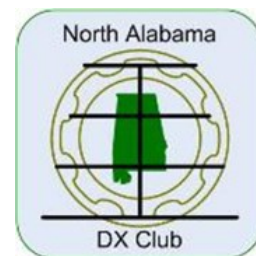


# The LongPath

March 2024 — Volume 48 Issue 3

A North Alabama DX Club Publication



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## Contributors:

AC4G  
AG4W  
N4BCD  
N4NM  
N5DF  
NG3K  
WA4HR

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## From the President

By Bruce Smith, AC4G

Spring is around the corner. I can see the daffodils blooming near my towers and under some of my Beverage antennas on the farm here at my QTH in the southern Tennessee/northern Alabama area. Warm weather currently continues to battle cooler weather. I have many new projects that have been added to the top of my work list since high winds have damaged antenna components and my rotor on my farm about five weeks ago. During this period of time, high winds broke the ring gear on my Ham IV rotor that rotates my 10m Yagi and 40m Yagi. Just a few days ago, high winds damaged another part of the ring gear on my rotor breaking more of the ring gear, allowing my rotor to free-wheel from 335 degrees to 90 degrees in Azimuth. I am hoping warm temperatures will settle in, so I can make repairs before the rotor suffers any more damage.

As a reminder, I want to make our membership aware of the easy process to renew 2024 NADXC dues. By following the link to PayPal on our web site, [nadxc.org](http://nadxc.org), each member can pay their dues. One other method is to pay Barry Barton, WA4HR at our next club meeting with cash or check, or by sending a check to Barry's QRZ address. Member dues are our main conduit to

paying for operating costs and funding DXpeditions that we all enjoy. Thanks to our members who have already paid their 2024 dues. I also request that each of you ping our inactive members to become active again. We need our current members, new members, and our inactive members to continue to be active in DXing and joining our fraternal interest to help each other as needed.

The HF bands have been more than spectacular, especially the high bands (10m, 12m, and 15m). I have been able to make QSOs over the pole into India (VU) with signals being received at 59 plus 20dB on 10m. I have never heard as many signals coming in from India as I have lately past their sunset on 10m and 12m. India apparently has made it easier for foreigners to obtain a license; hence, why I am receiving a record number of VU's on the air. I hope you are as fascinated by the variety of DX signals on the high bands as I am. I entered the Low Power category this past weekend in the ARRL International DX Phone Contest. Ten (10) meters was wide open. I recently read that late-2024 or early-2025 may be the peak of Cycle 25. I hope we all get on the air and take advantage of the propagation that Cycle 25 has to offer.

## From the President (continued)

Now that the weather is improving, I noticed Meteorological Spring was March 1. This means we all will begin spending more time outdoors since we will have more daylight. We have entered the season when hamfests are beginning to occur, especially hamfests in our area. I have been seeing some announcements for hamfests throughout the southeastern states. I look forward to getting out to attend some of these hamfests and I hope to run into many of you as well.

At our last meeting in February, Johnny Winter, KR4F handed me a folder of old North Alabama DX Club (NADXC) Longpath newsletters that he and Melanie had collected over time with one newsletter dating back to 1981 and various newsletters published through 2006. I also found some old NADXC meeting minutes and old NADXC rosters. It was interesting to see some of the call signs and names of NADXC members that I once knew or had heard, many who are no longer

active due to various reasons with many becoming silent keys. Many were mentors that helped me along the way in my amateur radio life. One old timer that I recognized had sold me his Wilson System One Triband Yagi back in the late 1980's which propelled me into becoming a world-class DX'er. My hope is to scan these historical data sources (documents) and place each one on our web site at [nadxc.org](http://nadxc.org) in the future for all of our enjoyment.

I am looking forward to our March meeting and seeing our club members at our next club meeting on March 12 at 6:30 P.M. at the Signals MIE on University Drive, Huntsville, AL. We have new and old business to discuss. We will also have a good program about the CQ DX Marathon. If you are like me, I want to be there to make sure I fully understand the CQ DX Marathon program and the steps to follow in order to submit an entry in this event in early-January of next year. I hope to see many of you at the club meeting. We will also have ZOOM up and running for those of you who cannot make it in person.

## Calibrate Bird Model 43 Wattmeter Elements

By John Stensby, N5DF

For decades, directional wattmeters have helped radio amateurs maintain their stations. Placed in an antenna feedline, they can measure both forward and reflected RF power. These two quantities can be used to calculate feedline SWR. Most commercially-available directional wattmeters are easy to use, and most have good accuracy.

The Bird Model 43 RF wattmeter remains a strong favorite with hams, even though it was first introduced in the early 1950s. By using different plug-in elements (called "slugs" by Bird aficionados), the meter can measure power ranging from

a few watts to several thousand watts, at frequencies from the AM broadcast band to S-band (2.4 GHz). Either *N* or *UHF* connectors can be installed and used on the meter. The Model 43 is a very versatile, easy to use, and fairly rugged piece of test equipment.

Figure 1 depicts the Bird meter that has served me well for almost 40 years. Note the RF connector on each side of the meter housing and the 2.5KW, 2-to-30 MHz element that is plugged into the meter front face. On the element face plate is an arrow indicating direction of power flow. Connect a transmitter to either RF connect-

## Calibrate Bird Model 43 Wattmeter Elements (continued)



**Figure 1: My Bird Model 43 with a 2.5KW plug-in element that covers 2-to-30 Mhz.**

or and an antenna feedline to the opposite-side connector. The meter indicates *forward* power (alternatively, *reverse* power) when the arrow is pointing towards the antenna feed line (alternatively, transmitter). Simply rotate the plug-in element 180 degrees to measure power in the opposite direction.

### Calibration

Calibration is performed on individual elements. This task involves removing the element's faceplate and adjusting a small potentiometer, a task that can be accomplished with modest test equipment. The manufacturer specifies a full-scale accuracy of 5% or better on new elements. However, over a ham band of interest, a much "tighter" spec. can be achieved.

A thin aluminum face plate is glued to the front of each element. Its removal is the most difficult part of the calibration procedure. Basically, some of the glue must be dissolved and the aluminum face plate pried off.

Figure 2 shows how I dissolve enough glue to pry off a face plate. The element is supported on three pennies, just above the inside bottom of a jelly-jar cap, placed on my outside deck. While wearing chemical resistant rubber gloves and a good pair of goggles, I filled the jar cap with sol-



**Figure 2: A Bird element placed upside down in a jelly-jar cap.**

vent, up to its top (available at Home Depot, I used *Goof Off* – read and follow the instructions!). To slow solvent evaporation, I placed a pail over the jar cap and slug. The solvent takes about 10 hours to do its thing. Every few hours, I topped off the solvent to compensate for evaporation and rotated the element about a quarter turn. After my patience wore thin, I used an Exacto hobby knife and jeweler's screwdriver to **carefully** (without stabbing myself) pry the face plate off the slug. This is the most difficult part of the calibration procedure!

Figure 3 shows a slug with its top aluminum face plate and glue residue removed. I do not want to dive any deeper inside the slug (to replace a diode, for example), so I will not remove the large center screw. Usually, the aluminum face plate, after removal, is scratched and wrinkled. From Bird Electronics, it may be possible to purchase a new face plate, but I like to make/print my own, as shown in Figure 5.

On Figure 3, see the hole, just below the center screw. A screwdriver adjustment slot in a miniature potentiometer can be seen when a flashlight is shined in the hole. With my *GC Electronics* alignment tool (a small plastic screwdriv-



## Calibrate Bird Model 43 Wattmeter Elements (continued)



Figure 3: Bird slug with aluminum face plate and excess glue removed.

er), I am ready for some *fun*.

Figure 4 depicts the equipment bench that I use to calibrate slugs. Behind the attenuator, my TS-890 cannot be seen; it is connected to the right-side input coaxial connector on the Bird wattmeter. The RF output of the Bird Model 43 is connected to the input of a 500 watt Bird 8325 attenuator. Finally, my Mini Circuits 4GHS USB-connected power sensor (a low-power, absorption-type wattmeter with USB port) is connected to the attenuator output. Programmed with the correct attenuation value (measured with my VNA), the laptop displays directly how much RF power flows into (alternatively, out of) the Bird wattmeter

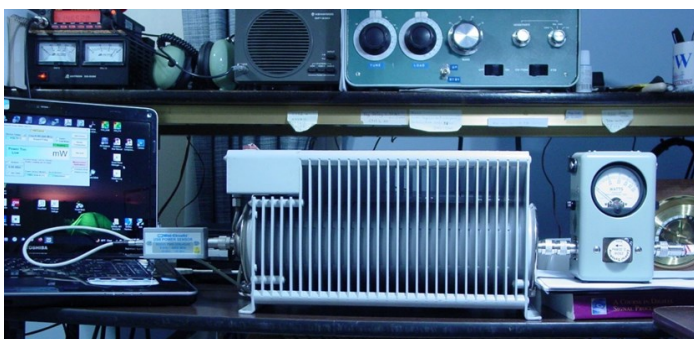


Figure 4: Calibration test equipment set up.

(alternatively, the TS-890).

In most cases, I calibrate a 2-to-30 MHz slug at the high-end of the 40 meter band (as close as I can get to the geometric mean of 2 and 30). Most often, I calibrate at the 100 watt level, near the output power of most transceivers. A few times, I have calibrated high power slugs near their upper power limit.

The calibration process is easy. Start RF flowing, read the power level on the PC monitor, and adjust the slug pot so that the Bird's *D'Arsonval* meter matches what you see on the computer screen.

I use 110 pound card-stock printer paper in my laser jet to print a new face plate, designed with Microsoft VISIO software. Double-sided Scotch tape, or rubber cement, is used to secure the printed face plate into the slightly-recessed top of the slug.

The recalibrated slug is a work of ham-radio art! Figure 5 depicts three slugs that I have recalibrated. And, I'm still at it, developing new methods and equipment to measure RF power!



Figure 5: Three recalibrated slugs.

### Another Approach

The Bird Model 43 is based on a directional coupler located inside its housing. It should be recalibrated by using a second, *accurately calibrated and characterized directional coupler* (not the approach depicted by Figure 4). Fortunately, below 30 MHz, toroidal-based directional couplers are easy to build, and they can be very good (see

## Calibrate Bird Model 43 Wattmeter Elements (continued)

most any *ARRL Handbook* or *ARRL Antenna Book*). Also, their coupling and directivity factors can be determined by using a hobby-grade, relatively inexpensive VNA.

Figure 6 depicts such an approach. My TS-890 and MFJ dummy load are connected to the *input* and *output*, respectively, ports of a homebrew directional coupler built inside a small die-cast aluminum case. My Mini-Circuits power sensor is attached to the *coupled* port, brought out to an N-connector mounted on top of the aluminum case. Inside the coupler case, the *isolated* port is terminated in 50 W, not brought out to a RF connector. The PC is located to the right of the picture. Forward power is displayed directly on the computer monitor. At 7.3 MHz, the approaches depicted by Figures 4 and 6 produced forward power measurements that differed from each other by less than 2%.

### Conclusions

The Bird Model 43 is **portable, rugged, and easy** to use. It is accurate enough for most appli-

cations. It has changed little since its introduction in the early 50's. For many years, the Bird has enjoyed a "cult-like" following of amateur radio enthusiasts.

The upper operating power limit and frequency range are determined by the choice of a plug-in element (often called a "slug"). With an appropriate element, measurements can be made from a few watts up to several KW, at frequencies from the AM broadcast band up to 2.4 GHz (S-band). The meter is very versatile, and practically timeless, the main reasons for its high popularity.

Calibration is performed on individual elements, a task that is accomplished easily with modest equipment. The manufacturer specifies a full-scale accuracy of 5% for new elements. However, during calibration, a much "tighter" spec. can be achieved over a selected ham band of interest.

For many hobbyist, a newly-purchased Model 43, with an assortment of plug-in elements, is a little expensive. However, reasonably-priced, used meters can be found on eBay and other online auction sites. Of course, hamfests are a good source of used Bird wattmeters and elements.

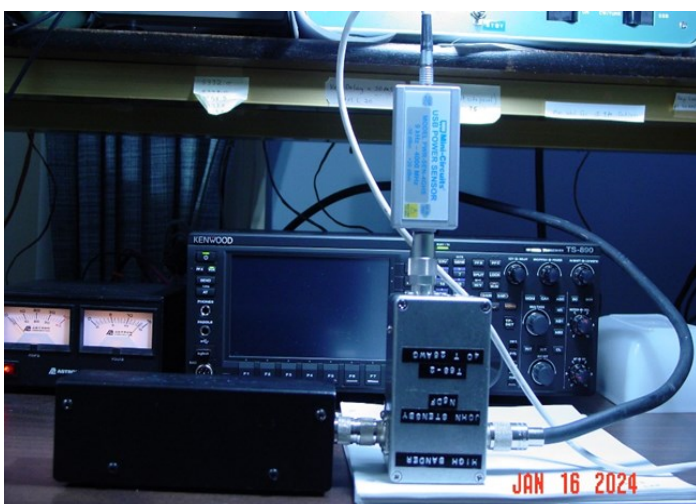


Figure 6: My 890 and MFJ dummy load are connected to his homebrew directional coupler.

### Upcoming NADXC meeting

Tuesday, March 12th, 2024  
5:45 PM Doors Open / 6:30 PM  
Meeting

Presentation: Mark Wohlschlegel, WC3W -  
CQ DX Marathon Program  
Overview

Location: Signals Museum of Information  
Explosion, 1806 University Drive NW,  
Huntsville, AL 35801 and via [Zoom](#)



## Seeing and Being Seen

By Mark Brown, N4BCD

On Friday, February 23, I waited until near the end of Tim N8DEU's interesting ARISS program at the HARC meeting before setting out for an overnight stay in Dalton, GA for their hamfest. It was great to see and talk to vendors, many of whom were in Orlando a short two weeks before. Naturally they have more time to chat at a smaller event and all reported very good sales. This is notable because these early hamfests are a barome-

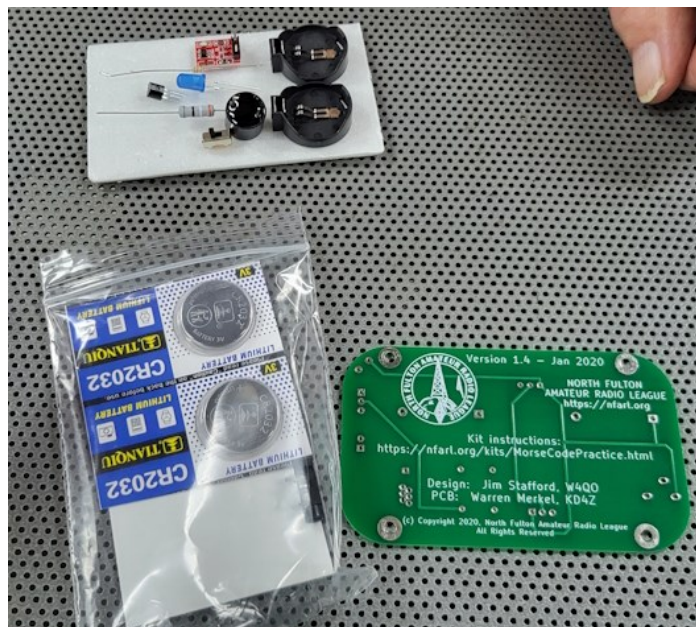
ter for events later in the year—including Dayton Hamvention and Huntsville Hamfest. Dalton's Flea Market was well attended too.

I had an extended chat with the folks from North Fulton Amateur Radio League, many of whom are also members of the Southeastern DX Club. It was bittersweet to see and reminisce with Wes Lamboley W3WL and Greg Marco W6IZT about the recent passing of Bob Allphin K4UEE. Between the 3 of them, they've been our NADXC Banquet Speaker 11 times in the last 25 years.



Above: Wes Lamboley, W3WL and the author at the Dalton, GA hamfest.

Right: The North Fulton Amateur Radio League created a code oscillator kit based on the popular 555 timer chip. The kit is just \$10, including the batteries.



## Satellite Grid Squares

By Steve Werner, AG4W

I am enjoying the Greencube Satellite IO-117 because of its medium earth orbit which gives over an hour of visibility on a pass allowing you to work Asia and Europe in a single pass. I have worked toward satellite DXCC and at the same time collected VUCC grid squares. The initial VUCC award is for working 100 grid squares. Most

of mine have been confirmed on LOTW.

Since I have over 600 grid squares on 6 meters and 150 on 2 meters, I have enjoyed being able to add grid squares working the Greencube satellite to a new satellite VUCC. A grid square measures 1 degree of latitude and 2 degrees of longitude, or about 70X100 miles. I am in EM64



## Satellite Grid Squares (continued)

or more precisely EM64SS. I now have 362 satellite grid squares. There are 488 US grid squares in the contiguous states.

One of the more interesting ways to work grid squares is to work maritime mobile stations. I



**Yuri, UT1FG/MM activates numerous rare grids daily.**

I have been working Yuri, UT1FG/MM on a freighter. I have recently worked him as he has traveled from off the coast of Europe (IN30, IM28), to off the coast of North Africa (HK89, HK87, HJ68), to off the coast of

Brazil (HI59, HI45, GG95, GG72), to off the coast of Argentina GF58. Yuri has spent countless hours not only on Greencube but also 6 meters, providing new grid squares nearly every day. Most of these grid squares will never be worked again.

It has been fun to improve my satellite station capabilities because I use the same equip-

ment for EME. As the spring weather gets better, I intend to improve the gain of my two 432MHz ya-gis and install hardline. I tend to be a fair-weather antenna farmer.



**Above: AG4W worked UT1FG/MM in numerous grids in the Atlantic Ocean near North Africa and Brazil.**

**Left: AG4W's confirmed satellite QSOs with UT1FG/MM in LOTW**

	Call sign	Worked	Date/Time	Band	Mode	Freq	QSL	VUCC
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-03-02 21:34:17	Sat	PACKET	435.31314	-NONE-	GF58: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-03-01 19:18:03	Sat	PACKET	435.31248	-NONE-	GG72: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-29 20:46:21	Sat	PACKET	435.31304	-NONE-	GG95: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-26 21:53:13	Sat	PACKET	435.31236	-NONE-	HH36: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-24 21:12:53	Sat	PACKET	435.31159	-NONE-	HI45: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-23 23:08:47	Sat	PACKET	435.31326	-NONE-	HI59: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-21 22:30:41	Sat	PACKET	435.31316	-NONE-	HJ68: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-19 21:44:09	Sat	PACKET	435.31205	-NONE-	HK87: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-19 13:21:45	Sat	PACKET	435.31277	-NONE-	HK89: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-14 22:08:07	Sat	PACKET	435.31152	-NONE-	IM28: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-02-14 13:36:23	Sat	PACKET	435.31110	-NONE-	IN30: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-01-21 14:08:43	Sat	PACKET	435.30927	-NONE-	
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2024-01-18 15:34:15	Sat	PACKET	435.31287	-NONE-	JM17: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2023-12-19 22:07:39	Sat	PACKET	435.30919	-NONE-	IO65: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2023-12-12 17:36:18	Sat	PACKET	435.30618	-NONE-	GO92: VUCC Satellite
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2022-07-02 21:58:30	6M	FT8	50.31493	-NONE-	HN23: VUCC 50 MHz
Details	AG4W	UT1FG/MM	2022-06-08 17:23:30	6M	FT8	50.31523	-NONE-	

Submit VUCC Credit Changes

# Strong Winds Broke My Ham IV Rotor

By Bruce Smith, AC4G

Over a few years, I have enjoyed using my Hygain 2-Element 40m Yagi and Cushcraft 4-Element 10m Yagi antennas contacting ham operators around the world. However, it was not easy getting the antennas in place. Actually, it took me over a year of planning to figure out how my son and I could get these huge monstrosities on top of my tower. The only way I was able to install them on my 60-foot Rohn 25 tower was to use a Hazer, which is a device that fits around the legs of my Rohn 25 tower and acts like an elevator to raise both antennas and the HAM IV rotor. See Picture 1. This is a nifty device when one cannot climb towers or install antennas at high heights. Unfortunately, after several years of use, my Hazer is in a position that has it and the antennas locked in position, making it difficult to lower and to do

some antenna maintenance.

Recently and within the past month and a half, our area was hammered with high winds approaching 70 miles per hour (MPH). My QTH was one location that had gusts that almost exceeded these levels. As the initial storm front approached, I knew we were in for a rude awakening. As the winds fiercely blew, I saw the steel galvanized pipe mast bending with the strength and power of these winds. I also witnessed the elements on my 40m Yagi bending in a horseshoe shaped fashion. As I peered out my windows from differing angles, I wondered if the tower was going to bend or blow over, or if the antenna was going to break in half.

As I continued to surmise the fate of my tower and antennas, I heard a severe “pop” sound in the direction of my tower. I continued to peer out the window, trying to figure out what broke. After several minutes, the winds subsided to approximately 15 MPH, giving time to observe and figure what had broken. To my surprise, my antennas atop my 60-foot Rohn 25 tower began to swing back and forth from 0 degrees in azimuth to 90 degrees in azimuth. I knew from my experience on Kwajalein Island, Marshall Islands a few decades ago, what caused the “pop” sound. It was the ring gear in my Ham IV rotor. I have seen this over and over in the



**Picture 1: AC4G tower with Hazer and antennas**



**Picture 2: New HAM IV ring gear repair part**



## Strong Winds Broke My Ham IV Rotor (continued)

past. This rotor was a new-in-the-box (NIB) rotor that I had purchased about fifteen (15) years ago and stored in my shipping container. I replaced the other Ham IV rotor back in July 2023 with this NIB rotor. Picture 2 show a new ring gear similar to the one I surmised that broke in my rotor atop my 60-foot tower.

For several weeks, I have been able to use my antennas, but I never have been able to control their position with this broke rotor, but know it was pointing somewhere from 0 degrees to 90 degrees in azimuth as indicated with my rotor control box in my ham shack. I have been working lots of “DX” pointed in the northerly direction. I have worked many ham operators from India (VU) and other Asiatic stations. As I worked a few VU2’s, I noticed their signal strengths varied from S9 to S5. I knew the wind was freewheeling my antennas “TO and FRO”, but I was able to complete QSOs with all of these stations. When I stepped outside the shack, I saw the antennas freewheeling in the indicated directions.

A few days later, my rotor did not stay in this range of positions long. Just last week, gusty winds broke another piece of the ring gear. How do I know? Currently, the range of my rotor sway is from 325 degrees to 90 degrees in azimuth. In this past weekend’s ARRL International DX Phone Contest, 10m and 40m was great to Japan and Southeast Asia as my antennas were froze in the northwest direction, but it limited my ability to make QSOs with Europe, Africa, and the South Pacific. All in all, I was able to compete and complete this contest with this broken antenna rotor.

I will need to confirm my assertion as to the cause of my rotor sway in the next several weeks, but that requires me to remove the rotor

from my tower to assess the damage for certainty. This will be a project in several weeks as the temperature outside begins to improve and get warmer. Since I have my bucket truck running, I hope I can remove, repair, and replace this rotor, to provide me with full rotor capability soon. I hope to replace the ring gear with a heavy-duty, strengthened version if they are available. Perhaps, I should send this to the expert rotor repairmen who repair rotors daily, but I wanted to share this story with you to illustrate the power of the wind that we all take for granted. The power of the wind exhibited to me is an education for me to make sure that I double check my future antenna and tower designs making them able to withstand the high wind gusts that we receive in the southern Tennessee and northern Alabama areas. Hope to see you on the air soon with a functional rotor.

### 2024 NADXC Officers and Directors

President	Bruce Smith, AC4G
Vice-President	Fred Kepner, K3FRK
Sec./Treasurer	Barry Barton, WA4HR
Directors:	Mick Bell, N8AU
	Bob De Pierre, K8KI
	(Ex-Officio)

### How to Join

Come to a club meeting or send in an application by mail (form on [www.NADXC.org](http://www.NADXC.org))

### Monthly Meetings

Meetings are held at the Museum of Information Explosion at 6:30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of each month. Participants can also join the meeting virtually via [Zoom](#).

**This edition of The LongPath published by:  
Fred Kepner, K3FRK**

## Upcoming DX Contests

By Chuck Lewis, N4NM

### SOUTH AMERICAN TEN METER Contest (PH/CW), 10 meters



Mar 9, 1200Z to Mar 10, 1200Z

Exchange: RS(T), CQ Zone

See page 78, Mar. QST or

[www.sa10m.com.ar](http://www.sa10m.com.ar)



### Russian DX Contest (PH/CW), 160 - 10 Meters

Mar 16, 1200Z to Mar 17, 1200Z

Exchange: RS(T) plus serial #; or RS(T) + Oblast #

See page 78, Mar. QST or [www.rdxcontest.org](http://www.rdxcontest.org)

### YB DX RTTY Contest, (RTTY), 80-10 meters



Mar 9, 0000Z to Mar 9, 2359Z

Exchange: RST, Serial #

See page 78, Mar. QST or

[rtty.ybcontest.com](http://rtty.ybcontest.com)

### UBA Spring Contest, SSB (SSB), 80 Meters



Mar, 17, 0700Z to Mar 17, 1100Z

Exchange: RS, Serial, UBA section (if any)

See page 78, Mar. QST or [www.uba.be/hf/contest-rules](http://www.uba.be/hf/contest-rules)

### Stew Perry Topband Challenge, (CW), 160 Meters



Mar 9, 1500Z to Mar 10, 1500Z

Exchange: 4-Character grid square

See page 78, Mar. QST or [http://](http://www.kkn.net/stew/)

[www.kkn.net/stew/](http://www.kkn.net/stew/)

### CQWW WPX Contest (PH), 160 - 10 meters



Mar 30, 0000Z to Mar 31, 2359Z

Exchange: RS plus Serial #.

See page 71, Mar. QST or

[www.cqwpw.com/rules.htm](http://www.cqwpw.com/rules.htm)

### FIRAC HF Contest, (CW), 80 - 10 Meters



Mar 10, 0700Z to Mar, 10, 1700Z

Exchange: RST plus Serial #

See page 78, Mar. QST and [www.firac.de](http://www.firac.de)

### Additional March Contests

Tesla Memorial Contest, 1800Z Mar. 9 to 0559Z  
Mar.10

SP DX Contest 1500Z, April 1 to 1500Z April 2

JIDX CW Contest, 0700Z, April 13 to 1300Z April  
14

OK/OM DX Contest, 1200Z April 13 to 1200Z,  
April 14

### BARTG HF RTTYContest, (DIG), 80 - 10 Meters



Mar 16, 0200Z to Mar 18, 0159Z

Exchange: RST plus 3-digit S.N. plus 4-  
digit UTC time.

See page 78, Mar. QST or

[www.bartg.org.uk](http://www.bartg.org.uk)

Dates & times often change or are misprinted in the journals; beware. See also: <http://www.contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html>





## DXpeditions in March 2024

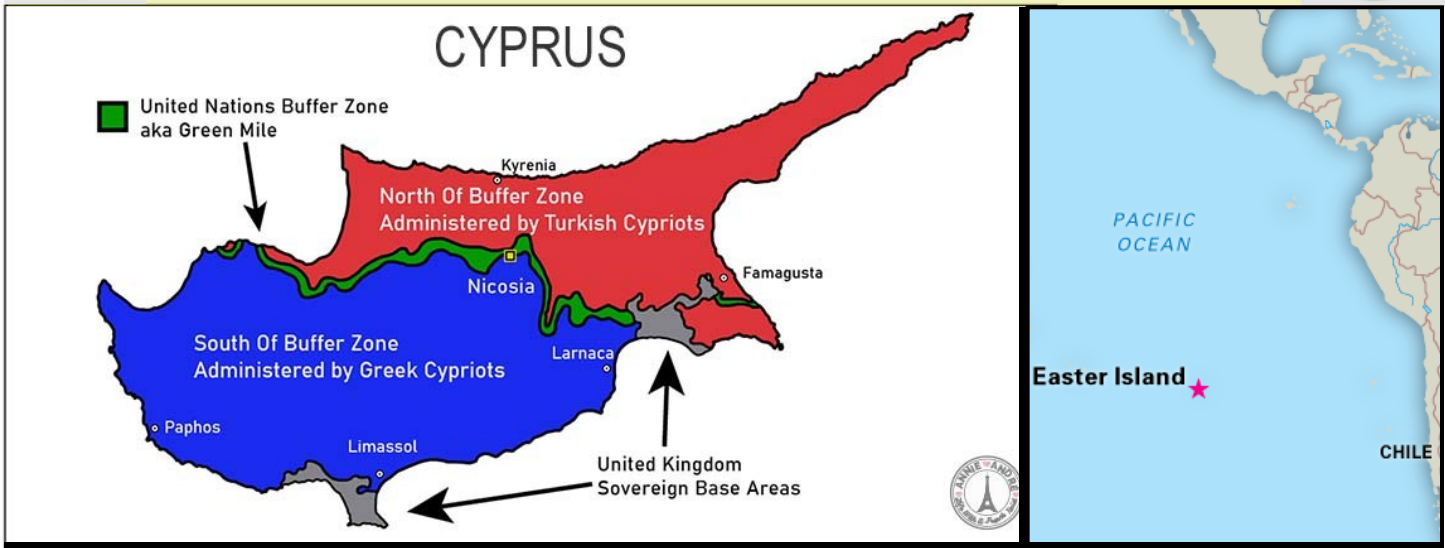
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2024 Feb26	2024 Mar15	Cambodia	XU7GNY	LoTW	By DL7BO; 160-6m; CW SSB FT8; QSL via DJ6TF or Club Log OQRS
2024 Mar01	2024 Mar31	Benin	TY5C	LoTW	By F5NVF 7X2TT F5RAV; HF; CW SSB FT8; QSL via F5RAV direct
2024 Mar02	2024 Mar30	Sint Maarten	PJ7AA	LoTW	By AA9A; 40-6m; CW; FT8 FT4; QSL via AA9A direct
2024 Mar02	2024 Mar31	Easter I	CE0Y	DK6AS	By DK6AS as CE0Y/DK6AS; 40-10m CW; 60m 6m FT8; end date unclear
2024 Mar03	2024 Mar22	Grenada	J38R	LoTW	By ON4HIL ON4MA ON5RA ON5TN ON6CC ON7RU; 160-10m; 3 high power stations; QSL via M0URX
2024 Mar05	2024 Mar15	St Kitts & Nevis	V4	LoTW	By WB8IZM as V4/WB8IZM fm St Kitts; HF; CW SSB; 100w; holiday style operation; USA QSL via WB8IZM w/ SASE, others \$2 via PayPal to WB8IZM email
2024 Mar08	2024 Mar20	Tanzania	5H3VJG	M0OXO	By G0VJG fm Zanzibar I (IOTA AF-032); HF; mainly SSB, some FT8; QRV for BERU contest
2024 Mar10	2024 Mar19	New Caledonia	FK	LoTW	By LZ1GC as FK/LZ1GC and LZ5QZ as FK/LZ5QZ; 160-10m; CW SSB RTTY FT8 FT4
2024 Mar11	2024 Mar27	Curacao	PJ2	LoTW	By DK5ON as PJ2/DK5ON; 160-6m; CW SSB FT4 FT8 RTTY SAT; QSL via DK5ON (B/d) or Club Log OQRS
2024 Mar12	2024 Mar27	East Kiribati	T32EU	LoTW	By DF4GV DK2AMM DL4SVA DJ7TO DL1KWK DL2AWG; 160-6m; CW SSB RTTY FT8 FT4; QSL via Club Log OQRS, DL2AWG (B/d)
2024 Mar15	2024 Mar22	Bahamas	C6A	LoTW	By WA1JAY as WA1JAY/C6A fm Paradise I; 40-10m; SSB FT8 FT4
2024 Mar15	2024 Mar24	Palau	T88UW	LoTW	By JH7IPR fm Koror; HF; mainly FT8, some CW SSB; QSL via Club Log OQRS
2024 Mar15	2024 Apr12	Dominican Republic	HI8	VA2VKG	By VA2VKG as HI8/VA2VKG fm Boca Chica; 40 20 10m; CW SSB
2024 Mar16	2024 Mar21	Bahamas	C6A	LoTW	By WA1JAY as WA1JAY/C6A; mainly 10m; FT8 FT4 SSB
2024 Mar20	2024 Mar29	Lesotho	7P8EI	M0OXO	By DJ9RR EI2II EI2JD EI3ISB EI3IXB EI4HH EI5GM EI5GSB EI6FR EI8KN EI9HQ EI9HX EI9FBB PA3EWP; 160-10m; CW SSB + digital
2024 Mar25	2024 Apr08	Guadeloupe	TO1Q	LoTW	By F1ULQ; @FG8OJ; HF + 6m; SSB + digital; QSL via F1ULQ (B/d)
2024 Mar26	2024 Apr01	Cyprus SBA	ZC4MK	LoTW	By G0KOM; HF; QRV for CQ WPX SSB Contest; QSL via Club Log OQRS
2024 Mar26	2024 Apr02	Turks & Caicos	VQ5P	LoTW	By AF3K KH6M W2TT; 160-6m; SSB CW FT8 FT4; QRV for CQ WPX SSB contest; QSL via N2OO
2024 Mar27	2024 Apr03	Austral Is	TX5XG	LoTW	By JA1XGI fm IOTA OC-114; 160-6m; CW + digital + Greencube SAT
2024 Mar28	2024 Apr02	Mayotte	TO5LA	LoTW	By 4Z5LA 4Z5FI; HF; SSB CW FT4 FT8; QRV for CQ WPX SSB Contest; QSL via 4Z5FI
2024 Mar29	2024 Mar31	Mayotte	TO4VV	LoTW	By FH4VVK fm Quatier Cabaribere; HF; SSB FT8; QSL via Club Log OQRS or FH4VVK direct
2024 Mar29	2024 Apr11	Vanuatu	YJ0VK	LoTW	By VK3HJ VK6CQ K0BBC VK3QB fm Port Vila; 40-6m; SSB CW FT8; QSL via M0OXO



## DXpeditions in March 2024 (continued)



### Club Business and Announcements

#### February 2024 Meeting Minutes by Barry Barton, WA4HR

NADX Meeting Minutes - February 13th, 2024

- Club President Bruce Smith, AC4G called the meeting to order at 6:30pm
- Bruce spoke about the various DX club members worked.
- Bruce spoke briefly about the budget for 2024. After the discussion, the budget was adopted for 2024.
- Meeting adjourned at 7:00pm
- Following the meeting Zach Rozar, K4ZSR (via Zoom) gave a very informative and shall we say beautiful presentation on his POTA's and SOTA's that he was able to activate on his recent deployment to Europe with the United States Army. Well Done, Zach.
- There were approximately 25 amateur radio operators in attendance in person and via Zoom.

**Announcement: It's time to pay  
2024 membership dues.**

Dues can be paid electronically at the [NADXC website](https://nadxc.org). Contact Barry, WA4HR (treasurer@nadxc.org) for information about other payment options.





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