



April 2024 Newsletter

Seaway Valley Amateur Radio Club

The Seaway Valley Amateur Radio Club is a 'not for profit' organization incorporated in the Province of Ontario that promotes Amateur Radio and provides Auxiliary communication Services in Cornwall and surrounding area. The Club's mailing address is 4672 O'Keefe Road, St. Andrews West, ON. K0C 2A0.

The Seaway Valley Amateur Radio Club operates several repeaters in Cornwall and the surrounding area. For a detailed list of repeaters operated by the club please visit our website at SVARC.ca

Next Club Meeting

The next meeting will be a hybrid Zoom / in-person session; 7:00 PM, Thursday May 2, 2024.

Location: St Andrews Church Hall, 17298 County Rd 18, St Andrews West, ON

Guest Speaker – Jonathan Taylor (K1RFD) creator of Echolink.

Club Breakfast

(aka Coffee Klatch)

***** LOCATION CHANGE*****

Saturday Breakfasts—Best Western, Cornwall every 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month, 8:30 A.M. will be held at the Best Western restaurant at 1515 Vincent Massey Drive.

Club Executive & Volunteer Positions

- **President:** John Grow (VE2EQL)
- **Vice-President:** Hunter Racine (VA3HWF)
- **Secretary:** Roger Bélanger (VA3GBV)
- **Treasurer:** Chris Lauzon (VA3CRR)
- **Technical Director:** Doug Pearson (VE3HTR)
- **Net Manager:** Earnest Vinson (VA3EWW)
- **ACS Coordinator:** Earle DePass (VE3IMP)
- **Newsletter:** Steve Harvey (VE3EZB)

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Upcoming Events



President's Musings

John – VE2EQL

Greetings to everyone.

What a start to April's activities. Our last meeting with Kevin McQuiggin, VE7ZD on SDR radio and the software GQRX & GNURADIO to control them was fantastic. The zoom presentation went without problems.

We had a lot going on the first 2 weeks of April. The **Iroquois Amateur Radio Club** held their annual hamfest on April 6th. It was small and filled with hams which made it a successful event. We were able to have a table for SVARC. Richard VA3KCB brought over a few portable radios to offer for sale with the proceeds going to the club. Richard your help at the table was greatly appreciated and your donation helps our club move forward with our projects.

Our involvement with the **Youth Engagement Fair** on April 10th at the Cornwall Civic Center was a big success. Hunter VA3HWF engaged the younger crowds while Jason VE3PRY spoke mostly to the parents.

Raisin River Canoe Race, held on April 14th. We started the day at the Knights of Columbus breakfast offered to the volunteers of the race. This was held in the hall next to Saint Andrew's Church. It was also the starting point for the race. We then went for a group picture before heading out to our assigned checkpoints. The net control was Earnest VA3EWW and Hunter VA3HWF. The race day was cold and wet. Everyone handled themselves very professionally and we made an impression. Our Banners and our canopy tent stood out for all to see. We are looking forward to the wrap-up meeting between the race organizers and the SVARC. More details will be given at the next meeting. Thank you for all that volunteered and gave the time to this wonderful event.

May 2nd—Guest Speaker – **Jonathan Taylor K1RFD Creator of Echolink**—<https://echolink.org/>

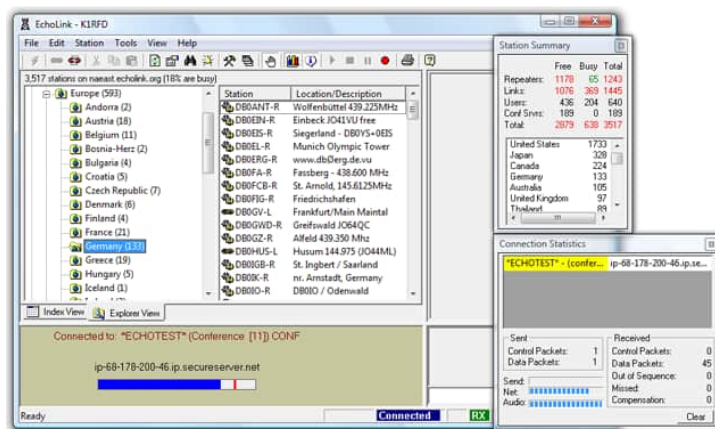
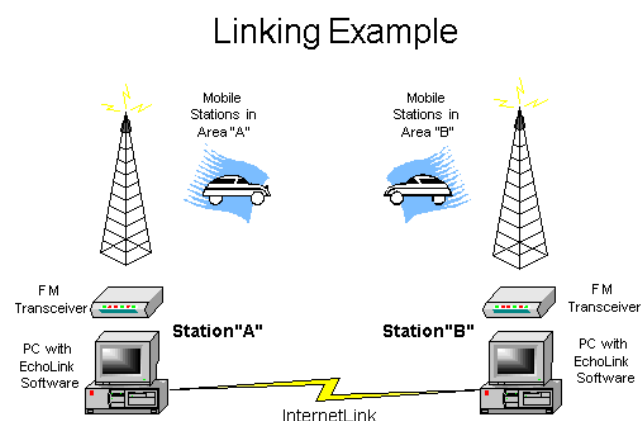
<https://www.qrz.com/db/K1RFD>

<https://www.qsotoday.com/podcasts/k1rfd>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gScTTtoAM88>

Jonathan will explain how he developed Echolink, how to set up an Echolink gateway and how to use it.

I'm an occasional user of Echolink, this session will be exciting and fun to interact with Jonathan.





Editor's Ramblings

Steve – VE3EZB

Before I start rambling, I want to say congratulations to Doug—VE3HTR for recently being awarded a Certificate of Appreciation from DMR Canada. You can see Doug's certificate elsewhere in this newsletter. Also, I want to give a shout out to Earnest (VA3EWV) for earning his Advanced qualification. BZ to you Earnest. (BZ—Bravo Zulu is a military term originating from the navy that means "well done")

Spring is here and every amateur radio operator knows that spring time is antenna maintenance time.

Whether you're a seasoned ham or just starting out, proper antenna maintenance is crucial to ensure optimal performance and clear communication. Here are some tips for keeping your antenna system in top shape.

Regular Inspections

While tower inspection and maintenance are beyond the scope of this article, any ham with a tower should perform regular inspections to avoid problems. Two excellent books, "Antenna Towers for Radio Amateurs" by Don Daso, K4ZA, and "Up the Tower" by Steve Morris, K7LXC, provide comprehensive guidance on what to look for and how to maintain a tower system¹.

Antenna Maintenance Tips

Now, let's focus on maintaining your antenna system:

Inspect All Components: Regularly check connectors, feedlines, and insulators for signs of wear, corrosion, or damage.

Look for Bent Elements: If you have a beam antenna, ensure that elements are straight and secure.

Inspect Coaxial Cable: Check for kinks, cuts, or exposed shielding. Replace damaged sections promptly.

Cleaning and Lubrication

Remove dirt & debris and lubricate. If your antenna system has rotators or other moving parts, lubricate them to prevent rust and ensure smooth operation.

Seal Connections: Use weatherproofing tape or self-amalgamating tape to protect connectors and feedline junctions from moisture.

Inspect Coaxial Connectors: Ensure they are properly sealed to prevent water ingress.

Check Grounding: A solid grounding system protects your equipment from lightning strikes. Inspect ground rods, bonding straps, and connections.

Spring and Fall Checks: Perform thorough inspections during seasonal transitions. Adjust tension on guy wires, tighten bolts, and recheck SWR.

Conclusion

A well-maintained antenna system ensures reliable communication. Regular inspections, troubleshooting, and preventive measures will keep your signals clear and your ham radio experience enjoyable. So, grab your toolkit, climb the tower (safely!), and give your antennas the care they deserve.

'Til next time – Smile and Cruise.

73 – Steve – VE3EZB

Source: Conversation with Bing, 2024-04-03

(1) Troubleshooting Antenna Systems. <https://www.onallbands.com/troubleshooting-antenna-systems%ef%bb%bf/>.

(2) Antenna Repair and Maintenance - The DXZone.com. https://www.dxzone.com/catalog/Antennas/Repair_and_Maintenance/.

(3) Antennas - ARRL. <https://www.arrl.org/antennas>.

(4) Antenna Maintenance and other things • AmateurRadio.com. <https://www.amateurradio.com/antenna-maintenance-and-other-things/>.



Geeks Corner

This months geek

Steve—VE3EZB

Understanding Decibels and Their Application in Radio S-Meters

In the world of radio communications, the decibel (dB) serves as a crucial unit of measurement. It quantifies the ratio of two quantities, typically power or intensity, on a logarithmic scale. The dB is used for all kinds of ratio measurements from acoustic waves to electronic signals. In this month's Geek's Corner, I will explain and perhaps demystify the decibel and show how it relates to the measuring of signal strength on our radio's S-meter. Common measurements that are based on the decibel we will see as Hams are:

dBm = Power expressed as referenced to 1 milliwatt or 1mW (this is used in our S-meter calibrations as we will see later)

dBW = Power expressed as referenced to 1 watt

dB μ V = Voltage expressed as referenced to 1 micro-volt RMS

dBmV = Voltage expressed as referenced to 1 millivolt RMS

dBV = Voltage expressed as referenced to 1 volt

dB i = Power density "measurement" of an isotropic radiator (antenna). It needs to be noted here that the isotropic radiator is a theoretical radiator that does not exist. It is an imaginary, perfect radiator (antenna).

dBd = This is a more accurate (or at least a more fair comparison) of an antenna's Power density. This is a ratio of an antenna compared to a standard dipole antenna.

Before moving on to the main topic, let's take a sidebar here to explain the whole dBi vs dBd thing.

Relation between dBd and dBi

As mentioned above, the dBd value is compared to a dipole antenna, which has 2.14 dB gain over isotropic radiator. Applying this fact, an antenna having gain of 7dBd will have gain of 9.14 in units of dBi.

In other words both 7dBd and 9.14dBi with respect to antenna gain are equivalent.

Following formula shows the relationship between dBd and dBi.

$$0 \text{ dBd} = 2.14 \text{ dBi}$$

Hence to convert dBd to dBi, just Add 2.14

To convert from dBi to dBd, just subtract 2.14

Manufacturers like to rate their antennas using dBi this because it makes it look like their antenna design has more gain. I don't know what all the fuss is about because the difference between using dBi vs dBd is only 2dB or 1/3 an S-unit (6dB is 1 S-unit) as we will discover in this article.

Ok, now that that has been settled let's get into it.

What is a Decibel?

A decibel (dB) is a logarithmic unit that expresses the ratio between two power levels. It is one-tenth of a bel, a unit named after Alexander Graham Bell. The reason for using a logarithmic scale is that it can represent very large or very small numbers in a compact and manageable form, which reflects how humans perceive sound and signal strength.

The general formula for calculating decibels when dealing with power is:

$$\text{dB} = 10 \log_{10}(\text{P2/P1}) \text{ - (note: the } 10 \log_{10} \text{ is normally written as } 10 \log)$$

where (P1) and (P2) are the initial and final power levels, respectively. If (P2) is greater than (P1), the dB value is positive, indicating an increase in power. Conversely, if (P2) is less than (P1), the dB value is negative, indicating a decrease in power.

For example, if you inject 5W signal into your amplifier input, and the output power of the amplifier is 100W then the amplifier has a ~13dB gain.

$$dB=10\log(100/5)=13.0102dB$$

Similarly, if your 100ft coax transmission line has a loss of 2dB per 100ft and your radio outputs 50W at the antenna you will have ~31W of output.

$$dB=10\log(X/50)=-2dB \text{ (remember a loss is expressed as a negative number)}$$

We can rearrange the equation as follow:

Divide both sides of the equation by 10 to solve for the log expression:

$$\log(X/50) = -2/10 = -0.2$$

3. Convert the logarithmic expression into its exponential form (base 10, because it's a common log):

$$X/50 = 10^{-0.2}$$

4. Calculate $10^{-0.2}$ Using a calculator:

$$10^{-0.2} \approx 0.630957$$

5. Solve for X by multiplying both sides by 50:

$$X = 50 \times 0.630957 \approx 31.54785$$

Thus, you will be radiating ~ 31W out your antenna.

When dealing with quantities other than power, such as voltage or current, the formula adjusts to account for the squared relationship of these quantities to power:

$$dB=20\log_{10}(V2/V1)$$

where (V1) and (V2) are the initial and final voltage levels.

The S-Meter in Radios

An S-Meter, or signal meter, is a feature commonly found in most if not all radio transceivers. Its primary function is to visually display the strength of received signals. The scale on the S-Meter is calibrated in S-units, where each S-unit represents a change in signal strength by a factor of approximately four in power terms, or 6 dB. Put another way, a gain or loss of 4 times the power equates to 6 dB gain or loss. Which is one S-unit.

Calibration and Scale of HF S-Meters

For HF radios, the standard calibration of an S-Meter is such that S9 corresponds to a received signal power of -73 dBm (decibels relative to 1 milliwatt), which represents a signal strength of 50 microvolts at the

antenna terminal (50 ohms) of an amateur radio HF receiver. Each unit increase from S1 to S9 on the S-Meter scale represents an increase of 6 dB, following the logarithmic nature of the decibel scale. Thus:

S1	-121 dBm	200 nanovolts
S2	-115 dBm	400 nanovolts
S3	-109 dBm	800 nanovolts
S4	-103 dBm	1.6 microvolts
S5	-97 dBm	3.2 microvolts
S6	-91 dBm	6.3 microvolts
S7	-85 dBm	12.6 microvolts
S8	-79 dBm	25 microvolts
S9	-73 dBm	50 microvolts
S9 +10 dB	-63 dBm	0.16 millivolts
S9 +20 dB	-53 dBm	0.5 millivolts
S9 +30 dB	-43 dBm	1.6 millivolts
S9 +40 dB	-33 dBm	5.0 millivolts

This progression highlights the exponential nature of the power scale; each step upwards means the signal is approximately four times more powerful.

Fun fact—the noise floor for a 2700 Hz wide SSB signal at 27C is approximately -139.5 dBm.

Calibration and Scale of VHF/UHF S-Meters

When it comes to the VHF/UHF bands, the standard calibration of an S-Meter is such that a reading of S9 corresponds to a received signal power of -93 dBm which represents a signal strength of 5 microvolts at the antenna terminal (50 ohms) of the receiver. As is the case with HF, each unit increase from S1 to S9 on the S-Meter scale represents an increase of 6 dB.

S1	-141 dBm	20 nV
S2	-135 dBm	40 nV
S3	-129 dBm	80 nV
S4	-123 dBm	160 nV
S5	-117 dBm	320 nV
S6	-111 dBm	630 nV
S7	-105 dBm	1.26 μV
S8	-99 dBm	2.5 μV
S9	-93 dBm	5.0 μV
S9 + 10 dB	-83 dBm	16 μV
S9 + 20 dB	-73 dBm	50 μV
S9 + 30 dB	-63 dBm	0.16 mV
S9 + 40 dB	-53 dBm	0.50 mV

Fun fact—the noise floor for a 10 kHz wide FM signal at 27C is approximately -134 dBm.

Practical Use and Importance

By monitoring the S-Meter, operators can optimize their antenna position to achieve the strongest possible signal, which is critical for clear communication, especially in amateur radio operations and

emergency communication scenarios. The ability to interpret S-Meter readings can greatly enhance the effectiveness of radio communication, aiding in everything from routine contacts to critical emergency communications.

Conclusion

The decibel is a fundamental unit in the science of acoustics, electronics, and radio telecommunications, providing a versatile method to express ratios of quantities. In the context of radio communications, understanding decibels is essential for interpreting S-Meter readings.

Til next time – Smile and Cruise.

73 – Steve – VE3EZB





ACS Report

Earle – VE3IMP

The SD&G RAC Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) Group [Formerly ARES]

EmComm Monthly Report For April 2024

Seaway Valley Amateur Radio Club (SVARC) Inc.:

The SD&G RAC Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) Group, a subset of the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), is associated with the SVARC.

This club continues to hold its monthly “hybrid” (in-person and virtual) meetings, featuring interesting Guest Speakers. The SVARC held its most recent “hybrid” meeting on March 27, 2024, at the *St. John Ambulance* Headquarters in Cornwall. The Guest Speaker was Kevin McQuiggin (VE7ZD) who provided a most interesting presentation on Software Defined Radios.

Coffee Klatches where members can socialize with each other are held on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month, starting at 08:30AM. Following the initial test on February 20, 2024, the SVARC has confirmed that future Coffee Klatches will take place at the *Best Western Parkway Inn* (formerly Spinners), Cornwall.

The SVARC last held a Fox Hunt on November 26, 2023. Another Hint is planned in early spring 2024.

Repeater Checks: (Ongoing):

Our 8 repeater systems continue to function very well. The SVARC weekly Net is conducted on each Monday at 7:00PM (Local). The Net first starts on VE3SVC (147.180MHz.+). Checks are then made by switching the Net to the VE3PGC (UHF) repeater where an EchoLink check is performed. A check is also performed on VE3VSW, VA3FHA then DMR. This process confirms the serviceability of nearby *Seaway Valley Amateur Radio Club* (SVARC) repeater systems at least once a week, should they be required by the RAC Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS). On average there are 20 total check-ins. The weekly reporting system has been enhanced to show the names and call signs as those who check in. This as opposed to just recording the number of

weekly check-ins.

The VA3SDG-UHF repeater is now powered by a Yeasu DR-2X Fusion repeater recently purchased by the Club. This allows VA3SCG UHF to be used in FM mode and digital mode C4FM.

Communications for the Raisin River Canoe Race

2024: As is customary, several members of SD&G ARES who are members of the SVARC supported year’s race, which took place on Saturday, April 13, 2024. The feedback meeting held on April 18, 2024 indicated by all counts, the race went well and the Amateur Radio Operators provided the usual high standard of communications for the race.

Our AECs are:

Hal Green (VE3HWG), South Glengarry,
Ed Halliwell (VE3EAH), South Stormont,
Doug Pearson (VE3HTR), City of Cornwall, and,
Richard (Rick) Palmer (VA3EV), City of Cornwall.

City Of Cornwall:

Discussions with Leighton Woods (Deputy Fire Chief, Fire Services for the City of Cornwall) have not continued. While we had hoped to meet with the City of Cornwall in early 2023 this has not taken place.

South Glengarry ARES Projects:

The VA3FHA repeater (installed on Aug. 29, 2022) at the Beaver Brook landfill site, continues to function well.

Future Presentations:

Earle DePass has agreed to make a presentation to the Iroquois Amateur Radio Club, on ARES, On May 1, 2024.

Earle DePass, (VE3IMP)

Group Coordinator (GC), SD&G ARES
RAC Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS)
Group.



Net Manager's Report

Earnest – VA3EWV



Bridging the Gap with EchoLink

My EchoLink Story:

EchoLink is a word that everyone in the club has heard me use, let alone talk about on a weekly basis.

The back story:

After a hardware failure on our local EchoLink enabled repeater, VE3PGC, I purchased an AllStar/EchoLink node running on raspberry pie (Linux software), however I had absolutely no experience with Linux, PuTTY, WinSCP, Supermon2 V2, Port Forwarding and / or writing code etc.

Well with the help of VE3HTR - [Douglas Pearson](#), VA3JPX - [James Poulin](#) who assisted me with Port Forwarding, VA3FZ - [Rob T Gates](#) testing AllStar/EchoLink, the EchoLink email support group and a host of others, I was able to teach myself how to program in various languages and I was able to get my EchoLink node up and running.

On April Fools Day 2024, I was still banging my head against the wall because my friends could see my node but no one could connect as they kept getting "node timed out" errors, so I sent an email off to the EchoLink Email Help group and Jonathan Taylor - K1RFD picked up the email and sent me some suggestions in order to get my node up and running and after a few more hours of reading and adjustments, to my surprise, my node came alive and other hams started working my node and I was so excited.

Later that evening, VE3EZB – Steve, reached out to me and asked did I know who this Jonathan was and of course I replied no and he said, well that's the guy behind EchoLink. I was like, Get outta here .

After hearing that news, I rushed to my email and looked for Jonathan's email and after thanking him

for the help, I managed to drum up the courage and ask if he'd come present at our next club meeting, and he said yes.

I'm excited to say the least, as this technology has enabled friends of mine to:

1. Get back into the hobby when housing restrictions took the hobby away.
2. For friends who were sick/shut in to get back on the air.
3. When friends of mine got licensed but didn't have radios or antennas due to \$\$\$ they were able to whip out their cellphone, tablet or PC and start talking all over the world for free.
4. Folks who travel like I do are able to communicate back home via EchoLink.

Thanks, K1RFD - Jonathan for creating this free technology for amateur operators to enjoy.

If you haven't given it a try, please go download, and install. You will have to send a verification that you're an amateur radio operator which doesn't take long. Once verified, you can use the EchoLink system to "talk to the world".

Follow me on Facebook - https://www.facebook.com/groups/688459506568805/?ref=share_group_link

Follow me on YouTube - <https://youtube.com/@OnTheAirwithVA3EWV-fn7rg?si=nW13NaOGHmtwu5xi>

Here is my first EchoLink Contact on my very own node – An emotional moment complete with tears lol – Watch it here on my Facebook Page – On the Air with VA3EWV <https://www.facebook.com/563590071/videos/436017848998747>

Here is my First EchoLink QSO – Every Thursday at 8:00PM I host my own EchoLink Net - <https://www.facebook.com/563590071/videos/1598096990732120>

I do load all of my Facebook Lives to YouTube – Just search for #VA3EWV or search for "On the Air with VA3EWV".



A "Village Thank-you"

Earnest – VA3EWW

Hello SVARC,

I am proud to notify you all, after a very intense 3 month course with RAC, under the direction of Dave Goodwin, I have successfully passed the Advanced Course with an 80%. This was a one and done lol and I learned so much.

I'd like to thank all of you including the club members because this was truly a village moment.

This venture started this summer with a hardware failure on VE3PGC where we lost our AllStar and EchoLink capabilities and I was determined to get back on the air with some many new friends outside of the club that I had met and I thought, I'll just get my own.

Well the joke was on me lol.

I was quickly advised that I couldn't have my own repeater or other things if I didn't hold an Advanced Certificate, so this motivated me to do something about it.

I did purchase a raspberry pi with AllStar and EchoLink however it's only simplex and not full duplex so it really didn't fit the bill plus it took me 4 months to get it all sorted out. (this is how I met K1RDF - Jonathan the architect behind EchoLink and my invitation to him to come speak at our next club meeting).

Well it would just so happen that RAC was offering the Advanced course around that time frame and to sweeten the deal, since I have been a Bronze Member the course was free.

I spent many an hour wondering if I had bitten off more than I could chew. Our course started off with over 30 students and dwindled down to under 15 students by the time the course completed and some of us were looking at each other on the zoom calls in silence thinking... wow this is never gonna happen, maybe this isn't for me etc.

Well my huge hurdle was the math and I had Tim (VE3TCS) offer to help me, so for 3 Sunday afternoons in a row, he was hammering away trying to get me ready and with calculator in on hand and Kleenex in the other (because I was crying that it was too hard), he was able to teach me how to use formulas and I started getting the answers correct. Once I found that I could do the math, it was time to book the test.

With my test book, I started doing 2 to 3 practice tests every day, then the day came to write.

When I started the test, I grabbed some scrap paper and quickly wrote down what I could remember of the formulas in frustration (because I was drawing a blank), opened the test and B-Lined for all of the math questions.

Arriving at the first math question, I recognized what was being asked, plugged it all in, hit the ENG button (I thought it was the English Button the whole time) but it was the Engineering Button lol and bamm, there was the answer. I went on to make quick work of all of the math, then using the tips and tricks taught in the course.

I slayed several more questions with confidence and that left me to questions I had never seen before so I did the Ole, "close your eyes, spin the pen around in circular motions and where it lands, that's the answer you pick".

That didn't work lol so I had to just read each of those questions and I remembered what VE3HTR taught me - Look at what the answers are and determine which ones are truly wrong out in left field, so I did that (it gives you a 50/50 chance by the way) then I would read the question again, look at the two answers and then think of all the conversations I've had with all of my SVARC family and was able to do yall proud by only missing 10 questions.

In closing, each hands on experience, each memorable conversation for example with VERARF was driving by the repeater and thought he had been desensitized (a question on the test by the way) I remembered that :).

When I earned by Basic Certificate we had Cake, I'm thinking that Cake is in order again since I just earned by Advanced :) so are we having cake at the next meeting LOL?

**Many Thanks,
Earnest Vinson - VA3EWW**

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/688459506568805>

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5-TxDHPRre1bl_vMYXU1Mmg

SVARC Calendar

Thursday, May 2nd. SVARC Meeting – St Andrews Church Hall, 17298 County Rd 18, St Andrews West, ON—Guest Speaker will be Jonathan Taylor (K1RFD) Creator of Echolink

Saturday, April 27th. Coffee Klatch – Best Western restaurant at 1515 Vincent Massey Drive.

Saturday, May 11th, Rideau Lakes Amateur Radio Club, Smith Falls, Ontario ([Details here](#))

Saturday, May 11th. Coffee Klatch – Best Western restaurant at 1515 Vincent Massey Drive.

Saturday, May 25th. Coffee Klatch – Best Western restaurant at 1515 Vincent Massey Drive.

Wednesday, May 29th. SVARC Meeting – St Andrews Church Hall, 17298 County Rd 18, St Andrews West, ON —[XIEGU X6200 Transceiver](#) and FIELD DAY ANTENNAS

Saturday, June 8th. Coffee Klatch – Best Western restaurant at 1515 Vincent Massey Drive.

Friday, June 21st. Drop off / Set up of Field Day Equipment – Location TBD

Saturday, June 22nd. Field Day – Location TBD

Saturday, June 22nd. Coffee Klatch – Field Day Location

Sunday, June 23rd. Field Day – Location TBD

Wednesday, June 26th. SVARC Meeting – St Andrews Church Hall, 17298 County Rd 18, St Andrews West, ON .

Show and Tell

Certificate *Of Appreciation*

This award is presented to:



2024

VE3HTR

Douglas Pearson

*or his long-time technical and personal support of the
"Eastern Ontario Radio Amateurs"
and
his Dedication to the World's Most Popular
Digital Amateur Radio Mode*

DMR

24.04.06

Date

President - DMR Canada

Cornwall Youth Engagement Fair—10 April 24



Hunter Racine (VA3HWF) and John Grow (VE2EQL). Manning the SVARC booth.



Photos on this page courtesy of Jason Racine (VE3PRY)

Raisin River Canoe Race—13 April 2024

Raisin River Canoe Race 2024 – Participating Amateur Radio Operators—April 13, 2024 – St. Andrews West, Ontario



Front Row L-R (kneeling): David Tucker (VA3OPS), Larry Giguere (VA3RSQ), Earle DePass (VE3IMP), Jason Racine (VE3PRY), John Grow (VE2EQL). **Rear row L-R (Standing):** Daniel Theriault (VA3SDO), Hunter Racine (VA3HWF), Michael Joyce (VE3LTN), Rick Bowen (VA3KCB), Earnest Vinson (VA3EWW). **Missing:** Hal Green (VE3HWG), Doug Pearson (VE3HTR), Steve Harvey (VE3EZB), Dan Cullen (VE3DIT), Linda Cullen (VE2NJK), Jamie Montroy and Marc Tessier (VA3MHT). **Photo courtesy of Earle DePass (VE3IMP)**



Marc Tessier (VA3MHT) and Steve Harvey (VE3EZB)



Jamie Montroy



Doug Pearson (VE3HTR)

Raisin River Canoe Race—13 April 2024



Raisin River Canoe Race—13 April 2024



Earnest Vinson (VA3EWV) at the Net Control Station.



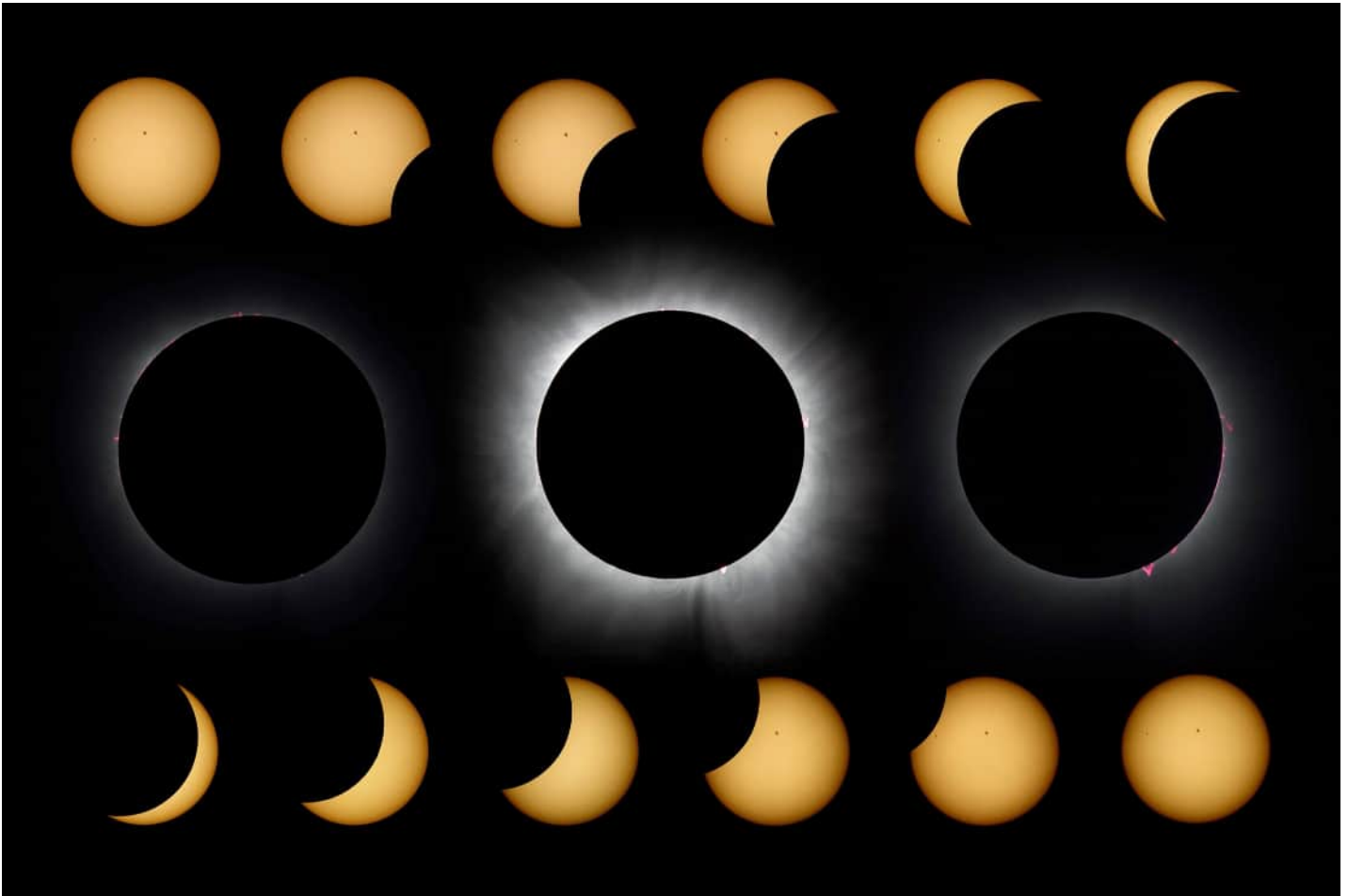
Hunter Racine (VA3HWF) at the Net Control Station.



The "Board" donated by Daniel Theriault (VA3SDO)



Total Eclipse—8 April 2024



(Submitted by Roger—VA3BGV) - (Photo Credit to Pierre DeGuire (VE3MJJ) Ingleside.)

Telescope: Celestron 8" with a compressor correcting lens for an effective focal length of 1410mm at F7.1—The telescope was protected with a solar filter.

Camera: Nikon D850 SLR with a Pixel Pro remote control to avoid vibration.

The totality pictures are particularly interesting as they show several solar flares. The solar and earth size comparison picture illustrates that these flares themselves are much larger than our little blue planet.

