

The Eastern Iowa DXer

The Official Newsletter of the
Eastern Iowa DX Association



An affiliated club of the American Radio Relay League



October 2005

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Vice President:	Tom Hauer, K0YA	147.51, 144.91, 223.40, CRNETROM	
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From the President

Gary, K0GT
President, EIDXA

Is it just me or did this summer pass quickly? I took a three week driving trip to California and back in August. Gas prices were a little scary along the way. This may be my last big road trip if things aren't going to stabilize. The only radio related event on the trip was a stop in Watertown, South Dakota on the way back. Of course my purpose was to visit Burghardt Radio and my XYL wanted to see the Terry Redlin Art Center. Actually I enjoyed both. I would recommend that any ham thinking about a visit to Burghardt's include some time to see the Art Center also, especially if the XYL is coming along. It is free admission and three floors of display and auditorium. It is along the west side of I 29 and is the same exit you would use to go to Burghardt's. It may be just the inducement to get the XYL interested in going that direction.

I took my 40M beam down a couple of weeks ago to make some modifications to the method used to mount the elements on the boom. Where one U-bolt was used before, I now have two. In the past the elements have shifted on the boom, so I hope to alleviate that with this mod. The feedline from the switchbox at the top of the tower to the feed point on the driven element was showing it's age. I have experienced some intermittent operation in the last year also. So a new feedline has been installed. It is now waiting for an opportune time to raise it back up the tower. In the process of lowering the 40M beam I discovered that my 160M and 80M inverted Vs needed some work also. So it seems there is always something to do, even if the bands are not open. If you haven't checked on your antennas lately, it may be time to give them a once over before contest season.

With the fall season upon us, and the sunspot cycle approaching the bottom, it is time to think low bands. For anyone seeking five band awards or just trying to improve totals on 160M and 80M, it is

time to try some new wire arrays or phased verticals. Antenna experimenting doesn't have to be expensive and can be fun as well as rewarding for your efforts. It is still the one area of the hobby where we can learn by trying things. Our radios and amplifiers have become so sophisticated that most of us are not comfortable getting inside them. Antennas are full of magic and wonder. Explore.

Our October meeting will include election of officers. Be giving this some thought between now and then. Perhaps you know someone that should be nominated or you yourself would like to run for office. Think about it, but be sure to attend. We don't get together often, so when you miss a meeting you miss a lot. See you there.

73's
Gary, K0GT

Editor's Corner

By Tom K0YA
Vice President, EIDX

Well, I've done a lousy job of getting the newsletter out on time recently (at least this time there is one!). Things are a bit disrupted still as we try desperately to complete our construction project and get settled in before it really gets cold (it would be nice to have the furnace hooked up and working). We are getting close but we are also burning a lot of midnight oil as we took on a good chunk of the finishing work.

At least the ham shack is starting to take shape! We have installed a common ground in the house that is located right next to the copper feed through plate I am using to bring the antennas into the house. The feed through is located just above the operating position. We have

both 110 VAC and 230 VAC wired to the shack, all on isolated circuits. The Ethernet is wired to the distribution panel but I haven't had a chance yet to wire the panel. That will probably have to wait till after we are done with the finishing work on the rooms. I decided not to go wireless at this point. At least the carpet is down in the ham shack. The only finish work left is base board and the door framing. Oh, yes. I still need to string up my dipoles for the winter. No tower this year. Maybe I'll even put a vertical on top of the dirt pile we have to look at until next spring when we do the landscaping!!

I think I'm ready to escape for a while, I know my wife is so we are going to spend the Christmas break in Hawaii, away from the hustle, bustle of life for a while. And no, I'm not taking a rig, and no we are not staying in Honolulu or any big resort area. We rented a small condo near Whaler's Cove on Kauai so we can sit and watch the whales every day! Well, maybe I was thinking about hamming on the beach. See the article later in the newsletter!

Yes, I am looking forward to getting back on the air this winter. Hopefully the equipment has survived through the construction. Guess I'll find out soon!

I'm hopeful we will have a high level of interest in election of officers and a slate of great candidates to select from.

Good Dxing, see you at the meeting.

73's
Tom, K0YA

Thoughts from the Director

By Wade Walstrom W0EJ
Director, ARRL Midwest Division

Jim posted this on the EIDX reflector, but it is worth repeating:

* New W0 QSL Bureau manager, address announced: The W0 Incoming QSL Bureau has a new manager and a new address. Effective immediately, Norm McCourt, AC0N, will take over the volunteer position from Rick Barnett, KB0U. The new address is W0 QSL Bureau, PO Box 907, Florissant, MO 63032. ARRL Midwest Division Director Wade Walstrom, W0EJ, expressed thanks to Barnett, the Kansas City DX Club, and "the host of sorters" throughout the tenth district for their dedication and hard work in making the bureau a success for the past 15 years. "We wish Rick the best as he starts a new job in Washington state," Walstrom said. "Also, thank you to AC0N and the Mississippi Valley DX and Contest Club for stepping forward to take over the bureau operation." For more information on US QSL bureaus, visit the ARRL Incoming QSL Bureau System page. The Midwest Division has a new official web page, thanks to another volunteer from the St. Louis area. <http://www.arrlmidwest.org/> Check it out!

August was a busy month with hamfests around the Midwest Division. My thanks to KOAL, W0WW, and NA0IA for the company and spelling me some of the driving chores.

BPL is still a big item. It is sometimes discouraging to hear of another location giving it a try, but the BPL cheerleaders do not tell you of those who have tried it and dropped it. Things are not as bleak as they sometimes seem!

Once again, I will be unable to attend the upcoming EIDX meeting. I will ask someone to take care of my dues. I will be in Dallas for the meeting of the Board Executive Committee on the following Saturday. The agenda for that meeting is still firming up. In determining a meeting

site we considered Denver but remembered our snowbound experiences from last April. We had also tentatively selected New Orleans, but that was before Katrina. Dallas seemed safe from both snow and hurricanes. I will return the following Sunday.

As you are no doubt aware, I have a challenger in this years Director election. You will see the 300 word statements from both of us with your ballot when it arrives (it is already 3 weeks late in arriving!). I also sent out a mailing to all ARRL members in the Midwest Division (about 6200, total) explaining why I hope you all will return me to the Board for another 3 years. That mailing arrived just before the ballots were to be mailed from HQ three weeks ago. If anyone has any questions about my candidacy for re-election as Midwest Division Director, please give me a call.

I hope the meeting is a good one!

73 es best DX!
Wade, W0EJ

EIDX Packet Cluster

By Tom Vavra, WB8ZRL

I think I have finally found a system that does not frequently crash on me. Both of the previous Linux systems I tried to use were kernel 2.6. It turns out that some kernel changes induced some bugs in the TNC driver software. I have now gone to a 2.4 kernel and it has currently run over four weeks, more than twice what the previous system ran.

Winter and the low band season are almost here. The DXSpider packet cluster system has a command to tell us grayline times. SHOW/GRAYLINE. Alias of sh/grayline for those of us that cannot spell. You can look at the grayline

windows for a call or a prefix. You can look at it for today, or any day plus or minus 365 days. For example, to check your own times just sh/gray . To see 3B8 and 3B9 times a week from today sh/gray 7 3b8 3b9 . For fairly small entities like islands, the lat/lon in the prefix database is probably adequate. If you want to check on the grayline times for that rare zone 18 station, and you know his lat/lon, then ask me and I can put it in the user database for you.

There is a lot of QSL manager info on spider. There are two well known databases; the GOlist, which is updated monthly, and one from OZ7C which is updated twice a year. In addition spider creates one from spots with the QSL info in the comment field, and I create one with extracts from W3UR's DailyDX bulletin. SH/QSL followed by one or more callsigns will do lookups in all four of these databases and send you the results.

Good DXing and 73,
Tom, WB8ZRL

K7C

As the K7C operation fades into the sunset, I thought I would share my impressions with the faithful, and perhaps provide fodder for discussion at ROMEO, though I have a conference call and won't be able to make it. First off, they were very weak on the high bands except for occasional openings on 17 and 15 early in the operation. I could tell they were there on 12 meters, but that's about all. Nothing on 10 meters. I suspect the choice of SteppIR vertical dipoles had a lot more to do with that than the low solar flux. The disadvantage of the dipole approach is that they radiate poorly compared to yagis, and they are bidirectional, which means in this case that the JA wall was virtually

impenetrable. Listening experience suggests that the normally polite JAs have joined the Europeans and Americans who don't copy enough CW to understand UP or NA, who tune up on the DX frequency, and who call incessantly over QSOs. The ops apparently failed to understand the rudiments of sunrise openings on the low bands, and they worked JA when they should have been working NA, or they didn't show up at all. The real clue that they were clueless re propagation was the break to call for EU on 40 meters this morning at noontime in EU! Most of the 80 meter activity was SSB, suggesting that they didn't have enough CW ops, and the amount of RTTY has been minimal to date, despite high need for that mode. I don't think they have operated PSK yet. Fortunately, I didn't need KH7 anywhere but RTTY and 160, or I would be even more disappointed with K7C. I missed the all night marathon on 160 this week (I slept through it after working the day before and having to work the day after), but I did manage to catch them on RTTY on 15 meters early when the band was better and the crowds were thinner. Altogether, this operation should serve as a lesson to others re the need for antennas with forward gain, the need for enough good CW ops for low sunspot operations, and the need to understand and apply propagation science. This should not be the DX'pedition of the year.

Nelson, KU0A

From Our Congressman

While not directly related to Dxing, I thought you might like to see this letter from Congressman Leach that was sent to Alan Erickson, WB0OAV.

Tom. KOYA, Editor

Dear Alan,

Thank you for contacting my office about Hurricane Katrina and the situation along the Gulf Coast. I appreciate hearing from you.

Katrina was the most devastating natural disaster to befall this country in generations. As with any catastrophic event, a certain amount of discombobulation was inevitable at the outset. But the leadership failures and chaos that ensued after the levees gave way in New Orleans were inexcusable. Katrina exposed a shocking lack of preparedness in our emergency-response systems at the local, state and, most importantly, federal level. It almost defies belief, for example, that help was delayed for hours because radios used by New Orleans police and FEMA officials used different frequencies. Although the performance of our disaster-recovery agencies was not as stumbling in response to Hurricane Rita, it is clear that Congress and the Executive branch need to move quickly to improve policies and procedures, and, where needed, personnel, for dealing with large-scale catastrophes, including possible terrorist acts.

I was in Pyongyang, North Korea, and then Beijing, China, when Hurricane Katrina hit our shores. While Americans came to learn of thousands of acts of citizen heroism and kindness, the rest of the world watched CNN and only saw cracks in our civilization. They looked at a great city wracked by divisions of race and wealth; they witnessed governmental incompetence and were told of shots being fired at rescue helicopters, stores being looted, and alleged rapes being committed in a public stadium.

The America which responded so nobly to the tsunami that caused such havoc in

the Indian Ocean looked inept in defending itself. Katrina may have been as cataclysmic a foreign policy event as it was a natural disaster.

It is clear that rejuvenating life and commerce in New Orleans and elsewhere along the Gulf Coast will require substantial assistance. Whatever the final sum turns out to be, the funds must be invested carefully and honestly. It is an unfortunate fact that when large amounts of money are involved, the potential for waste and abuse is proportional to the haste with which the funds are appropriated and disbursed. To that end, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 432, to create a select committee of the House, modeled after the Truman Commission established during World War II, to monitor and investigate the allocation and expenditure of federal Katrina-related funds. The American taxpayer should be assured that his and her tax dollars are not squandered on profiteers and shady operators.

Taxpayers should also be secure in the knowledge that reconstruction will not simply replicate the former housing and building stock, which included slum conditions in low-lying areas particularly prone to flooding. The post-Katrina world must be brighter and less vulnerable than the one Katrina washed away. Rejuvenation does not mean replication. Accordingly, I have proposed legislation, H.R. 3749, to convene a 21-member commission of experts - urban planners, architects, transportation specialists, financial and tourism professionals - to identify and help coordinate the steps necessary to rebuild neighborhoods in such a way that future assaults by the elements will not cause a repeat of this year's catastrophic events.

Finally, a note about priorities and the environment. The evidence is now

overwhelming that global warming is a factor increasing the likely ferocity of hurricanes and possibly their incidence. It may not be a certitude that Katrina and Rita are themselves the result of global warming, but it is scientifically clear that the warming of the world's oceans provides a great energy base for hurricanes and makes it more likely that higher intensity storms will occur. Hence, the case for reduction of use of coal and petroleum products includes concern not only for the pocket book and the atmosphere, but effects on the oceans.

Sincerely,

Jim Leach
Member of Congress

DXpedition Antennas for Salt Water Locations

A Study on 20m Antennas

By Kenny Silverman, K2KW

Which is better a 20m antenna for an island DXpedition: Yagi at 25', or a vertical or two on the beach? (Hint, You are on a web site dedicated to vertical antennas - this is a trick question!)

"Conventional Wisdom" would say that Yagi (typically a tribander or 2 element full-size Yagi) would be a great choice of antennas for a DXpedition on a beach. What makes the Yagi so great? Lets examine the reasons to use a Yagi.

The Top 10 Reasons to use a Yagi on a DXpedition, even when you are on the beach:

1. You have used Yagis at your home station
2. You understand how they work
3. Yagis have directivity

4. Everyone else uses Yagis on DXpeditions, so the must be great
5. and...
- 6.

Hmm. I can't think of any other reasons! But everyone knows that any antenna by the ocean works great, or at least "conventional wisdom" tells you so.

O.K., lets examine the use of a Yagi for a serious DXpedition to a remote island. For this discussion, let's assume you are going on a DXpedition of a lifetime to Kingman Reef (KH5K) in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Kingman is an interesting island which is about 25' wide, and 450' long. The entire island is made up of broken shells, rocks, and rubble. There is no sand, trees, or anything else. The wind typically blows at a steady 30 mph. You are days away from any kind of medical help.

Now imagine the difficulty of assembling a typical triband Yagi, where if you drop a nut, you won't likely find it again. Then your team has to armstrong the 35-40 pound Yagi, which is on top of a 25' mast, into the upright position. I'm assuming you aren't even going to consider a rotator, which would add another 25 lbs. to the top of the mast! Remember that the wind is blowing at least 30mph, and you are standing on loose rubble. To get the Yagi installed, you will probably need 3-4 people to walk the antenna up and hold it in position while securing the base in the shells, finding stable guy points (for 2 sets of guys, or 6 ropes total) in the rubble, and adding a tag line for rotating the Yagi. Any slip-up, and one could easily get cut on the rubble, or even possibly break a bone if you fell. Any relatively small problem like that in the tropics will likely become seriously infected in short order. Based on the wind and the hazardous conditions, you will probably need 4-6 people for a few hours

to safely erect the antenna. This is looking like a lot of effort for just one antenna...Ahh, but waiting hams are worth the effort aren't they?

Maybe, but your health comes first. You may wonder - is there an easier and better way?

First, lets think a little more about propagation to Kingman Reef. Kingman is in the middle of no place, more precisely, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Based on the distances from the 3 main target areas, most take off angles are likely to be very low, usually under 10 degrees, and often below 2 degrees! Europe is the main target, and you will likely spend half your operating time on long path (typically very low take off angles). Most typical Yagi antennas have a beamwidth of around 60 degrees, which means that you will likely have to turn the Yagi for each of the main target areas:

Directions to target areas from KH5K:

- JA: ~ 305 degrees
- Europe: from ~355 degrees to 20 degrees (which is the main emphasis for the expedition)
- USA: from ~43 degrees to 58 degrees

Continuing with our original "Yagis are the best" scenario, you remain convinced that the Yagi is still the best antenna. What if I told you that a simple 1/4 wave vertical on the ocean, or better yet a 2 element vertical dipole array, would be a far better performer! I can hear the pundits saying: "Verticals are for kids!" or "Real men use Yagis!" You believe there is no way that a Yagi could be inferior to a vertical!

So why do you think that verticals work so poorly? Because "conventional wisdom" says so? Unfortunately "Conventional Wisdom" on the performance of vertical antennas usually

comes from comparing a Yagi at home to the trapped vertical in the back yard. At home the Yagi will be better, but not on the ocean! On the ocean, you will see that verticals are the clear choice for high-performance antennas, that just happen to be easier to install too!

First off, let me dispel one long-standing myth: Horizontal antennas over salt water do not get any enhancement from the salt water (from increased ground conductivity). Well, to be exact, almost all useful angles for HF propagation get little or no useful enhancement. The horizontal antenna (and so does the vertical) receives a benefit from the ocean, because the ocean presents an undisturbed foreground for the incoming and out-going energy. Salt water also has less loss than typical ground for every reflection. To show you the impact of ground conductivity, the following two Figures were created: Figure 1 (below) shows that the take off angles in the 30-90 degree range (straight up) do get some limited enhancement from the salt water. Figure 2 (below) compares a 2-element vertical array over land and salt water. The only antenna that gets significant signal enhancement by being next to, or over, salt water is a vertical. In fact, verticals get about a 6 dB increase of gain when placed over salt water, and the radiation in the pseudo-Brewster angle is filled out (which is radiation under ~12 degrees). So the salt water is enhancing signals right were most DX signals are arriving - in the pseudo-Brewster angle!!

Figure 1: 2-element Yagi at 25' over land and salt water. Peak gain is 10.40 dBi (over salt water) at 38 degrees take off angle in this design.

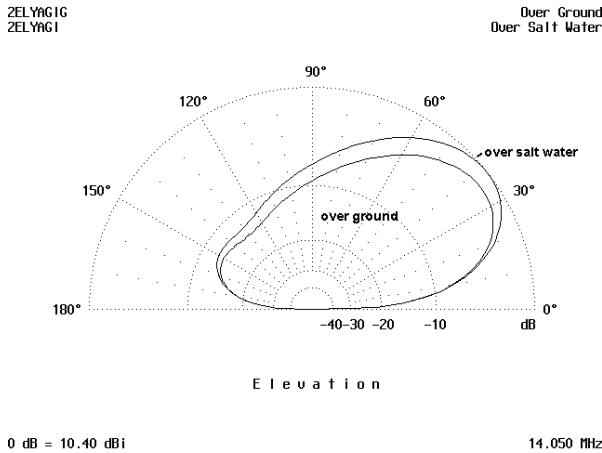
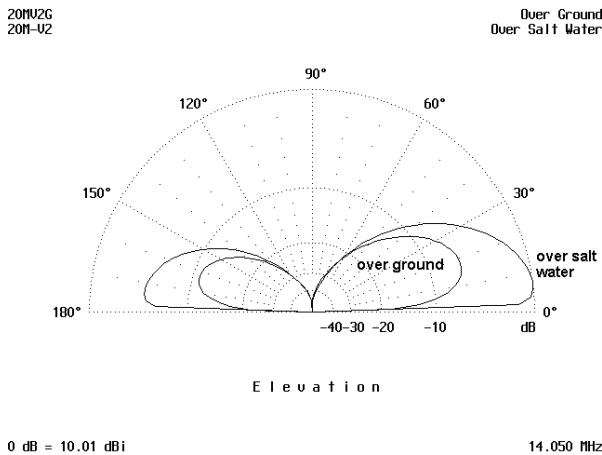


Figure 2: 2-element vertical dipole array (parasitic) over average land and salt water. Peak gain is 10.01 dBi (over salt water) at 8 degrees take off angle in this design.

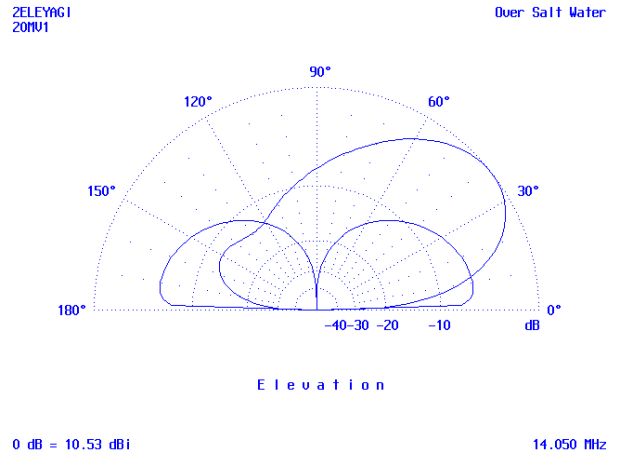


OK. Let's get back to Kingman.

I suggested that a simple vertical would be better for most useful take off angles... let me show you why. Figure 3 (below) compares a 2 ele Yagi at 25' height over salt water compared to a 1/4 wave vertical over salt water. The antenna with lots of gain at 40-degree take off angle is the 2-element Yagi at 25'. The other antenna is the 1/4 wave vertical. Notice, at take off angles below 10 degrees, the vertical is the hands down winner! You may point out that the Yagi has more "gain". This is true, but the extra dB or two gain is at take off angles that don't matter! A simple vertical by the

ocean can and will usually outperform a Yagi on most typical DXpedition paths, because the energy from the vertical has fewer hops to the target! It's all a matter of the angles of the arriving signals.

Figure 3: Yagi at 25' compared to a 1/4 wave vertical over salt water



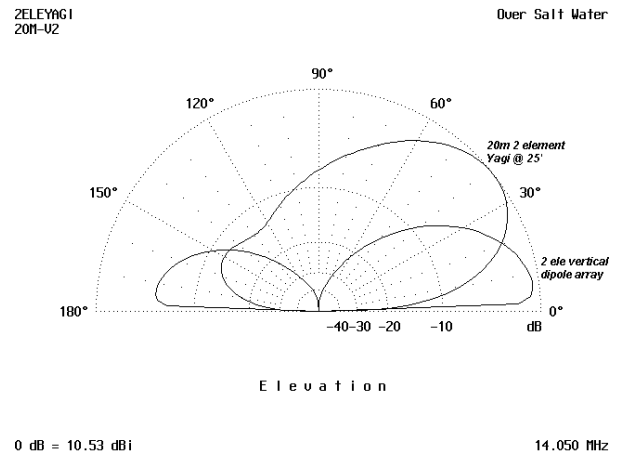
As you saw in Figure 3, the 1/4 wave vertical is a good performer. Even better for our Kingman Reef expedition is that a single vertical is really light weight (maybe 3-4 lbs for the 16' vertical), and can be assembled and installed in just a few minutes. Compared to the Yagi, the vertical only needs some rudimentary guying, and you don't have to worry about turning the antenna! And since you are going there to operate, you can be on the air in 30 minutes if you wanted! Try that with the Yagi.

I bet that some of you aren't convinced yet that a single 1/4 wave vertical is a good enough choice. OK, lets up the "vertical anti" a bit, and rather than a 1/4 wave vertical, lets examine a 2-element parasitic vertical array using 1/2 wavelength vertical dipoles. To better understand what this array looks like, picture a 2 element Yagi standing vertically, but minus the mast and boom to support it (much less overall weight). (see picture below)



There are a few advantages of using vertical dipoles (vs. 1/4 wavelength elements): they eliminate the need for radials, and by raising the feedpoint, you achieve an additional 1.5-2.0 dB of gain at low take off angles. A parasitic vertical array (vs. a phased array) is an easy way to increase gain and directivity, yet is still very easy to install and tune up. The parasitic array needs less parts than phased array, which is an important aspect on DXpeditions. Figure 4 (below) compares the 2-element Yagi at 25' to the 2-element vertical array using vertical dipoles. You can see that the vertical array now has nearly the same peak gain as the Yagi, but the gain is focused right where most of the arriving signals are coming from: 0-10 degrees! And the verticals are now the clear winners from 0-20 degree take off angles - who could ask for more? Since many of the signals are arriving at around 1 degree take off angle, often the verticals can be 20 dB stronger than that Yagi! Talk about a band-opening antenna!

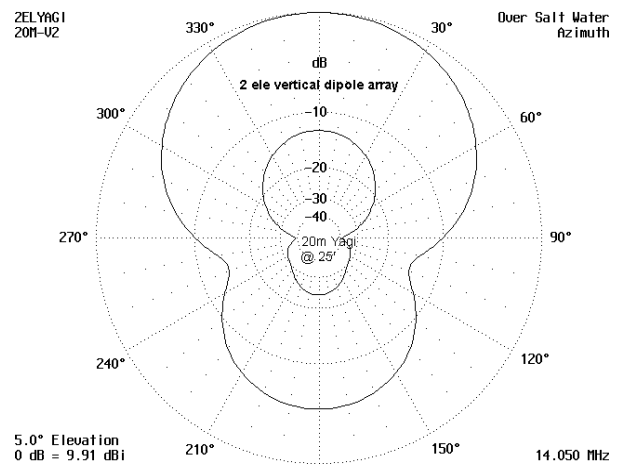
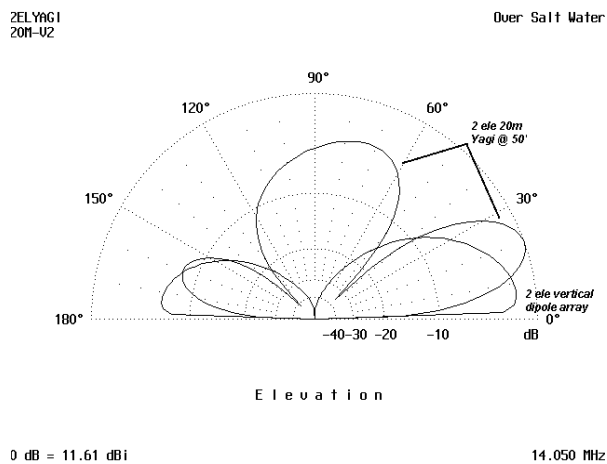
Figure 4: Yagi @ 25' compared to a 2-element vertical array using vertical dipoles



But I'm sure that the Yagi-lovers are saying: "I bet if you were able to get the Yagi up to a good height like 50', that it would surely beat the vertical array. Think again dude! First off, installing a Yagi at 50' on a DXpedition is difficult, if not impossible. Secondly, it still doesn't compare to the vertical array! Figure 5 (below) compares the 2-element 20m Yagi at 50' to the vertical array. Notice that the Yagi now has a large amount of energy being radiated straight up. Sure the main lobe is lowered, but the 2-element vertical will still be better on most DX signals.

Remember, that a typical tribander weighs at least 35-40 lbs., and add another 20 pounds or so for the mast, for a total of at least 55-60 lbs. A two element full-size vertical dipole array for 20m weighs no more than 18 lbs. if properly built. A vertical array is much more efficient if you consider a key metric for DXpeditions: dB per Pound of Antenna.

Figure 5: Yagi @ 50' compared to 2-element vertical array using vertical dipoles



And you still need more convincing? OK, Figure 6 (below) is the energy at 5-degree take off angle. The antenna with all the signal (the big one) is the 2-element vertical array which has 9.9 dBi at 5 degree take off angles. The antenna that is down 12-20 dB in all directions is the good ole Yagi at 25'... Another key point is that a 2 element vertical array has a very wide pattern, which is on the order of 120 degrees for the -3dB points. Thus the 2-element vertical array can cover all 3 main target areas without turning the antenna!. In addition, if there are callers from other directions (assumes there is a water path in those directions), the vertical has more useful gain than the Yagi does on azimuths that are off the side or back of the antenna.

Figure 6: Energy at 5 degree take off angle of a Yagi @ 25' compared to a 2-element vertical array using vertical dipoles

Some of the pundits might still say this was a "Made up" example... Sorry to disappoint you, but the Kingman Reef example was real, and was based on the planning discussions for the upcoming Kingman Reef DXpedition. For many island DXpeditions, vertical arrays should be given more consideration on the high bands than they currently are receiving.

The computer models have been verified by empirical testing we did from salt flats while shooting over salt water. The measured data follows the model. Verticals were selected for the "Team Vertical" locations in the Caribbean and comparisons to full-size Yagis were made, confirming the models, as well. The comparisons were done over many continuous hours of switching back and forth, with differences of up to 9 S-units (on an 'MP meter), averaging 2-4 S-units, in favor of the verticals. The Team Vertical Yagis were occasionally used during the contests, but only to cover directions where the verticals has nulls. This might be one of those situations where if you haven't tried it, you don't realize what is happening. How good is a larger vertical array using vertical dipoles? Tom, N6BT, has commented that they are truly on par with the large commercial curtain arrays he used in Saipan. Salt water is the key to verticals. If you can get close to salt water, or literally sit right in it, such as at Kingman Reef, verticals are the answer to high performance antennas - besides being significantly easier to transport and set-up.

73, Kenny K2KW
Special thanks to Tom Schiller, N6BT, for offering input to this article.

[Currently Active Operations as reported at <http://www.ng3k.com/Misc/adxod.html>]

DXCC Entity	Call	Start Date	End Date	QSL via	Reported by	Info
Aruba	P4 NEW	2005 Nov28	2005 Nov30	Home Call Direct	OH1VR 20051010	By OH1VR; SSB RTTY
Azores	CU NEW	2005 Oct24	2005 Oct30	Home Call Direct	OH1VR 20051010	By OH1VR OH3SR as CU2/homecall; SSB RTTY; OH1VR QRV in CQ WW DX SSB
Bahamas	C6AYM	2005 Dec23	2006 Jan01	K9GY	K9GY 20050525	By K9GY fm Nassau and Paradise Islands; 40-2m; focus on QRP CW
Bangladesh	S21SHQ NEW	2005 Oct15	2005 Oct16	S21D	425DXN 20051015	JOTA SES fm Chandranath Hills; check 7090 14290 18140 21360 28390 kHz; QSL: P.O. Box 5130, 1205 Dhaka, Bangladesh
Bhutan	A52	2005 Nov18	2005 Dec03	F9DK	F5NQL 20050919	By F2VX F9DK G0LMX F5LMJ; QSL OK via REF Buro
Cambodia	XU7 NEW	2005 Oct16	2005 Oct28	DH7WW	425DXN 20051015	By DK8YY (XU7AYY), DL4JS (XU7AJS), DL3ALI (XU7ALI), DL3JVN (XU7AVN); SSB CW Digital; QSL OK via Buro or direct
Cambodia	XU7TAS	2005 Oct30	2005 Nov10	ON4AJV	OPDX 20050620	By ON4AJV ON6TZ fm Koh Tas Is (AS-133); HF; CW SSB; full-time operation
Cambodia	XU7ADI	2006 Jan06	2006 Mar06	SM5GMZ	SM5GMZ 20050825	By SM5GMZ; HF + 6m; CW SSB PSK31 RTTY; spare time operation
Cayman Islands	ZF2CJ	2005 Dec28	2006 Jan01	AB2RF	AB2RF 20051009	By AB2RF; focus on low bands and digital modes
Central African Republic	TL	2005 Nov06	2005 Nov20	IV3OWC Direct	425DXN 20051008	By IV3OWC; 40-10m; SSB
Christmas Island	VK9XD	2005 Oct25	2005 Nov06	VK6NE	VK2CZ 20050214	By VK2CZ; 12 10m
Christmas Island	VK9XG	2005 Oct25	2005 Nov06	W0YG Direct	VK2CZ 20050214	By W0YG; 160 80 20m
Cocos (Keeling)	VK9	2005 Nov21	2005 Dec01	DL8YR	VK2IA 20050826	By VK2IA as VK2IA/9; QRV as VK9AA in CQWW CW
Cocos Keeling	VK9CG	2005 Nov07	2005 Nov21	W0YG Direct	W0YG 20050307	By W0YG; 160 80 40 30 20 15m; special effort on RTTY
Crete	SV9	2005 Sep26	2005 Nov10	WB2GAI Buro	WB2GAI 20050915	By WB2GAI; 80-10m; CW; Force 12 vertical dipoles
Dominican Republic	HI7	2005 Oct16	2005 Oct22	Home Call	OPDX 20050912	By W9XY K9WD as homecall/HI7 fm Punta Cana; 40-6m; CW SSB; evenings; QSL OK via Buro or direct
Gibraltar	ZB2	2005 Oct27	2005 Nov03	See Info	OPDX 20050829	By ON5UR ON5MRT ON6NP as ZB2/homecall; SSB + Digital; QRV for CQWW DX SSB; QSL direct: United Radio DX Team, P.O. BOX 33,

						Zichem B-3271, Belgium
Grenada	J37LR	2005 Oct18	2005 Nov16	VE3EBN	VE3EBN 20050929	By VE3EBN; 40-16m; CW SSB PSK31
Grenada	J3	2005 Oct26	2005 Nov01	See Info	AC8G 20051007	By AC8G N0KE N0VD W8QZA; multiband, multimode; QSL via hc or as advised
Grenada	J3	2005 Oct26	2005 Nov08	Home Call	OPDX 20050905	By SP9PT SP9BQJ as J3/homecall; 40-6m, perhaps 160 80m; CW SSB RTTY PSK31
Guadeloupe	TO5S	2005 Nov02	2005 Nov10	F1BCS	OPDX 20050926	By F1BCS F1HDI F5JBE F6CMH F6EIE F6EPD F6GAL F6JMV fm Les Saintes Is (NA-114); 160-6m; CW SSB SSTV PSK31
Guam	KH2	2005 Nov25	2005 Nov28	JA3EGZ	JA1ELY 20051003	By JA3PPH JA3EGZ as KH2/homecall; 40-15m; SSB
Guernsey	GU	2005 Oct12	2005 Oct19	See Info	425DXN 20050910	By G1OCN G5XW M3SDE MW0JZE as GU1OCN GU5XW MU3SDE MU0JZE fm Alderney (EU-114); HF VHF UHF; SSB + Satellite; QSL MU3SDE via M3SDE, others via G5XW
Jamaica	6Y5	2006 Jan02	2006 Jan04	AB2RF	AB2RF 20051009	By AB2RF as 6Y5/AB2RF; focus on low bands and digital modes
Kazakhstan	UO15I <small>NEW</small>	2005 Oct22	2005 Oct25		425DXN 20051015	SES for Kazakhstan 15th anniversary
Kyrgyzstan	EX	2005 Nov01	2005 Nov14	Home Call	ES1FB 20051009	By ES1FB ES1RA as EX/homecall fm Bishkek and Maili Suu; EX/ES1FB OK via LoTW
Macao	XX9	2005 Nov04	2005 Nov05	Home Call Direct	425DXN 20051008	By JJ1DWB JM1LJS
Madagascar	5R8HH	2005 Oct05	2005 Oct19	I5JHW	I5JHW 20051004	By I5JHW fm Nosy Bé Is (AF-057); 40-10m; SSB RTTY
Mali	TZ5A	2005 Nov25	2005 Nov29	G3SXW	OPDX 20050926	By AA7A G3SXW G4BWP G4IRN K7WP KC7V KY7M KY7M G3PJT K5VT; 160-6m; QRV for CQWW DX CW
Micronesia	V6A	2005 Nov14	2005 Nov19	JA7AO	JA1ADT 20051005	By JA7HMZ fm Pohnpei; all bands and modes; focus on 160m + RTTY
Monaco	3A	2005 Oct15	2005 Oct18	SP2PI	425DXN 20051009	By SP2FAX SP2JMB as 3A/homecall; 80-6m; CW SSB
Netherlands Antilles	PJ <small>NEW</small>	2005 Dec01	2005 Dec12	Home Call Direct	OH1VR 20051010	By OH1VR OH3SR as PJ2/homecall fm Curacao; SSB RTTY; also fm PJ2 and PJ4 as PJx/homecall; one night as PJ4/homecall
Papua New Guinea	P2	2005 Oct23	2005 Nov06	G3KHZ Direct	425DXN 20050924	By G3KHZ fm OC-116; 40-10m; CW only; multiband vert
Reunion	TO5R	2005 Sep27	2005 Oct23	F6AML	F5NQL 20050908	By F6AML fm AF-016; 40-10m; CW SSB; QSL OK via Buro or direct
Reunion	FR	2005	2005	F5SGI	425DXN	By F5SGI as FR/F5SGI fm AF-016;

		Oct23	Oct31		20050312	mainly CW; 100w, dipoles; QSL OK via REF Buro or direct
Senegal	6W7	2005 Oct10	2005 Oct19	F8PDR	F5NQL 20050926	By F8PDR as 6W7/F8PDR or w/ a personal 6W7 call; 80-10m, focus on 80 40 30m; mainly CW; QSL OK via REF Buro or direct
South Africa	ZS1 NEW	2005 Oct18	2005 Nov02	DL7DF	DL7DF 20051015	By DL7DF; all bands; CW SSB; 100w; long wire
South Cook Islands	ZK1	2005 Oct05	2005 Oct18		ADXB 20051007	By SM7EQL SM7ETW SM1CQA as ZK1EQL ZK1ETW ZK1CQA fm Aitutaki (OC-083); 80-20m; CW SSB Digital
Sri Lanka	4S7PAG	2005 Nov28	2005 Dec16	F5PAC	F5NQL 20050927	By F5PAC fm AS-003; QRV Dec 9-11 fm Barbeyrn Is (AS-171); QSL OK via REF Buro or direct
St Martin	FS	2005 Nov09	2005 Nov18	F5AHO	F5NQL 20051002	By F5AHO as FS/F5AHO fm NA-105; fm Tintamarre Is (NA-199) Nov 11 & 13 (2-8 p.m. UTC); QSL OK via Buro or direct
St Pierre & Miquelon	FP	2005 Nov21	2005 Nov29	K8NA	K8AQM 20050814	By AC8W K8DD K8GL K8MM (QSL direct) K8AQM; 160-10m, incl WARC; QRV for CQWW CW
Surinam	PZ	2005 Nov23	2005 Dec14	PA7FM	OPDX 20051003	By PA3EWP PA2R as PZ5WP and PZ5PA; 160-10m; CW SSB RTTY; QRV in CQWW CW + ARRL 10m contests as PZ5C
Tanzania	5H1	2005 Oct13	2005 Oct20	Home Call	DJ8NK 20051001	By DL6JGN DJ8NK as 5H1GHW and 5H1JCH fm Zanzibar Is; 160-10m; CW SSB RTTY PSK31
Tanzania	5H2AG	2005 Oct22	2005 Oct31	EA5RM	425DXN 20050924	By EA5KM EA5RM; 40-10m; SSB CW Digital; logs available
Temotu	H40HL	2005 Nov05	2005 Nov11	HL1XP	OPDX 20050829	By HL Team fm Nendo Is (OC-100); callsign to be cnfirmed; QRV as H44HL fm OC-047 before and after
Thailand	HS0ZFI	2005 Dec05	2005 Dec31	SM5GMZ	SM5GMZ 20050825	By SM5GMZ; CW SSB PSK31 RTTY; spare time operation
Tonga	A35BO	2005 Oct24	2005 Dec01	HB9FBO Direct	HB9FBO 20050706	By HB9FBO; 80-10m, perhaps 160m; SSB CW PSK31; verticals

Bill/NG3K

Bill@ng3k.com (Corrections, additions, suggestions are welcomed)

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Meeting Notice

The next meeting of the Eastern Iowa DX Association will be on Friday October 21st, 2005 at 7:30 in Room 219C Linn Hall on the Kirkwood Community College campus. Doors open at 6:30 pm for eyeball QSOs. Monitor 145.19 for directions if needed. See you there!



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