In This Issue

Contact Us

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P.O. Box 134
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A Word

Dan Mason, AB6DM, President

Hello, TARA friends!

Just one more quarter year in 2025! But there is still more radio fun to have.

Let me start with VE sessions. With the Government shutdown, the FCC and the ARRL want us to continue testing new hams and upgrades. You can't get a new FRN, nor can you access ULS, but you will get your licenses ASAP when the FCC gets back to work. We have a special protocol to follow for everyone testing.

This Dummy Load may be too late for early October events, but Saturday the 11th is packed with P-Dubs Breakfast at 8 AM, Apple Fest at 8 AM, VE Session at 11 AM, and like every Saturday, the 10M Tech Net at 6 PM. Also, the last two days of Pacificon.

Later, on Thursday, October 16th is The Great Shakeout, with a net starting at 10:16 AM on the W6SLZ repeater. Saturday, October 25th our booth at the Ghoulden Hills Trick or Treat, 4:00 – 7:30pm, at Meadowbrook Park. Then on Friday, October 31st, is the Trail of Treats booth at the Greater Tehachapi Chamber of Commerce. Please bring candy donations for both of these.

Looking ahead we will have a long range fox hunt in November (TBD) where you will need an attenuator (email

directions to come). Our December General Meeting and Christmas Party will be on Thursday December 11th 6PM at Old Towne Pizza in Tehachapi. Lastly, we now have a Winter Field Day director, Theresa W5ILP. Please offer her support for the many pieces of the WFD puzzle.

You will get emails for many of these events, but also refer to the ac6ee.org club calendar.

73,

Dan - AB6DM

Hospitality

Valerie Mason – Hospitality Chairperson

Thunder On the Mountain was busy, even with the weather. I think I heard 260 cars participated.

Apple Festival is this Saturday, Oct 11th.

Then we are planning for 2 events for Halloween. We are asking club members to consider providing bags of candy for TARA's booth. Costco has large bags, Wal Mart, etc. Thank you in advance.

The Christmas party is being planned and reservation for restaurant has been made. We are setting up gift bags for the kids again, so please bring them :) Also bring cash for raffle drawings. Small bills please. I realize this probably does not sound important, but it is. We're getting more of the larger bills, not less. $1bills are even preferred. I try to get ones for change when I make purchases, so maybe you can too. Thank you.

Wireless Wednesday is doing well. Seems like we have on average 8-10 people coming and chatting, getting ham radio advice, talking about events and set up, etc. No business pressure, just chatting :)

73 to All!

KK6WLQ

Event Notice

Paula Gibeault – N6OQO

It's time again for the Ridge Rally! This has been a popular event for TARA hams to provide the safety radio net. This year the event, headquartered in Tehachapi, will be two days long, on Saturday, December 6 and Sunday, December 7. The rally roads will be the same as in previous years starting at Jawbone Canyon.

The radio net is responsible for tracking the rally cars as they race down closed sections of road ("stages") at one minute intervals. Hams are placed at intersecting roads and trails. If the rally cars get out of order, the hams report this. Each stage runs on a 2m simplex frequency, with the Communications Captain in a central location. Net Control has access to emergency services. Mobile rigs are best but handie talkies are fine as well.

The comm teams meet early each day at Jawbone Station north of Mojave on Hwy. 14. The stages run multiple times and finish in the early evening. Every volunteer gets a T-shirt and snacks.

We hold two Zoom training sessions the week before the rally to go over procedures and answer questions, so that everyone is ready to go on the day of the rally. You can attend either or both.

If you have any questions, please feel free to ask them! My contact information is below.
If you're ready to volunteer, go to www.rallydata2.com and sign up (be sure to click on Ridge Rally first). You'll create a password to use any time you log in. You should receive a welcome letter email within an hour - if not, please check your spam folder and mark as "not spam" any email from rallyinfo@rallydata2.com since a lot of information will be sent from that email.

Thank you for your interest, hope you can join us!

Regards,
Paula Gibeault, N6OQQ, Chief of Communications
760-382-0821, mpgibeault@gmail.com

EDITORS' Note:

The Dummy Load theme for November is - What is the most distant DX contact you have ever made? How and when did you make it? Tell us about your station and antenna configuration.

We enjoyed and appreciated the articles submitted last month. You don't have to write a multi paragraph article to submit. It would be nice to have a few words from many of you about our theme for the month. If you have some thoughts for an article, send me an email with your phone number and we can build an article interview style with a few minutes on the phone.

The topics for November and December are set! We are grateful to Mike Hardee, AC6PC, for submitting a list of topics.

In addition to your article on the topic above, we need your input on topics that you would like to see in future issues of The Dummy Load. Which aspect of Amateur Radio interests you. We would very much appreciate your thoughts and ideas. If you don't send me any ideas for future newsletter themes, then I get to pick them, and you get stuck with topics I like!
Send them to kn6zgi@ac6ee.org by October 6, 2025.

Which Digital Voice Modes Do You Use?

Erik Axdahl, AK6MW

New WindyLink Digital Voice Reflector

I am now locally hosting a new digital voice reflector for all licensed users, TARA or otherwise, to use as much as they would like. If you are new to digital radio modes, a reflector is a server connected to the internet where users can connect and have worldwide, group voice conversations using a radio with a digital mode enabled (e.g., D-STAR, C4FM/YSF, DMR). Some reflectors are very popular and have interesting nets on various topics. I hope folks will be able to use this new reflector, which I've called WindyLink, and enjoy experimenting with digital modes in new ways.

Editor's Note – WindyLink is now listed in the Local Repeater reference section of this newsletter

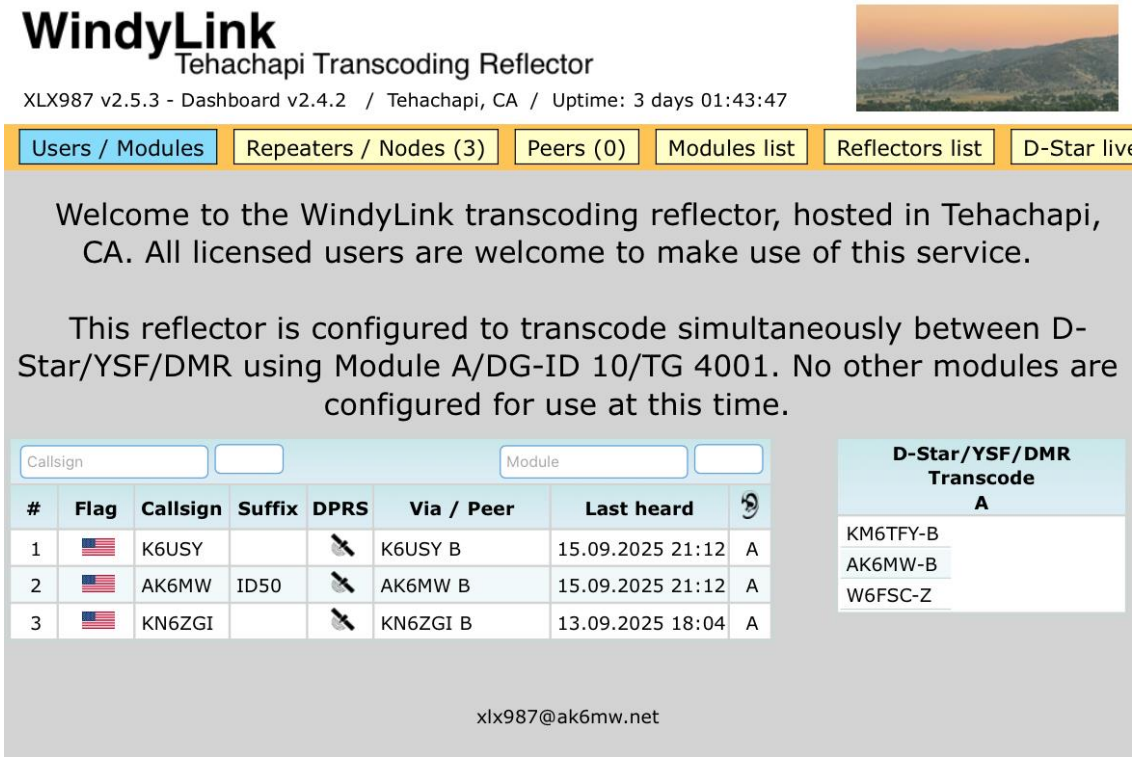


Figure 1. WindyLink web browser dashboard

WindyLink is listed as reflector XLX987 on XLX server lists such as https://w0chp.radio/xlx-reflectors/. It also appears as URF987 or YSF00987 for YSF connections. Currently, you need to have hotspot hardware (see my or Ray W6QPA's articles in the August 2025 TARA newsletter) with your D-STAR, YSF, or DMR radio to connect or use AllStar or EchoLink (see the next section) on a phone or personal computer. WindyLink's activity dashboard can be accessed using a web browser at https://xlx987.asuscomm.com.
 shows what the dashboard looks like, which lists currently connected users and QSO activity.

WindyLink as of October 2025

I have added features to the reflector that set it apart from most other reflectors out there. Besides supporting radio conversations using the same digital mode (e.g., DMR <-> DMR), WindyLink has a couple of other nice features for expanding QSO's. First, it has transcoding hardware installed, which means that when you talk on any one of D-STAR, C4FM/YSF, or DMR your transmission is automatically transcoded to the other two modes.

Second, I have implemented AllStarLink and EchoLink on the reflector so folks without a digital radio can join in the fun using applications on their phone or personal computer (see Figure 2). If you have an app such as RepeaterPhone for iOS, you can find the AllStar node by searching for AK6MW or node 66849. Otherwise, EchoLink via the EchoLink app or something like RepeaterPhone also works by searching AK6MW-L or node 488232. When you talk on either AllStarLink or EchoLink, your voice is automatically transcoded to D-

STAR, YC4FM, and DMR for other connected users, and vice-versa! You'll also be able to hear and talk to other connected AllStarLink and EchoLink users.

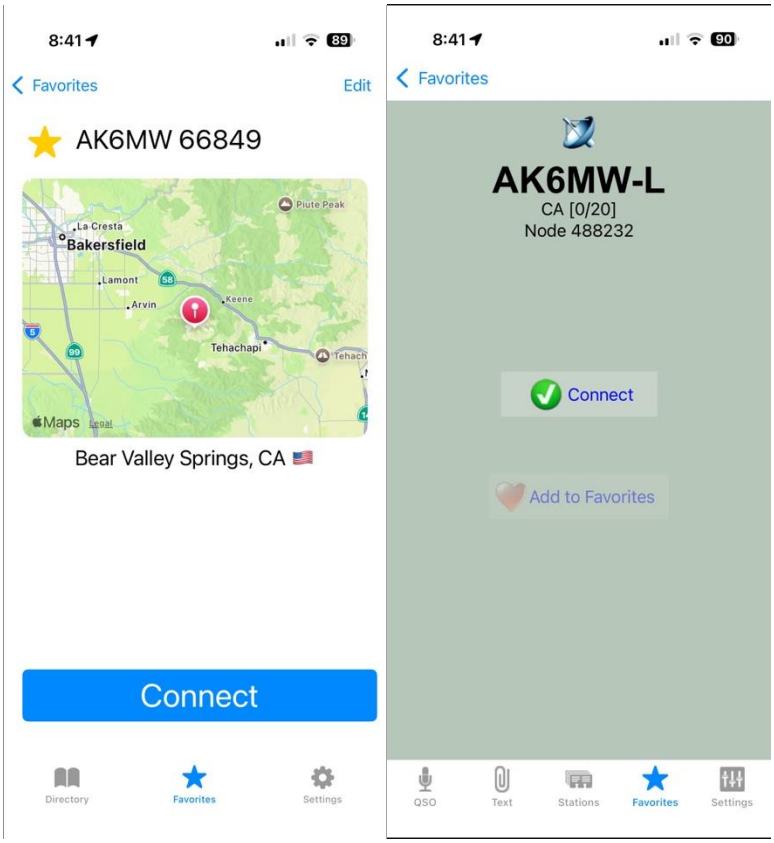


Figure 2. AllStarLink connection page on RepeaterPhone for iOS (left) and EchoLink connection page on EchoLink for iOS (right)

Under the Hood

WindyLink is running 24/7 on a lightweight N97 mini-PC with the Debian Linux 12 operating system installed. The basic XLX reflector server functionality leverages the **xlxd**[1] software developed by LX3JL. Hardware with the proprietary AMBE chipset is required to transcode compressed voice between D-STAR (which uses AMBE) and YSF/DMR (which both use AMBE+2). Transcoding between YSF and DMR can happen in software through simple frame repackaging. The WindyLink server uses the **DVstick33**[2] transcoder over USB, which has plenty of channels for simultaneous QSOs between multiple modes. The **xlxd** software repository includes **ambed**, which is what manages the transcoding between modes by interfacing with the DVstick33 transcoding hardware. Figure 3 shows the compactness of the hardware involved in the XLX server.

[1] https://github.com/LX3JL/xlxd
[2] https://www.dvmega.nl/dvstick30/

Figure 3. DVstick33 transcoder (left) and N95 mini-PC (right) placed on an iPhone 12 Pro for scale

AllStarLink, which is commonly used to link repeaters over the internet, is also installed on the WindyLink server with installation instructions available at https://www.allstarlink.org. The software on Linux is called **asterisk** and is very well maintained and straightforward to use and configure. Asterisk also comes with software for serving EchoLink connections out-of-the-box so no additional software is required.

The software for bridging AllStarLink/EchoLink to XLX are **analog bridge**[3] and **mmdvm bridge**[4]. The analog bridge accepts audio from asterisk using the USRP protocol and then sends it to the MMDVM bridge to connect to the reflector (right now persistently as user AK6MW, regardless of who is connected to EchoLink—always identify yourself!). The server architecture is shown graphically in Figure 4.

[3] https://github.com/DVSwitch/Analog_Bridge
[4] https://github.com/DVSwitch/MMDVM_Bridge

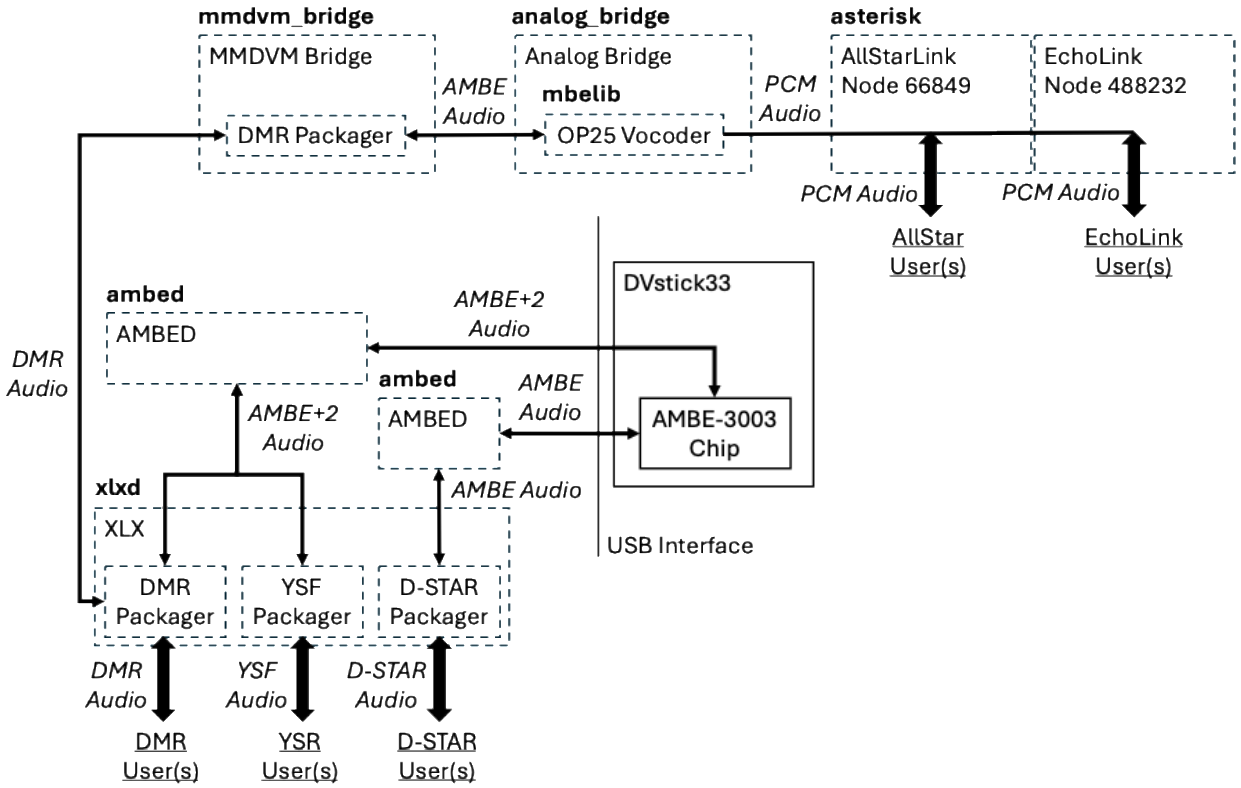


Figure 4. Architecture diagram that shows how audio formats flow between the different processes on WindyLink. Software packages are noted in bold, audio formats in italics, and entry points with bold arrows and underlined text.

Future of WindyLink

I've seen some reflector administrators do several interesting things to expand their reflector capabilities beyond what I have outlined here, including (but not necessarily limited to) bridging to DMR networks such as BrandMeister, a D-STAR accredited reflector, or Yaesu's WIRES-X, any of which would allow you to connect via a local digital repeater with the relevant mode; adding M17 or P25 digital modes for either same-mode or transcoded QSOs; and tying in an analog repeater using AllStarLink.

There is no technical reason any of these wouldn't work with WindyLink. Adding those features would be a fun experimental journey. That said, some of these additional features would potentially require hardware at additional expense. Therefore, I am in "walk before you run" mode and seeing how people like the reflector as-is. Feel free to request or share any ideas for the above or something else!

Thank You

There are several folks out there who have helped me debug and test the reflector, and I want to be sure to acknowledge them. Stephen KN6ZGI answered many an email and text message to hop on and try a QSO. Others from near and far have also answered my requests for help or advice to test out the reflector, including Aaron K6USY from Fresno and Ray W6QPA from Bakersfield. I really appreciate everyone's willingness to help!

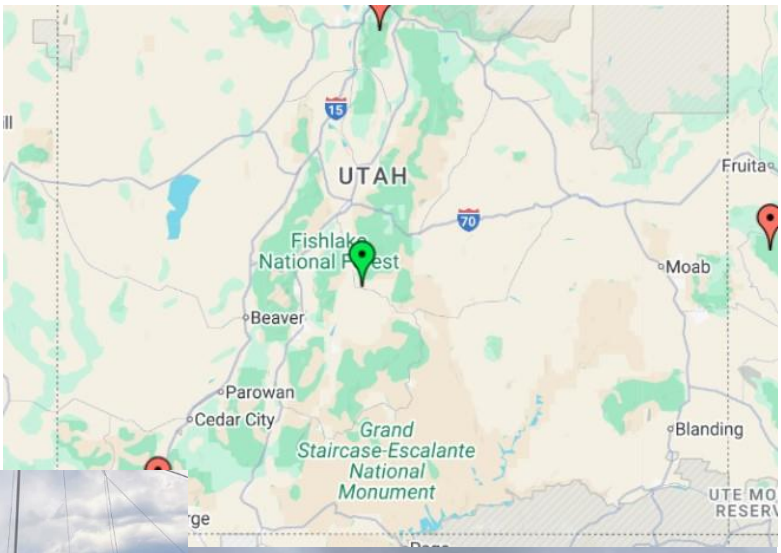
On the Bench

This is a semi-regular column for members to share the off-the-air aspects of their ham radio activities. Using a sports metaphor, on-the-bench refers to a player not currently active in the game. So, applying that in a ham radio context, what is “On-the-(work)bench” in your shack?

Stephen Lee, KN6ZGI

Delta Loop Antennas for HF

We had a great presentation on remote Field Day experience at the July TARA meeting from Dick Brown, W6SLZ. Dick frequently travels to a different remote location to meet friends and work the bands for Field Day. This year he traveled to a site near Loa, Utah that you can find with the ARRL Field Day locator and AC7YT. Here



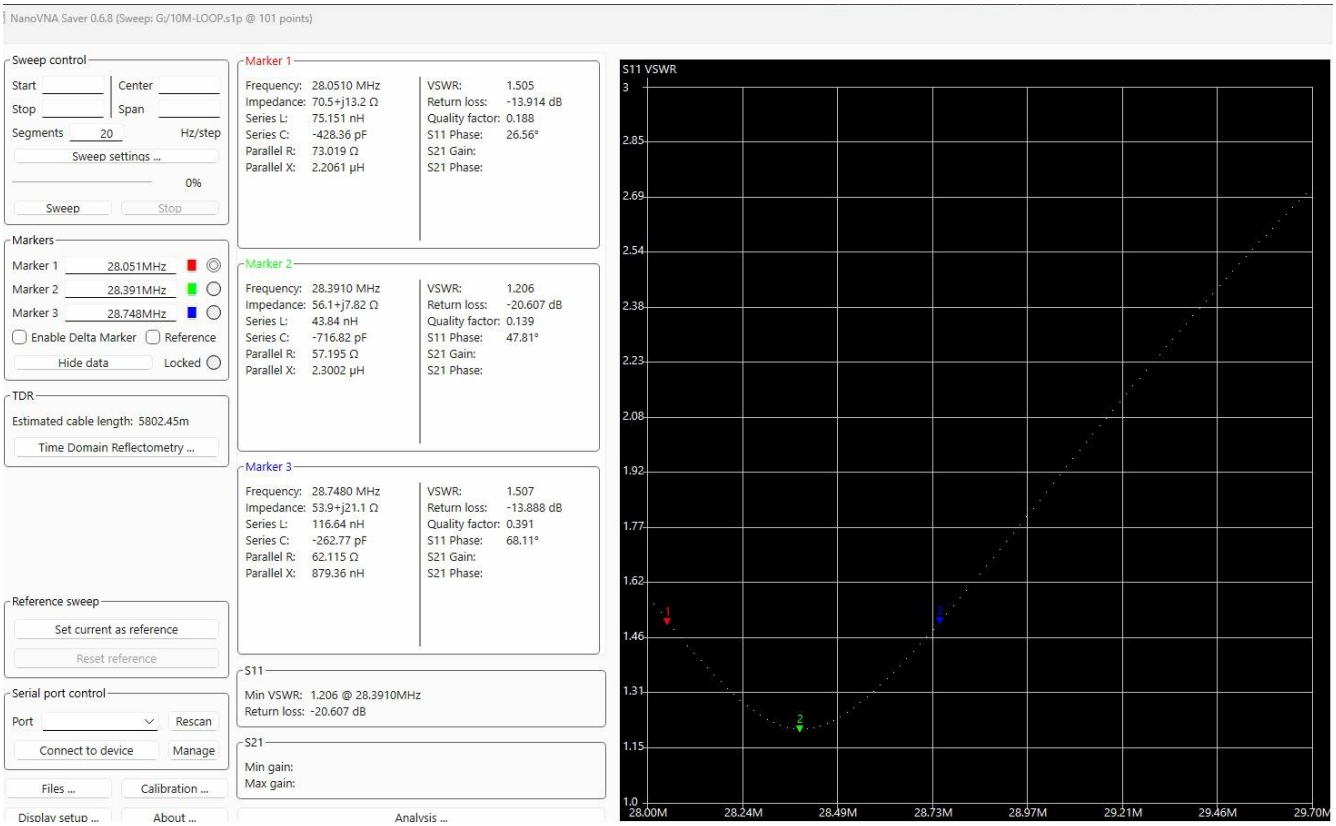
is a section of the map from the locator. The green flag is their location. Above is a photo of Dick and his group – Ed Gordan, CJ Dicks wife, Lois Graves and Keith Graves.

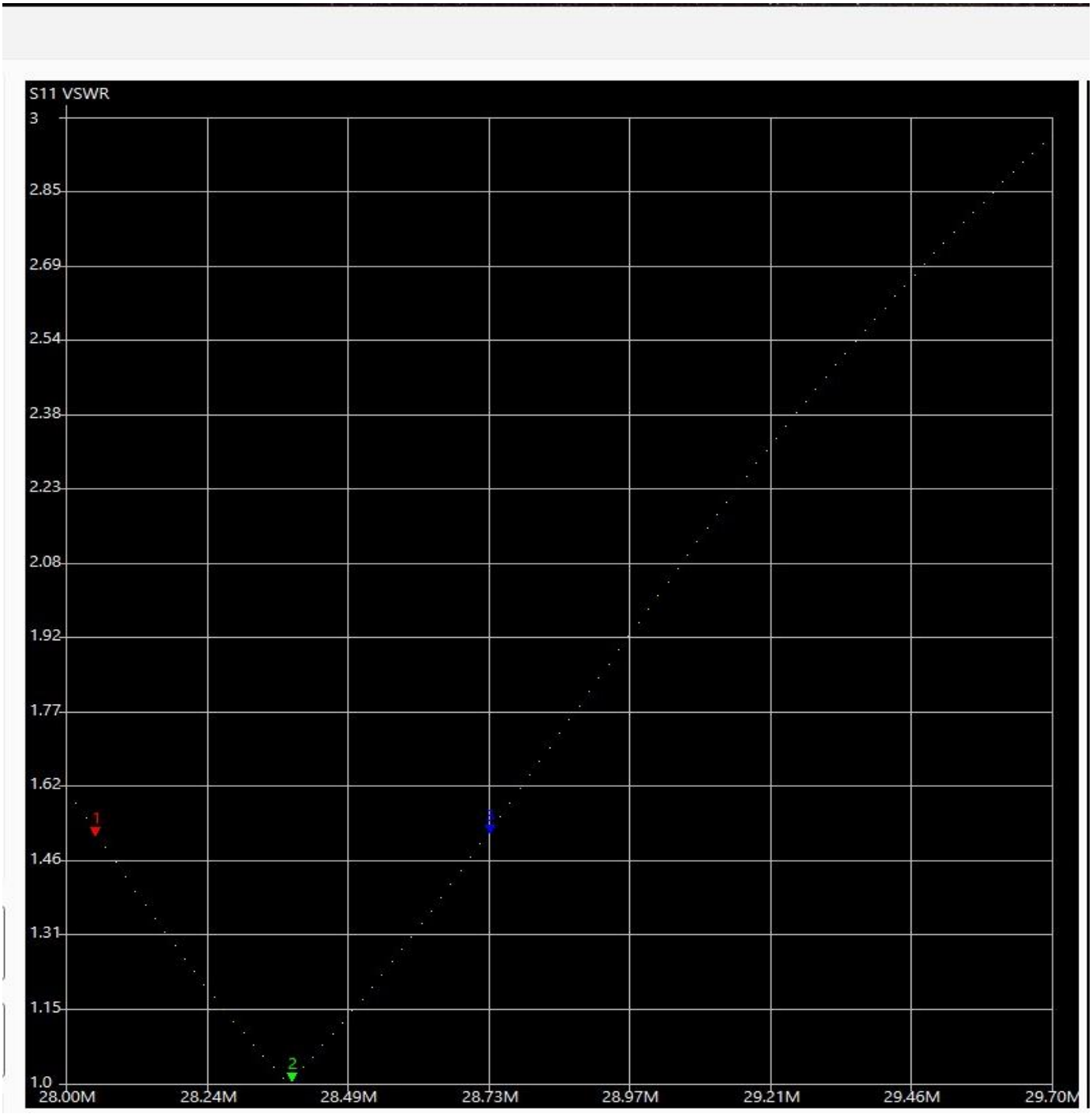
Dick reported fantastic results from his delta loop antenna tuned for 20 meters.

His antenna is shown to the right. He has logged many contacts both this year and last year using this antenna. Here are the specifics for the antenna. It has a great VSWR of 1.12 : 1 without using a balun! The top of the triangle is at 50 ft, the horizontal base is 26 to 27 ft above the ground. The total length of the 20 gauge wire is 81 ft with the sides at 27 ft. A light weight pole keeps the bottom of the triangle stable with guy ropes. It is fed directly with 52 ohm coax at the center of the base. This antenna performed very well at both locations with very different elevations and ground conditions. The Utah location was at about 9000 ft elevation with hard dry ground and last year's location in Iowa was over wet rainy ground at an elevation of 1375 ft.

I was so impressed with the performance of his antenna I decided to build a 10 meter version to try on the Saturday evening 10m net. I had not been able to work the net previously using my EFLW or a 10m dipole. This loop antenna is very simple to build and deploy.

Researching Delta Loop antennas led me to Dale Hunt, WB6BYU, and his website on Practical Antennas. In addition to the information on loop antennas he has compiled a wealth of data on RF Exposure, Field Day, Portable Antennas and Antenna Construction. Using his tables for the delta loop I scaled one for the 10 meter band centered at 28.4 MHz. I used 36.9 ft of 18 GA stranded bare copper wire. Using my existing pole with my EFLW the apex suspended from it at about 18 ft above the ground. I tested two configurations of width at the base. Using the Nano-VNA, the VSWR was measured across the full 10M band. The first configuration has a base of 114 inches at 64 inches above the ground. It provides a broader tuning dip with a with a minimum VSWR of 1.206 at 28.391MHz and a 1.5:1 bandwidth of 0.697MHz.





The second configuration has a base of 105 inches at 56 inches above the ground with a sharper tuning of 1.01:1 VSWR at 28.391MHz. The 1.5:1 bandwidth on this configuration is 0.680MHz. You can see the data on the images from the Nano-VNA software.

Since the VNA was set to 101 points instead of 401 points, the graph is difficult to see unless it is enlarged. Not taking enough time to set up the measurement. Unfortunately, there is a mountain between my location in Golden Hills and Bear Valley Springs where the 10M net originates. I still could not make contact with the net. It's not unexpected with propagation on 10M, how low my antenna is mounted and directly in the shadow of the mountain. Most of the radiated signal comes from the horizontal element in

the delta loop (according to my reading). At some point I plan to invert the loop placing it point down giving more elevation for the horizontal side of the triangle. This loop can also be fed at the point on the bottom when inverted. That is something for a future article.

Feed Point

Apex attached below the EFLW

The Operating Room

This is a semi-regular column for club members to share the on-the-air aspects of their ham radio activities.

Paula Gibealt, N6OQO

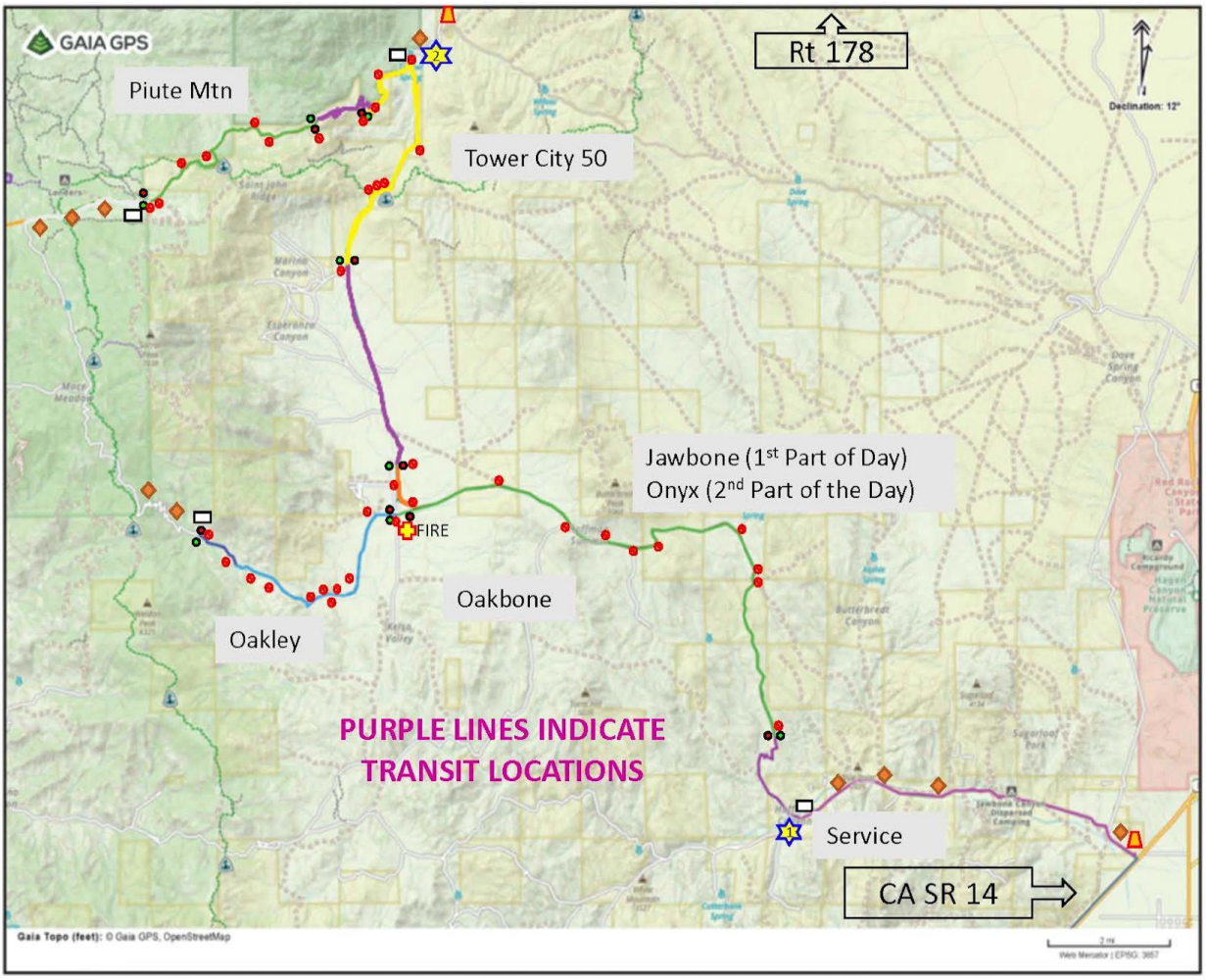
What's it like to work radio at a rally race?

Well, like volunteering at any special event, there is a certain amount of time getting into location, then waiting for the action to begin, or continue. A unique thing about rallying are the "advance cars" that precede the actual competitors by over an hour. Hams at every road blockage need to announce each of these cars as they pass, on the stage simplex (or repeater) frequency.

Then the action begins! The rally cars are started at two-minute intervals at the beginning of each racing section or "stage". They drive flat out with the co-driver (navigator) calling out instructions at warp speed over the intercom. When they cross a "flying finish line" they collect a time for that stage – cars with the lowest total times win their class. No money is won, just trophies and championship points. But these weekend warriors give it their all, sliding around corners and kicking up dust!

Your job at a road blockage is to track the cars – announced by start radio – and call in any car out of order. Your Comm Captain manages all traffic on your stage. Occasionally a rally car will pull up to a radio location to report an accident, although with all their safety equipment there are very rarely injuries. Net Control on a different frequency monitors

activities and gives permission for every stage to run, as well as being responsible for dispatching emergency services if needed.



If this sounds like a fun event to work, consider signing up! Go to www.rallydata2.com, check Ridge Rally, and log in with your password. If you're new to rallydata2, you'll create your own password. Rally races can't run without a radio net, and the rallyists really appreciate our expertise. Give it a try – we think you'll enjoy this exciting sport!

Mike Hardee, AC6PC

So, what was the farthest DX distance you made a contact on?

I remember mine. It was a long path contact with Lou Cano, EA4AZZ in Madrid, Spain in 2022 on 20 meters. All I had then was an ICOM 7300, 100 Watts and a G5RV antenna . Lou had an FT1000D, a 4 element monoband Yagi up on a 100-foot tower pointing southeast.

Lord knows what he had for an amplifier. I never asked. My G5RV was strung between two oak trees at 30 feet. Remember, this was the downward slide of solar cycle 24. So, to you out there that think that a distant DX is not attainable. Think again. That long path went over 19,000 miles over the South Pole, verified by an Australian station. All I had was 100 Watts and a wire then.

So, to those Dxers out there, what was your longest direct path or long path contact? It would be great to hear about it.

Mike Hardee
AC6PC

Tid-Bits

A collection of miscellaneous, mostly amateur radio-related items.

What is Resistance? Electrical Resistance

Electrical resistance is one of the key attributes in an electrical circuit – it determines the current flowing for a given voltage.

There are three basic measurements which can be made in an electrical circuit. Voltage and current are the first two, and the third is resistance.

As electrical resistance is such a basic concept in electrical and electronic circuits it is necessary to answer some questions: what is resistance, what are resistors, and how resistance affects circuits.

Selection of fixed leaded resistors

What is resistance?

Before looking at what resistance is, it is necessary to understand a little about current and what it is. Essentially a flow of current in a material consists of a movement of electrons in one direction. In many materials there are free electrons moving about randomly within the structure. While these move randomly there is no current flow, because the number moving in one direction will be equal to the number moving in the other. Only when a potential causes a drift in a particular direction can a current be said to flow.

What is resistance

Resistance is the hindrance to the flow of electrons in material. While a potential difference across the conductor encourages the flow of electrons, resistance discourages it. The rate at which charge flows between two terminals is a combination of these two factors.

If two different conductors are placed in a circuit, then the amount of current found to flow in each may not be the same. There are a number of reasons for this:

1. The first is that the ease with which electrons are able to move within the structure of the material. If the electrons are bound tightly to the crystal lattice, then it will not be easy to pull them free so that there can be a drift of electrons in a particular direction. In other materials there are very many free electrons drifting randomly around the lattice. It is these materials that allow a current to flow more easily.
2. Another factor that affects the electrical resistance of an item is its length. The shorter the length of material, the lower its overall resistance.
3. The third is the cross-sectional area. The wider the cross-sectional area the lower the resistance as there is more area through which the current can flow.

In most cases conductors are required to carry current with as little resistance as possible. As a result, copper is widely used because current flows easily within its structure. Also, its cross-sectional area is made wide enough to carry the current without any undue resistance.

In some instances, it is necessary to have elements which resist the flow of current. These items are called resistors and they are made out of materials which do not conduct electricity as well as materials like copper or other metals.

Resistance analogy

The concept of resistance is not always easy to understand because it is not possible to visibly see the quantities involved: voltage, current and resistance itself are all rather invisible quantities to the naked eye, although they can be detected and measured in a variety of ways.

One analogy that helps introduce the concept of resistance is that of a water tank with a pipe leading down from it. While we don't want to take the analogy too far, it does help to explain the basic concept.

Analogy of a water tank and pipe to illustrate the concept of resistance

In this analogy, the water pressure caused but the height of the water is analogous to the voltage, the flow of water is analogous to the current, and the restriction of the water flow caused by the pipe is analogous to the resistance.

Adding a tap reduces the water flow and this is analogous to increasing the resistance

It can be seen that if the pipe was narrowed, or a tap added, the water flow would be further restricted and less water would flow. This would be analogous to increasing the resistance in an electrical circuit, and this would reduce the current flow.

Simple circuit showing voltage and resistance

In a simple circuit comprising of a battery or voltage source and a resistor, then assuming the connecting wires have no resistance, then the higher the resistance the less the current that will flow.

The tap in the analogy of the water system corresponds to changing the resistance of the resistor. When the tap is off, then this is equivalent to a switch stopping any current flow into the electrical circuit.

Relationship between resistance, voltage and current

It can be imagined from the analogy of the water tank system, that increasing the voltage in an electrical circuit will increase the level of current flowing.

Similarly decreasing the resistance will increase the level of current as well.

In fact there is a relationship between voltage, resistance and current. Knowing two of the variables, it is possible to calculate the third.

The relationship between resistance, voltage and current is known as Ohm's law and it is one of the fundamental relationships in electrical and electronic science.

Resistance notation

The basic unit of electrical resistance is the Ohm as already mentioned. This is often denoted by the Greek symbol Ω.

In addition to this the basic unit, it can be prefixed by multipliers. This is because the range of values for electrical resistance can span many decades and it is necessary to have an easy notation that does not rely on counting the numbers of zeros in a number as this would easily lead to mistakes.

Multiplier	Meaning	Name
R	units	Ohms, Ω
k	thousands	kilohms, kΩ
M	millions	Megohms, MΩ

Occasionally resistances less than an ohm are encountered, these are measured in milliohms (m) thousandths of an ohm.

Normally when resistances are indicated on an electronic circuit diagram they are denoted as 10R for a ten ohm resistor, 10k for a ten thousand ohm resistor, and 10M for a ten MΩ resistor. The reason for this is that the Greek letter omega is not as easy to use as the prefixes R, k, and M.

What are resistors?

In order that the current can be limited in a particular circuit, a component known as a resistor may be used. Resistors come in a variety of forms from large wired components, or even some using terminals to the very small surface mount components used in many electronic circuits today.

Resistors can be made from a variety of materials, carbon, metal oxide, metal film, resistance wire and the like. Resistors can come in different formats - different types of resistor have slightly different characteristics and this means that they may be used in different circuit applications.

Selecting the right type of resistor can help the circuit operate in the way it is intended. Although a resistor with a 10k resistance will have the same resistance regardless of its composition, characteristics like the temperature stability, noise, long term stability, spurious inductance and the like can be different for different types and this can affect the performance in some circuits.

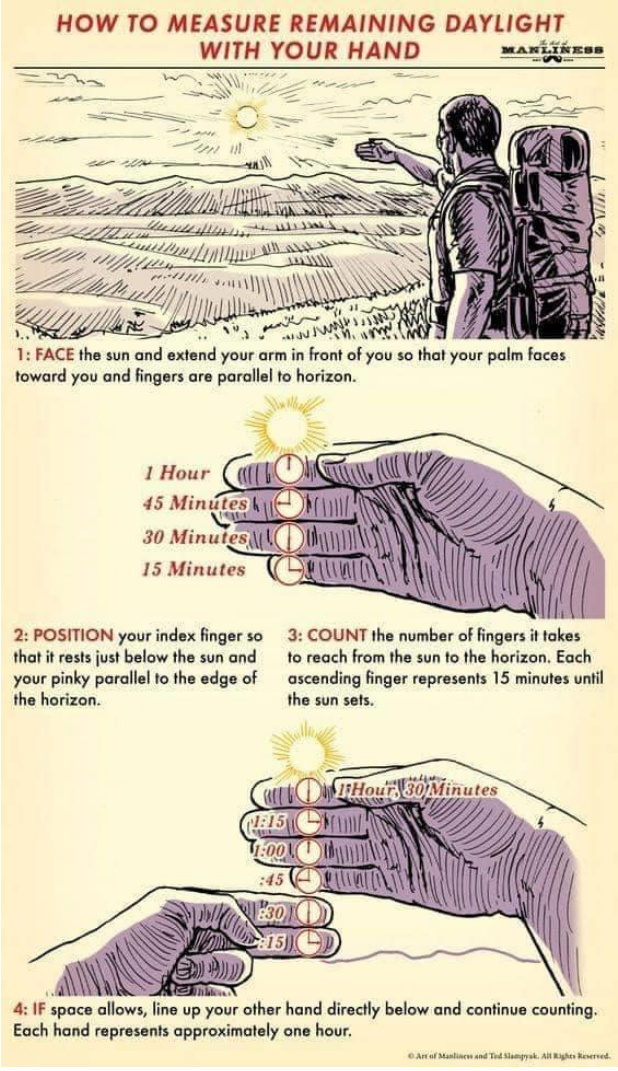
Note on Resistors & Resistor Types:

Resistors are used in electrical and electronic circuits for a variety of purposes, but in each case they resist the current flow. There are many different types of resistor - their parameters mean that some types are more suitable for particular applications than others.

Resistance summary

When working with any electrical and electronics circuits, it is necessary to know what is resistance and how resistance affects the circuit. In view of the importance of resistance in circuits, resistors are widely used, possibly the most commonly used components in electronics circuits. These components are very easy to use, and the calculations associated with them are normally simple.

Written by Ian Poole, Electronics Engineer and Author.



Other Amateur Radio Clubs of Interest

From time to time we will include information from other clubs that may be of interest.

Nothing found this month, check back next month.

Humorous

Dave – WA5GUL

Valerie – KK6WLQ

Why was the omelet so happy?

Because it was egg-cited to see the frying pan!

ARRL Contest Calendar

This page provides a summary of events sponsored by the ARRL, the national association for amateur radio. The most current information is on the website at: http://www.arrl.org/contest-calendar.

Another source for contest and on-the-air activity is WA7BNM Contest Calendar at https://www.contestcalendar.com/weeklycont.php

October 2025

- TBD Collegiate QSO Party
- 11-12 EME - 50 to 1296 MHz
- 20-24 School Club Roundup

November 2025

- 1-3 Nov Sweepstakes–CW
- 8-9 EME - 50 to 1296 MHz
- 15-17 Nov Sweepstakes–Phone

December 2025

- 5-7 160 Meter
- 13-14 10 Meter
- 21 Rookie Roundup–CW

TARA Calendar

This page is a summary of events sponsored by or involving our club.
All dates are subject to change. Please check the club Facebook and website for updates.

October 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1300 hrs “Wireless Wednesday” at Taco Samich
- 2 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 4, 11, 18, 25 – 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 9 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi

- 11 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast TARA Club Breakfast at P-Dubs, 20800 Santa Lucia St, Tehachapi, CA 93561 Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 1 June.
- 11 — 1100 hrs, VE Amateur Radio License Exam, 538 East Tehachapi Boulevard
- 25 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by Oct 18.
- 28 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.

November 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1300 hrs “Wireless Wednesday” at Taco Samich
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 6 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 8 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast TARA Club Breakfast at The Village Grill, 410 E Tehachapi Blvd, Tehachapi, CA. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 1 November.
- 13 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 25 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 29 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by November 18.

December 2025

- 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 – 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 – 1300 hrs “Wireless Wednesday” at Taco Samich
- 4 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 6, 13, 20, 27 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 7, 14, 21, 28 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 7, 14, 21, 28 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 11 – 1800 hrs, TARA Club Meeting and Christmas Party, Location TBD
- 13 — 0800 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at -Dubs, 20800 Santa Lucia St, Tehachapi, CA 93561 Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 1 December.
- 23– 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 27 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 15 December.

Reference Information

Local Repeater Information				
BVS APRS Digipeater	144.390	No tone	AC6EE-3	APRS
BVS Repeater Backup Freq.	146.700 145.580	123.0 Hz Tone Simplex	W6SLZ	Open Machine
BVS Repeater	440.625	100.0 Hz Tone	W6SLZ	Open Machine (WIN System node)
Tehachapi Repeater (Cummings Mtn.)	442.925(+)	141.3 Hz tone	KI6HHU	On the KERN System
Tehachapi Repeater (Double Mtn.)	446.320(-)	151.4 Hz tone	KI6HHU	On the KERN System
Tehachapi Repeater	444.225(+)	100.0 Hz TONE	KG6KKV	Overlooks Bakersfield
Tehachapi Repeater	447.120(-)	67.0 Hz Tone	KR6DK	Linked to KR6DK Bilingual Repeater Network
DMR Repeater	442.675	Offset: +5.000 ColorCode: 1	K6RET	Brandmeister, Bakersfield, CA The location is in the Tehachapi Mountains near Cummings Mountain
DMR Repeater	442.225	Offset: +5.000 ColorCode: 1	K6GTA	Brandmeister, Located about halfway up Bear Mountain at about 3,200’ coverage to west side of the mountain in Bear Valley Springs
Tehachapi Simplex	145.58	No Tone		Local Simplex
Tehachapi Simplex	146.54	No Tone		Local Simplex

Local Repeater Information				
WindyLink Digital Voice Reflector	XLX987	https://xlx987.asuscomm.com	AK6MW	Hotspot, AllStar or EchoLink only at this time. EchoLink: AK6MW-L AllStar Node: 66849

In addition to the repeaters listed above the following repeaters, part of the Kern System, can be reached from locations throughout the Tehachapi area and much of the San Joaquin Valley. They are linked together, and more information may be found at http://www.KernSystem.org

KERN System Linked Repeaters				
Frazier Mountain (8,000')	447.860	141.3 Hz Tone	KK6AC	Jerry Garis
Cummings Mountain (7,800')	442.95	141.3 Hz Tone	KI6HHU	Lee Bouchard
Double Mountain (8,000')	446.320	151.4 Hz Tone	KI6HHU	Lee Bouchard

ARRG Linked Repeaters				
Cummings Mountain (7,800')	444.425	100 Hz Tone		

ATTENTION:

For those interested in monitoring dispatch for the Bear Valley Springs Police Department

- KCSO Eastern Dispatch — 460.225
- KCSO East TAC — 460.125

All dispatch for BVSPD will be handled by the Kern County Sheriff's Department

Club & Other Websites	
TARA website	**http://www.ac6ee.org**
TARA Facebook	**https://www.facebook.com/TARAtehachapiamateurradio/**

Club & Other Websites	
Tehachapi-hams (email list)	**https://groups.io/g/tehachapi-hams/**
Antelope Valley Amateur Radio Club (AVARC)	**http://www.k6ox.club/index.html**
Kern County-Central Valley Amateur Radio Club (KCCVARC)	**http://www.w6lie.org**
ARRL	**http://www.arrl.org**
West Kern County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (WKCARES)	**http://westernkerncountyares.org/index.html**

Officers & Committee Chairs			
Officer/Committee Chair	**Name**	**Call**	Email
President	**Dan Mason**	**AB6DM**	**ab6dm@arrl.net**
1st Vice President	**Dan Mason (Interim)**	**AB6DM**	**ab6dm@arrl.net**
2nd Vice President	**Micah Martin**	**KN6VUT**	**kn6vut@ac6ee.org**
Treasurer	**John Dyer**	**KM6DXY**	**km6dxy@ac6ee.org**
Secretary	**Joe Jacobson**	**KJ7PUL**	**kj7pul@ac6ee.org**
Technical Director	**Dick Brown**	**W6SLZ**	**db24130@sbcglobal.net**
Web Page & FaceBook Committee Chair	**John Dyer**	**KM6DXY**	**km6dxy@ac6ee.org**
Hospitality Committee Chair	**Valerie Mason**	**KK6WLQ**	**val3mason@yahoo.com**
Public Affairs Committee Chair	**Micah Martin**	**KN6VUT**	**kn6vut@ac6ee.org**
Newsletter Editor	**Stephen Lee**	**KN6ZGI**	**Kn6zgi@ac6ee.org**

Meeting and Club Membership Information

The Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association meets every second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM (except for July - no meeting). Our meeting site is the Tehachapi Police Department Conference Room, 220 W C St, Tehachapi.

Member Annual Dues: $25.00/year
- Individual Memberships: https://square.link/u/Q38FHI5A

Additional Family Member: $12.50/per person
- Family Memberships: https://square.link/u/Q38FHI5A

The QR codes below can also be used to link to your favorite transaction application.

Square / SquareUp

PayPal

venmo

Membership Application

Download a copy of our Membership Application here. Please share this with any friends, family or neighbors that are either hams or may be interested in amateur radio. Applications are accepted at all club meetings, or you may mail your application along with the applicable dues to the club Post Office Box:

Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association (TARA)
P.O. Box 134
Keene, CA 93531