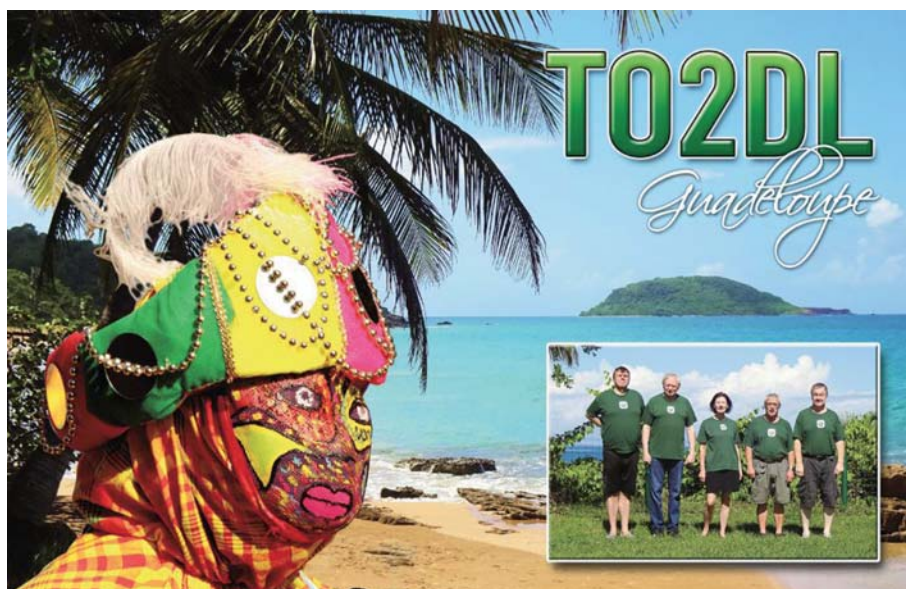


CQ



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DX

DX



EUDXF NEWSLETTER 1 • 2023

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**change
of address**

I would like to remind you that members who change their address or e-mail address inform our treasurer at

eudxf@eudxf.eu



Imprint

EUropean DX Foundation e.V. — **President:** Gerben A. Menting (PG5M) Leemdobbe 19, 9472 ZR Zuidlaren, The Netherlands, e-mail: president@eudxf.eu. **Boardmembers:** Ronald Stuy (PA3EWP), Prof. Dr. Achim Rogmann (DF3EC), Hans P. Blondeel Timmerman (PB2T), Istvan "Pista" Gaspar (HA5AO). **Advisor:** Jan B. C. Harders (DJ8NK), Dominik Weiel (DL5EBE).

Officemanager: Alex van Hengel, (PA1AW). **Standmanager:** Jan Stadman (PA1TT/DJ5AN), **Cashier/Office DL/ Printing Support:** Robert F. Lörcks (DL1EBV), **Webmaster:** Alex van Hengel (PA1AW).

The annual **membership fee** is **25 Euro**. Please pay the amount to our **Bank Account:** Volksbank Kleverland, **IBAN:** DE65 3246 0422 0205 1830 19 **BIC:** GENO DE D1KL L.

I trust that members living in the Euro zone will use this account only, because this implies the least costs for our foundation. Those who do not live in the Euro zone may also use PayPal to cashier@eudxf.eu.

Welcoming Words of the President

Two high profile DXpeditions, i.e. Bouvet 3YØJ and Crozet FT8WW are history by now. Both are high in the most wanted ranking but are very different from an operational point of view. Thierry F6CUK was alone to run the show and stayed on Crozet for almost 3 months. He had lots of limitations and restrictions imposed by the authorities (power, antenna, operating times). Nevertheless he managed to make 51,472 QSO's.

Activating Bouvet has proven already to be a real challenge, given the 2018 3YØZ DXpedition that encountered bad weather and a damaged engine and the 2019 3YØI DXpedition that was faced with a damaged vessel due to bad weather.

The 2023 Bouvet DXpedition with a budget of USD 715,000 and with an international team of 13 operators and multi-year preparation, turned out to face similar conditions. The team finally managed

to make some 19,000 QSO's but far less than anticipated. As was mentioned, due to bad weather conditions they only deploy a smaller team on the island with a substantial scaled down setup (2 radio's, no amplifiers and simple antennas) and also the time on the island was cut short. Obviously many people were disappointed that they did not make it into the log.

Apart from challenges imposed by authorities and nature, we have also witnessed the increase in DQRM. This phenomena exists already for decades, but is now impacting the operation of DXpeditions and the joy we can have in working DXpeditions. DX-cluster probably also don't help here and also not all the police men that respond to DQRMers (who probably see this as an acknowledgement of their action). In the past there were several initiatives to locate DQRMers, like the [K1N DQRM Project](#) (Navassa Island DXpedition) and the report of [Rog-](#)

[er Western, G3SXW](#). With modern technology on our side we may find ways to identify DQRMers and reduce the trouble they cause.

With DQRM to develop as a constant factor in our hobby we fortunately also see that we still can enjoy the great conditions on the higher bands and the many DX stations and DXpeditions active. The EUDXF is proud to be the sponsor of some of the recent DXpeditions like 9U4WX, 9U5R, TN8K and 3B7M.

I wish a lot of DX in the coming months and hope to meet you in person at Ham Radio in Friedrichshafen in June.

Best 73s and goeD DX

Gerben PG5M
EUDXF President

The 36 EUDXF Activity Month - November 2022

The title is actually quite a good summary, because that was it; an activity month.

Although it initially seemed that there was not much enthusiasm for "another activity month", we can look back on a November month where the EUDXF was active almost daily somewhere on a band somewhere in the world. With 14 Special Event Stations active from 6 different countries, the EUDXF community turned out to be an active community that made itself heard. It remains a pity that we cannot activate more countries, but who knows, the result of 2022 may also inspire other EUDXF members to participate in this event from their country.

Participating in this event is certainly satisfying and it was a nice surprise to have a non-European 36EUDXF station with the participants this time; VK36EUDXF. Although some were quite surprised with this participation, it is actually only logical because EUDXF members can be found all over the world. After all, DX is an international activity and the EUDXF plays an active role here which is cross-border.



Participating in the EUDXF Activity Month is especially fun, just read what the different operators think of it:

I normally operate most of the time in CW, but this year I tried to work more in SSB. Had some good pile-ups on 80 and 40. Didn't try SSB on 160m... maybe I should have do this.

For some operators it's it's hard to copy the full callsign.... most of the operators didn't expect a 5 letter suffix I suppose... It's great to see 10 and 12 in good shape again! See you all next year! Thanks for all the QSOs!

73's Marc, ON6CC (OR3A)

During the 36 EUDXF activity I was active as PE36EUDXF for the first and last 10 days. The interest in a QSO was there on all days. The antenna setup was a Deltaloop for 15/40 m and for the other bands a HyEndFed. Despite the limited setup and available time, I look back with satisfaction on the result.

73 Fred PA3GDG

From the above it becomes clear that not all stations are BIG GUNS, even with modest means you can already contribute to such an event where it is all about activity.

The participants in 2022 were:

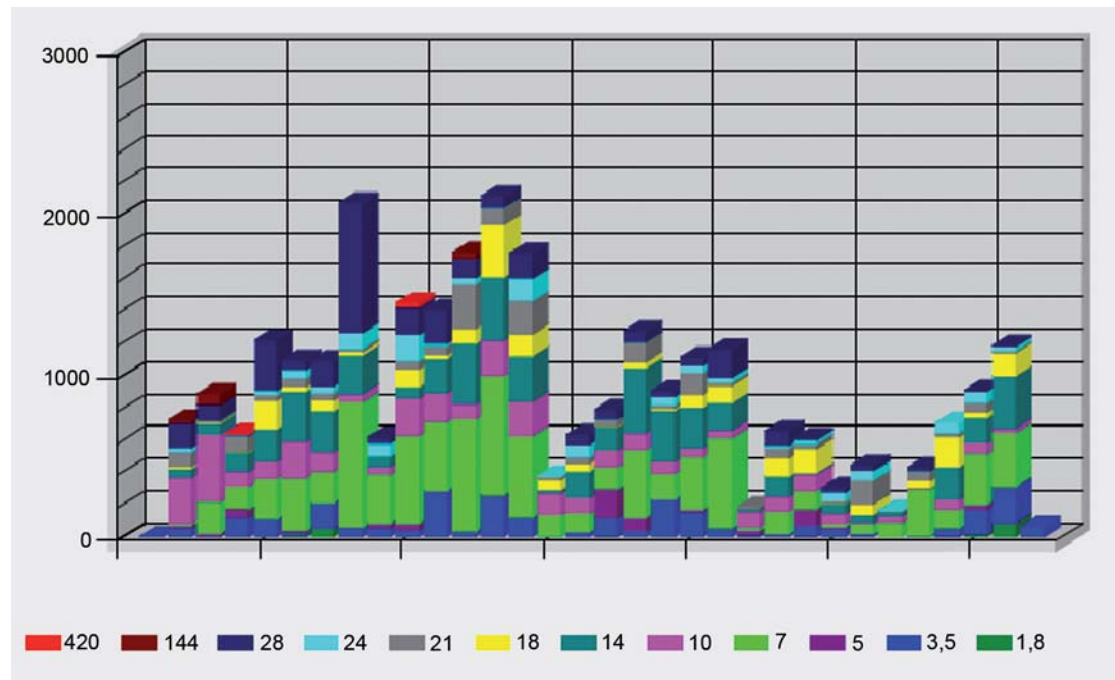
Call:	Operator(s):
DQ36EUDXF	DL5EBE, DK5KK & DJ5AN
HA36EUDXF	HA5MA, HA5AO
OO36EUDXF	ON6CC
PA36EUDXF	PA1AW
PB36EUDXF	PB5X
PC36EUDXF	PC4E
PD36EUDXF	PD9DX
PE36EUDXF	PA3GDG
PF36EUDXF	PB7Z
PG36EUDXF	PG5M, PA1BX
PH36EUDXF	PA2TMS
PI36EUDXF	PA3EWP, PD4RD, PA1CC, PA1AW (@PI4COM)
TM36EUDX	F6EXV, F2VX
VK36EUDXF	VK2ZM

A BIG THANK YOU to all operators who have committed !!

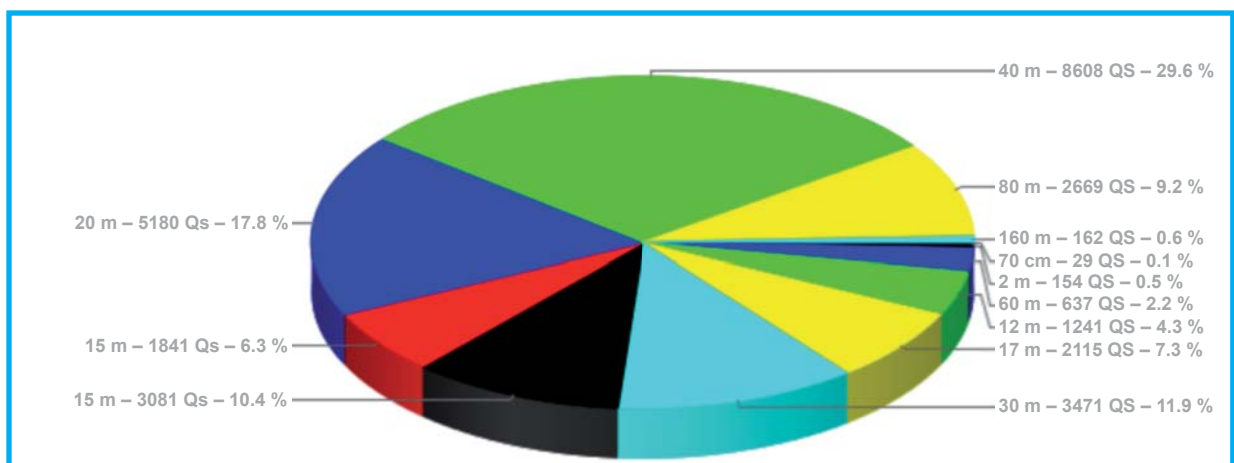
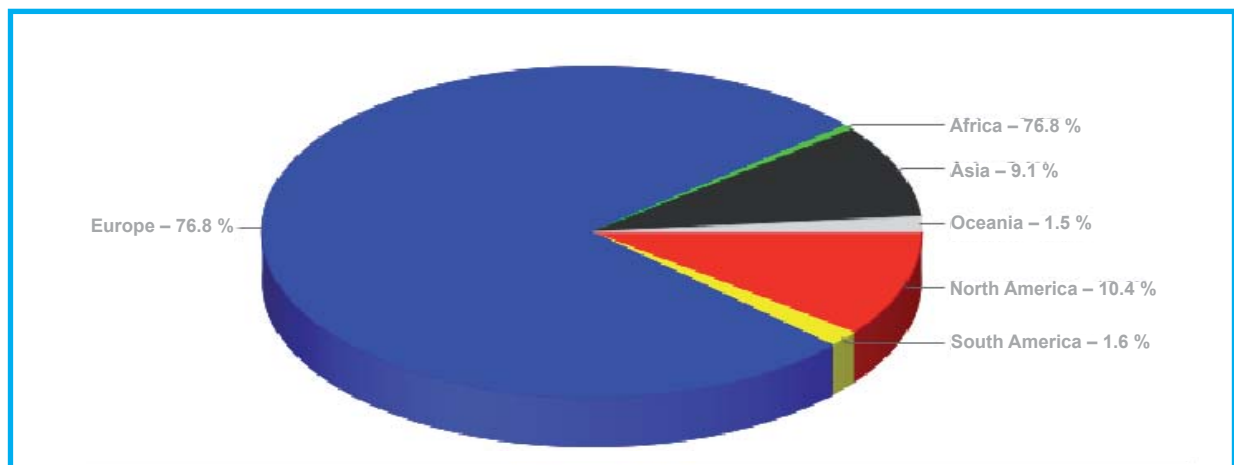
To make it clear that the activity month was actually an activity month, just some statistics from all stations together:

Band	CW	FT4	FT8	LSB	RTTY	USB	Total	%
1.8	10	0	149	2	0	0	161	0.6%
3.5	845	0	988	661	126	0	2,620	9.1%
5	1	0	617	0	0	0	618	2.2%
7	1,388	35	3,938	2,937	202	0	8,500	29.6%
10	511	0	2,934	0	0	0	3,445	12.0%
14	1,400	270	1,507	0	105	1,823	5,105	17.8%
18	471	15	1,530	0	0	95	2,111	7.3%
21	265	55	1,220	0	166	130	1,836	6.4%
24	345	101	626	0	0	155	1,227	4.3%
28	626	489	1,048	0	124	669	2,956	10.3%
144	0	0	124	0	0		124	0.4%
420	0	0	27	0	0	2	29	0.1%
Total	5,862	965	14,708	3,600	723	2,874	28,732	100.0%

And a clear overview that it was an activity month we see here:



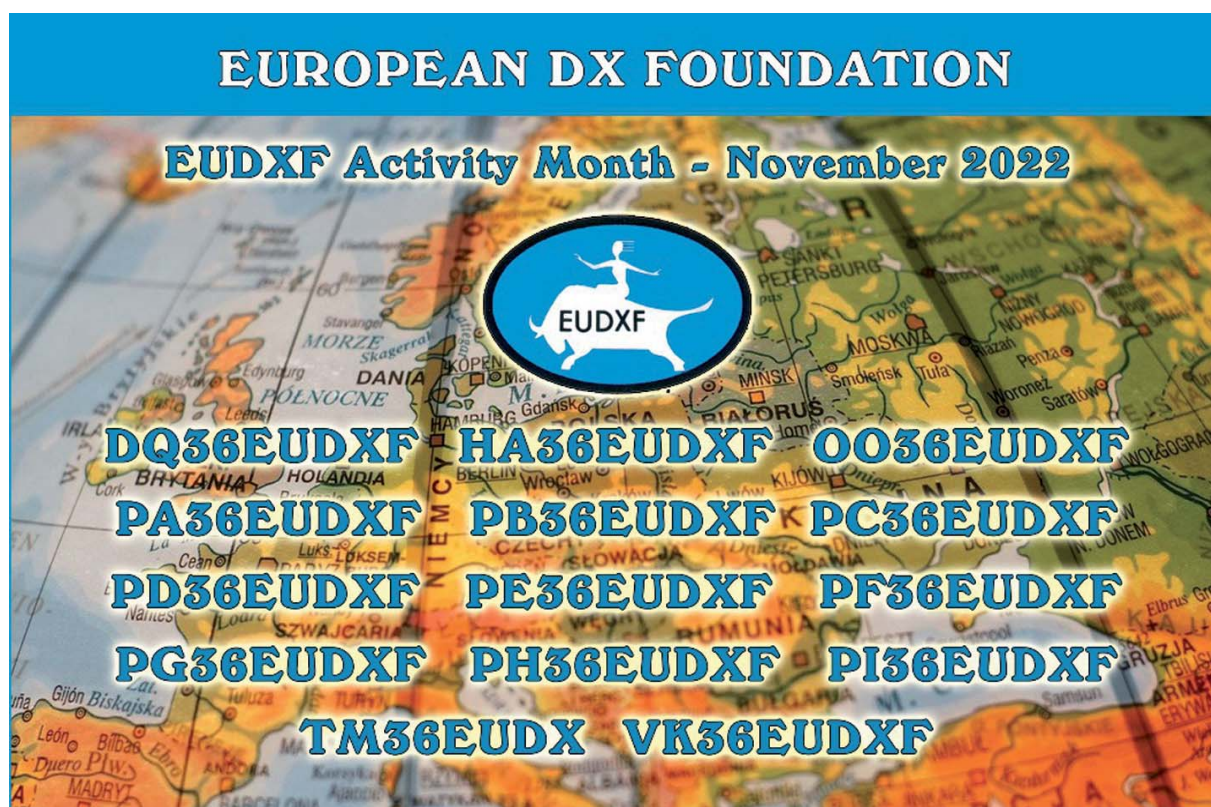
Nice to see that diversity of activity spread throughout the month.
These pictures will not surprise anyone with so much activity within Europe:



Another aspect of this activity month is the 36EUDXF Award. Despite the somewhat higher difficulty for the gold and platinum award, I still received award requests from 103 different stations for a total of 151 awards.



All logs have been sent to LOTW and the first QSL cards have now been exchanged, so the aftercare is also going well.



Thank you to all those who have worked and see you at the 37th anniversary of the EUDXF in November 2023 during the 37EUDXF Activity Month.
73 Alex PA1AW

A35GC – DXpedition to Tonga

BY STAN VATEV, LZ1GC

A35GC DXpedition took place between 2 and 20 November 2022, so the DXpedition is already history!

First a few words about the Kingdom of Tonga.

Kingdom of Tonga (A35) is island country with a total surface area of 750 square kilometers and located in the southern Pacific Ocean. The population of Tonga is about 100,000, of whom 70 % reside on the main island of Tongatapu. Tonga consist of 169 islands, 36 of them inhabited.

All islands of Tonga are divided into three main groups: Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. The capital of Tonga is Nuku'alofa.

The A35GC DXpedition was planned for October/November 2020, but due to Covid – 19, restricting measures and the closed borders, this radio amateur expedition was postponed for November 2022.

The A35GC team was by 2 operators: Stan, LZ1GC and Ivan, LZ1PM.



A35GC Team, Ivan LZ1PM and Stan LZ1GC

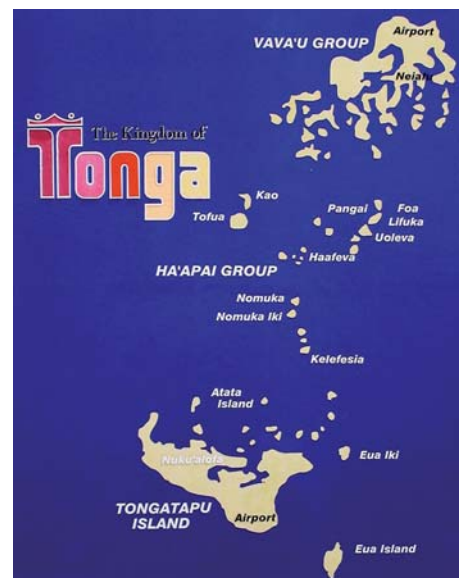
We were scheduled to travel to Tonga on 30 October 2022, but unfortunately 2 weeks before our departure British Airways canceled our flight from Sofia, Bulgaria to Heathrow, London and offered us a flight to London on 29th October 2022. We agreed with this of course, but it cost us 28 hours stay on the Heathrow Airport, awaiting our onward flight to Sydney, Australia which was on 30 October 2022 at 21:45 GMT.

This was unfortunate and an additional burden because with 120 kg of luggage we were not able to hire a taxi and spend the night in a hotel.

We, the team of A35GC traveled to Kingdom of Tonga with British Airways and Air New Zealand. Our journey consisted a few flights as following:

- Sofia, Bulgaria (LZ)
- Heathrow, England (G)
- Changi, Singapore (9V)
- Sydney, Australia (VK2)

- Sydney, Australia (VK2)
- Auckland, New Zealand (ZL1)
- Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga.



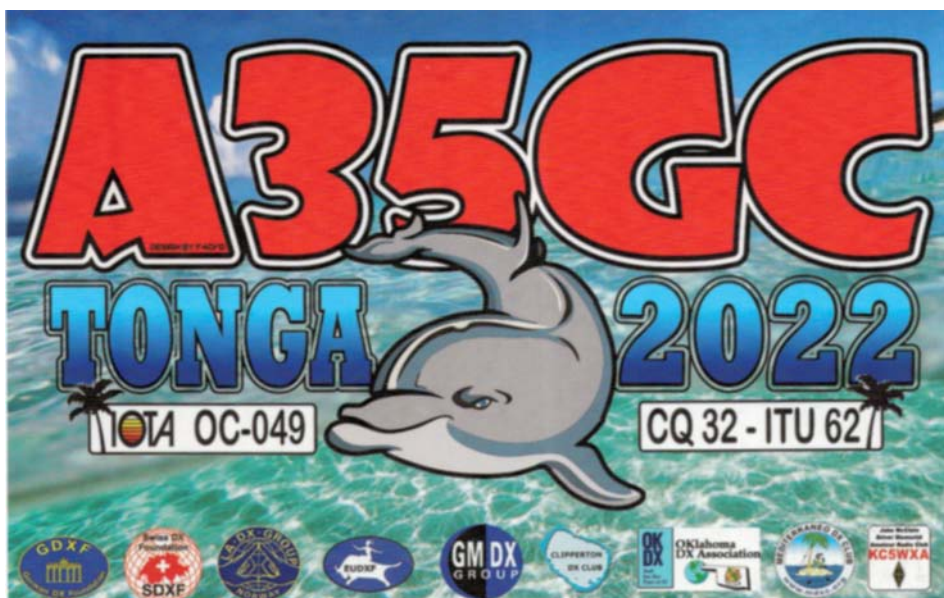
After a long and hard travel from Bulgaria to Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu Isl., Kingdom of Tonga we arrived on Fuaamotu Airport, at 12 PM on 02 November 2022.

All our flights on the way to Tonga had a delay 1-2 hours.

On the Fuaamotu Airport we had a problem on arrival with a corrupt employee (woman), who insisted, that we had to pay cash money for the equipment with which we arrived, before to letting us through customs.

By the way - It was not for first time for me! I had the same situation in 2016 on my arrival on Solomon Islands for H40GC & H44GC DXpedition 2016.

I told the employee, that I would not pay because everything with our baggage is OK!





Multiband GP antenna



our Multiband prism antenna

I then contacted via mobile phone Mr. Lui Falemaka from Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications – MEIDECC. Mr. Lui Falemaka talked with this employee and the result was that we were let through customs without any payment and any other problems!

Immediately after we left the airport we went with a big car to the local MEI-DECC, where we met Mr. Lui Falemaka and after that, with our 120 kg baggage, we traveled to our accommodation which was in a village, part of Nuku'alofa – Sopu, Nukuma'anu.

After we arrived, we immediately began to unpacking. Our baggage included 2 big paper boxes that contained our linear amplifiers ACOM 1200S and ACOM 700S, 2 laptop bags, 2 pieces transceivers FT DX 10 and 3 laptops. 2 big bags contained our wires antennas, coaxial cables, different cables, tuning box for our 160 & 80 m antenna, our transceiver Kenwood TS 480 SAT and many other things from our equipment. We had also one oversize baggage with two 12 m fiberglass poles, one 18 m fiberglass pole and two 10 m fiberglass poles.

After unpacking all our baggage, we began to put up the 160, 80 & 40 m vertical antennas and the vertical – DX Commander for 40 – 10 m.



our 160 m antenna



DXcommander Vertical

We were able to install the antennas, but unfortunately at nightfall we weren't able to finish installing the radials!

When it was already getting dark we decided installing the equipments in the radio room at our accommodation.

A few hours later we decided to take a few hours sleep, because we were so tired from the long and hard travel from Bulgaria, Europe to Tonga in the Pacific area.

At dawn, but still in the dark and not even 4 hours had passed, we finished the installation of the vertical antenna on 160/80/60/40 m and the DX Commander antenna for 40 -10 m bands.

At 21:59 GMT on 02 November 2022, A35GC was already on the air, on 21.074 MHz, with FT8. Our first contact was with ZL1BG!

We continued putting up the other antennas and after 2 hours A35GC was already with 2 working stations on the air, on two different bands and modes.

During the A35GC activity we used 3 transceivers – two Yaesu FT DX 10, one Kenwood TS 480 SAT and two linear amplifiers – ACOM 1200S and ACOM 700S.

Our antennas were:

a shortened vertical with a capacitive cap and tuning box, installed on a 18 m fiberglass mast for 160/80/60/40 m;

Exp. GP antenna (prism) for 40 – 6 m, including WARC bands installed on 12 m fiberglass pole;

DX Commander for 40 – 10 m, installed on 10 m mast;

VDA antennas for 40/20/15/10 and for 17/12 m bands installed on two 12 m fiberglass poles.



60 m INV Vee antenna

Vertical antennas

Since end of 2 November (21:59 GMT) – 20 November 2022, A35GC was non-stop on the Air on 2 or 3 different bands and modes.

The first 10 days we worked on CW and FT8 modes, but after that till the end of the expedition, we were active on CW, SSB and FT8. Usually, we transmitted with 2 stations on different bands and modes, but some days we operated with 3 stations.

Finally A35GC logged 43,364 QSOs on CW, SSB and FT8, on all HF bands, from 160 - 6 m bands. During this period we contacted with 139 different countries from all continents.

A35GC was on the air to the last possible time. The Bus which transported us to the Airport waited for us 30 minutes, while we had to complete our baggage.

During the A35GC operation we slept no more then 2- 3 hours per a day. Some days, we didn't sleep at all!

The propagation was poor on low the bands (160 & 80m) and good on the high bands. However, I think that we made many radio amateurs happy to make contact with A35 and gave them a new one on some bands.

Really, during A35GC we prepared most of our time on the air from 40 m – 10 m bands (40,30,20,17,15,12,10), but we used also a short open on 6 m and made 300 QSOs, most from them with Japanese stations.

The poor propagation on low bands (160 and 80 m) is the reason that we did not spend so much time on those bands. However, I think many radio amateurs were happy who we gave a new one on the low bands!

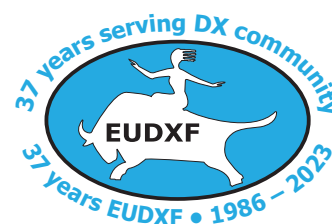
Please, do not thinking that all was so easy there...

During the A35GC activity, we experienced a 7,5 magnitude earthquake and as a result, we were evacuated due to the danger of a tsunami. It's happened on 11 November 2022 at 10:29 GMT (23:48 local time). Only then A35GC was QRT for 7 hours, because we were evacuated.



Ivan LZ1PM

Before the evacuation, we disconnected all the equipments and placed it in the highest part of the room, so that if a tsunami were to happen it would be on a safe place! Our thoughts at that moment were related to our great hobby = the radio!



A35GC - Continent By Band

Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	Total %
AF	0	0	4	13	19	32	30	28	23	6	0	155	0.4 %
AN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
AS	141	955	2	1,973	1,308	2,040	2,258	3,020	2,313	2,535	297	16,842	38.7 %
EU	3	534	166	2,375	2,727	2,815	1,966	1,777	1,016	375	0	13,754	31.6 %
NA	90	512	152	1,098	688	1,082	1,099	1,822	2,001	1,155	0	9,699	22.3 %
OC	21	109	15	211	118	354	232	476	192	221	3	1,952	4.5 %
SA	0	2	4	16	37	181	164	352	196	110	0	1,062	2.4 %
Totals	255	2,112	343	5,686	4,897	6,504	5,749	7,475	5,741	4,402	300	43,464	100.0 %



Stan LZ1GC

Another problem, during A35GC activity was the big (heavy) local noise - sometime with S9 +10 db.

On a 20 meters distance from our accommodation was a power line. We thought that this was the reason for the strong noise, but finally 10 days after the start of our activity we found and fixed the problem!

Ivan, LZ1PM who is professional electrician, decide to check the power board with fuses in the room. The power board did not give any signs, like noise or heating. But when he removed the cover, we saw the burnt out copper rail with the fuses! BINGO!!! We cleaned the trash and re-installed the rail. The noise that has been bothering us for more than a week was gone!

A problem was also that two of our power supplies for the transceivers went fault - one from them due to high tem-

perature, after 14 days non-stop operation and another one due to condense. The humidity on the island is very high.

At the end of this article, a few words about Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu island, Kingdom of Tonga and people.

The population of Nuku'alofa is about 70,000 inhabitants - more than 70 % of all of Tonga's population. The people there are friendly, kind and always smiling! They are not rich, but they are very happy!

Unfortunately, we hadn't so much time to walk around in Nuku'alofa, because we were so busy with A35GC activity!

At 17:03 GMT on 20th November 2022, A35GC finished its activity and went QRT! We were so tired, but happy!!!

On 21 November 2022 at 12:00 local time (20 November, 23:00 GMT) with a flight NZ 973 of Air New Zealand, we left from Tonga to Europe and Bulgaria. On 23 November 2022 at 15:30 in the afternoon, we were already in Sofia, Bulgaria.

We are very thankful of all our Individual Sponsors, Foundations and Club Sponsors as: GDXF, EUDXF, SDXF, LA DX Group, GM DX Group, Clipperton DX Club, MEDITERRANEO DX Club, Clublog, Spiderbeam, ACOM - Bulgaria, KC5WXA - Jake McClain Driver Amateur Radio Club and Oklahoma DX Association, which supported us to make this expedition successful!

Till next time when we meet on the air from an other rare DX-country!

73! Stan, LZ1GC (A35GC).



Problem with noise is fixed

A35GC - by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total	
160	34	221	0	255	0.59%
80	451	1,661	0	2,112	4.87%
60	0	343	0	343	0.79%
40	2,781	2,744	161	5,686	13.11%
30	1,513	3,384	0	4,897	11.29%
20	1,619	4,476	409	6,504	15.00%
17	1,894	3,536	319	5,749	13.26%
15	1,727	5,106	642	7,475	17.24%
12	1,750	3,540	451	5,741	13.24%
10	1,583	2,408	311	4,302	9.92%
6	0	300	0	300	0.69%
Totals	13,352	27,719	2,293	43,364	100.00%

DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total
160	5	11	0	11
80	40	57	0	63
60	0	37	0	37
40	77	75	21	89
30	72	81	0	89
20	73	102	51	107
17	83	101	31	111
15	60	101	53	105
12	72	84	40	93
10	56	59	24	73
6	0	5	0	5
Totals	113	125	75	139

band/slots for members of EUDXF

1	PA3FQA	10	22	PA0FVH	2
2	PA2LO	8	23	DJ8NK	2
3	PA2KW	8	24	TG9AJR	2
4	LA7XK	8	25	DL7VEE	2
5	DM2RM	7	26	PB7Z	2
6	DL6JGN	6	27	ON6CC	2
7	LB8DC	5	28	VK36EUDXF	1
8	ON4ATW	5	29	HA0HW	1
9	LA3WAA	4	30	PA1REG	1
10	DK1MAX	4	31	4Z4DX	1
11	IK1PMR	3	32	G4BWP	1
12	DJ6AN	3	33	PA4WM	1
13	PE5TS	3	34	DG8YFM	1
14	N6PEQ	2	35	LA5HE	1
15	OE6VIE	2	36	RJ3AA	1
16	SV1MO	2	37	EA2AAZ	1
17	LA0FA	2	38	DJ2RG	1
18	PF5X	2	39	PA3DDP	1
19	DL5XL	2	40	PA6AA	1
20	PA0ABM	2	41	PA3GCV	1
21	PA0RRS	2	42	DK2LO	1

TO2DL – After Corona Travel to Guadeloupe

BY DR. ING. MANFRED CRONAK, DK1BT

For 2 years, the DL7DF crew could no longer take off on DXpeditions. Our last trip took us to Reunion in 2020. From there, after the end of our TO7DL activity, we only got back to Germany with great difficulty, as flights were cancelled and airports closed due to the worldwide Corona outbreak.

In 2022 we had the impression that the Corona restrictions in Germany and Europe were decreasing. So we wanted to do an activity to warm up again. Here the idea was to travel to an area that is European territory.

Unfortunately, during the Corona period, due to health problems, some of

our standard co-travellers were no longer available, like SP3CYY, Jan or SP6DOI, Leszek, who died in a tragic plane crash. Also affected was the initiator of our team Sigg, DL7DF, who however accompanied our project from home as a pilot together with Bernd, DF3CB.

Our choice for a destination finally fell on Guadeloupe, as we had never radioed from this Caribbean island before. Our team consisted of Frank, DL7UFR, Wolfgang, DL4WK, Annette, DL6SAK, Tom, DL7BO, and Manfred, DK1BT. This time there were only five of us, which limited the number of devices and antennas we could carry. On request, we received the callsign TO2DL from the French telecommunications administration, with which every member of our group could transmit. The disadvantage of these callsigns is that you cannot immediately determine the country.

Guadeloupe is a group of islands in the Lesser Antilles and lies between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of seven inhabited islands and some uninhabited ones. The main islands are Basse-Terre and Grand-Terre. Guadeloupe belongs to France and thus to the European Union. Columbus discovered the island in 1493 during his second voyage. The French colonized Guadeloupe in 1635, and the island was occupied by the British in the meantime before becoming a French overseas department in 1946.

Guadeloupe is known for its paradisiacal beaches. Temperatures range between 28° - 30° C, but are perceived as higher due to the high humidity. October is the last month of the hurricane season. The typical tropical rains must be expected. November to February is considered the best time to travel. Basse-Terre is more mountainous, cooler and rainier than Grande-Terre, which is flatter and relatively dry.

On 10.10.2022 we flew from Berlin and Frankfurt via Paris to Point-a-Pitre, the international airport on Grand-Terre. We had rented a holiday home on the neighboring island of Basse-Terre on the north shore, about 40 km from the airport. We arrived there during the night. It turned out that the house was quite isolated and had enough space to set up the antennas. It was located 200 m from the beach on a small hill.



Normally we set up a 30 m delta loop as the first antenna immediately after arrival, in order to make the first QSOs already during the night. This was prevented this time by darkness and heavy rain. The next morning, however, we started setting up the antenna, which filled the first two days of our stay.

This time we had 3 IC-7300s, 2 PAs and a set of PA bandpass filters with us, which should prevent the coupling of transmit RF into the power amplifiers. 2 workstations and a "reserve" workstation were set up. The equipment was set up in the kitchen of the holiday home, which unfortunately was not air-conditioned. In the evenings and at night, the house had to be closed up because of the insects, so sparking was particularly strenuous then because of the high temperatures. During the day, you could open all the windows and the slight draught made the climate bearable.

The holiday home was very well equipped with modern technical household appliances. The 3 bedrooms all had air conditioning. Only the one in the room Annette was staying had problems and could only be repaired in the last days of our stay. Otherwise a great QTH for radio amateurs with stable power supply and WLAN internet access.

We were lucky for once, which was not always the case in the past.

In front of the terrace of our holiday home was a grassy area on which our Spiderbeam was set up. Tom, DL7BO, had taken HB9CVs for 10 m and 12 m with him. These were set up here for the first time, although the mechanical parts of the sets were not of the best quality. Visits to hardware stores were necessary to complete the assembly. Annette's knowledge of French and the Google Translate app helped us a lot.

Other antennas were a delta loop for 40 m, a dipole for 80 m, the 18 m mast for 160 m. Unfortunately, we didn't have an antenna for the 6 m band with us. Since 10 m was regularly open, we had to improvise and built a 50 Ohm delta loop for



Installation of HB9CV - Tom-DL7BO and Manfred-DK1BT



Our accommodation for 2 weeks

6 m. This enabled us to make daily connections to almost all countries in South and Central America during the night. However, practically only FT8 connections could be made. Despite good signal strengths, there was practically no traffic

in SSB and CW. Connections to W or VE were not possible.

The latter situation can also be observed on the other shortwave bands. We prioritized CW and SSB. But when the conditions on the bands did not allow

TO2DL - Band / Mode Breakdown

	160 m	80 m	60 m	40 m	30 m	20 m	17 m	15 m	12 m	10 m	6 m	Mode
CW	543	1,086	273	1,385	1,969	3,007	2,494	2,925	3,657	2,371	0	19,710
SSB	0	0	0	1	0	837	363	666	1,049	1,132	1	4,049
FT4	0	0	0	1	67	84	84	411	829	971	0	2,447
FT8	855	1,217	1,571	2,269	2,805	1,320	1,545	1,493	3,058	1,407	163	17,703
RTTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	58	0	0	60
PSK31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band	1,398	2,303	1,844	3,656	4,841	5,248	4,488	5,495	8,651	5,881	164	43,969

TO2DL - DXpedition to Guadeloupe

	Total	1.8	3.5	5.3	7	10	14	18	21	24	28	50
CW	43.6 %	38.8 %	47.2 %	14.8 %	37.9 %	40.7 %	57.3 %	55.6 %	53.3 %	42.3 %	40.3 %	0.0 %
FONE	8.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.9 %	8.1 %	12.1 %	12.1 %	19.3 %	0.6 %
RTTY/FT8/FT4	47.6 %	61.2 %	52.8 %	85.2 %	62.1 %	59.3 %	26.8 %	36.3 %	34.6 %	45.6 %	40.4 %	99.4 %
	100.0 %	3.1 %	5.0 %	8.1 %	8.0 %	10.6 %	11.5 %	9.8 %	12.0 %	18.9 %	12.8 %	0.4 %

	Total	1.8	3.5	5	7	10	14	18	21	24	28	50
EU	57.8 %	40.6 %	38.1 %	67.2 %	45.9 %	56.5 %	44.7 %	60.2 %	63.8 %	69.1 %	61.4 %	0.0 %
AS	9.6 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	6.8 %	14.0 %	19.3 %	14.2 %	11.2 %	10.6 %	3.5 %	0.0 %
AF	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	0.0 %
NA	29.2 %	58.1 %	55.3 %	30.1 %	43.0 %	26.6 %	33.1 %	23.0 %	23.3 %	17.9 %	29.1 %	1.2 %
SA	2.3 %	0.7 %	3.1 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	1.1 %	1.5 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	1.5 %	5.3 %	98.8 %
OC	0.6 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	2.3 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.0 %
	100.0 %	3.1 %	5.0 %	8.0 %	8.0 %	10.6 %	11.5 %	9.8 %	12.0 %	18.9 %	12.8 %	0.4 %



DL7BO at the FT8 station

it or as a “break radio” we used FT8. The performance of FT8 is especially noticeable on bands like 80m and 160 m.

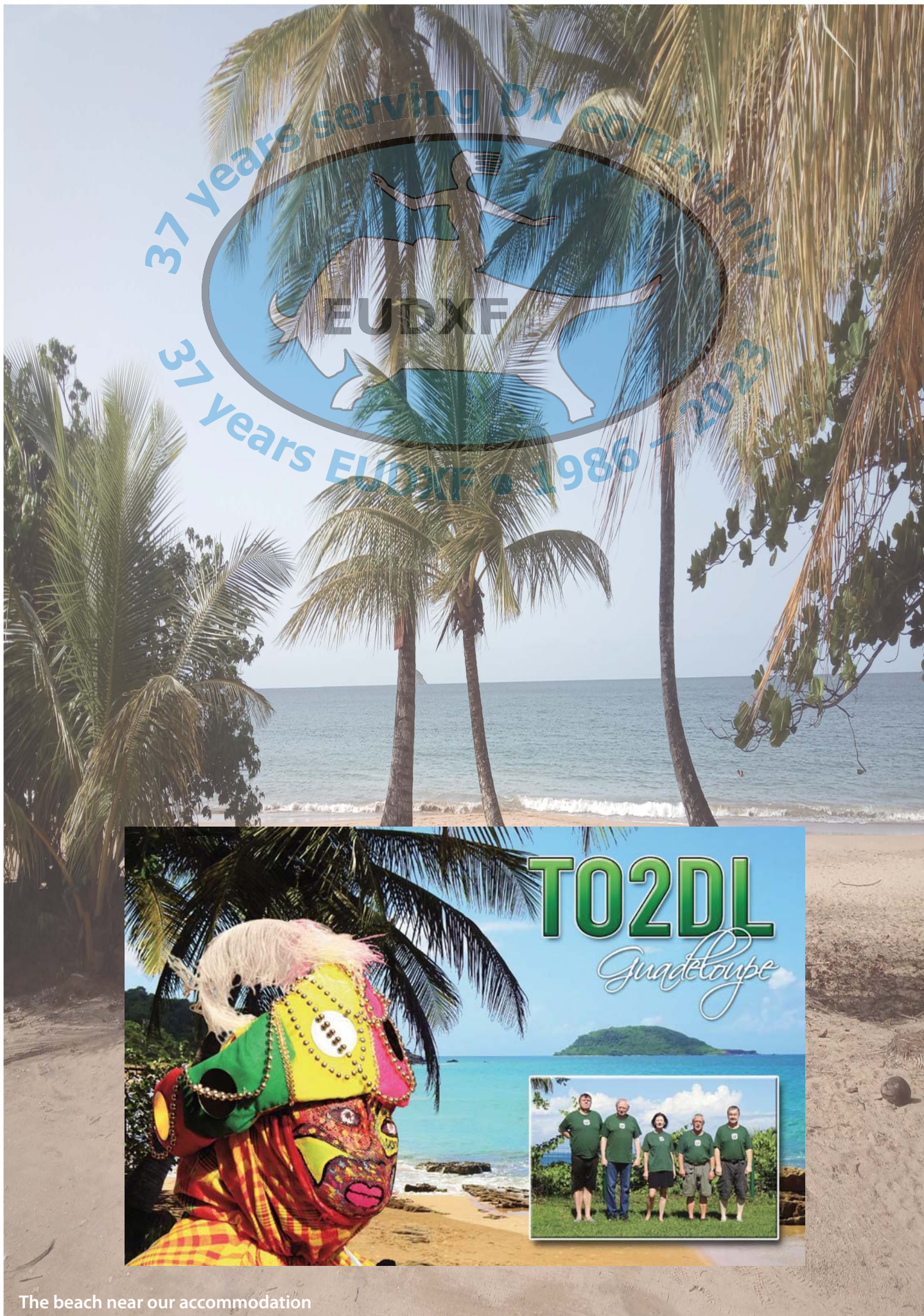
The direction of Japan/East Asia was described as a difficult direction. These areas were also the furthest away from Guadeloupe. But since we were always present at the time of the JA openings, we were able to realize QSOs with thou-

sands of JAs.

We had mainly focused on CW and SSB QSOs. Unfortunately, the trends are currently going towards FT8 and FT4 QSOs, so that we also have many QSOs in these transmission modes in our log. Of course, the demand can also be explained by the fact that these transmission modes have only existed for a few years and that

hardly any DXpeditions could be carried out during the Corona period.

On 23.10. it was time to dismantle and head back to the airport. On 24.10. we all landed safely in Germany.



The beach near our accommodation

TN8K – Dxpedition to the Republic of the Congo

BY THE TN8K, TRANSLATION BY LADISLAV VALENTA, OK1DIX

The Congo (prefix TN, full name: the Republic of the Congo) - is located on the west coast of Africa in the equatorial region. It is very similar in size to Germany, but for how big it is, it has just under 5 million inhabitants. Although the official language is French, the inhabitants speak the Kituba language. The country is quiet from a security point of view, unlike its "related" neighbor, the Democratic Republic of Congo – 9Q. TN is ranked 80th on the Clublog's "Most Wanted" list.

The Congo is a country we have been thinking about activating for years. But only now we have managed to implement a rather difficult project. It did, however, turn out a little differently than initially planned, but let's not get ahead of ourselves.

The basis of every expedition is always a ham radio license. Unless there is a license, or at least advanced negotiation, there is no point in taking any further steps. The first emails to the authorities in the Congo to obtain the license were sent in December 2021. The actual expedition was then planned for September 2022, time enough, it seemed. But, as it often happens with African institutions, communication was slow and for a long time, we were unable to get it.

In the meantime, we were looking for a QTH. As usual, several hours were spent pouring over maps and doing Internet searches for a location that would be optimal for our needs, yet not too far from the airport. We finally succeeded.

On June 23rd, 2022 we concluded that we would be able to get the license in time and took a risk by buying flight tickets for September. As fate would have it, after many urgings and e-mails, on June 18th we received two individual licenses for TN/OK2ZI and TN/OK6DJ which were unusable for the expedition. It was clear that obtaining the club license as we requested would drag on, so we re-booked the flights for January 2023. It took another two months until the club license with the TN8K callsign finally arrived! The very next day on September 16th, 2022, the expedition was officially announced and featured in amateur radio newsletters and on Facebook.

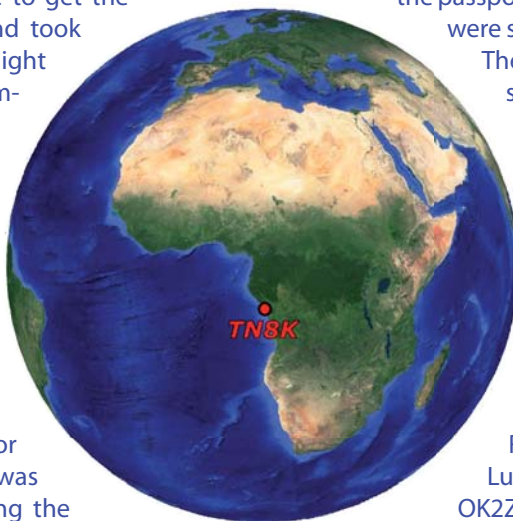
Time passed and in our minds, we were slowly drawing the setup that we would bring with us to the Congo. It was clear that in terms of equipment, this expedition would be the biggest we had ever undertaken and also that it would be the most expensive project. On November 15th, 2022 the regular pre-expedition meeting took place at Peter's QTH in Ritka. All of the antennas had been checked

and packed in the four special bags and the passports of all participants were sent to Paris for visas.

They returned in a reasonable amount of time on December 19th with the visas pasted in.

The meeting of the whole team consisting of Petr OK1BOA, Palo OK1CRM, Petr OK1FCJ, Pavel OK1GK, Ruda OK2ZA, Ludek OK2ZC, Karel OK2ZI and David OK6DJ

took place on the morning of January 5th at Ruda's QTH. Since we didn't want to risk the morning traffic on the D1 highway, we all arrived in Moravia during the previous evening and spent the night partly at OK2ZA's place and partly at OK2ZI's place. The final packing and transporting of trunks and cabin baggage took place on the morning of January 5th and shortly before noon, everything was ready. In total, seventeen 23 kg pieces of baggage and eight 12 kg cabin bags were prepared. At noon, we then set off in the hired minibus to the Vienna airport. Check-in was relatively smooth, as were the flights from Vienna to Paris and then two hours later from Paris to Pointe-Noire, with a stopover in Luanda (Angola).



Vienna airport

The first major problems came after our arrival in the Congo, where we passed through health and passport control without any problems, but were held up because of our “suspicious baggage.” Although we had all of the necessary documents and the support of an official at the airport, it was not without nearly two hours of complicated negotiations. Pierre, the owner of our QTH, who was waiting for us at the airport and was present during the negotiations with customs, helped us a lot. In the end, our baggage was released, except for one trunk that didn’t arrive at all and contained, among other things, 350 m of coaxial cables, a very important piece of equipment, which was also almost half of everything we were carrying.

In front of the airport, we got into the prepared cars and started the 20 km-long journey to the QTH. It took almost an hour through the clogged city both downtown and along rural muddy roads. The QTH was located in Pointe Indienne – a shark fin-shaped promontory that juts out into the Atlantic Ocean. The rented house was in the northern part of the promontory, 500 m from the coast, where there was an open profile with no elevation on any side. The direction to the EU, NA, and JA even sloped gently towards the coast. The house had a large garden (100x60 m) surrounded by meadows and pastures, with the possibility of building antennas arbitrarily in the garden and “reasonably” in the surrounding area. There was no power connection in the QTH, but with the powerful 30 kW diesel generator this was not a problem. As it turned out, the generator worked perfectly, except for one glitch, and it consumed altogether 1,200 liters of diesel during our stay. We had a cook and his family at the lodge who took care of our meals and provisions, so we could concentrate solely on our objectives.

We arrived in the QTH on January 6th at 13:00 local time. Since we wanted to be QRV on the lower bands already on the very first night, we immediately unpacked our bags with the antennas and started building. During the afternoon we had built a vertical for 160 m, a vertical for 40 m, a vertical for 30 m, two Spiderbeams, and in deep darkness we finished also the vertical for 80 m. All of the verticals had ten quarter-wave radials. The 30 m and 40 m antennas were temporarily set up near the house, just for the first night, knowing they would be relocated later.

After dark, we then converted the main room of the house into an operator’s





room and installed eight workplaces: a K3+Expert 1.3K-FA, a SunSDR2DX+JUMA, a SunSDR2pro+JUMA, an FT-DX10+JUMA, an IC-705+JUMA, another IC-705+JUMA, and finally the remaining two TS-480HXs, which were primarily intended for 6 m and FT8/FT4.

The first contact under TN8K was made by Petr, OK1FCJ on 20 m CW. We were working all evening on several bands, but the fatigue from the hard 24 hours of travel and building antennas was evident in our traffic. We still made almost two thousand contacts by midnight. The pile-ups were huge on all bands, so it was clear that we would not be bored.

January 7th, 2023

In the morning, part of the team was working on the antennas. First, we moved the 40 m antenna away to a meadow outside our property and upgraded it from a simple vertical to a two-element phased array. Then, we also moved the 30 m vertical up to the fence for the final position and upgraded it to a two-element phased system. We erected mast #3 with a trio of two-element duraluminum Yagis for 17 m, 15 m and 12 m and then mast #4 with five element for 6 m and four element for 10 m. We couldn't build the last fifth mast because of the lost trunk which contained the center of the last Spiderbeam.

We stretched a receiving loop on the ground, which we hoped would help us listen on the lower bands. Suddenly a thunderstorm and windstorm came in the afternoon. Fortunately, all of the antennas survived, except for the 40 m vertical which fell to the ground. Thankfully the repair only took a few minutes.

At 16:00 UTC the storm was over, all damages had been repaired, and the SWR of the antennas checked. After that six stations were in operation simultaneously – 30 m + 6 m on FT8 and 20 m + 17 m + 15 m + 10 m on CW.

The last thing we managed to do that day in daylight was to build an RX-point behind the fence, to which all of the beverage antennas were connected. We stretched the first one, 150 m long towards the EU later that day. During the day we took turns at the radios and although we spent a lot of time working on the antennas, we managed to make over 10,000 contacts thanks to the brisk CW traffic. The pileups were massive. The familiar "big guns" we worked during the start of every expedition were calling. The joy was spoiled a bit by unusual number of the undisciplined callers, which slowed down the traffic considerably. The bever-

age antenna was tested at night, and it worked well, but atmospheric QRN from nearby thunderstorms made listening extremely difficult.

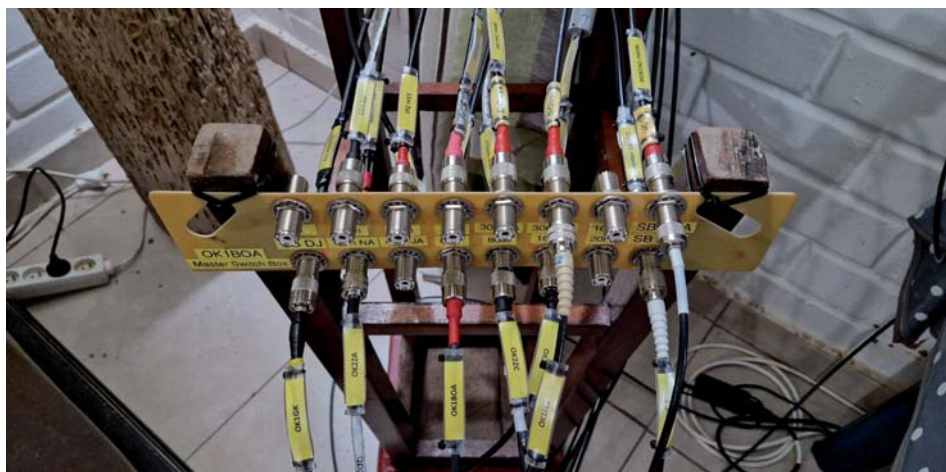
January 8th, 2023

In the morning after dawn, we put up another antenna, a 20 m wire dipole, which was pulled through a pulley to the middle of the 160 m vertical. Thanks to this the coax cable from the 160 m antenna did not “slack” during the day and was connected to this antenna. This helped increase the work efficiency on the 20 m. This also allowed all of the Spiderbeams to be on the upper bands during the day. The 20 m band behaved typically for the area, with conditions gradually deteriorating during the morning and not working at all by midday. Even on the FT8 frequencies, nothing was heard and the band only started to open up in the afternoon. Progress was also made with the receiving antennas and two more 150 m beverages were stretched towards JA and NA. Some of the team then also went to test the local sea. The beach was sandy and beautifully clear, the water relatively warm but somewhat murky. We also learned that our lost trunk had arrived, but as it was Sunday and the special desk at the airport for such cases was closed we had no choice but to wait until the next day. The number of contacts was increasing rapidly and by midnight there were almost 30,000 QSOs in the log.

January 9th, 2023

The event of the day: they retrieved the lost trunk. We immediately unpacked it and took what was missing to complete our station. We assembled the eighth workplace, which was missing a power supply with wiring for the K3, and began preparing the Spiderbeam, which was the only one of the three tuned to the SSB parts of the bands. However, it could not be completed by dusk and so we postponed it until the next day. As far as possible one station was in operation permanently on SSB, three to four stations on CW, and two on FT8. Then during the day one of the stations was allocated to 6 m FT8 and although we weren't very hopeful of making any contacts, we still logged the first 19 stations on this day. When we got information from the VK hams that our signals were passing into their area we gave short-term CQ VK/ZL to allow them to make contacts, as their signals were weak, and breaking through the EU or NA pileups was almost impossible for them. Unfortunately, here too we have often encountered a lack of





discipline on the part of the callers who simply did not respect our directional CQ. We did our best and by the evening there were over 40,000 QSOs in the log.

January 10th, 2023

This time the whole night was very quiet. Almost no QRN on the lower bands. Unlike the previous nights the 80m band worked great and conditions were good. On the contrary, surprisingly, 160m didn't work at all. The conditions were similarly miserable also on the upper bands in the morning. During the day we finished the remaining antennas. We put up the last Spiderbeam for SSB and set up a quarter-wave vertical for 60 m band in a meadow far beyond the property line. There was a lot of interest in the contacts on this band, and we made over a thousand contacts there on the first night. The only nuisance was that we had to disassemble and modify the IC-705 TRX, as it had the 60 m band blocked from the factory and we had to modify the setting following the instructions on Youtube. Later in the afternoon, when it was not so hot, we built a two-element vertical system for the 40 m band pointing to NA and another vertical for the 30 m band. These antennas were planned, but without the coaxial cables from the lost trunk, there was no point in building them earlier. We have also managed to establish the first satellite link via QO-100, which was our premiere on this band and certainly a premiere in the Congo. We had asked the owner of the facility to purchase a satellite dish antenna for us in town. In the meantime we had been transmitting provisionally only with the feed pointed at the inverted lid of a large pot. In order to maximize our potential we also installed the last "backup" workstation with IC-705 + JUMA and so that evening the call TN8K appeared for the first time 9 times simultaneously on the air, with seven stations working in "human" modes and two on FT8. These FT8 stations were operated by operators in parallel with CW or SSB traffic on their tablets.

January 11th, 2023

Every day in the morning the upper bands worked fine to JA and so we gave these stations plenty of space. We tried the simultaneous operation of three stations on the 15 m band – CW, SSB and FT8. With minor problems, it worked, mainly because FT8 was transmitting into the vertical antennas for 40 m. This antenna works satisfactorily on 15 m and thanks to vertical polarization there was no problem with mutual interference.

After lunch, we stretched the last beverage 150 m towards VK and decided to extend the JA beverage by another 100 m. But that was easier said than done, as it turned out, what looked like a meadow was actually a swamp covered with grass, and pulling 100 m of wire and quarter wave radials took over an hour. If we had known what kind of terrain we were getting into, we might have changed our minds. We also took a commemorative photo to mark the 60,000 contacts in the log that day. The afternoon conditions were very good on the upper bands and lasted until midnight when the 10 m band was still full of stations. Unfortunately towards the evening, there were heavy thunderstorms which swirled around our QTH and so listening in the storm QRN was very tiring. After midnight the storm was so intense that we had to make QRT for a while and disconnect all antennas to prevent possible damage to the equipment by static electricity.

January 12th, 2023

As soon as the storm subsided we got back to the stations, but shortly after the traffic had started it was over again because there was a power outage. The generator stopped working unexpectedly and did not start again. Just after dawn, the staff started working on the repair. It was found that the V-belt had broken. Fortunately, we managed to get it in town, but even so, the repair took almost the whole morning. As a result, our "unwritten" goal of 10,000 contacts per day was not met that day. We were also told that the dish antenna could not be found in any shop, so the owner of the building allowed us to dismantle his satellite dish from the wall and use it for QO-100, of course on the condition that we put it back at the end of our expedition. We also moved the RX loop further away from our facility, using the last piece of coaxial cable we had. At night, traffic continued on the lower bands and the beverage antennas were also used on the 60 m workstation, where we worked on CW for a few hours, and many new stations were logged on this band.

January 13th, 2023

The conditions were weaker on the upper bands in the morning. Then another cloudburst came through and mother nature showed us her power. The floodgates of heaven opened and the rain drummed on the tin roof of the house with such force that even the reception in the headphones was heavily distorted. We had to cut off SSB traffic entirely be-

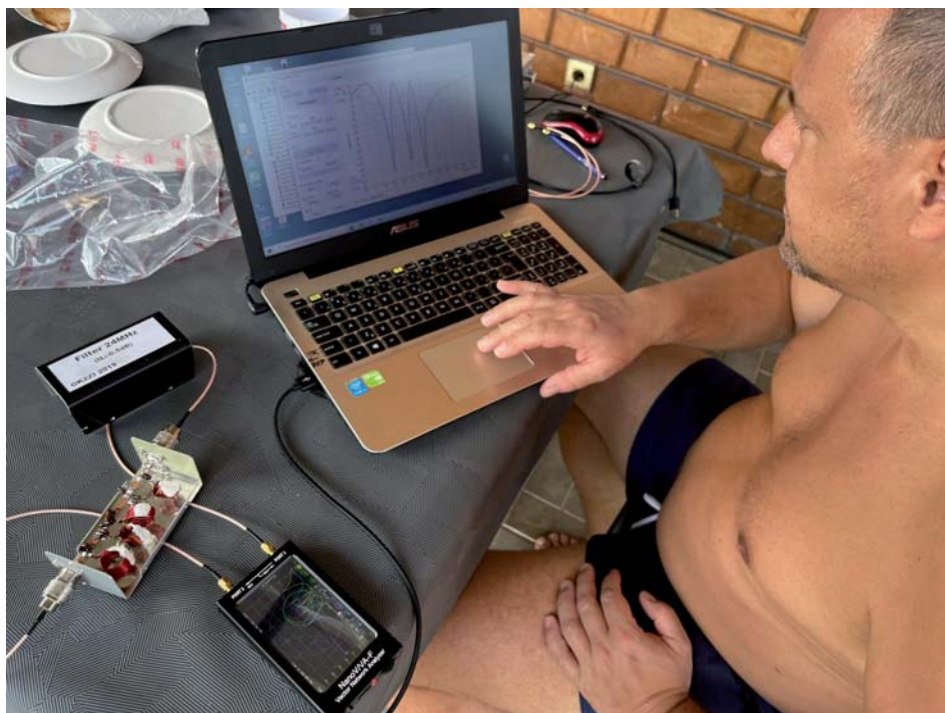


cause the microphones were picking up the noise so intensely that the operator's voice was almost lost in it. On the other hand, the conditions were excellent in the afternoon and evening after the rain. Yesterday's 60 m traffic lured us in, so we continued CW that day, but listening on the vertical was difficult due to equatorial QRN. Virtually every mark was broken by the crackle and we had to have everything repeated at least once. We also had to accommodate the CW speed which further impacted the rate. Despite this,

there were over 90,000 QSOs in the log at midnight. We were enjoying amazing conditions with all bands open at once, from 160 m to 10 m. This is something that is very difficult to experience in Europe.

January 14th, 2023

The first technical fault occurred – the band-pass filter on 15 m was gone. We had three complete sets of 200 W band-pass filters with us, so losing one was not a significant problem. Each workstation



is always equipped with the appropriate filter and in case of extreme interference, we connect two filters in series, albeit knowing that it causes a bit of attenuation in the RX path. We experienced interference, especially when using the antennas on the same mast, just above each other. Performance-wise the filters didn't do any harm as they were connected between the TRX and the PA, and the TRXs had always enough power to drive the PA. Another significant goal was reached on this day - 100,000 contacts in the log. We briefly interrupted the traffic and took a few commemorative pictures, which we posted on our Facebook page.

January 15th, 2023

There was rain again in the morning, sometimes very heavy. There was so much water that it did not even soak into the sand that was in the yard next to the house. Streams of water flowed under the antennas and disappeared somewhere behind the fence. Fortunately, it

didn't affect the propagation conditions. The 10 m band was working nicely since the morning and so we gave FM operation on 29.050 a try, which we had never done before. It was an interesting experience for everyone. Even during the morning, the number of contacts from our most successful S90K expedition so far in 2021 was surpassed. After lunch, we had



a visitor – two neighbors on whose land our verticals for the lower bands stood. Getting along with them was absolutely smooth, the gentlemen were knowledgeable and listened with interest as Karel, OK2ZI explained in French that we were a non-commercial group promoting amateur radio and advertising the Congo to the world. With a promise that the antennas would be gone from the property within a week and everything would be cleaned up, they thanked us for the explanation and left with a friendly nod. The thing almost unprecedented for Africa is that someone would allow you to do something for free.

January 16th, 2023

The lower bands were working well at night, but there were not as many stations in the log as there could have been, again due to the greatly undisciplined callers, especially on 80 m and 160 m. Even the Japanese stations, which are usually very disciplined, would lose their inhibitions on the lower bands and call over each other. In the morning the upper bands worked nicely and there, on the other hand, the traffic of JA stations was exemplary. Europe was of course a mess as usual. More and more often we were encountering the annoyance of calling stations putting their callsigns twice in a row on CW. This was extremely annoying because the operator usually gets the callsign the first time and thus transmits in "stereo" with the caller when sending the report. As a result, the caller does not respond to our report and we have to repeat the entire session unnecessarily. There's no reason to do that, especially on bands from 40 m upwards where the signals tend to be stable and are not significantly affected by the atmospheric QRN. On the other hand, on the 80 m and 160 m bands, stations that call with their callsign twice gain an advantage. There's more time to exactly tune on their signal and receive the callsign on the first go.

January 17th, 2023

There was another goal reached on this day – 140,000 QSOs in the log. We were thrilled with how the number of contacts was increasing and how the callers were checking the empty fields on Clublog. However, our joy was somewhat spoiled by the fact that the expedition was fast nearing its end. The pileups may have been a little weaker at that time, but there were still so many callers at the opening peaks that we would have had plenty to do even if the expedition had lasted a month. Today was the last day of the QO-

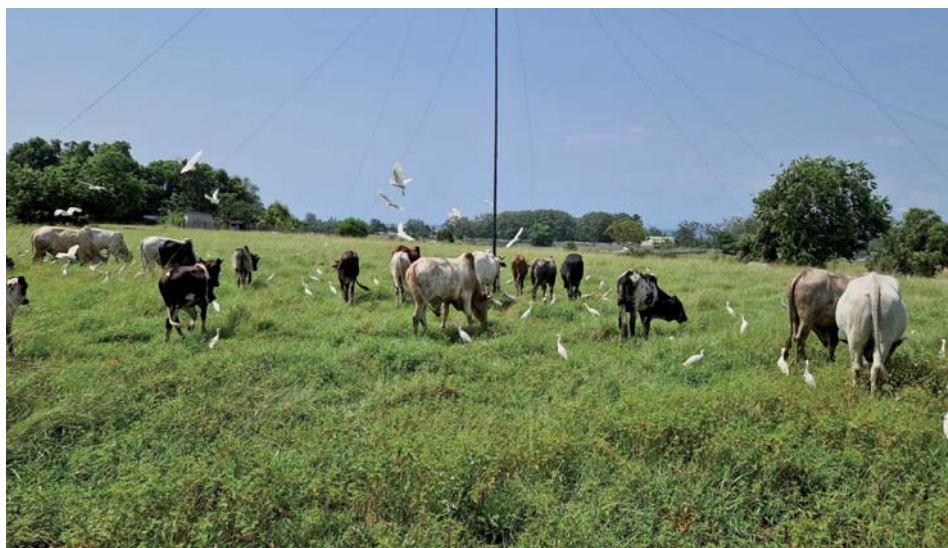
100 operation, with over 1,500 contacts in the log. We were regularly monitoring propagation conditions. The report showed aurora and A=14 that day which made upper bands almost non-existent. We had another unexpected visitor this afternoon, a large herd of cows came in over the pasture and messed up our radials for the 80 m and 160 m verticals. It might seem like bad luck, but we should rather say lucky that they came only once and only towards the end of the expedition. We had studied YouTube videos of the area before selecting the QTH and knew that herds roamed freely in the surrounding pastures and were concerned if verticals could even be installed there beyond the fence.

January 18th, 2023

The end was near, it was the last day of full operation. More and more stations were now devoting themselves to SSB at the expense of CW, where there were already nearly 50,000 contacts in the log. Once again we encountered the annoying nuisance of stations on SSB calling with just a suffix instead of the full callsign. This causes unnecessarily delaying and annoyance for the operator. This behavior is typical for stations from South America and Europe, especially from its southern part. It is not the case in the USA and certainly not in Japan. In the morning the conditions were poor, so we took time to take pictures for our sponsors and re-tuned the 80 m vertical to the SSB part of the band. We also posted the information that this night would be fully dedicated to SSB traffic on both 80 m and 60 m, which we were often asked about on the band. Both bands had beverage antenna available for better RX. The RX loop barely worked this time, probably because it was too close to the transmitting antennas. On both of our previous expeditions to S9 and HKØ/A the loop was far from everything and worked very well.

January 19th, 2023

We worked all night on the lower bands. It was the last night there. We could feel that many callers were nervous as they knew if they didn't make the QSO now, they never would. A lot of well-equipped stations tried the "trick" and although they couldn't hear us properly, they called repeatedly and even gave the report right along with the callsign foolishly thinking we would log them. Naturally, when we called these stations they didn't respond because they couldn't hear us. Of course, they are not in the log



because the QSO has not been mutually confirmed. Unfortunately, we have to say that even some well-known OK amateur stations also resorted to this ugly practice and we were saddened by this.

In the morning the packing of antennas started. First the beverages, then verticals for 160 m + 80 m + 40 m. From phased pairs, only one pair on 30 m and one on 40 m remained standing. Before dusk, we packed two Spiderbeams. By morning only one Spiderbeam and two masts with duraluminum Yagis remained. On our last night, we were QRV from 40 m to 6 m with at least one antenna on each band. It rained heavily during packing. On the previous expeditions, the weather was always good for packing, but this time mother nature decided otherwise.

In the meantime, we had received a warning about the transport strike in France which could affect our air transport. Indeed many flights were canceled, but fortunately, the plane that we were due to return on departed from Paris. We continued to operate, albeit limited, all evening, with over 160,000 contacts in

the log. After checking the table on the GDXF website it looked like we might be able to reach 6th place.

In the morning Karel and David briefly activated their valid TN/OK2ZI and TN/OK6DJ personal licenses and made about 200 CW contacts just for fun before they fell into their beds with fatigue.

January 20th, 2023

At 6:20 in the morning, we made the final QRT. TN8K was history. The log showed a fantastic 164,939 contacts. We quickly lowered all the remaining masts and the whole team, although very tired, started dismantling them. By noon everything was packed and tidied up and a photo shot of the whole group took place including the staff who looked after us magnificently. In the afternoon the hired cars arrived and the whole group moved to Pointe-Noire, where Pierre booked a restaurant and invited us to lunch together. Then it was time to say goodbye and move to the airport, where Pierre arranged for a helper from Air France to help us check in. However, once again it was not without problems.





The check-in took almost three hours. Two of our bags with antennas were allegedly over the size limit, no explanation or persuasion helped. We had to pay an extra fee for oversized baggage, a total of 600,- EUR. The airport staff is corrupt. When checking the baggage by X-ray they were openly demanding bribes. The highlight then was the uniformed police officer who was doing a "check of cash exported out of the country" before passport control and wanted to see all of our wallets. She unscrupulously told each of us to give her some money. Although she claimed not to speak English, she knew the phrase "give me money" very well. She was not interested in the Czech crowns offered, though. We've seen a lot of things on our travels in the world, but nothing like this. We were also surprised by the double check of the contents of our cabin baggage, first at passport control and then again just before boarding. As much as we had a good time in the Congo and liked it the bureaucratic buffoonery at the airport was so frustrating that we wanted to be all out of there. Fortunately, the plane left on time and after a short stopover in Angola and an hour's wait on the airport tarmac, continued on to Paris for a night flight. Everyone, even those having trouble with it, fell asleep on the plane from fatigue.

January 21st, 2023

The plane landed in Paris while it was still dark. The transfer to the next flight was without any problems, as well as the flight itself. All baggage arrived in Vienna, but one was damaged and a claim had to be made. The hired minibus was waiting for us and the journey to Rudy's QTH was also smooth. There, we were warmly welcomed by Rudy's wife with a cauldron of delicious sirloin steak with cream sauce, which we all devoured with great gusto. In the course of the afternoon, we then went our separate ways home, and at 10 pm the last member arrived. This was the real end of the whole adventure.

We would like to thank all of the stations that called and made a contact with us. We couldn't have done it without them and we believe it was fun for everyone. At least the feedback on Facebook speaks unanimously that it was. Thanks to our host Pierre, who adapted the interior of his house for our needs and provided us, a strange gang from Czechia, with ideal conditions plus allowed us to do literally whatever we wanted with the antennas on and around the property. Thanks to the couple Giselle and Rene

band/slots for members of EUDXF

1	PE5TS	43	21	DM5DX	18	41	LA5HE	8	61	PA6AA	2
2	PA2KW	40	22	PAØRRS	18	42	PF5X	8	62	PA3GCV	2
3	OE6VIE	39	23	PA1CW	18	43	EA6C	8	63	PA1REG	1
4	PA4VHF	38	24	PA3DDP	18	44	DL6JGN	8	64	LA7EIA	1
5	ON6CC	38	25	PA3EWP	17	45	PA5M	8			
6	LB8DC	36	26	PA4JJ	17	46	DM5JBN	7			
7	PA3FQA	35	27	LA3WAA	17	47	EA2AAZ	7			
8	DL7CX	35	28	IK1PMR	16	48	OE1HHB	7			
9	DM2RM	34	29	SV1MO	16	49	PA5WN	6			
10	DL2LO	32	30	DL1PAN	14	50	PE3T	5			
11	LA7XK	31	31	LAØFA	13	51	DF3EC	4			
12	DL7VEE	30	32	PA1NCP	13	52	DL3DXX	4			
13	PA2LO	26	33	DL2VPF	12	53	DK2HM	4			
14	PA7Z	25	34	ON7RN	12	54	DJ9ON	4			
15	PAØABM	24	35	OQ7Q	12	55	PC2F	4			
16	PA1AW	23	36	PA1PE	11	56	OE6ZLA	3			
17	ON7ATW	21	37	PA4WM	10	57	G4BWP	2			
18	DK1MAX	21	38	DJ5AN	10	58	DJ8NK	2			
19	DJ2RG	21	39	HAØHW	9	59	PA1TT	2			
20	PAØFHV	19	40	DG8YFM	8	60	DK1WU	2			

TN8K – Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	13	Total	Total %
AFRICA	28	52	51	112	91	162	147	210	142	146	1	22	1,164	0.7 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0 %
ASIA	169	791	31	2,139	3,006	3,194	2,518	2,651	1,814	1,519	4	44	17,880	10.8 %
EUROPE	2,697	4,102	2,724	8,398	8,072	11,736	13,260	18,096	13,834	13,417	85	1,453	97,874	59.3 %
NORTH AMERIKA	516	1,749	1,077	4,667	4,127	7,151	5,456	7,154	6,032	5,054	8	0	42,991	26.1 %
OCEANIA	1	15	10	92	147	230	141	256	129	161	0	0	1,182	0.7 %
SOUTH AMERICA	12	96	111	550	367	651	426	713	458	498	1	33	3,916	2.4 %
Total QSO	3,423	6,805	4,004	15,958	15,810	23,124	21,948	29,080	22,409	20,795	99	1,554	165,009	100.0 %
Total %	2.1 %	4.1 %	2.4 %	9.7 %	9.6 %	14.0 %	13.3 %	17.6 %	13.6 %	12.6 %	0.1 %	0.9 %	100.0 %	

TN8K – DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	FT4	RTTY	FM	Total
160	65	61	0	0	0	0	71
80	81	72	47	46	0	0	90
60	2	83	23	44	0	0	83
40	97	105	77	83	0	0	117
30	101	108	0	79	66	0	120
20	100	119	109	95	69	0	141
17	115	111	99	91	0	0	136
15	115	129	120	90	0	0	150
12	112	109	111	88	0	0	142
10	100	106	97	84	0	54	124
6	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
13	3	3	5	1	0	0	6
Totals	138	151	137	114	79	54	173

TN8K – Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	FT4	RTTY	FM	DATA	Total	Total %
160	1,957	1,466	0	0		0	0	3,423	2.1 %
80	3,679	2,271	316	539	0	0	0	6,805	4.1 %
60	662	2,978	96	268	0	0	0	4,004	2.4 %
40	4,808	6,942	1,741	2,467	0	0	0	15,958	9.7 %
30	5,241	7,071	0	2,300	1,198	0	0	15,810	9.6 %
20	5,096	8,241	4,962	3,199	1,626	0	0	23,124	14.0 %
17	7,754	5,954	4,663	3,577	0	0	0	21,948	13.3 %
15	9,074	9,436	7,176	3,394	0	0	0	29,080	17.6 %
12	8,007	4,865	6,169	3,368	0	0	0	22,409	13.6 %
10	5,791	6,178	4,819	2,832	0	1,175	0	20,795	12.6 %
6	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	99	0.1 %
13	326	371	579	277	0	0	1	1,554	0.9 %
Totals	52,395	55,872	30,521	22,221	2,824	1,175	1	165,009	100.0 %

TN8K – Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	RTTY	FM	FT8	FT4	DATA	Total	Total %
AFRICA	372	303	21	9	337	122	0	1,164	0.7 %
ANTARTICA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.0 %
ASIA	1,597	4,786	402	10	7,760	3,325	0	17,880	10.8 %
EUROPE	19,828	33,348	1,740	890	29,344	12,723	1	97,874	59.3 %
NORTH AMERIKA	7,932	12,900	594	256	15,979	5,330	0	42,991	26.1 %
OCEANIA	119	252	18	0	585	208	0	1,182	0.7 %
SOUTH AMERICA	672	806	49	10	1,867	512	0	3,916	2.4 %
Total QSO	30,521	52,395	2,824	1,175	55,872	22,221	1	165,009	100.0 %
Total %	18.5 %	31.8 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	33.9 %	13.5 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	

who were in charge of our food and safety and took absolutely great care of us. Thanks to Murphy who was in our favor this time. The equipment worked as it should, nothing broke except one filter. Most importantly, all of the antennas worked as they were supposed to.

We would also like to thank the sponsors, both the organizations and the individuals. Without their help, this costly mission would not have been possible.

Our sponsors: Northern California DX Foundation, European DX Foundation, International DX Association, Greater Milwaukee DX Association, German DX Foundation, Swiss DX Foundation, DX-news, Clipperton DX Club, Far East DX Ploitiers Foundation, Oklahoma DX Association, Mediterraneo DX Club, CDXC UK DX Foundation, Danish DX Group, SDXG, Minnesota TCDXA, Southeastern DX Club, Lone Star DX Association, GM DX Group, OH DX Foundation, Northern Ohio DX Association, National Capitol DX Association, East Tennessee DX Association, Northern Illinois DX Association, Araucária DX Group, Spiderbeam, Mastant, DD-amtek.

From among individuals we were supported by a large number of amateurs and we thank them all, especially KØGEO, N1HO, OG2M, OK5MM, HB9FPM

Equipment used:

TRX:

1x K3,
1x FT-DX10,
3x IC-705,
1x SUN-SDR2DX,
1x SUN-SDR2PRO,
2x TS-480HX.

PA:

6x JUMA PA1000,
1x Expert 1.3K-FA

Antennas:

160 m vertical with capacitive hat +
10x quarter-wave radials
80 m vertical + 10x quarter-wave radials
60 m vertical + 10x quarter-wave radials
40 m 2el. vertical phased system +
2x10 quarter-wave radials to JA
40 m 2el. vertical phased system +
2x10 quarter-wave radials to NA

30 m 2el. vertical phased system + 2x10
quarter-wave radials to JA

30 m vertical +

10x quarter-wave radials

20 m - 10 m 5-band Spiderbeam @10 m

20 m - 10 m 5-band Spiderbeam @10 m

20 m - 10 m 5-band Spiderbeam @12 m

20 m inverted V-dipole @10 m

17 m - 2el. Yagi

15 m - 2el. Yagi

12 m - 2el. Yagi

10 m - 4el. Yagi

6 m - 5el. Yagi

RX antennas:

3x beverage á 150 m (NA, EU, VK)

1x beverage 250 m JA

RX loop

A HB9JOE, OK6RP, ACØW, OK1NS, OK1ALX, OK1CF, OK1FPG, OK2MDC, OM3PC, OM5ZW, TF3SG, IKØAGU, OM4TW, OK2IT, OK1NP, N3OC, GM3WOJ, WO9I, ZL1IU, HB9BAS, KQ4DPH, TF3DC, OK2ARM, OK2NMA, WF8R, DK2CF.

The result puts us in 6th place in the official Megaexpeditions all-time ranking (<https://gdx.de/megadxpeditions/honorroll.php>). With thirteen days of operation and only eight operators, this is

a spectacular achievement. By the time you read these lines, the QSL tickets are already in production. As soon as we receive them, the arduous procedure of distributing them will begin, which as usual will be taken care of in an exemplary manner by David OK6DJ. OQRS direct requests have already been confirmed at LoTW.

For detailed statistics see <https://clublog.org/charts/?c=TN8K#r>



Advance notification

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION

in the

DX PLAZA

and

EUDXF dinner

at



Dear EUDXF members when you transfer your membership fee please include your membership number and callsign.

Dear Member/New Member,
You can find all of our newsletters published since 2009 for download here ...
(To download please click on the photo of the desired issue)

[illegible]

Older issues have only been produced on paper. Enjoy reading! —
Enjoy your work.

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

Data Protection Declaration (Members)

Section 1

By joining of a member, the association records the name, first name, date of birth (optional), home address and e-mail address of the member. This information is stored in the computer systems of the executive committee. Each club member is assigned a membership number. The personal data are protected by appropriate technical and organizational measures against the knowledge of third parties. Other information about the members and information about non-members are only processed or used by the association if they are useful for the promotion of the purpose of the association and there are no indications that the data subject has a legitimate interest, which precludes the processing or use.

Section 2

The board announces special events of the association life, in particular the execution of events in the club magazine and/or on the club's own internet pages. Personal member data can be published at this juncture. The individual member may at any time object to the publication of such data by the board. In this case, there will be no further publication in relation to this member on the notice board and/or in the club magazine and/or the club's own websites.

Section 3

Only board members and other members who perform a special function in the association, which requires the knowledge of certain member data, receive a list of members with the required membership data.

Section 4

The association informs the amateur radio related media about special events. Such information is also published on the website of the association. The individual member may at any time object to the publication of his personal data or revoke his consent to publication on the Internet. In the case of an objection or revocation, further publications regarding his person are omitted. Personal data of the withdrawing member will be removed from the homepage of the association.

Section 5

Upon resignation, the data of the member named under section 1 will be deleted from the member list. Personal data of the withdrawing member concerning the cash management will be kept for up to ten years from the written confirmation of departure by the Board in accordance with the tax regulations.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- ☐ I herewith apply for membership in the European DX Foundation e. V. (EUDXF). The membership fee is **25,- € per 12 months and is due after 12 months in the following year.** Membership is automatically prolonged if it is not canceled in written format latest **6 weeks before the end of the year.**

Surname: _____ Date of birth: _____
First name: _____
Call Sign: _____
Address: _____ Title: _____
Postal code: _____
City: _____
Country: _____
E-mail: _____ @ _____

- ☐ I am already a member of EUDXF, but I would like to become a life member:
(The price of life membership is still EUR 400)

Method of payment:

- ☐ I will pay the contribution to the bank account of EUDXF:

Bank: Volksbank Kleverland
IBAN: DE65 3246 0422 0205 1830 19
BIC: GENO DE D1KL L

- ☐ I will transfer the contribution via PayPal to cashier@eudxf.eu

**I have read the privacy policy and herewith accept it.
I can revoke my consent at any time for the future.**

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please mail this application to:

EUDXF e.V.
Robert F. Lörcks, DL1EBV
Sommerlandstraße 23
47551 BEDBURG-HAU
GERMANY

You can e-mail your application to:

eudxf@eudxf.eu

Or get into contact with EUDXF via
internet: <https://www.eudxf.eu>