antenna is literally all over the map as you sweep through the HF bands. The map I'm referring to is the Smith Chart, a handy way of displaying complex more. It's about the only way

to make sense of what's happening and to determine if your matching technique is likely to be successful. In general, we find that the impedance is higher than 50 ohms and also wildly reactive. Also, it's bad enough that the built-in tuner in most transceivers will not succeed. A 4-to-1 impedance stepdown transformer is a reasonable choice, bringing things into range of most tuners on most bands. This same solution was applied in last month's antenna, the off-center fed dipole, which had many of the same issues.

Since this antenna is only intended for use up to 100 W, small ferrite cores were used in the matchbox. A 4:1 transformer is bifilar wound with magnet wire on a 1.4 inch type 61 core which exhibits low loss. A common-mode choke is also required to avoid having the outside of the coax become another radial. I used a 1.2 inch type 31 core wrapped with 12 turns of RG316 Teflon coax. This yields at least 4000 ohms of choking impedance from 7 to 30 MHz, an excellent result. Binding posts provide wire connections. A weatherproof plastic box gives us some peace of mind when it rains. Figures 2 and 3 shows the schematic and a photo of the innards. I ran 100 W continuous through this matchbox into the actual antenna on all bands and there was no significant heating.

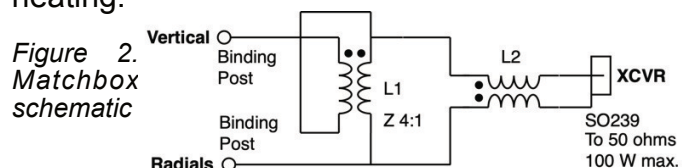
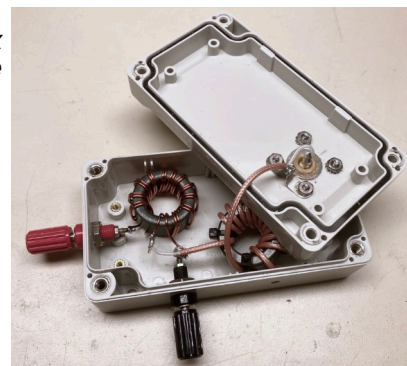


Figure 2. Matchbox schematic

L1 4:1 impedance transformer. 12T #18 bifilar on Fair-Rite 5961001201.
L2 Choke. 12T RG-316 on 1.2" type 31 Fair-Rite 2631801202.

Figure 3. Matchbox internal construction. The box is 5 x 2.5 x 1.6 inches.



Performance: Everybody wants to know if the SWR is perfect everywhere because they mistakenly think that's what makes an antenna "good." But a dummy load has perfect SWR and radiates nothing! What matters most are radiation pattern and efficiency. SWR only has to be within range for your antenna tuner.

One way to estimate efficiency of a vertical is to measure the feedpoint resistance at its fundamental resonance. I did that with my VNA, and found that it was 38.1 ohms at 8.67 MHz. An ideal 1/4-wave vertical over perfect ground would be about 35 ohms, and that represents ideal radiation resistance—the place your input power goes to do the work of turning RF current into radiated fields. Since mine measured higher than that we have some loss, in this case 0.7 dB, and it's mainly due to an imperfect radial system which allows some current to flow in the lossy Earth. It turns out that because this antenna exhibits relatively high impedance at its feedpoint, its dependence upon the ground system is relaxed compared to a resonant vertical.

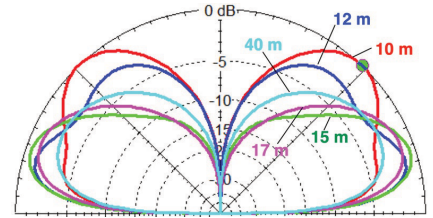
There is also quite a bit of loss in the coax due to the high SWR. I used 40 feet of RG58 and SimNEC [Ref. 2] tells me that the worst-case loss between 7 and 50 MHz is about 2.4 dB. Using RG8 reduces that to about 1 dB. Actually, this loss can work somewhat in our favor since it masks the most extreme SWR excursions that might cause our antenna tuner to fail in finding a match. Still, do not be surprised if your tuner fails to match on one or more bands. I found that 17 m was the worst. Table 1 lists the SWR at the matchbox connector and at the end of the coax.

Table 1. SWR at matchbox and at the end of 40 ft of RG58.

Band	At Matchbox	At End of Coax
40 m	7.2	5.2
30 m	4.6	3.7
20 m	7.7	4.5
17 m	13.4	5.5
15 m	9.8	4.7
12 m	3.9	2.7
10 m	2.8	2.1
6 m	3.5	2.2

Radiation pattern is of course omnidirectional and at a low takeoff angle. Figure 4 shows the elevation patterns which gain higher-angle lobes on the higher frequencies. This is typical of a vertical that is too long for those bands.

Figure 4. Elevation patterns. 40 through 15 m are typical single-lobe, low-angle. Higher bands start to have lobes at higher angles. Outer ring is 1.7 dBi.



Conclusion: Every antenna is a compromise and those that try to cover a vast range of frequencies are often doomed to poor performance over at least part of their range. In this case, we did ok for such a simple, lightweight kit with no fiddly adjustments. It offers decent efficiency and probably will yield a usable match on all bands from 40 through 6 m. I gave it a try mid-morning running 100 W on CW for all bands and the reverse beacon [Ref. 3] detected me from Hawaii to central America and into Europe, as well as all over North America. Also I got a report from Earl! He managed to set his up for the first time in 10 minutes, and that's without eyes! Not bad. And it fits in your backpack.

References:

1. Sotabeams compact 32-foot travel mast. <https://www.sotabeams.co.uk/compact-light-weight-10-m-32-ft-travel-mast/>
2. SimNEC is a free Smith Chart simulator, very useful for all kinds of RF circuit analysis. https://www.ae6ty.com/smith_charts/
3. Reverse Beacon Network. <https://reversebeacon.net/main.php>

Next Month: Moxon

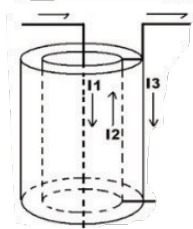
Everyone should explore **EZNEC** a free and very powerful program, available from <https://www.eznec.com/> and discussed in the *ARRL Antenna Handbook* among other places.

A Simple and Effective Common Mode Current Meter

Roberto Sadkowski, K6KM

Common Mode currents are most prevalent in coax feeding lines. They wreak havoc on your station creating unwanted behavior, producing interference, turning on appliances and risking RF burning the operator.

What is common mode? When you send current through a coax to a symmetrical load (dummy load), the currents flow inside the coax through the core wire (I1) and the inside part of the shield (I2) forming what is called: differential currents. These currents are balanced throughout the length of the coax creating a Net Zero field and thus not producing radiation. A ladder line composed of two parallel conductors acts the same way.



In practice though, there is no such thing as a symmetrical antenna. Unless a dipole is deployed in free space, the environment surrounding the antenna such as: type of ground, supports, structures in the near field, all affect the antenna and the result are currents that return to the coax through the outer side of the shield (I3).

This current does not have a counter balance current, so they are called: Common mode currents.

They can radiate and will radiate distorting the desired antenna radiation pattern. They can produce unwanted large voltages in the shack where there is human interaction such as: equipment enclosures, connectors, etc.

There are different ways to mitigate the effect of common mode currents. One very popular way is the insertion of what is called: common mode choke. An inductor formed by several turns of the coax cable wrapped around a lossy ferrite material



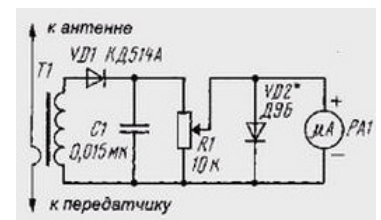
core. The only currents that are affected by the choke are the common mode currents. The differential currents inside the coax are shielded from the outside world.

The inductor and turn-to-turn parasitic capacitances will produce a resonance frequency that can be adjusted by choosing the core type material of the ferrite and the number of turns. The goal is to maximize the resistance part of the choke so that energy is dissipated in the core as heat and thus not progressing further throughout the coax.

A couple of thousands of ohms is usually enough to mitigate the problems. Notice that the choking effect is frequency dependent, so we can only choke for a band or a few bands with a single core.

Now, how do we know if we have common mode current running on a coax and how much of it?

A simple RF current detector circuit was developed by a Russian Ham. A split ferrite core is used such that the coax cable acts as the primary of the transformer and 10 turns of AWG28 magnet wire form the secondary. The RF signal is then rectified and part of the current displayed in an analog meter.



The potentiometer serves as dynamic range adjustment for a specific current. The instrument can be calibrated if wanted. Otherwise it can be used to show before/after relative measurements once mitigation has been achieved. The diode in parallel to the analog meter protects it from over current.

One weakness of this measurement system is that it does not offer frequency information, just RF

common mode currents. With suitable signal conditioning a simple TinySA could be used to display a lot of useful information.

While visiting the Hamfest at Friedrichshafen, Germany I went to the flea market and purchased a 50 μ A analog meter (happen to be Russian) and a nice plastic enclosure from a Croatian couple.

Back home I assembled the instrument. My first surprise (or not) was that most of my coax cables coming into the shack show (in different degrees) RF Common Mode currents. My antenna is a High Gain AV680 and highly non-symmetrical. It has a hefty choke at the feed point but so much can mitigate. Cables running from the transceiver to the amplifier showed common mode, as well as USB cables to the computer.



One by one, choking the appropriate points so long wires don't act as antennas for the common mode currents, the instrument showed the relative improvement.

More sensitive design solutions exist in the literature if you want to experiment.

Gary NA6O ingeniously built a clamp-on current probe.

It clamps onto conductors up to 0.45". Bandwidth 0.15-100 MHz. $Z_t = 4.5 \text{ V/A}$. Ferrite core is a Fair-Rite 0443164151 with 5 turns of #26 magnet wire. Coil is terminated into a 47 ohm resistor mounted on an SMA jack. A small copper shield is glued over the coil to reduce capacitance a bit. Core halves are glued to the Bessey XCRG2 2" clamp with silicone

glue. With reasonable care, this should last a long time. He mainly uses this to locate stray RF EMI currents on conductor



I'll leave some links to videos and more detail of the implementation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q4ZDdPBxZso&t=207s>

<https://www.diagram.com.ua/list/antenns/antenns29.shtml>

California Coastal Winlink Net

Rich Combs, KN6HSR

One of the popular digital modes is VARA. It comes in many variations, VARA HF, VARA FM, VARA chat, and more. This isn't a tutorial on how to use VARA, but rather a note on how to get some practice using VARA. If you are new to VARA, you can start at <https://winlink.org> where you can find a link to download the VARA programs. Also there are many getting started and using videos on YouTube!

I have been using VARA HF usually on 40 meters with Winlink. I have found Winlink RMS (Remote Message Server) stations both in Livermore, and Strawberry. Connections are propagation dependent, and VARA includes a menu item that lists predicted propagation quality for RMS stations near you.

HF Channel Selector

Select Channel	Update Via Internet	Update Via Radio	Map	Forecast	SFI	Exit	All RMS		
Callsign	Frequency (kHz)	Mode	Grid Square	Hours	Group	Distance (mi)	Bearing (Degrees)	Path Reliability Estimate	Path Quality Estimate
K9ONR	21092.000	V2300	CM87XV	00-23	PUBLIC	17	329	87	87
K9ONR	14109.000	V2300	CM87XV	00-23	PUBLIC	17	329	92	92
K9ONR	10146.500	V2300	CM87XV	00-23	PUBLIC	17	329	94	94
K9ONR	7101.500	V2300	CM87XV	00-23	PUBLIC	17	329	96	96
K9ONR	3586.200	V2300	CM87XV	00-08	PUBLIC	17	329	99	99
KD6UCA	7101.500	V2300	CM87XF	00-23	PUBLIC	33	195	96	96
KD6UCA	3592.500	V2300	CM87XF	03-16	PUBLIC	33	195	99	99
KD6UCA	14103.000	V2300	CM87XF	18-03	PUBLIC	33	195	0	4
KD6UCA	10148.500	V2300	CM87XF	16-05	PUBLIC	33	195	30	33
K6SDR	14105.500	V2300	CM87RX	00-23	PUBLIC	41	299	0	4
KG6MDW	28156.600	V2300	CM88XG	00-23	PUBLIC	41	348	0	8
KG6MDW	14102.500	V2300	CM88XG	00-23	PUBLIC	41	348	0	4
KG6MDW	14107.000	V2300	CM88XG	00-23	PUBLIC	41	348	0	4
KG6MDW	21093.500	V2300	CM88XG	00-23	PUBLIC	41	348	0	7
KG6MDW	21097.500	V2300	CM88XG	00-23	PUBLIC	41	348	0	7
KG6MDW	7110.500	V500	CM88XG	00-23	PUBLIC	41	348	96	96

To get started try the California Coastal Winlink Net. Each month they have a simple check in.

In Winlink you compose a brief message (format below) and send via VARA FM or VARA HF session. You can send the checkin message on multiple bands, and via multiple modes. It is also possible to send it via TELNET, if you can't send it via VARA.

The net checkin window is open for a week. The following week check for a confirmation message via Winlink and Vara to a RMS station. The confirmation message includes the net results.

Below is the checkin message format:

TO: CAL-COASTAL

Subject: California Coastal Winlink Net check-in YOUR CALLSIGN

In the **message body** enter *callsign, first name, city, state, mode and RMS station*. See examples below.

K6SDR, Steve, San Rafael, CA, VARA FM, K6SDR-10

N6NKT, George, San Jose, CA, Telnet

KB6VTU, Josh, Truckee, CA, VARA, HF Node AJ7C

Training Class

One Day Ham Course - October 5, 2024

Once again, volunteers from the Benicia Amateur Radio Club will conduct a One-Day Ham Radio Class. This class is intended for those wishing to get an entry level Technician license, or existing Techs wishing to upgrade to General.

This class has been very well received by the greater Northern California community. We have helped Hams from Shasta to Santa Cruz, the San Joaquin Valley, and from the Peninsula to the Sierra Foothills.

Many of us know people that we'd love to see get into our exciting hobby but have faced opposition because they didn't have time to study. As we know, many people typically require one to two months to prepare to pass their test.

We have the answer: Earn a license or upgrade in One Day!

Historically over 90% of attendees pass the on-site FCC licensing exam. Our exams are administered by federally accredited Volunteer Examiners (VEs) immediately at the conclusion of the class. Our proven class pass rate easily exceeds home study results.

When: October 5, 2024, 8:30am - 5:00pm

Where: Benicia Senior Center
1201 East 2nd St, Benicia, CA 94510

Cost: \$35. Includes all study material, venue, day-long refreshments, handouts, and the exam fee. All instructors, facilitators and examiners are volunteers. After the application is processed by the FCC you will need to pay a separate \$35 fee directly to the FCC.

Info/Signup: Online at BeniciaARC.com/hamclass. Class size is limited, so register promptly.

Questions: hamradioclass@beniciaarc.com or class coordinator Bob Fentress (707) 742-3227

October Calendar

<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>	<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
	1	2 10-10 Net HH Net	3 Tech Net	4	5	6
7 Net	8	9 10-10 Net HH Net	10 Tech Net	11	12	13
14 Net	15	16 10-10 Net HH Net	17 Tech Net	18	19 NO LARK Meeting	20
21 Net	22	23 10-10 Net HH Net	24 Tech Net	25	26	27
28 Net	29	30 10-10 Net HH Net	31 Tech Net			

LARK MONDAY NIGHT NET
147.120 MHZ + offset, PL 100 AD6KV
Every Monday 7 PM local time
Visitors welcome to join in

Net Control Operator Schedules

Monday Night Net Control Operator Schedule

October

Date	Net Control
10/7/2024	Ed / AE6D
10/14/2024	EOC
10/21/2024	John / WB6ETY
10/28/2024	Jon / WB6AEA

November

Date	Net Control
11/4/2024	Ron / AD6KV
11/11/2024	EOC
11/18/2024	Ed / AE6D
11/25/2024	John / WB6ETY

December

Date	Net Control
12/2/2024	Jon / WB6AEA
12/9/2024	EOC
12/16/2024	Ron / AD6KV
12/23/2024	Ed / AE6D
12/30/2024	John / WB6ETY

EVERYONE is invited to check in to the net. Please contact AE6D ae6d@sbcglobal.net if you need more information or would like to become a Net Control Operator. After the net please call Ed AE6D with the AC/DC statistics or send him the information by email.

Thursday Night Net Control Operator Schedule

Date	Primary Net Control	Backup Net Control
10/3/2024	Noah / N6TW	Bill / AJ6UU
10/10/2024	Nate / N8MOR	Noah / N6TW
10/17/2024	Brian / KA6ZED	Peter / AI6RG
10/24/2024	Nate / N8MOR	Brian / KA6ZED
10/31/2024	Rich / KN6HSR	Nate / N8MOR
11/7/2024	David / K6WOO	Rich / KN6HSR
11/14/2024	Bill / AJ6UU	David / K6WOO
11/21/2024	Nate / N8MOR	Noah / N6TW
11/28/2024	HOLIDAY - NO NET	NA
12/5/2024	Brian / KA6ZED	Peter / AI6RG
12/12/2024	Nate / N8MOR	Brian / KA6ZED
12/19/2024	Rich / KN6HSR	Nate / N8MOR
12/26/2024	David / K6WOO	Rich / KN6HSR

Regularly Scheduled Nets

LARK/LIVERMORE NET	Every Mon	1900 local 147.120+	PL 100
RACES Net	Every MON.	1900 local	
Windfarms 10-10 NET	Every WED.	1930 local 28.485	USB
HamShack Hotline Net	Every WED.	1900 Bridge 363	PIN 0331
LARK TECH NET	Every THURS.	1930 local 147.120+	PL 100
LLNL Retiree Net	Every FRI 8:30 am	0830 local	7.2630 LSB
SWOT	Every Sun. & Tues.	2000 LOCAL	144.250 USB
THE NOON TIME NET	EVERYDAY	1200-1400 LOCAL	7.2685 LSB & 3970 LSB
RV RADIO NET	MON - FRI	0800-0930 LOCAL	7.2685 LSB

LARK Contacts

**LARK—LIVERMORE AMATEUR RADIO KLUB P.O. BOX 3190,
LIVERMORE, CA 94550-3190. Web: <http://www.livermoreARK.org>
E-mail list: livermoreark@groups.io**

GET YOUR HAM LICENSE OR UPGRADE. LARK conducts all levels of license testing (upon request) at the Livermore City Council Chambers following club meetings (3rd Sat. each month). Contact Ron Kane, AD6KV (AD6KV at arrl.net) 2 weeks in advance.

OFFICE	CONTACT	CALL	E-mail	Phone
President & Events	George Moorehead	KG6GEM	kg6wiu1@comcast.net	925-516-2676
Vice President	Chris Quirk	W6CJQ	w6cjq@yahoo.com	925-202-1198
Secretary	Ryan Mahoney	W6RAM	ryan.andrew.mahoney@gmail.com	925-786-0640
Treasurer	Peter Bedrossian	AI6RG	p.bedrossian@comcast.net	925-606-1342
Board (PP)	Roger Deming	KK6RD	rogerdeming@yahoo.com	925-484-1285
Board	David Counts	KG6WIR	dccounts@sbcglobal.net	925-895-4698
Board	Nate Moore	N8MOR	nate@nateandamy.org	925-577-4916
Activities	Jerry Benterou	N5KA	benterou@gmail.com	925-321-3263
	Steve Nissen	K8YIP	s.nissen55@gmail.com	650-270-3796
Repeater Chair	Ian Parker	W6TCP	w6tcpian@gmail.com	
Web Site	Arnold Harding	KQ6DI		
Newsletter Editor	Gregory Kiyoi	KN6RUQ	gkiyoi@gmail.com	925-456-4734
Membership	Julian Riccomini	WB6BDD	wb6bdd@gmail.com	
Net Coordinator	Ed Diemer	AE6D	ae6d@arrl.net	
RFI	Gary Johnson	NA6O	gwj@me.com	
T-Hunts	Brian Zoraster	KA6ZED	ka6zed@gmail.com	925-786-8412
	Rich Harrington	KN6FW		
Swap n Shop	Richard Combs	KN6HSR	kn6hsr@arrl.net	
Ask the Elmer	Lee Zalaznik	KI6OY	lee.zalaznik@sbcglobal.net	925-699-5998



Facebook—<http://www.facebook.com/LivermoreARK>
Twitter link : <https://twitter.com/LivermoreARK>



Special interests: View: AREDN Mesh <http://www.aredn.org>.

CERT NEWS: CERT contact - Email: cert@lpfire.org or (925) 454-2361

Meetings 3rd Wednesdays. Remillard RM 3333 Busch Rd. Pleasanton.

LARK Membership Form



1-

An ARRL Affiliated Club

-	
Circle all that apply: New / /Family	
NAME: CALL SIGN: _____ ARRL MEMBER? Yes / No	
Address:	
PHONE: () - UNLISTED? ____YES ____NO	
Enter your E-mail here and stay _____ _ LARK mail. http://www.livermoreark.org/	
NAME	
PHONE	
EMAIL	
ARRL MEMBER	
<p>Membership is \$20 To complete</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.O. Box 3190, Livermore, CA, 94551-3190 Please be sure -mail, and call sign are on your check.</p> <p>Contact the Membership Team membership@livermoreark.org</p> <p>cash or check to either Or: pay with a credit card or PayPal account on the Club's membership page:</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: green;">Team.</p>	