



The North Cascade Review

A Birchview Christmas. . .



How much fun can one chapter have??? Chapter N found out on December 18th when they celebrated the Christmas Season with the residents of Birchview Memory Care Center in Sedro Woolley.

The planning started in October when the Chapter contacted Birchview and requested to have sponsor the residents for a Christmas party with gifts for each resident. We could not have received a warmer welcome. The facility was full, 60 residents, and not one was left out.

Chapter N began their fundraising efforts in February with a donations only coffee stop at the southbound Bow Rest Area. There was a second coffee stop in October and the Chapter was able to get each item on the list.

A shopping spree for the ladies, a wrapping party/pot luck and all was set. A cake to finish the deal and a good time was had by all. We look forward to seeing everyone again next year.





Ride Coordination 2011

Information will be added when rides, events, or information becomes available

This information was updated from the GWTA Wa State website on 12/22/10 and is current on this date.

JANUARY

15th – GWTA Chapter V Green Freeze Leaving Big Lake station @ 7:45am

FEBRUARY

19th – GWTA Chapter V Green Freeze Leaving Big Lake station @ 7:45am

MARCH

5th – N.W. Wings Spaghetti Feed/Auction

19th – GWTA Chapter V Green Freeze Leaving Big Lake station @ 7:45am

APRIL

17th – Chapter I Cowboy up Ride

MAY

1st – Chapter S Lime Run

7th – Chapter N GPS Challenge

14th – Chapter G MAD

21st – Chapter C Blue Crew Fun Run

JUNE

4th – Chapter B Silly Stilly Valley Ride

30th-3rd - GWTA Washington State Rally

Meeting Schedule 2011:

January	15	no meeting
February	19	no meeting
March	19	no meeting
April	16	
May	21	
June	18	
July	16	no meeting
August	20	no meeting
September	17	
October	15	
November	19	
December	17	

Dinner Ride January

Tuesday—January 18

The Golden Corral
in Marysville

Travel details to follow

Tech-Talk by “The Gadget Guru

In my business I deal with images all of the time. Many times a week, people have to send me photos to work with. Sometimes they don't really understand what it is that I need or how to get me what I need.

First, there are two main formats of images; one format is a vector graphic that is made up of a mathematical equation and loses no quality when resized. A good example of this is the fonts that you type with on your computer. Vector graphics are great for artwork that is used in commercial publication work, but does not work well with complex continuous tone images (pictures). Types of vector images are .EPS .AI .FS and others.

The other type of image is a bitmap graphic; this is the type of graphic that we are all familiar with. The bitmap graphic is made up millions of small square bits of information. When the image is blown up in size, you start to see these bits. That is called pixilation (sometimes referred to as stair stepping or jaggies). We could get into all kinds of ways to increase the number of pixels to reduce the number of jaggies, but that is way too complicated for a newsletter article. Many image file formats use compression techniques to reduce the storage space required by the bitmap image. The type of compression technique will determine whether you lose color or detail. The use of a lossless compression will lose color without losing detail and the use of a lossy compression will lose detail without losing color. For example; a .GIF image is a lossless compression and has a maximum of 256 colors, but will retain the detail of the image. If you need to compress more, you reduce the number of colors, but still retain the detail. This type of format is good for logos and web images, but not good for continuous tone images like pictures. .GIF also allows a color to be set to transparent and this works well on the internet allowing the background to come through part of an image.

.JPG is an example of a lossy compression. It allows millions of colors and retains the colors as it is compressed, but starts losing detail of the image as the compression level gets raised. Once the file has been compressed, you will never get this lost information back.

.TIFF is a lossless compression that will not lose color or detail, but keeps the file size very large. My 13 megapixel camera at its highest setting stores a .JPG using about 5 mbyte of storage space. The same picture save in .TIFF mode takes almost 40 mbytes of storage.

There are many types of image compression formats, but the most common that you will use will be .GIF, .JPG, and .TIFF. This is a much more complicated subject than can be covered in one page, but hopefully will help understand why one type of format is used over another. Using a jpeg on a 2 color graphic is wasting valuable web space and bandwidth. Using a gif on a picture of a sunset will leave you with a badly looking image full of banding and a loss of all gradient tone.

Image size is also a big factor in how an image is used. A photo used on line does not need to be any larger than 72 pixels per inch (ppi) and most monitors now have a width of at least 1200 ppi, so emailing a photo for viewing on the computer does not need to be any larger than that; any more would be a waste of bandwidth and space. If the photo is to be printed or engraved, you would want 300 ppi and the width and height would limit how large you can print the picture without pixilation starting to show. Most times, if you allow your computer to email for you, it will automatically reduce the size of the image unless you change the settings. Here are some examples of what size of a photo you can get out of a digital image.

2" x 3"	300 x 450 pixels	400 x 600 pixels	600 x 900 pixels
4" x 6"	600 x 900 pixels	800 x 1200 pixels	1200 x 1800 pixels
5" x 7"	750 x 1050 pixels	1000 x 1400 pixels	1500 x 2100 pixels
8" x 10"	1200 x 1500 pixels	1600 x 2000 pixels	2400 x 3000 pixels

Do not confuse PPI with DPI, PPI refers to the resolution of images on the computer screen and DPI is dots per inch on paper. The two numbers are not interchangeable.

If you have any questions about your image format, just e-mail me.

Don Sims



Rider Education: Info from WADOT

New Emergency Zone law will help protect emergency workers

Starting Jan. 1, 2011, law enforcement will have an additional tool to help keep fellow emergency workers safe while working along the side of the highway.

The state's enhanced Emergency Zone law (RCW 46.61.212) builds on an earlier "move over" law and creates zones around emergency workers similar to construction zones. Under the new law, the fine will double if you're speeding or fail to move over when passing through the emergency zone.

The new law enhances penalties for driving behavior that endangers an emergency worker, including law enforcement, ambulance and fire fighters, tow operators and WSDOT crews.

[Our incident response trucks](#) respond to traffic incidents on state roadways. Whether assisting stranded motorist, or responding to a collision, snowstorm or disaster, our mission is to work in partnership with the Washington State Patrol (WSP) and other emergency responders to quickly clear roads and help drivers.

John R. Batiste, chief of the

WSP, said complying with this new law couldn't be easier. "Slow down and move over when approaching emergency workers on the side of the road," Batiste said.

Between 2006 and 2009, WSP alone had 80 collisions involving passing vehicles striking trooper vehicles parked alongside the highway. The major contributing factor in these collisions were speeding or driving too fast for conditions, followed by DUI.

WSP will conduct an education period for the first 90 days. During this time, troopers will focus on educating drivers and the need to slow down and move over when approaching and passing through emergency zones.

Go online to view see more information about the Emergency Zone Law at www.youtube.com/wspgovandmedia.

<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/winter>

This is a great link to bookmark for information about all things DOT.

January

New Year
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

Happy Birthday!

Happy Anniversary!
1 - Bob and Theresa Scrimsher

February

Groundhog Day
Lincoln's Birthday
Valentine's Day
President's Day
Washington's Birthday

Happy Birthday!
1 - Judy Hill
26 - Theresa Scrimsher
Happy Anniversary!
5 - Brad & Judy Hill

March

St. Patrick's Day
Spring!!!

Happy Birthday!

Happy Anniversary!



Terry's Temptations - Hopscotch

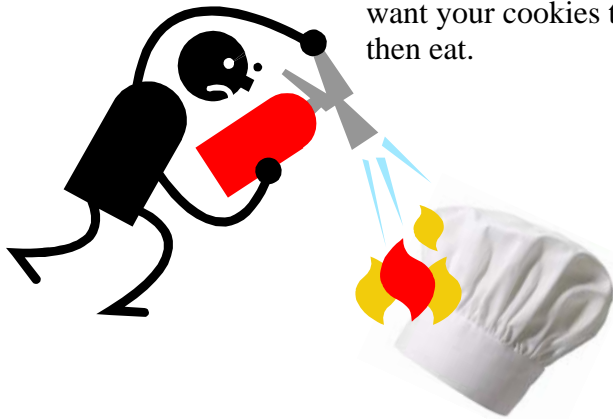
Ingredients:

- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 1 cup (6 oz pkg) butterscotch chips
- 2 cups (3oz can) chow mein noodles
- 2 cups mini marshmallows

Place in a large mixing bowl:
Chow mein noodles
Mini Marshmallows

Combine in the top of a double boiler:
Peanut butter
Butterscotch chips

Place over hot (not boiling) water until butterscotch chips melt. Stir until blended. Now pour over noodles and marshmallows. Stir until everything is coated. Spoon onto wax paper in the size you want your cookies to be. Let cool, then eat.



Goldwing History Continued



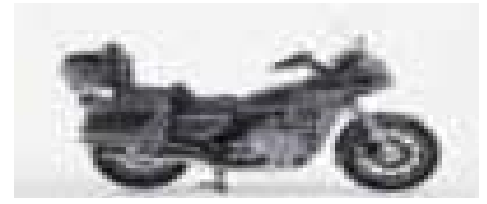
1981 GL1100 Interstate

A huge hit with long-distance lovers everywhere, the Gold Wing Interstate continues to evolve — a little sleeker, a little more polished — as it enters its second year. Also available: GL1100. Colors for both: Candy Burgundy, Metallic Blue Black



1982 GL1100 Aspencade

A third Gold Wing joins the family — the GL1100 Aspencade — upping the luxury touring ante even higher with a larger passenger backrest and handy passenger storage pouches. Also available: GL1100, GL1100 Interstate. Colors: Metallic Black, Wineberry Red, Black; Metallic Silver/Gray, Metallic Brown/Gold (Aspencade).



1983 GL1100 Aspencade

New cast wheels stand out on the '83 GL1100, a year that also saw the Gold Wing's front forks get suspension-enhancing TRAC anti-dive control. The Aspencade here also featured all-new digital instruments. Also available: GL1100, GL1100 Interstate. Colors: Black, Candy Regal Brown; Metallic Gray/Black, Candy Wineberry Red/Red (Aspencade).

North Cascade Riders

Meet the third Saturday of each month
Homestead Restaurant
College Way
Mount Vernon, WA

11:00 AM Eating, 12:00 PM Meeting

We're on the Web!

www.northcascaderiders.org



Basic Article from “Articlebase.com”

Today is the first day of winter, although it does feel like it's been here awhile already! Christmas and the New Year are upon us. Such excitement and anticipation for the holidays is great for our mental health but...; unfortunately, along with wearing our favorite sweaters on cool brisk nights, we are again at risk of those hidden germs gleefully waiting to share the cold and flu.

While we cannot stop the "Cold and Flu Season" any more than we can change the seasons, we can take precautions and preventative steps to minimize our risks of getting sick.

- As you have heard over and over, the most important: WASH YOUR HANDS! Keep in mind, everything you touch can carry germs from someone who has a cold or the flu (viruses can live for hours on surfaces). A person can carry a virus a day or so prior to showing symptoms...so keep your hands clean!
- Because viruses can enter your body through your mouth, nose and eyes, it is important to keep your hands away from these areas. OK this is where we can learn a lesson from our kids and grandkids. They've been taught to cough into the crooks of their arms (opposite the elbow). This helps to keep your hands germ free.
- If you cannot wash your hands, keep an alcohol based sanitizer gel available
- Use paper towels when in public/office bathrooms to keep germs from spreading. A good practice is to use the paper towel you used to dry your hands "after washing thoroughly" to open the bathroom door.
- Keep work surfaces clean: disinfect exposed areas and objects.
- Do not share objects with others; especially with those who are or have been sick (think phones)!