The Official Newsletter of the

PAPAKURA RADIO CLUB INC.

May 2025

Are you prepared?

CONTENTS ...

May Calendar:

Our General meeting will be followed by the AGM of NZART Branch 65. There are 3 remits to consider, These are in the Break in. Please note that only financial members of NZART are entitled to vote on the remits. Following this we will either enjoy an early supper, or if time permits we may have a couple of short 10 minute talks.

We encourage you to take the opportunity to chat with someone new and make the most of the supper that will follow.

If transport is a problem, let the committee members know, and we may be able to assist you with arranging a ride.

Alternatively, ask zl1nux@outlook.com for the teams link, and you can join us from home.

May Dates

Wednesday 7th	**General Meeting & Operating your radio remotely**
Wednesday 14th	**Activity Night**
Wednesday 21st	**Committee Meeting**
Wednesday 28th	**Project Night**

If we each do a Little, it becomes a lot.

Club Activities:

March saw a number of our members attend both the Papakura ParkFest and also the Bombay Fun run. The Park fest saw a display of Morse, HF and VHF, as well as a video presentation of the club. While we only had few who showed interest, it was still very positive.

In addition, it was nice to work with Trish, who had a team of PRS users, encouraging people to pick up a radio and have a go. This type of HAM/PRS teamwork presented a positive view of radio as both a hobby, and also as a means of communication in an emergency.

Well done to all.

Bombay Fun Run
While only a small of operators were needed, a big thanks you to David and the team, for showing the flag.

DX Calendar May 2025

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
C5R			D44TWO D44ZZI																							E6RS				
D2TX																			TO3E										
TX9A																					T88SG								
H44MS															PJ4M														
RI1ANE																													
ZS8W																													
V73MT																													
JG8NQJ/JD1																													
DP0GVN																													

Click any link above for details on the expedition.

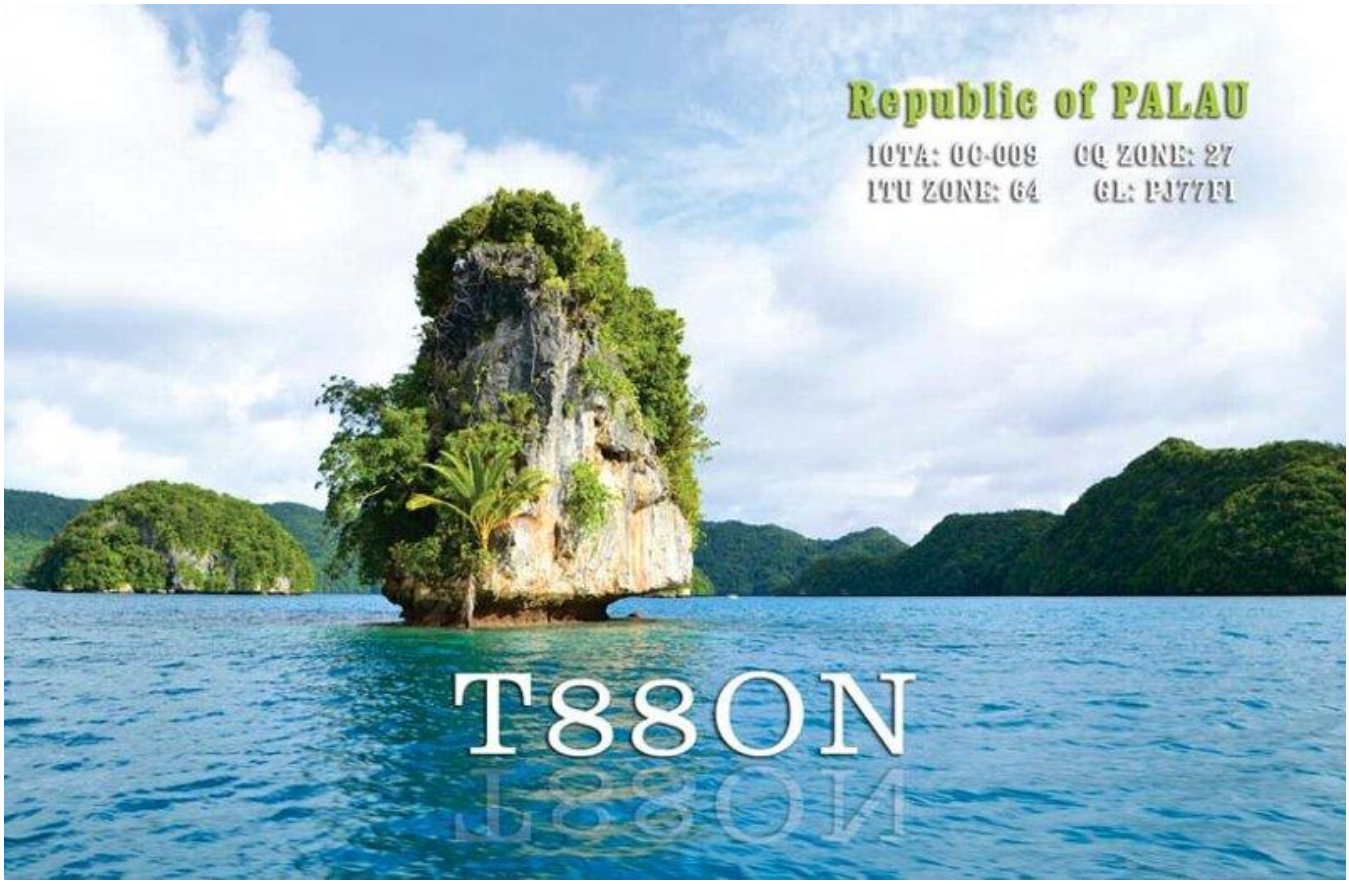
FEATURED DX: T88SG KOROR ISLAND PALAU

JK1SZX will be active as T88SG from Koror Island, IOTA OC - 009, Palau, 22 May - 1 June 2025.
He will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via home call.

The island nation of Palau

The island nation of Palau is one of the most picturesque places in the world. Little known to tourists and very attractive to fans of active water sports, it attracts attention with its rich flora and fauna, as well as local colours.



Geographical facts and climatic features. Nature of the islands

Palau is not a large state and occupies only 458 km2 on the map, It is located right in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, 500 km east of the Philippines. It includes the upland cities of Babeltuap (Babeldaob), Koror, Peleliu and Angaur, coral atolls and more than 200 limestone islands.

There are no high mountains or intimidating volcanoes, but the natural beauty of the place is awe-inspiring. The tranquil topography with hills and hillocks is studded with green shrubs, trees and palm trees.

The underwater and coastal world is also rich. The local waters are home to over 1500 species of fish, as well as 130 species of sharks, including some that are considered endangered. Just imagine all this diversity and you will immediately realize how unique this place is. In 1995, Palau was named the "Underwater Wonder of the World" by the Council of Marine Ecologists. It continues to reaffirm this name to this day.

Palau's tropical gardens and forests are home to a variety of animals and birds (over 50 species), as well as orchids, exotic and rare flowers. This diversity of flora and fauna makes it one of the most picturesque places on our planet.

Palau is a warm, sunny state. The average annual temperature is +29 during the day and +25 at night. These are ideal climatic conditions for a vacation. The average monthly precipitation is just over 300 mm. The rainiest months are from July to October, during this period there are especially few tourists for obvious reasons. The rainiest period falls in July, then the amount of precipitation decreases and gradually comes to its usual values. In general, the climate of Palau can be called calm and suitable for tourist travel and recreation. Strong cyclones, as a rule, bypass it, as the state is located outside the "typhoon belt".

Local population of Palau. Character of the islanders

The first inhabitants of the islands appeared about 4 thousand years ago. This is not so much, but also not a little. Initially, natives from the eastern part of Indonesia lived here, and later the Spanish landed on the islands. Palau has gone through many changes - taken over by Japan, sold to Germany, ruled by the United States, etc. Each event has left its mark on the racial composition of the state and their historical character. Palau currently has a population of just over 20,000 people. This is not much for such a picturesque place. Life here flows at a measured pace, so when you are here for the first time, you do not immediately get used to the fact that there is no need to hurry anywhere. The local population speaks mainly two languages - English and Palau. They are taught in schools and used in everyday life. It is almost impossible to meet a person speaking another language here (unless he is a tourist). Of course, the locals speak other languages, such as Filipino, Chinese, etc., but their percentage is very small.

As for the ethnic composition, the majority of the population is made up of indigenous Palauans - 72%, followed by Filipinos - their percentage equates to 16.5. On the streets of the state can also be found Chinese, Asian, Vietnamese and other races (their percentage is no more than 10 in the total content).

As for their disposition, the islanders are famous for their stubbornness and pride. However, they are favourable and friendly to tourists. The character of the population of the islands has been formed over thousands of years, and, of course, the American and European influences have affected their mentality.

Recreation and entertainment

Palau is a true paradise for tourists. Here you can see unusually beautiful landscapes, green hills and sights, which are very proud of the local people. There are always many opportunities open for tourists on the islands - excursions, walks, visiting museums and historical sites. As in any other sunny country, everyone will find something to do here, from a walk on the beach to an active vacation.

However, tourists should remember that you should swim only in designated areas. In coastal waters there is often a strong current, in addition, there are always poisonous fish or coral fragments.

Where is Koror Island located. Map.

T88SG Koror Island Palau. Sunrise 05-04-2025 at 20:45 GMT, sunset at 09:11 GMT

UPCOMING CONTESTS

May 2025

Refer to the contest websites for full rules, scoring information, operating periods or time limits, and log submission information.

Start - Finish Date-Time		Date-Time		Bands	Contest Name	Mode	Exchange	Sponsor's Website
1	0000	2	0300	7	Walk for the Bacon QRP Contest	CW	RST, SPC, name, mbr or pwr; max 13 WPM	**qrpcontest.com/pigwalk40**
1	1300	1	1900	3.5-28	AGCW QRP/QRP Party	CW	RST, serial, class (A/B)	**www.agcw.de/contest/qrp-qrp**
1	1800	1	2200	28	NRAU 10m Activity Contest	CW Ph Dig	RS(T), 6-char grid	**nrau.net/nrau-contests-in-general**
1	1900	1	2100	1.8-28,50	SKCC Sprint Europe	CW	RST, SPC, name, mbr or "none"	**www.skccgroup.com**
3	0001	4	2359	28	10-10 Int'l Spring Contest, CW	CW	Name, mbr or "none," SPC	**www.ten-ten.org**
3	0300	3	0859	3.5-28	RCC Cup	CW Ph	RS(T), mbr or ITU zone	**rcccup.ru**
3	0600	4	2359	2.3 GHz and up	SBMS 2.3 GHz and Up Contest and Club Challenge	CW Ph Dig	6-char grid	**w6ife.com**
3	0800	3	1400	All above 902	Microwave Spring Sprint	CW Ph Dig	6-char grid	**sites.google.com/site/springvhfupsprints/2025-information**
3	1200	4	1159	3.5-28	ARI International DX Contest	CW Ph Dig	RS(T), 2-letter province or serial	**www.ari.it**
3	1200	4	1200	3.5-28,144	F9AA Cup, PSK	Dig	RST, serial	**www.site.urc.asso.fr**
3	1300	4	0700	1.8-28	7th Call Area QSO Party	CW Ph Dig	RS(T), 5-letter state/county code or SPC	**7qp.org**
3	1500	4	0300	1.8-28	Indiana QSO Party	CW Ph	RS(T), IN county or SPC	**www.hdxcc.org**
3	1700	4	2359	1.8-28,VHF	Delaware QSO Party	CW Ph Dig	RS(T), DE county or SPC	**www.fsarc.org**
3	2000	4	2359	3.5-28	New England QSO Party	CW Ph Dig	RS(T), New England county/state or SPC	**neqp.org/rules**
4	1000	4	1400	7	WAB 7 MHz Phone	Ph	RS, serial, WAB square or SPC	**wab.intermip.net/Contests.php**
4	2300	5	0300	All, no WARC	MIE 33 Contest	CW Ph	RS(T), age, "ME" or "MEJ" or none	**www.ztv.ne.jp**
6	0000	6	0200	3.5-28	ARS Spartan Sprint	CW	RST, SPC, pwr	**ars-qrp.com**
6	0100	6	0159	1.8-28,50	Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	Ph	RS, age group (OM, YL, Youth YL, or Youth)	**wwsac.com/rules.html**
7	1700	7	2100	144	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	Dig	4-char grid	**www.ft8activity.eu**
10	0000	10	2359	3.5-28	FISTS Saturday Sprint	CW	RST, first name, mbr or "0," SPC	**fistsna.org**
10	1200	11	1159	1.8-28	CQ-M International DX Contest	CW Ph	RS(T), serial	**cqm.srr.ru/en/rules**
10	1200	11	1200	3.5-28	VOLTA WW RTTY Contest	Dig	RST, serial, CQ zone	**www.contestvolta.it/rules.pdf**
10	1200	11	2359	1.8-28,50	SKCC Weekend Sprintathon	CW	RST, SPC, name, mbr or "none"	**www.skccgroup.com**
10	1700	11	0300	7,14,21,28	Canadian Prairies QSO Party	CW Ph	RS(T), VE4/5/6 district code or SPC	**cpqp.ve6hams.ca**
10	2300	11	0300	50	50 MHz Spring Sprint	CW Ph Dig	4-char grid	**sites.google.com/site/springvhfupsprints/2025-information**
12	0000	12	0200	1.8-28	4 States QRP Group Second Sunday Sprint	CW Ph	RS(T), SPC, mbr or pwr	**www.4sqrp.com**
12	1900	12	2030	3.5	RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	Ph	RS, serial	**www.rsgbcc.org**
13	0100	13	0159	1.8-28,50	Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	Ph	RS, age group (OM, YL, Youth YL, or Youth)	**wwsac.com/rules.html**
13	1900	13	2029	3.5	DARC FT4 Contest	FT4	RST, 4-char grid	**www.darc.de**
14	1700	14	2100	432	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	Dig	4-char grid	**www.ft8activity.eu**
15	0000	16	0300	14	Walk for the Bacon QRP Contest	CW	RST, SPC, name, mbr or pwr; max 13 WPM	**qrpcontest.com/pigwalk20**
15	1900	15	2000	3.5-14	NTC QSO Party	CW	RST, mbr or "NM"; max 25 WPM	**pi4ntc.nl/ntcqp**
17	0600	17	2100	3.5-28	UN DX Contest	CW Ph	RS(T), Kazakhstan district code or serial	**undxc.kz/rules-eng**
17	0800	18	1100	3.5	NZART Sangster Shield Contest	CW	RST, serial or branch number (if ZL)	**www.nzart.org.nz**
17	1200	17	1600	14,21,28,50	Feld Hell Sprint	Dig	See rules	**sites.google.com/site/feldhellclub**
17	1200	18	1200	1.8-28	His Maj. King of Spain Contest, CW	CW	RST, EA province or serial	**concursos.ure.es**
17	1200	18	1200	3.5-28	EU PSK DX Contest	Dig	EU: RST + EU area; non-EU: RST + serial	**eupsk.club**
17	1400	18	0200	1.8-28,50,144	Arkansas QSO Party	CW Ph Dig	RS(T), AR county or SPC	**www.arkqp.com**
17	2100	18	0200	3.5	Baltic Contest	CW Ph	RS(T), serial	**www.lrsf.lt/en**
18	0000	18	2359	3.5-28	FISTS Sunday Sprint	CW	RST, SPC, first name, mbr or "0"	**fistsna.org**
18	2300	19	0100	1.8-28	Run for the Bacon QRP Contest	CW	RST, SPC, mbr or pwr	**qrpcontest.com/pigrun**
19	1900	19	2100	3.5-28	RSGB FT4 Contest	Dig	Signal report	**www.rsgbcc.org**
20	0100	20	0159	1.8-28,50	Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	Ph	RS, age group (OM, YL, Youth YL, or Youth)	**wwsac.com/rules.html**
21	1700	21	2100	1.2G	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	Dig	4-char grid	**www.ft8activity.eu**
21	1900	21	2030	3.5	RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	Dig	RST, serial	**www.rsgbcc.org**
22	0030	22	0230	3.5-14	NAQCC CW Sprint	CW	RST, SPC, mbr or pwr	**naqcc.info/sprint_rules.html**
24	0000	25	2359	1.8-28	CQ WW WPX Contest, CW	CW	RST, serial	**www.cqwpx.com/rules.htm**
26	0000	26	0100	1.8-28	QRP ARCI Hootowl Sprint	CW	RST, SPC, mbr or pwr	**qrparci.org**
27	0100	27	0159	1.8-28,50	Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	Ph	RS, age group (OM, YL, Youth YL, or Youth)	**wwsac.com/rules.html**
28	0000	28	0200	1.8-28,50	SKCC Sprint	CW	RST, SPC, name, mbr or "none"	**www.skccgroup.com**
29	1900	29	2030	3.5	RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW	CW	RST, serial	**www.rsgbcc.org**
30	0000	1	2359	1.8-28,50	PODXS 070 Club Three Day Weekend Contest	Dig	mbr or "0000"	**www.podxs070.com**
31	0000	31	2359	1.8-28,50	Feld Hell Sprint	Dig	See rules	**sites.google.com/site/feldhellclub**
31	1200	1	1159	1.8-28	Russian WW MultiMode Contest	CW Ph Dig	RST(Q), 2-char oblast or serial	**www.rdrclub.ru**

Note: All dates and times are in UTC, Mbr = Membership number. Serial = Sequential number of the contact. SPC = State, Province, DXCC Entity. XE = Mexican state.

INTRODUCING THE YAESU FTX-1 RADIO

The world of amateur radio is always evolving, and the latest announcement from Yaesu is sure to excite radio enthusiasts everywhere. The new FTX-1F transceiver promises to deliver versatility and performance, making it a noteworthy addition to the portable radio market

Overview of the Yaesu FTX-1F

Yaesu has officially unveiled the FTX-1F, an all-mode transceiver that operates across a wide frequency range from 160m to 70cm. This device is designed for amateur radio operators seeking flexibility in various modes, including SSB, CW, AM, FM, and C4FM. The introduction of this transceiver marks a significant milestone for Yaesu, as they have not had an all-band, all-mode portable radio until now.

With the FTX-1F, Yaesu aims to rival the popular Icom IC-705, which has been a benchmark in the portable transceiver market. The FTX-1F is rated at 6 watts when powered by its internal battery, making it a reliable option for portable operations.

Key Features
The FTX-1F comes packed with features that cater to both casual and serious amateur radio operators. Here are some of the standout features that make this transceiver an exciting development:

Frequency Coverage: The FTX-1F covers a range from 160m to 70cm, accommodating a variety of operating conditions.
Power Options: The transceiver operates at 6 watts with its internal 5.6 amp battery, and can reach 10 watts when connected to an external power supply.
Dual Band Operation: The inclusion of dual receivers allows for simultaneous monitoring of different bands, enhancing operational flexibility.
Built-in Speakers: The FTX-1F boasts two loudspeakers, providing improved audio quality and clarity during operations.

Optional Auto ATU: An external automatic antenna tuner can be attached to the back of the radio, making it easier to match impedance and improve signal quality.
FT8 Compatibility: An optional cooling fan is available, ensuring that operators can engage in FT8 operations without overheating issues.
USB Connectivity: The use of USB connectors for interfacing adds modernity and convenience to the device.

Battery Life and Performance

One of the most critical aspects of any portable transceiver is its battery life. The FTX-1F features a robust 5.6 amp internal battery, which is expected to provide a substantial operational period when used in the field. This is particularly beneficial for those who enjoy extended outdoor operations or emergency communications.

When connected to an external power supply, the transceiver can output 10 watts, making it comparable to other high-performance portable radios. This flexibility in power options ensures that users can adapt their operations based on the available resources and requirements of the situation.

Design and Build Quality

While specific details regarding the size and weight of the FTX-1F are yet to be released, the initial images suggest a compact and user-friendly design. The front panel view showcases a well-organised layout, which is crucial for quick adjustments and ease of use during operations.

The option to attach an external auto ATU adds to the versatility of the transceiver without compromising its portability. This thoughtful design consideration speaks to Yaesu's commitment to meeting the needs of modern amateur radio operators.

Market Context and Competition

The release of the FTX-1F comes at a time when competition in the portable transceiver market is fierce. The Icom IC-705 has set a high standard for performance and functionality, and the FTX-1F aims to challenge that status quo. With its comprehensive feature set and competitive pricing (yet to be announced), the FTX-1F is poised to attract attention from those looking for a reliable portable solution.

Furthermore, the FTX-1F represents a significant upgrade over the older FT-817 and FT-818 models, which have been around for quite some time. As technology advances, the demand for modern, feature-rich transceivers has increased, and Yaesu is responding to that demand with this innovative product.

Availability and Future Prospects

As for availability, the FTX-1F is expected to be released in 2025, although a specific date has yet to be confirmed. Enthusiasts are eagerly awaiting further details, including pricing and additional specifications. It is anticipated that Yaesu will provide comprehensive information and marketing materials in the coming months.

In the meantime, the anticipation surrounding the FTX-1F indicates that it could become a popular choice among amateur radio operators. Its combination of features, performance, and portability is likely to appeal to a wide range of users, from casual operators to serious enthusiasts.

However, not being satisfied to simply match the ICOM 705 with a field unit, they have the Optima Module, a 100-watt amplifier that connects to the back of the rig to make this your next **base radio too.**
At this stage, how the connection is made, and how easy it is to separate the two parts, leaving the 100-watt module in the shack, while you head off to a SOTA site, then come back and reconnect to the Optima, is unclear. But make no mistakes, Yeasu is out to compete, and if its as integrated as it looks, this could be a serious player in the market. Even without the marketing advantage Icom have with a dedicated seller.

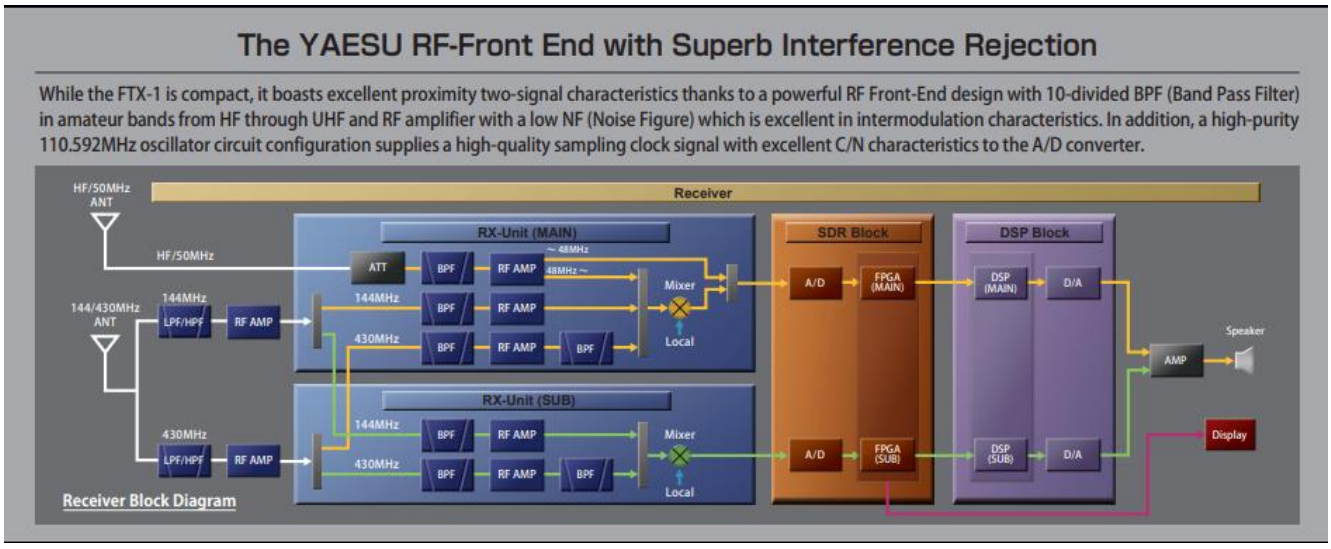
Conclusion
The Yaesu FTX-1F marks an exciting chapter in the evolution of portable transceivers. With its all-mode capabilities, robust design, and competitive features, it is set to make a significant impact in the amateur radio community. As we await its official release, the FTX-1F generates curiosity and excitement, and it will be fascinating to see how it performs in real-world applications.

For those interested in the latest developments in amateur radio technology, the FTX-1F is a model to watch. Stay tuned for updates as more information becomes available, and prepare to embrace the future of portable radio with the new Yaesu FTX-1F.

Dx Engineering have made the FTX-1F Preliminary Manual available in a PDF format Downloadable preliminary manual providing technical specifications and operational guidance, from the link below

🔗 FTX-1F Manual

And the PDF Brochure can be found here: FTX-1_Series_leaflet_202505.pdf



A NEW STAR IS ABOUT TO APPEAR. BUT WHEN?

I've been waiting for this one for a while, and it's possible I may have to wait even longer, But Now's a really good time to be watching for it.

The star in question is T Coronae Borealis (T CrB, pronounced "T Cor Bor"). It lies in the constellation of the northern crown, prominent in the Northern Hemisphere but also visible in the northern sky from Australia and New Zealand over the next few months.

Most of the time T CrB, which is 3000 light years away, is much too faint to be seen. But once every 80 years or so, it brightly erupts.

A brand new star suddenly seems to appear, although not for long. Just a few nights later it will have rapidly faded, disappearing back into the darkness.

Why the Sudden burst of life?
During the prime of their lives, stars are powered by nuclear fusion reactions deep inside their cores. Most commonly, hydrogen is turned into helium creating enough energy to keep the star stable.

But T CrB is well past its prime and is now a stellar remnant known as a white dwarf. Its internal nuclear fire has been quenched, allowing gravity to dramatically compress the dead star.

T CrB also has a stellar companion - a red giant that has puffed up as it enters old age. The white dwarf mops up the swollen red giant's gas, and this forms what's known as an accretion disc around the dead star.

The matter keeps piling up on a star that's already compressed to its limit, forcing a continual rise in pressure and temperature. Conditions become so extreme, they mimic what once would've been found inside the star's core. Its surface ignites in a runaway thermonuclear reaction.

When this happens, the energy released makes T CrB shine 1500 times brighter than usual. Here on Earth, it briefly appears in the night sky. With this dramatic reset, the star has then expelled the gas and the cycle can begin all over again.

Scientists have been expecting this burst since last year, but the "Star" has so far failed to provide the expected burst. T CrB is one of only 10 recurring Novas known. And it is the brightest. The earliest known date of T CrB erupting is from the year 1217, based on observations recorded in a medieval monastic chronicle. Remarkably, astronomers can now predict its eruptions so precisely as long as the nova follows its usual pattern.
The star's two most recent eruptions - in 1866 and 1946 - showed the exact same features. About ten years prior to the eruption, T CrB's brightness increased a little (known as a high state) followed by a short fading or dip about a year out from the explosion.
T CrB entered its high state in 2015 and the pre-eruption dip was spotted in March 2023, setting astronomers on alert. What causes these phenomena are just some of the current mysteries surrounding T CrB.

Corona Borealis currently reaches its best observing position (known as a meridian transit) around 8.30pm to 9pm local time across New Zealand. The farther north you are located, the higher the constellation will be in the sky.

The nova is expected to be a reasonable brightness (magnitude 2.5): about as bright as Imai (Delta Crucis), the fourth brightest star in the Southern Cross. So it will be easy to see even from a city location, if you know where to look.

We won't have much time
We won't have long once it goes off. The maximum brightness will only last a few hours; within a week T CrB will have faded and you'll need binoculars to see it.

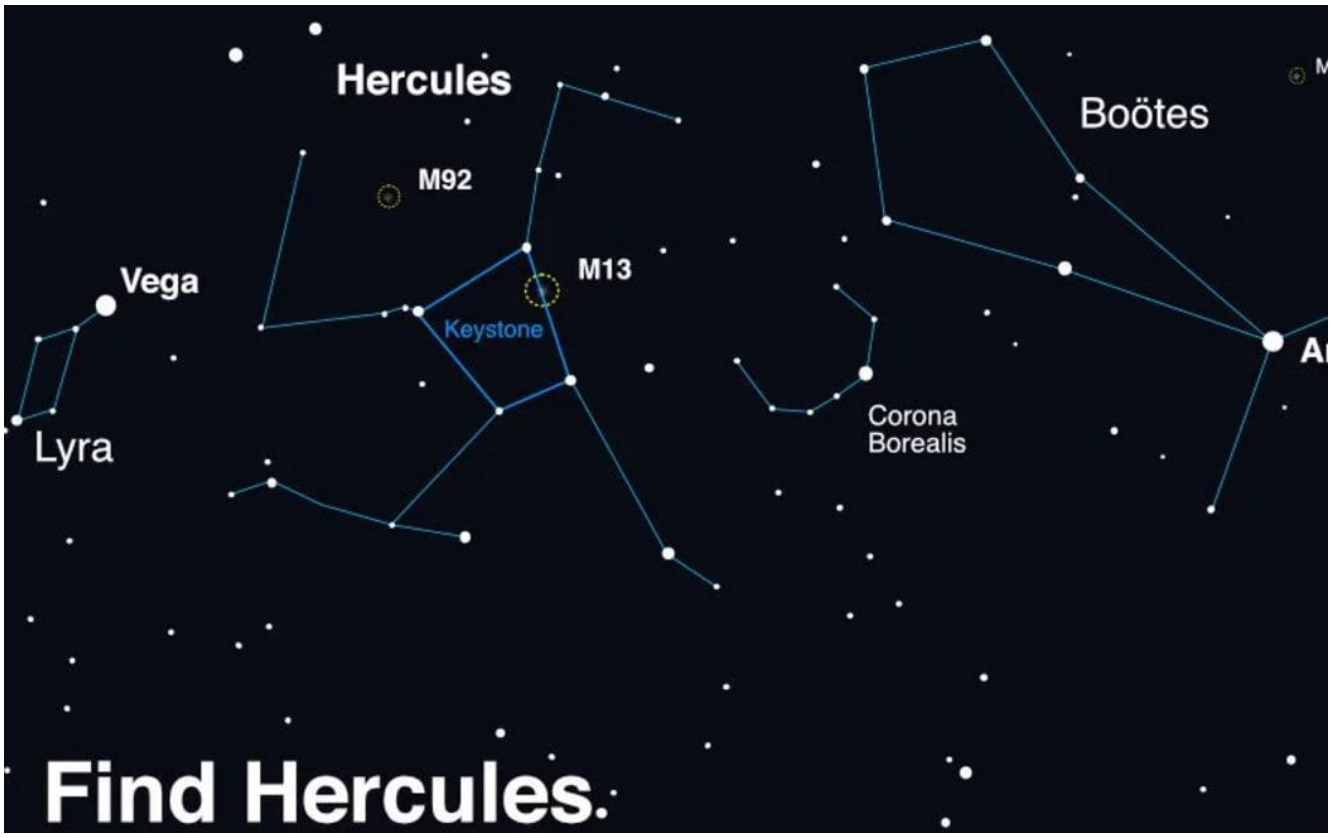
It almost certainly will be an amateur astronomer that alerts the professional community to the moment when T CrB outbursts.

These dedicated and knowledgeable people routinely monitor stars from their backyards on the chance of "what if" and therefore fill an important gap in night sky observations.

The American Association of Variable Star Observing (AAVSO) has a log of over 270,000 submitted observations on T CrB alone. Amateur astronomers are collaborating here and around the world to continually monitor T CrB for the first signs of eruption.

Hopefully the nova will erupt as expected sometime before October, because after that Corona Borealis leaves our evening sky in the Southern Hemisphere.

So find Hercules in the night sky, and look for sudden burst of light. You may get a surprise.



Can You Be An Amateur Without A Radio Or An Antenna?

Reprinted with acknowledgement of the author VK6FLAB

A recent comment by a fellow amateur sparked a train of thought that made me wonder why there is a pervasive idea within our community that you need a radio transmitter and antenna to be a radio amateur, moreover, that for some reason, if you don't have either, you're not a real amateur.

I suppose it's related to the often-repeated trope that the internet-enabled modes like Allstar Link, Echolink and even IRLP, are not real radio, despite evidence to the contrary.

Instead of fighting this weird notion, I figured I'd get on with it and find a way to play even if you don't currently have the ability to erect an antenna or key a transmitter for whatever reason.

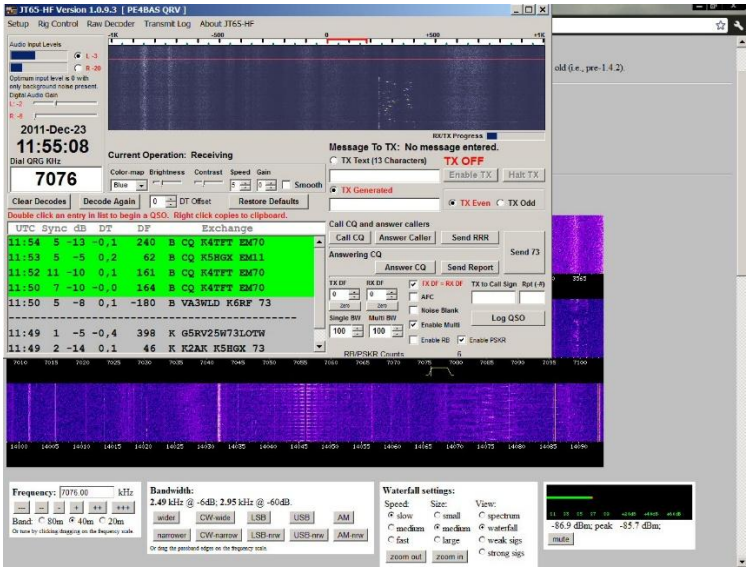
Before I dig in, a WebSDR is a Software Defined Radio connected to the Internet. It allows a user to open a web browser, pick from a massive collection of receivers around the world and listen in. Some of these also have the ability to transmit, but more on that later.

Here's the idea.

Have you ever considered tuning to a WebSDR, using it to pick a signal and using your computer to decode that signal? I'm aware that some sites provide a range of in-built decoders, but that doesn't cover the wide spectrum of modes that amateur radio represents, let alone the modes that are not specific to our hobby.

As I've said previously, many of the modes in use today are essentially the width of an audio stream. This means that if you tune a WebSDR to a frequency the audio comes out of your computer speakers. If that's voice, your job is done and you can hear what's going on. If it's something else, then you're going to have to find a way to decode this to get the message.

So, if you send the audio from your web browser into something like Fldigi or WSJT-X, you'll be able to decode the signal if it's supported by those tools. This is true for all the other tools too, Morse, RTTY, you name it.



Depending on which operating system you're using the way to implement this will differ. Starting with a search for "WebSDR and WSJT-X" will get you on your way. You might ask why I'm advocating WSJT-X, even though it only supports a small set of modes and that's a fair question. In my experience, it's the simplest to get running and get results. Two tips: make sure you set your configuration to indicate that you don't have a radio, otherwise, it's going to attempt to control something that isn't there, and make sure that your computer clock is set accurately using NTP or Network Time Protocol. You can thank me later.

Now I hinted earlier at transmitting. There's a growing range of places where your amateur license will give you access to a station somewhere on the internet and with that the ability to get on air and make noise. An increasing number of radio amateur clubs are building remote stations for their members to enjoy. There are also individuals and small groups doing the same independently. A few organisations are offering this as a service to paid subscribers.

These tools often implement a remote desktop session where you connect to a computer that in turn is connected to a radio. The supported modes depend on what is installed at the other end. Others implement a slightly different method where you run specialised software locally, sometimes inside a web browser, that connects to a server across the internet, allowing you to run whatever digital mode you want on your own computer.

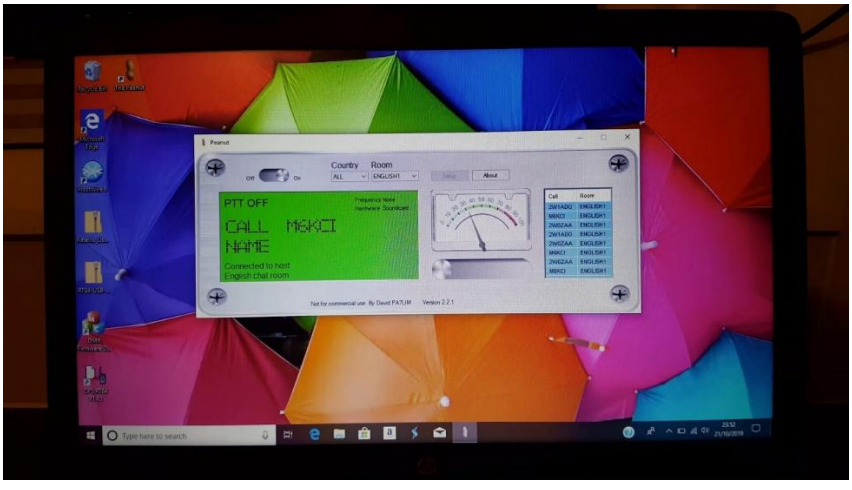
I'll point out that even if you start with receiving digital modes using a WebSDR, you can expand that into transmitting at a later stage.

So, no antenna, no transmitter, no problem, still an amateur!

I'm Onno VK6FLAB

Editors Note: The views expressed here are those of the author, But I for one found the discussion interesting, and with restrictions on what can be installed at many locations (Thank goodness we don't have home owner associations here yet) the future may well require remote access.

In my opinion, the main point being advocated here is that, while you're still using a radio, we shouldn't overlook the numerous internet projects that offer a radio-like experience without requiring a physical radio. This includes applications like Echolink and Peanut. However, we must consider the implications if the power grid or internet goes down.



RAMBLINGS FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

First off, Sorry for the lack of a newsletter last month. Hopefully, the extra content this month will more than make up for it.

What a couple of months it's been. Summer heat has given way to winter chill, and the change of season is well underway, but even with the winter chill, there is still fruit on some of the trees, and produce from the garden. The Auckland dams are still below normal for this time of year despite the recent rains, and the club has had a number of different projects underway.

On Wednesday, the 7th of May at the Branch 65 AGM, we will be considering 3 remits. I hope all NZART members have taken the time to read them (the third one is huge). I consider 1 to be simple and easily supported. 1 well-intentioned, but unable to be supported, especially by any club that is an incorporated society (and thus bound by its constitution), and the third would be a very complex thing to do, and possibly a huge step backwards, But I'll leave you to read them and come to your own conclusions. I'm sure there will be plenty of discussion about them.

In addition, as we prepare the remits for the 2025 NZART AGM in Lower Hutt over Kings Birthday weekend, a team in Auckland is preparing for the 2026 "Conference". This will be the 100th anniversary of NZART and the start of the next 100 years. If we have our way, watch out for a very different programme than what we've seen in the past.

Ham Radio is viewed by many as a dying world, and expectations for every conference are that fewer people will attend. But the reality is evident in every branch and in every "Break in." New hams are signing up, and Ham Crams are adding new callsigns. So why are these people not flocking to conferences?

I think it's time to examine the rest of the world and ask ourselves some tough questions. Why is it that Japan's big ham fair attracted 33,000 attendees? Dayton Hamvention is just over a week away, and it had 35,877 attendees last year. This year is expected to be even bigger. What is it about our conferences that we fail to attract our members?

Is it time for a facelift?

I believe it's essential to address this issue, and I hope that if you're involved with the Papakura Radio Club, you have completed the survey https://g.www.my2cents.co.nz/s3/Papakura-Amateur-Radio-Club-Member-Survey. We need to understand why so many members are not attending our meetings. Clubs thrive only when we receive clear feedback from our members about what they want from us.

What makes international venues successful is the energy and excitement they generate. Just take a look at the YouTube videos showcasing walkarounds of these venues—the atmosphere is electric, and everyone is engaged with all the exciting displays.

So what would a Hamvention look like? Well here's a description of Dayton: *The convention included radio broadcasting, a technology exhibition, a flea market with hundreds of sellers, commercial booths filling several buildings, multiple food trucks, children's activities, door prizes and a balloon launch equipped with a small amateur radio transmitter.*

I was pleased to see that there was a foxhunt at this year's event, but looking over the program, it's hardly the same, is it? I know that New Zealand is small and lacks the population that Japan or the U.S. have, but we also have companies like Rocket Lab, Garmin, Tait Electronics, and Gallaghers—all tech firms with highly skilled workforces. Additionally, we have companies like Kordia, KiwiRail, Spark, and Vodafone. We are a technologically advanced nation, and the STEM aspect of amateur radio should be promoted as a way to introduce technology to the masses. However, how many young people would actually be excited to attend a HamFest? And when was the last time we had one in Auckland?

We are facing a time where innovation in energy technologies, and AI are changing the workforce, but the skills for these is not going to be found in the theory of a classroom, or even a university. It will come from the same place that Hamilton Jet Came from … Backyard tinkerers. The Bill Hamilton, Bert Munros, the John Brittens, maybe even the Morton Coutts (even though I don't drink beer) Glen Martin, … the list goes on.

But where are the kiwi ham innovations? Are we copycats, or are we leading the world?

Actually, in Papakura, we have one of our own. Keith Dix, ZL1BQE has brought us many projects, from DC power distribution boards to digital modems, and even a modification kit that turns a good commercial Tait radio into an awesome, flexible Ham Radio. We have experts in contesting. We have kiwis making hotspots, and one who has built a system that connects different digital radio networks together, allowing them to talk to each other.

People are creating digital hotspots that connect to commercial radios, allowing them to be used with various systems such as DMR, D-Star, or All-Star, among others. These hotspots act as repeaters, enabling users to select and utilise both the DMR Brandmeister network and AREC's DMR Mototrbo network with a single radio. And I don't even know where to start with the creative minds that have modified old equipment to make it work in ways the designers never thought of. Or the restorers who spend hours bringing the past back to life.

The fact is, we have our innovators. But how well do we know them?

Are we presenting our best face to the ham community, to the wider community? To the Country?

It's been said, and I believe it, if you keep doing what you've always done, you'll get what you've always got. It's time to start thinking about the next 100 years and the innovations that will change the world.

Importing all our tech from overseas is just not good enough; we need Kiwi solutions to Kiwi problems. To show off our skills, to be the experimenters and innovators that our hobby has fostered over a century, and, if we're brave enough to embrace it, will direct our future.

It all starts with an idea that evolves into a dream. That dream can turn into a passion, or even an obsession, until you finally create a working product. And if others are looking for the same solution you were seeking, it could become the next big thing.

Maybe there might be a crowd trying to get into every Hamvention, every hamfest, every sale.

And it would be of more value than Tik Tok.

It's food for thought.

73, for now, de ZL1NUX

YL CATCH-UP IN TAKANINI – A GREAT DAY OUT!

It had been quite some time since the YLs in Auckland had gathered face to face, so when Lynnette (ZL1LL) suggested I organise a local get-together, I was more than happy to help. After chatting with a few of the Papakura YLs, we settled on Friend of the Farmer cafe in Takanini as our meeting spot. It may not be a five-star venue, but it has a warm, relaxed atmosphere, good food, and—best of all—it's quiet enough that we could actually hear each other talk!

With the date locked in for April 12th, we started spreading the word over the Sunday night YL net on 6625 at 7pm, run by Rosemary (ZL1RO)—which we really appreciate—as well as through our local clubs. To our surprise, we realised we had contact with 22 local YLs—and we were thrilled when 15 of them replied saying they hoped to attend.

The get-together turned out to be absolutely wonderful! Meeting new YLs in person was a treat—funny how voices on the radio never quite match the faces you imagine! Now, when we hear each other on-air, we can put real faces to the callsigns. It was equally heartwarming to reconnect with familiar faces we hadn't seen in ages.

One of the highlights of the day was seeing both new and experienced YLs connecting, sharing their stories, experiences, and enthusiasm. It was a lovely reminder of the strength and support within our YL community, no matter how long we've been involved in the hobby.

Judging by how long everyone lingered and chatted, I'd say the day was a hit. All up, we had about 22 attendees, including a few supportive OMs and non-transmitting ladies who are valued members of our group. Sadly, a few had to cancel last minute due to illness or unforeseen events, they were certainly missed.

The energy and enthusiasm throughout the day were infectious, and we're already looking forward to the next catch-up. Hopefully, it won't be too far off—and in the meantime, we hope to hear more of you on the airwaves.

A big thank you to everyone who came along and made it such a memorable day!

The number of transmitting Yls bodes well for the hobby

The senior operators were there to share their experience

POWER GRID VULNERABILITY: LESSONS FROM SPAIN'S BLACKOUT

The recent major power outage in Spain and Portugal has subsided, but investigations into its causes will continue for months, if not years. While many news outlets have defended the power grid with headlines like "Renewables not to blame for Spanish outage," these assessments often fail to acknowledge the inherent challenges of integrating renewable energy into national power systems.

With cyber attacks and hardware failures ruled out, engineers are now focusing on the relationship between frequency and grid protection. The fundamental issue stems from the lack of inertia in renewable energy systems and how power from sources like solar panels is exported through inverters. Unlike mechanical systems that naturally resist sudden changes, inverters converting DC to AC lack this inertia and respond almost instantaneously. To export power, a system's frequency must be slightly higher than the grid frequency, effectively positioning it as the generator.

Balancing a large-scale grid is relatively straightforward. However, when numerous smaller operators—such as residential solar systems—simultaneously attempt to function as the main generator, the grid's overall frequency can become excessive. This triggers safety systems that can shut down significant portions of the network. If this occurs, backup systems may not activate quickly enough, potentially resulting in a grid collapse. Once the grid fails, it must be completely restarted.

Beyond the technical aspects, the public response to the outage was particularly noteworthy. When power failed, communication systems collapsed. Radio stations remained operational, but only battery-powered devices could receive transmissions. Internet and cellular networks failed, leaving people unable to communicate. During the initial hours, many embraced the situation—those with cash purchased wine and socialized outdoors, unable to work. Emergency generators sustained hospitals, research laboratories relied on battery backups and generators, schools closed, parents walked to collect their children, and traffic diminished with public transportation halted and traffic signals disabled.

After power was restored, many people celebrated online about how refreshing it was to experience life without social media or phones. This analog existence appealed to those unaware of the severe consequences of an extended blackout. Few realized that a 24-hour outage would begin causing hospital fatalities and triggering panic. Within 48 hours, water and food supply chains would fail. After 72 hours without electricity, civilization as we know it would approach collapse.

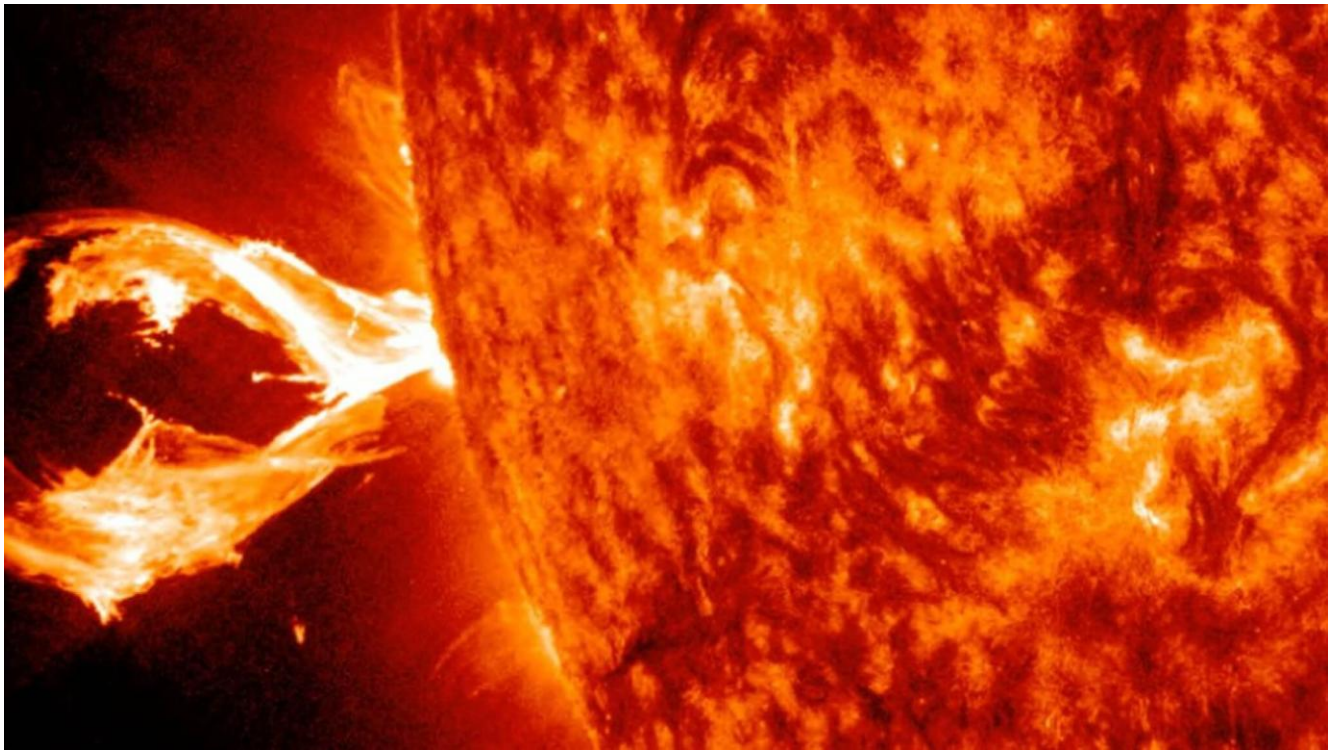
The mood is upbeat at an outdoor café in the Lavapiés neighbourhood of Madrid during a widespread blackout on April 28, 2025. [Photo: Fernando Sanchez/Europa Press/Getty Images]

"Without electricity, we go back to the Stone Age. Especially in high-density urban centers," explained Dr. Sangeetha Abdu Jyothi, assistant professor of computing at the University of California, Irvine, in a discussion about potential global blackouts.

Several years ago, a documentary examined how a major solar storm—known as a Carrington Event—could devastate modern civilization. Such a phenomenon caused telegraph poles to burn in 1859, but today, with society's complete dependence on electricity, experts warn it could cripple global infrastructure not for hours or days, but for decades, according to assessments from the Pentagon and the National Academy of Sciences.

John Kappenman, an engineer with extensive experience in the North American electrical industry, painted a dire scenario: "Yes, there would clearly be public health disasters, public service disasters, disasters in the food distribution chain, disasters in the pharmaceutical industry, collapse of hospitals and ERs, payment systems.... Everything will fall once you suffer an impact on the most important of all infrastructure, the power grid."

NASA scientists have issued similar warnings for decades, emphasizing the urgent need for improved early warning systems and reconfigured power networks worldwide to enhance independence and resilience. They advocate for surge suppression systems capable of absorbing energy overloads from solar events and stockpiling industrial transformers, which currently require approximately two years to manufacture and deliver, primarily from China.



"It's not a question about whether we are going to suffer one of these events or not. It's a question about when it is going to happen," stated Holly Gilbert, former director of NASA Goddard's Heliophysical Science Division who now leads the High Altitude Observatory at the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

During the Spanish outage, eyewitnesses reported people carrying large water bottles and groceries. Refrigeration systems in homes, restaurants, and supermarkets failed. With credit card readers inoperative due to cellular network outages, many businesses closed. Some bars remained open, accepting only cash payments. Television sets and internet routers ceased functioning in homes. Those with solar panels and batteries maintained internet access, while many others sat in parked vehicles listening to radio broadcasts—the sole information source. The government appeared unprepared for the situation.

Spain ultimately avoided catastrophe, with power restored within a day or two, but the incident raises critical questions for other nations: Would citizens fill bathtubs before water pressure became insufficient? How would information be disseminated? Could such an event occur elsewhere?

While New Zealand may not depend on solar energy to the extent Spain does, its energy infrastructure remains vulnerable. Recent power bill increases reflect costs associated with developing infrastructure to accommodate solar and wind power. The country has experienced significant disruptions—cable failures causing weeklong outages in parts of Auckland in 2014, cyclone-related outages, and the shutdown of Northland's power supply due to maintenance operations. These incidents prompt sobering questions: What would happen if Auckland or the entire country lost power?

New Zealand is rapidly transitioning to renewable energy, with solar gaining on wind production, although both remain significantly behind gas and hydroelectric generation. This transition raises critical questions about grid capacity amidst the electrification of cooking, water heating, and transportation. Can the national grid manage these systemic changes? How will it be protected against sudden fluctuations in energy production and consumption?

Australia provides instructive examples of these challenges. Solar energy has flourished there due to government subsidies, with home battery systems now being promoted. However, Australian solar power often has negligible export value and can sometimes incur costs for producers. Authorities have implemented systems to curtail solar exports during periods of excess production, while shortages persist during peak demand—the same issues New Zealand faces.

Household batteries (further subsidised) may help shift times of energy demand in Australia, but New Zealand's smaller market, dependent on Australian supply chains, will likely face higher costs of solar battery storage as a result. While New Zealand has substantial solar potential, developing this market requires significant investment at a time when the country is still addressing COVID-related economic challenges. This situation raises the question: what options remain?

The fundamental question persists: Should citizens wait for government intervention, or should they revive New Zealand's traditional self-sufficient attitude? As this concerns grid stability, both approaches are necessary—a national response to future-proof the grid, combined with practical knowledge that enables individuals to persevere through system failures.

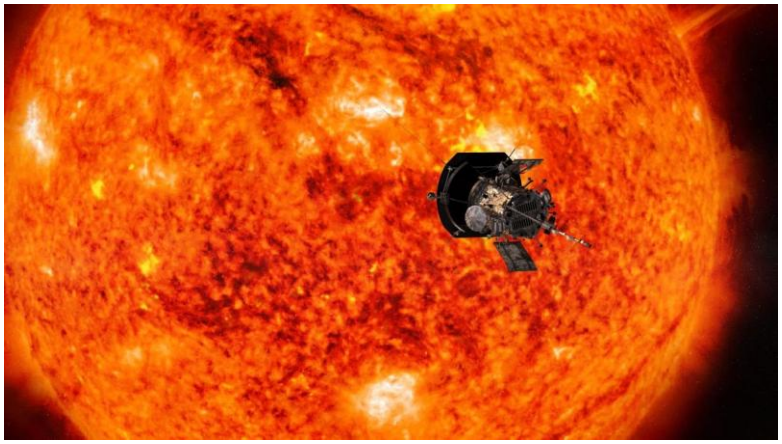
The next challenge is inevitable. The question is not if it will come, but when—and whether New Zealand will be prepared.

Will we, as amateur radio operators, be ready? Because if Hams can't do it, then who can?

THE DAREDEVIL HAS SURVIVED ANOTHER TIME.

NASA's Parker Solar Probe has successfully completed its second close flyby of the sun, the space agency announced earlier in the month

The car-sized spacecraft swooped within 6.1 million kilometres of the sun's surface at a speed of 692,000 kilometres per hour, matching the historic record it set during its encounter on Christmas Eve last year.



During this approach, which occurred on Saturday March 22, the Parker Solar Probe once again operated autonomously, with its four science instruments programmed to collect science data about solar wind from inside the sun's corona — the outermost layer of its atmosphere. On Tuesday (March 25), the probe beamed home a beacon tone, signalling that it was in good health and that all systems were functioning normally, NASA said in a statement.

Scientists hope the close-up data collected by the probe will help them better predict space weather as well as solve long-standing mysteries about our star, such as why its corona is hundreds of times hotter than its surface as it extends into space.

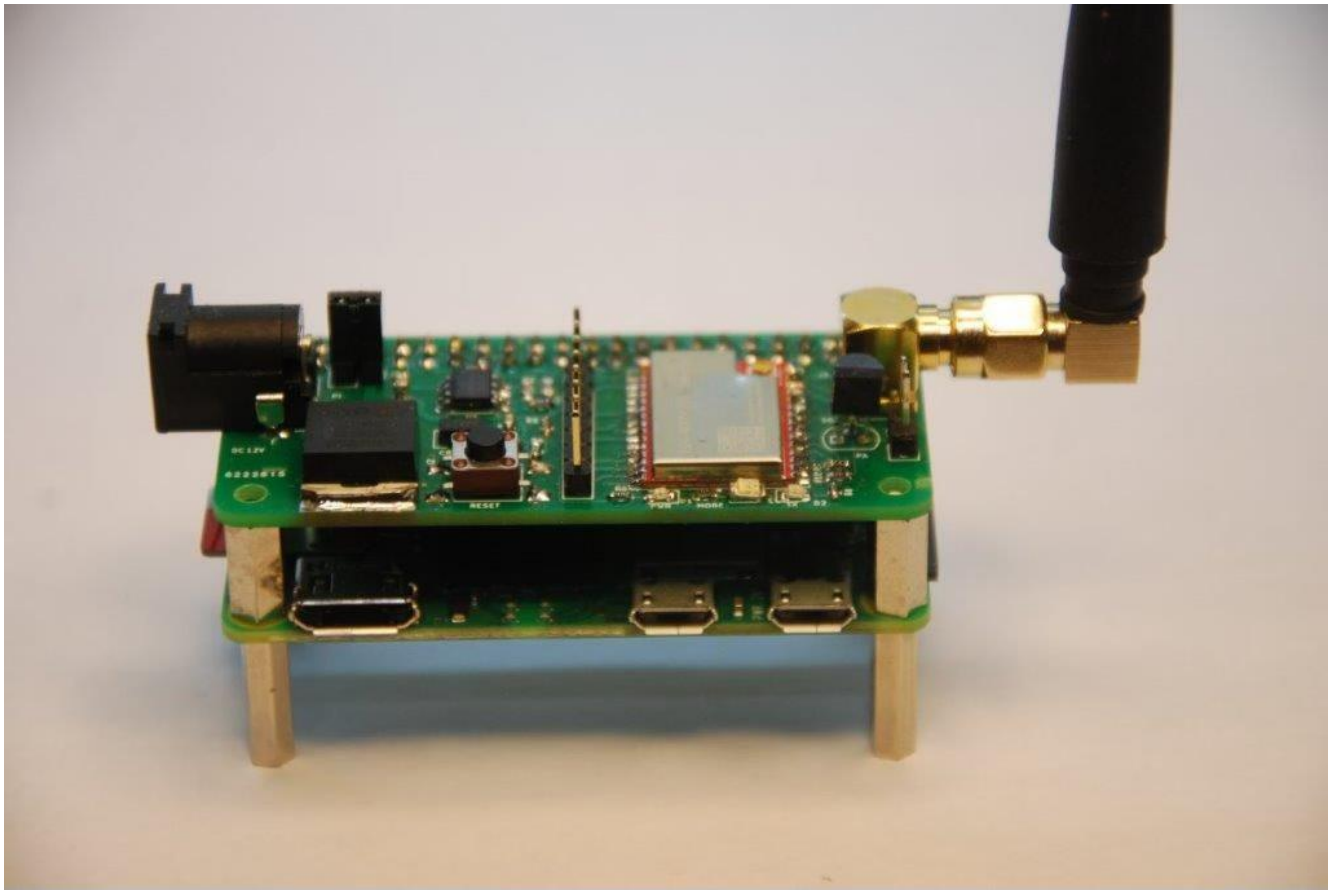
The spacecraft's record-setting achievements highlight the effectiveness of its custom heat shield, which safeguards the probe from the sun's intense heat, enabling its electronics and instruments to function at room temperature — even while it faces directly toward our star to collect solar material. A feat was recognised when the team that built it was awarded the 2024 Robert J. Collier Trophy annual award by the National Aeronautic Association.

The Parker Solar Probe, which launched in 2018, is scheduled for one more flyby this year at approximately the same speed and distance from the sun, on June 19.

The probe will remain in orbit of the sun after this date, and will operate until it fuel runs out. Without corrective thrusts, the solar wind will gradually push the spacecraft out of alignment with Earth, ending its ability to transmit data.

When its mission concludes, most of the probe will incinerate, leaving only its carbon heat shield to orbit the sun for until, possibly, the very end of the solar system itself.

IP400 ICHIBAN - THE BIG REVEAL



IP400 Ichiban (Japanese for first one) is a Raspberry Pi HAT in a form factor to match Raspberry Pi Zero 2 W (as shown).

The unit in the photo above is a working unit (one of a pair) running (released) IP400 Software version 1.0. Testing has been done over the air.

The IP400 Ichiban unit in the above photo is a near-production unit and was assembled by hand. Production units will incorporate some minor hardware revisions and be assembled with automated production systems.
Technical details:

- **Input power:** 2.1mm barrel connector, 12 volts DC @ 1.5 A (Ichiban supplies power to itself and the attached Raspberry Pi Zero 2 W).
- **Radio Frequency (RF) Power Output:** (400 MHz Transceiver Module) - 100 mW (20 dBm).
- **Estimated Range:** 2 miles (assuming reasonable antenna; antenna shown is for bench testing).
- **Frequency Range:** 420-450 MHz (Amateur Radio 70cm band).
- **Modulation Method:** 2FSK or 4FSK.
- **Channel Size / Bandwidth:** (Default) 50 kHz (+ / - 25 kHz of user-specified frequency).
- **Symbol Rate:** (Default) 50 kilosymbols per Second (using 100 kbps data rate).
- **Over The Air Data Rate:** (Default) 100 kbps data rate.
- **Data Input / Output:** Wi-Fi (Likely will support MicroUSB to Ethernet adapter, but has not yet been tested).
- **User Interface:** SSH from host computer to RPi, then Minicom (terminal application) running on the Raspberry Pi to connect to IP400 Ichiban via serial interface.

- **Radio Chipset / Module:** STMicroelectronics STM32WL33. Two variants are currently used in the initial 25 units of IP400 Ichiban:
    - Ebyte E04 module uses a 32 pin version - slightly lower transmit power
    - 400 MHz Transceiver Module uses a 48 pin version - 100 mW / 20 dBm transmit power. *It is highly likely that this module will be used in "full production" IP400 Ichiban units.*
    - Because of minor incompatibilities between the two modules, as of IP400 software version 1.0, each module requires different software versions.

Additional technical details can be found on the Pi Zero HAT page.
For available settings, see the document: IP400 Node Software document:

Public Demonstration at Hamvention 2025
The first in-person public demonstration of the IP400 Network System, with two functional IP400 Ichiban units, will be at Hamvention 2025 in Xenia, Ohio, USA - May 16-18, 2025.

The IP400 Network Project is grateful for the MMDVM Project to share their booth space to display and demonstrate IP400 Ichiban and discuss the IP400 Network Project. Steve Stroh N8GNJ will be demonstrating IP400 at Hamvention 2025 in **Booth 2805 in Building 2 / TESLA**.

Production units are expected late 2025.

Future / Next Steps

Remote Power Connector
To maximize range from the 100 mW transmit power of IP400 Ichiban, the Remote Power Connector allows remote operation of IP400 Ichiban using typical Ethernet cable. For example, mounting IP400 Ichiban on an antenna pole near a 70cm antenna.

Grant Requested for further development, including 25 watt power amplifier
A grant proposal for further development of the IP400 Network Project hardware and technology has been submitted to Amateur Radio Digital Communications (ARDC). As of this announcement (2025-05-02), the IP400 Network Project is awaiting ARDC's decision.

If the ARDC grant is received, one of the first projects undertaken with grant funds will be development of a transmit power amplifier suitable for use with IP400 Ichiban. This amplifier's design goals include fast on/off switching speed, power output of 25 watts, low cost, and full compatibility with IP400 Ichiban.

Suggested labelling for experimental use of IP400 Ichiban

- To operate a new, experimental radio system such as IP400 Ichiban with capabilities controlled by software that is changeable by the user, a notification label such as the following may be necessary… or just prudent.
- This IP400 Ichiban radio system is operated by (insert Amateur Radio callsign).
  This IP400 Ichiban radio system is intended for operation only within the Amateur Radio 70cm band of various countries.
  This IP400 Ichiban radio system is intended to be operated only Amateur Radio licensees whose licenses permit them to transmit within the Amateur Radio 70cm band of their country.

All technical details of this IP400 Ichiban system are publicly documented at:
https://github.com/adrcs/ip400

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HEARD AROUND THE SCENES

RWB HAS A NEW ADDRESS

Icom agent RWB have moved,

Their new address is: 23/8 Laurenson Road, Hobsonville, Auckland 0618

The website and email address are still the same, as is the 10% discount for new hams making their first order

Check out https://rwb.co.nz/product-category/amateur/ for more information, and to view their products.

RSM statement on streaming emergency services radiocommunications (RSM Release)

Radio Spectrum Management (RSM) are increasingly being informed about emergency services radiocommunications being streamed on social media platforms or other websites. Not only is this type of activity illegal but it can also aid criminal activity and hinder the maintenance of the law.

Any person receiving a radiocommunication and knowing it is not intended for that person, uses, reproduces or discloses that radiocommunication, commits an offence against section 133A of the Radiocommunications Act 1989. Radiocommunications Act 1989 No 148 (as at 28 October 2021), Public Act 133A Offence to disclose contents of radiocommunications – New Zealand Legislation

If you have any doubt about what you can or can't do with radiocommunications, then we recommend you contact RSM > Contact us

Radio Spectrum Management New Zealand

In short, Listening is ok, But acting on it is not. And that includes streaming it. Not sure how they would police other countries, but if you have, or know a website doing this, passing on the above information may be helpful to all.

NZ STRAIGHT KEY NIGHT

New Zealand Straight Key Night (Winter Edition) will be held on Sunday 8 June from 8pm to 9pm NZT (0800 to 0900 UTC) on 80 metres.

SKN honours the original amateur radio mode in an easy-going style. Operators send signal report, name, location, type of key, type of transmitter and power output. Stations are limited to 100W output power.

SKN is not a contest - but the operator who gets the most votes for the quality of their sending will win the Bruce Scahill Best Fist Award. This certificate honours Bruce ZL1BWG (SK), who was a dedicated supporter of SKN. Please email your nomination to ZL1NZ within one week following the event.

SKN uses the QSY Rule. Any station that calls CQ must QSY after making a contact.

Full details about SKN are available at https://zl1.nz/skn or you can email neil@zl1.nz or call ZL1NZ during or after the NZ Net.

SKN welcomes all straight key operators, regardless of skill level or speed.

73, Neil ZL1NZ, SKN Manager

The next NZART broadcast is on the 27th April 2025 at 8:00 pm (replayed at 9:00 pm) and will be posted on the website about the same time..

The HF broadcast is made on 3900 KHz, LSB at the top end of the 80m band. It will be rebroadcast in the Auckland area on the 6625 Repeater, and is available on the NZART website: NZART-Official Broadcast

SOME NETS – FOR WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR SOME COMPANY

Day	Time (NZST)	Freq (MHz)	Group
Sunday	08:00	3.750	Southern Net
	08:00	**146.625**	**Br 65 – Papakura Net**
	09:00	3.700	Br 10 - Franklin
	09:00	**3.755**	**Br 65. Papakura.**
	09:30	146.900	Br 10 – Franklin ZL1SA
	19:00	146.700	Auckland YL Net
	19:45	145.575	Thames radio club ZL1DF
	20:00	3.710	Br 42. Titahi Bay
	20:15	146.625	Sunday News and Net (Auckland)
	21:30	146.900	Franklin Net (ZL1-SA)
Monday	11:30	3.850/7.125	Br 12. Hamilton
	19:30	3.757	Br 12. Hamilton
	20:00	Echolink	Basic Morse (ZL1PX)
	20.00	3.540	CW Practice Net
	20:00	3.605	Br 80. Hibiscus Coast
	20:30	3.870	O.T.C (Old Timers Club)
Tuesday	09:00	7.096	Ex Post Office Techs
	19:30	3.690	QRP ZL3TK
	20:00	3.581	CW improvers Net
	20:00	7.025 – 7.040	VK CQ QRS Group (CW)
	21:00	1.850	160m Net
Wednesday	11:30	7.125	SPAM Net
	18:00	14.049	VK CW NET
	19:30	146.700	ZL1AB Net
	20:00	3.660	Geek Net
	20:00	3.645	Br 02. Auckland
	20:30	146.525	W.R.S.C
Thursday	09:00	7.096	Ex Post Office Techs
	18:00	7.0674	SAS Net (CW)
	20:00	3.615	Br 89. REG Net
	20:30	3.696	ZL1OA
	20:30	3.666	LF Net ZL2CA
	20:00	3.690	ZL QRP SSB Net
Friday	20:30	3.850	SPAM (AM Mode)
	20:30	3.650	W.S.R.C.
	20:30	3.560	Digital Modes Net
Saturday	10:30	28.530	10-10 Down Under (AK Based)
	19:30	3.650	Christian Fellowship
	20:30	3.600	Br 62. Reefton/Buller
Daily or Other	07:30	3.696	ZL2OA
	08:30	3.730	ZL3RP
	15:00	14.300	Pacific Seafarers
	17:30	3.760	Home Brew
	05:00 Zulu	14.183	ANZA DX Net
	18:00	7.115	VK7OB
	19:30	3.720	ZL1MO
	18:30	3.766	ZL3LE
	08:00	3.730	ZL3DAC
	20:30	3.725	ZL2HN / ZL4RF
	21:00	3.677	Counties Net ZL2MA
	21.00	3.535	New Zealand Net (CW)

Our desire is that this will be a living list,
Please email zl1nux@outlook.com any updates, deletions or changes required.

Papakura Radio Club Inc.
Branch 65 NZART Club Directory
Wellington Park, 1 Great South Road.
PHONE 09 296 5244
Westpac 03-0399-0019896-00
Club website: http://www.qsl.net/zl1vk Club email: zl1vk.club@gmail.com

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Treasurer	ZL1MR	David Wilkins	021 185 7903
Committee	ZL1DK	David Karrasch	021 560 180
	ZL1IRC	Ian Clifford	021 082 48400
	ZL1RJS	Rob Stokes	021 307 005
	ZL1RIC	Ricky Hodge	027 533 8155
	ZL4MDE	Mike Enderby	021 529 895
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AREC Section Leader	ZL1BNQ	Richard Gamble	021 729 270
CD Liaison	ZL1AOX	Ian Ashley	021 198 1810
Newsletter Editor	ZL1NUX	Gavin Denby	021 459 192
Hall Custodian	ZL1AOX	Ian Ashley	021 198 1810
Newsletter.	Contact:	zl1nux@outlook.com	

Our newsletter is published monthly and normally distributed just before the club meeting. Please forward articles etc to the editor Wednesday 1 week before the general meeting. Please notify any change of address. Including E-Mail Address to the secretary.

Meetings
General Meetings are held at the Clubrooms on the 1st Wednesday of each month, starting at 7.30 pm. Look at your calendar and mark these nights. The speaker follows the General Meeting.
Activity Nights are held on the 2nd Wednesday starting at 7.30 pm.
Committee Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 7.30 pm unless advised.
Project Evenings are on the 4th Wednesday of each month.
AREC Meetings are on the 5th Wednesday night, also starting at 7.30 pm
AGM: Held in November

Subscription: Full membership and newsletter $25.00 Family Membership and newsletter $40.00
Bank Account number: 03-0399-0019896-00

Working Bees As required.

Branch 65 21 Award: For contacts with ZL1VK (5 Points) and 8 Papakura Radio Club Members (2 Points each). Total 21 Points. Cost $5-00. Certified list and $5-00 to Secretary, Papakura Radio Club. Address above.

ZL1VK Club Nets
146.625 MHz Sunday at 8.00 am. Controller ZL1NUX, Gavin Denby. If the repeater is not available, listen 146.475MHz simplex.

3.755 MHz Sunday at 9.15 am. Controller ZL1BNQ Richard Gamble. (Linked to 146.675 & 438.775)