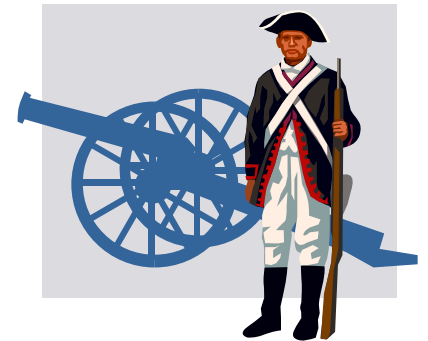


# **Tactical Use of Propagation Predictions for HF Contesting**

**A Joint PVRC/NCCC Webinar  
Presentation**

**Monday, June 7, 2010**

**By Dean Straw, N6BV**  
Senior Assistant Technical Editor (Retired)



**Tactical: “adroit in planning or maneuvering to accomplish a purpose”**

- What is the purpose of planning tactically?

## **Tactical: “adroit in planning or maneuvering to accomplish a purpose”**

- What is the purpose of planning tactically?
- Why, of course, to boost our contest scores... hopefully, even to win some contests!



# Some Propagation-Prediction Tools

- *VOACAP*
- *VOAAREA*
- OH6BG's *VOACAP* site
- N6BV prediction tables



# *VOACAP*

- *VOACAP* is considered the “gold standard” of HF propagation-prediction programs, but it is difficult to use.

# *VOACAP*

- *VOACAP* is considered the “gold standard” of HF propagation-prediction programs, but it is difficult to use.
- *VOACAP* is for point-to-point predictions (one transmitter site to one receiver site).

# *VOACAP*

- *VOACAP* is considered the “gold standard” of HF propagation-prediction programs, but it is difficult to use.
- *VOACAP* is for point-to-point predictions (one transmitter site to one receiver site).
- *VOACAP* produces lengthy tabular printouts that require a lot of interpretation and massaging.

# A Typical VOACAP Output Table

```

Oct 1994 SSN = 100. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
SAN FRANCISCO LONDON AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
37.78 N 122.42 W - 51.50 N 0.17 W 32.64 316.78 4651.1 8613.2
XMTR 2-30 + 10.0 dBi[samples\SAMPLE.00 ] Az= 52.9 OFFaz=339.7 1.500kW
RCVR 2-30 + 10.0 dBi[samples\SAMPLE.00 ] Az=234.9 OFFaz= 81.9
3 MHz NOISE = -163.6 dBW REQ. REL = 50% REQ. SNR = 43.0 dB
    
```

SUMMARY 6 MODES FREQ = 14.1 MHZ UT = 15.0

	3.F2	4.F2	4. E	5.F2	5.F2	5. E	Most REL 3.F2	Mode
TIME DEL.	29.87	30.41	29.17	31.76	31.89	29.37	29.87	Elev. angle
ANGLE	4.57	10.22	1.72	17.85	18.35	5.06	4.57	
VIR. HITE	287.27	297.20	125.30	353.16	362.42	137.00	287.27	
TRAN.LOSS	149.88	158.17	602.22	184.45	187.14	1037.71	149.88	
T. GAIN	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	Signal power, dBW
R. GAIN	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
ABSORB	6.48	5.03	7.01	3.57	3.50	6.37		
FS. LOSS	134.47	134.63	134.27	135.01	135.04	134.33		
FIELD ST.	2.07	-6.22	-450.28	-32.51	-35.20	-885.77	2.67	
SIG. POW.	-118.12	-126.41	-570.46	-152.69	-155.38	-1005.95	-117.52	SNR, in 1 Hz BW
SNR	51.41	43.12	-400.93	16.84	14.15	-836.42	52.01	
MODE PROB	0.95	0.77	0.01	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.95	Mode probability
R. PWRG	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	-9.01	
RELIABIL	0.70	0.50	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.71	

**“Method 25”:** “All modes table,” for one frequency, for each hour -- the output file is huge (about 250 kB = 28 printed pages)



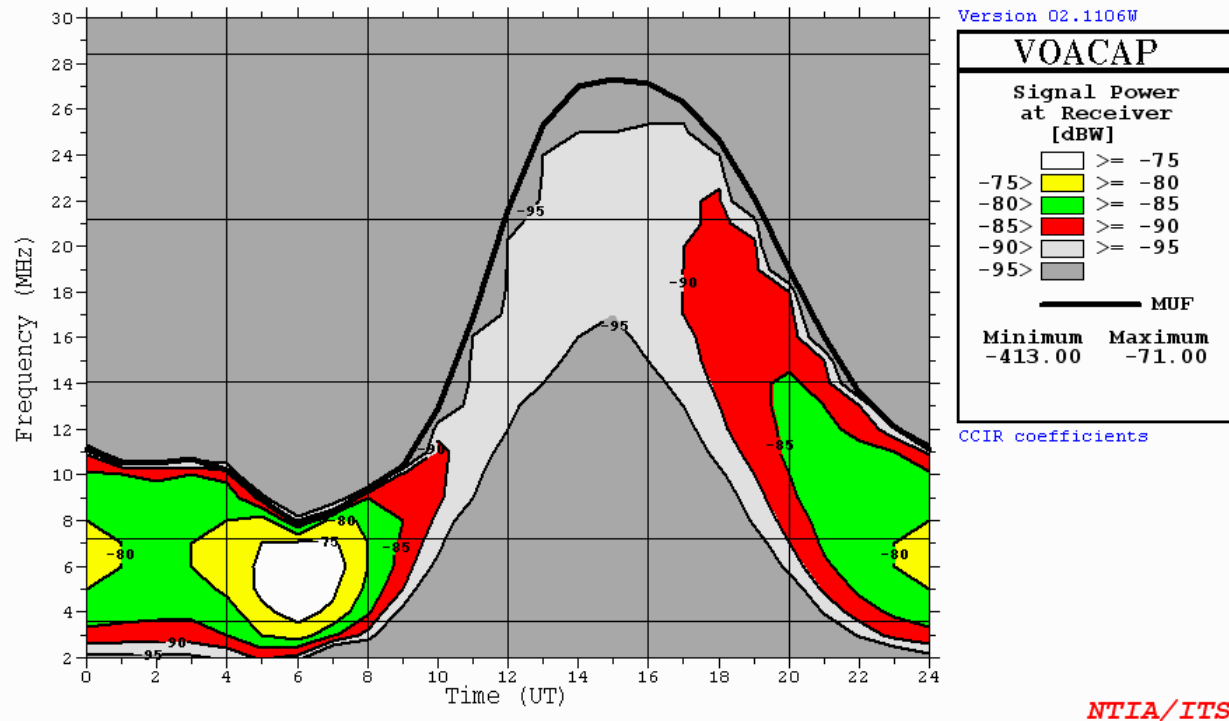
# *VOACAP*

- *VOACAP* is considered the “gold standard” of HF propagation-prediction programs, but it is difficult to use.
- *VOACAP* is for point-to-point predictions (one transmitter site to one receiver site).
- *VOACAP* produces lengthy tabular printouts that require a lot of interpretation and massaging.
- *VOACAP* can produce colorful graphs, although these aren't really useful for contest planning.

# VOACAP Graphs?

SDBW = -93.00 at UT=14.07(14:04) Freq= 21.177 MHz

```
Feb 2003 SSN = 90. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
BOSTON LONDON AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
42.37 N 71.05 W - 51.50 N 0.17 W 53.15 288.25 2840.2 5259.6
XMTR 2-30 + 10.0 dBi[samples\SAMPLE.00 ] Az= 53.2 OFFaz=360.0 15.000kW
RCVR 2-30 + 10.0 dBi[samples\SAMPLE.00 ] Az=293.1 OFFaz=355.1
3 MHz NOISE = -163.6 dBW REQ. REL = 50% REQ. SNR = 43.0 dB
MULTIPATH POWER TOLERANCE = 3.0 dB MULTIPATH DELAY TOLERANCE = 0.100 ms
```



This graph looks pretty, but it doesn't really give that much "Big Picture" information for contest planning.

# *VOAAREA*

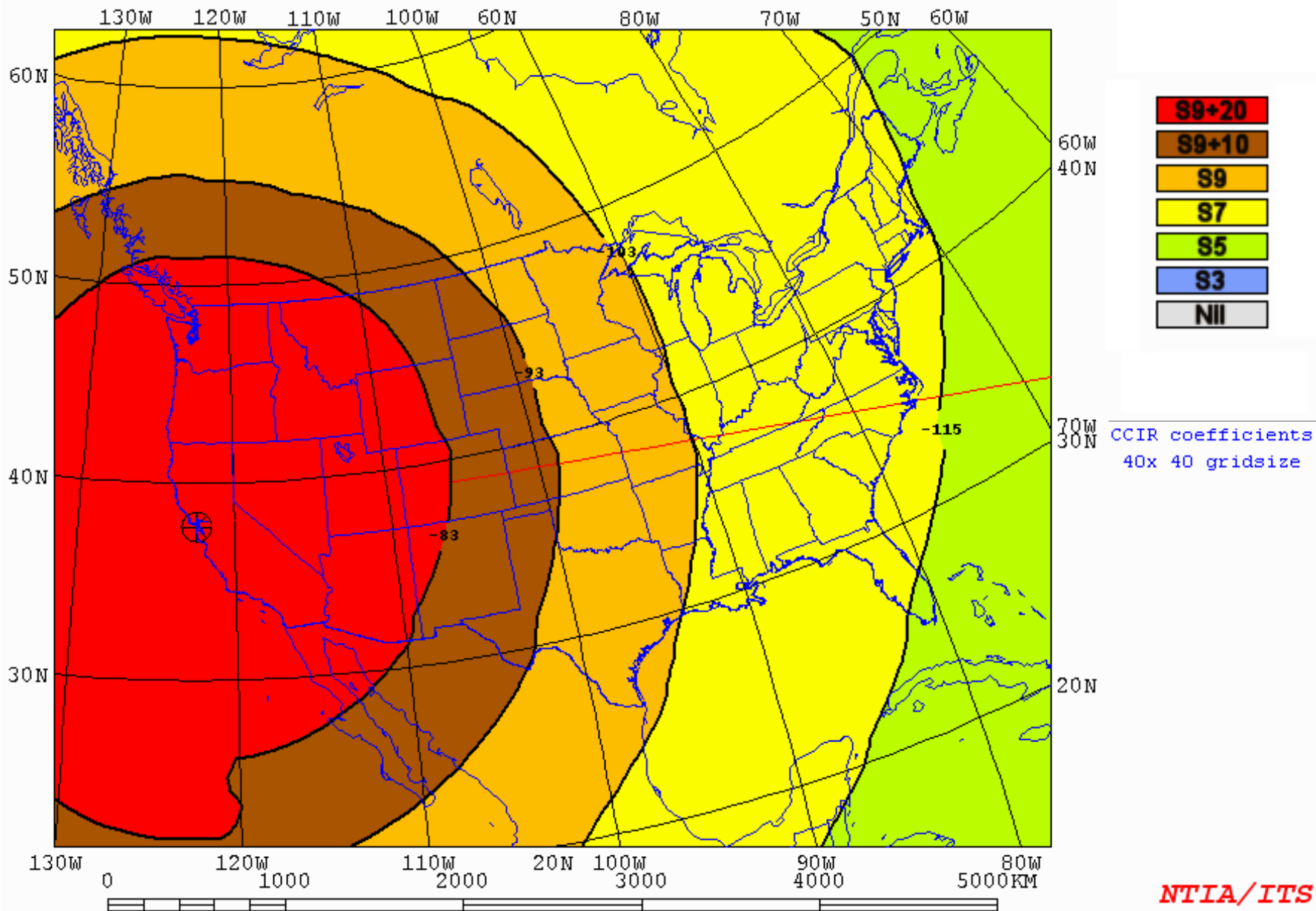
- *VOAAREA* uses the *VOACAP* engine to produce area-wide coverage from a single transmitting site for a single frequency.

SAN FRANCISCO [Dipole @ 7] 1.5kW 80deg 02ut 3.800MHz Nov 10ssn

SDBW

Tx location to grid of Rx

AREADATA\DEFAULT\SF4.V19

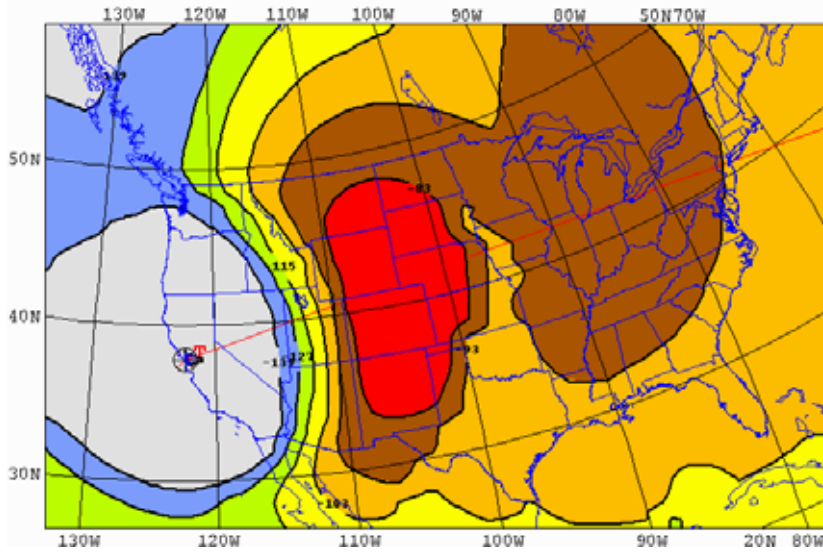


# *VOAAREA*

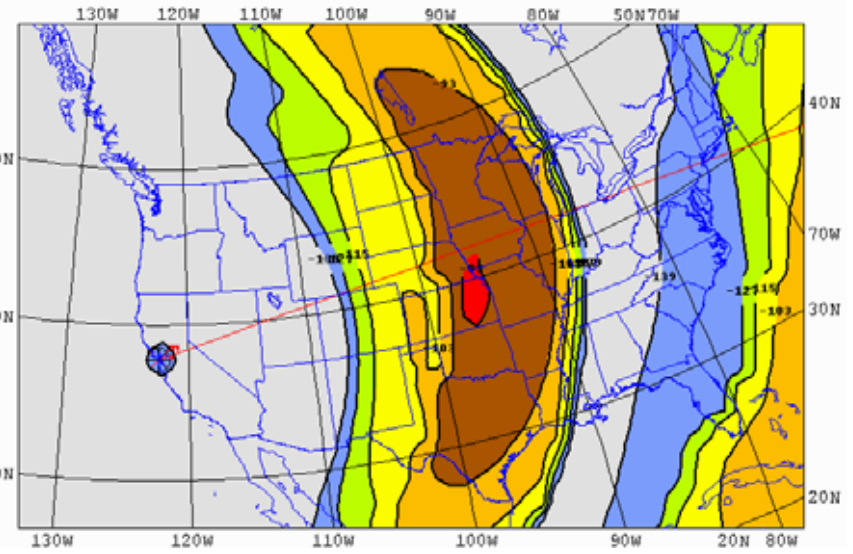
- *VOAAREA* uses the *VOACAP* engine to produce area-wide coverage from a single transmitting site for a single frequency.
- *VOAAREA* charts are arguably the most intuitive presentation of propagation data — but only for a single frequency and a single UTC time.

# VOAAREA

- *VOAAREA* uses the *VOACAP* engine to produce area-wide coverage from a single transmitting site for a single frequency.
- *VOAAREA* charts are arguably the most intuitive presentation of propagation data — but only for a single frequency and a single UTC time.
- This makes it difficult to get the *big picture*, unless charts for several frequencies are combined in a montage good for one hour at a time. A series of these montages makes a sort of *movie* to use while operating.

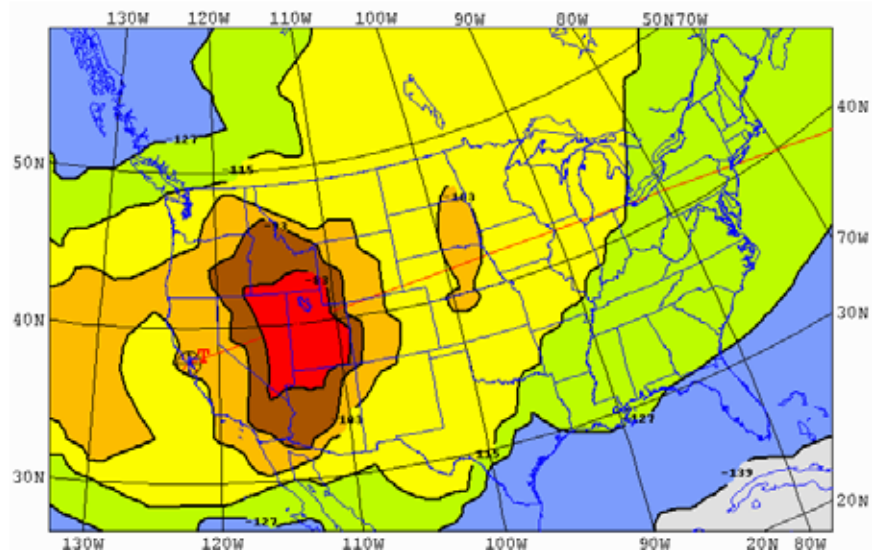


20 m



15 m

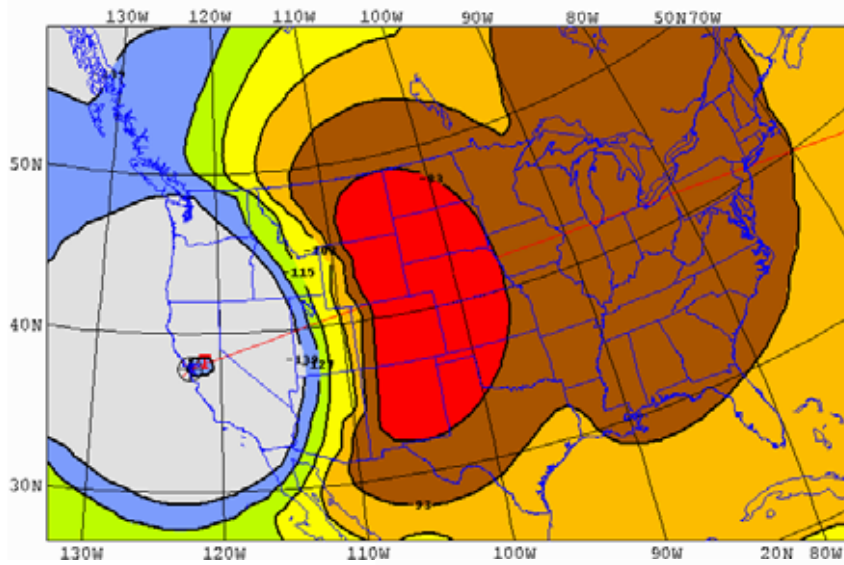
**Note: skip zones on 20 and 15.**



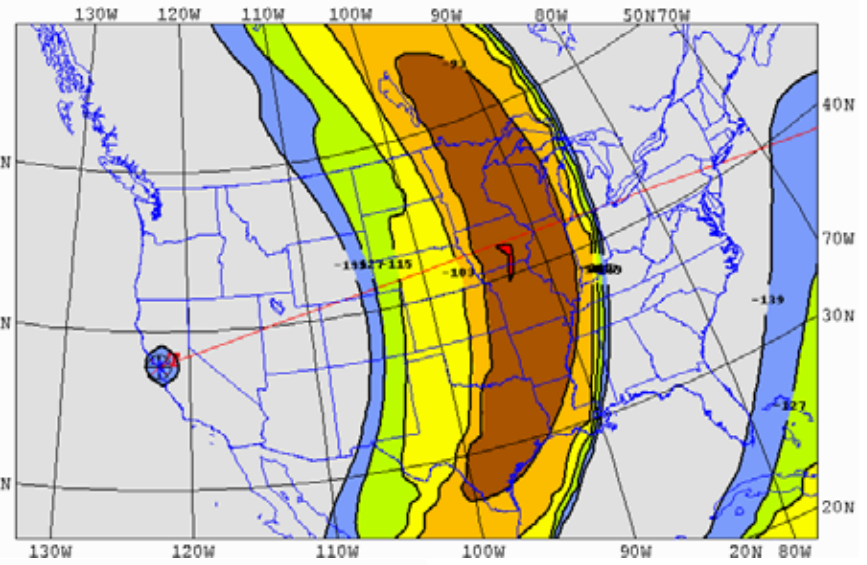
40 m

*A movie of area-chart montages.*

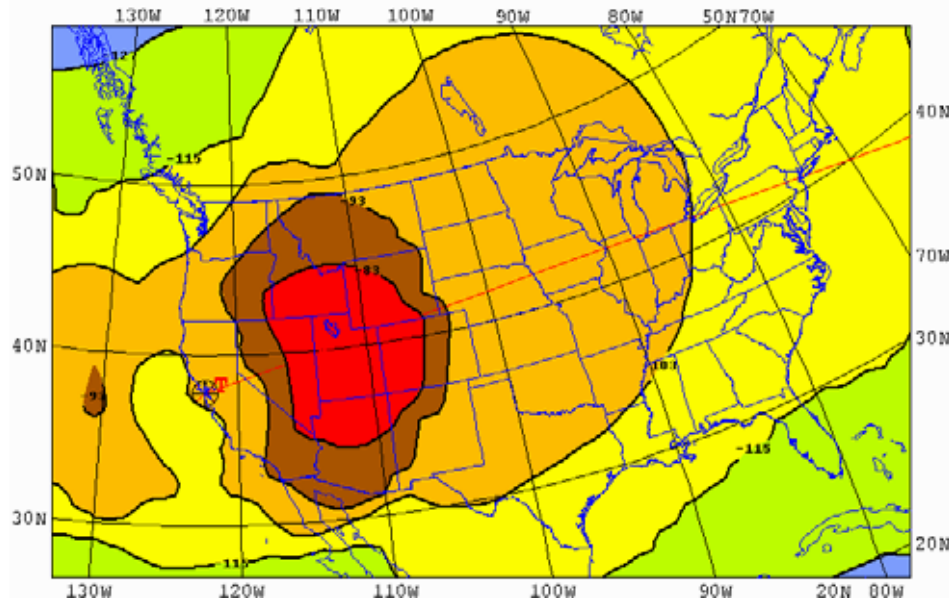
**21 UTC**  
(13 Local for Sweepstakes contest)



20 m



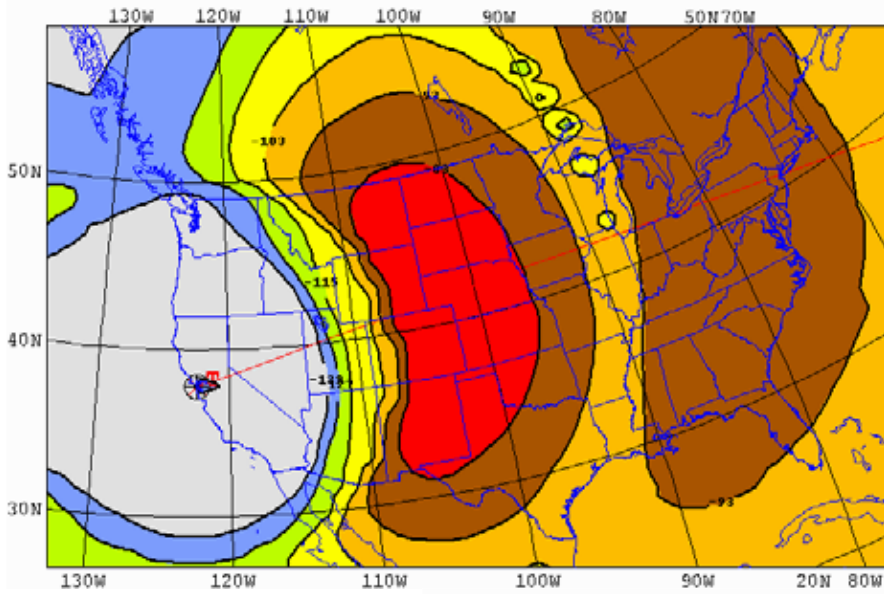
15 m



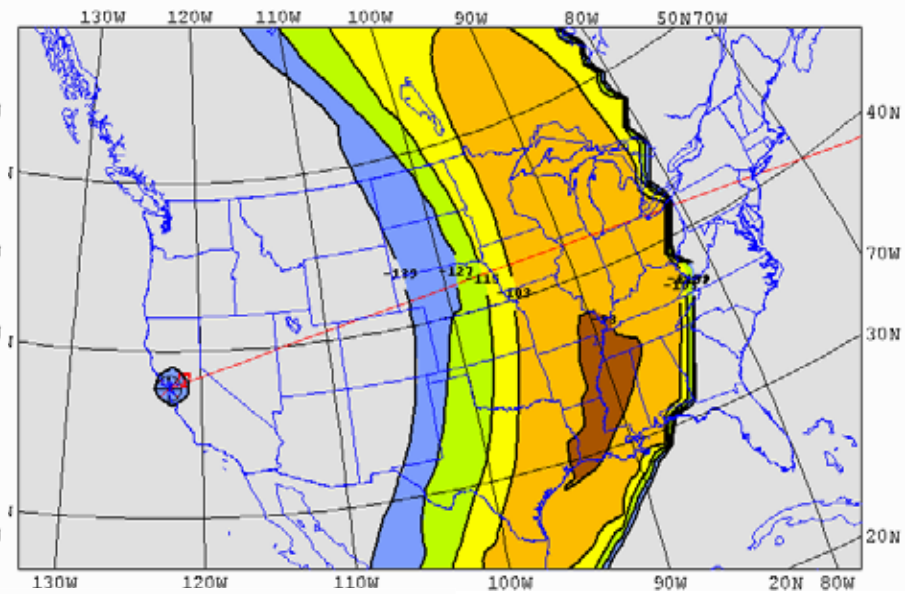
22 UTC

40 m

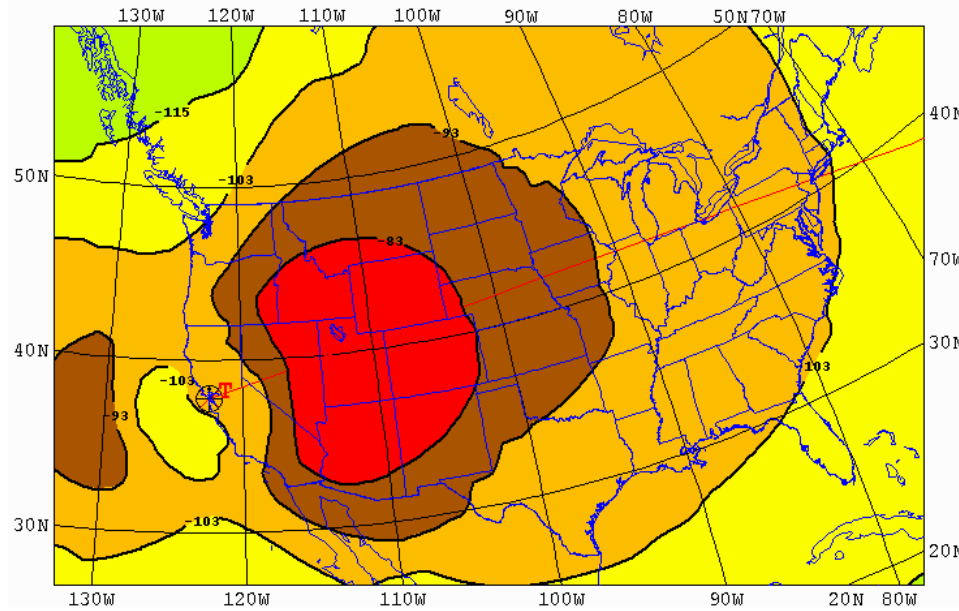




20 m

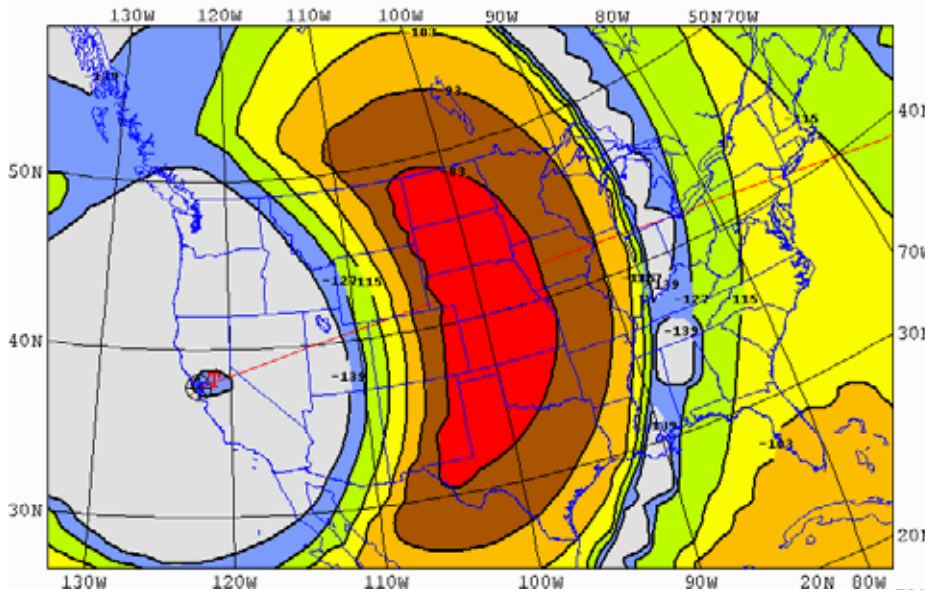


15 m

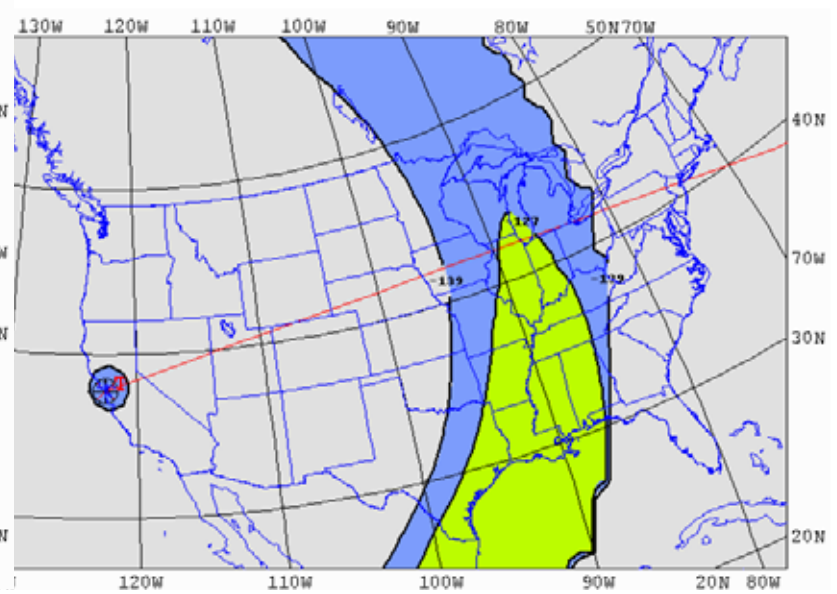


23 UTC

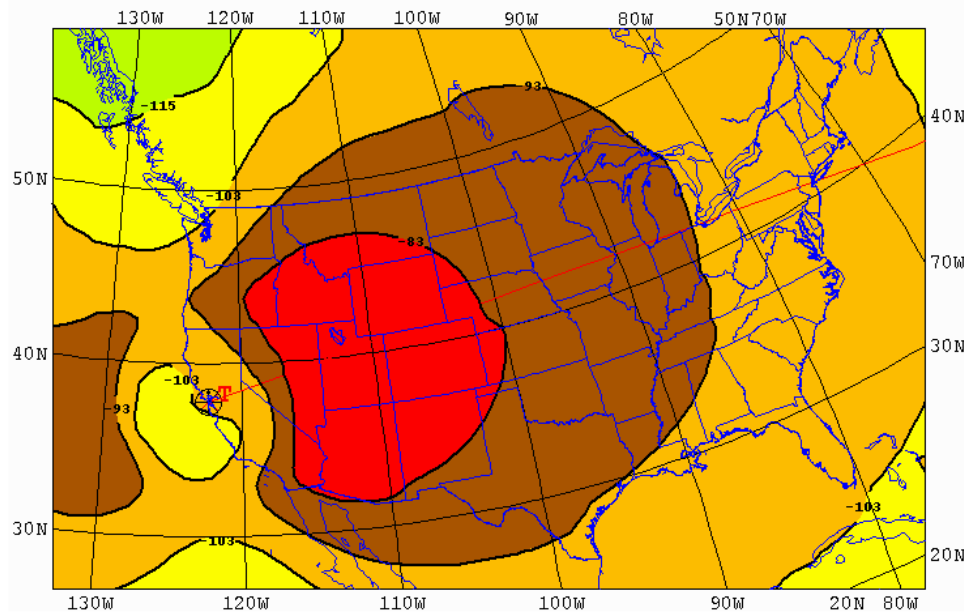
40 m



20 m



15 m



00 UTC

40 m

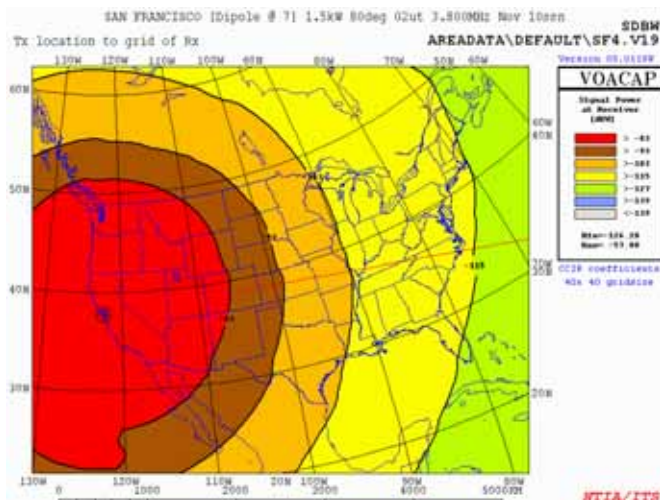
**+ 20 more  
slides like  
this**

# *VOAAREA*

- However, *VOAAREA* movies don't show what the competition is doing... How strong is the East Coast into Europe compared to a W6, for example?

# VOAAREA

- However, *VOAAREA* movies don't show what the competition is doing... How strong is the East Coast into Europe compared to a W6, for example?
- *VOAAREA* movies don't tell me whether I can run rate at a particular time on a particular band, despite competition from around the world.



How strong is a W3 into W1, compared to a W6 on 80 meters?

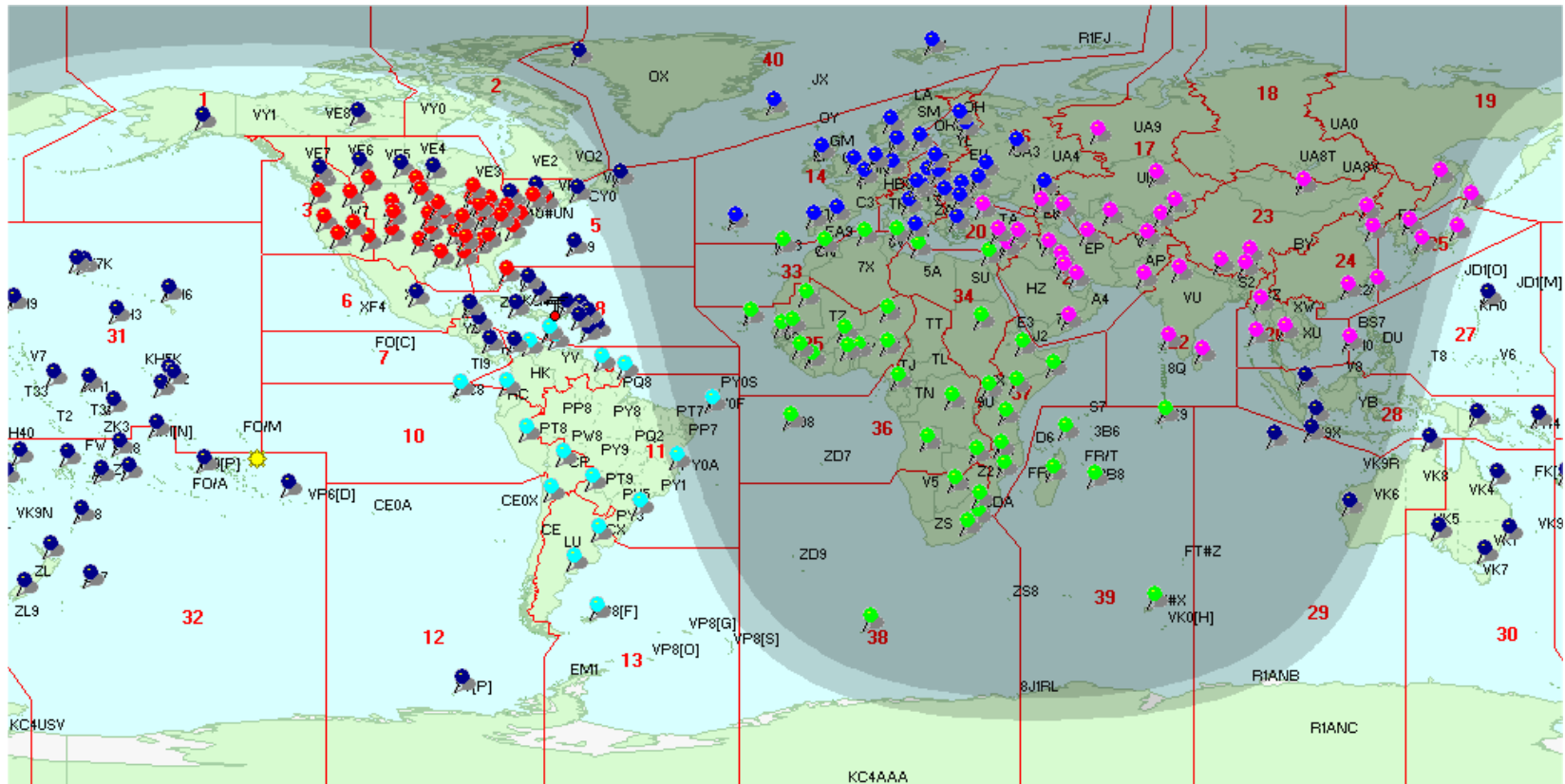
# Latest N6BV Prediction Tables

- Early prediction tables were in *The ARRL Antenna Book*.

# Latest N6BV Prediction Tables

- Early prediction tables were in *The ARRL Antenna Book*.
- The newest versions cover 240+ transmitting QTHs around the world.

# New N6BV Prediction Tables



240+ transmitting QTHs around the world.

# Latest N6BV Prediction Tables

- Early prediction tables were in *The ARRL Antenna Book*.
- The newest versions cover 240+ transmitting QTHs around the world.
- There are two sets of tables (Summary & Detailed):
  - **Summary** (each page shows five contest bands for 24 hours to seven general areas around the world)



# Example: Summary Prediction Table

Oct., CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. By N6BV, ARRL.

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	
0	1	-	2	1	-	-	9+	6	-	8	6	1	2	9+	4	8	9+	8	8	9+	9+	-	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	-	5	9	1*	-	7	9	0
1	4	-	5	4	-	-	9+	7	-	9	8	2	6	9+	5	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	-	8	9	4*	8	9+	9+	-	4	5*	-	5*	8	6	1
2	5	-	7	6	-	3	9+	7	1	9	7	2	8	9+	4	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	-	8	9	3*	6*	9+	9	-	1	1*	-	2*	7	6	2
3	8	-	8	8	-	7	9+	8	1	9	8	2	9	9+	2	8	9	7	8	9+	9+	1*	7	4*	6*	6*	9	8	-	-	1*	-	2*	6	7	3
4	8	-	8	8	-	9	9+	8	3	9	7	1	9+	9+	2	8	9	6*	7	9+	9+	4*	4	2*	6*	3*	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	
5	8	-	8	8	-	9	9+	9	5	9	8	1	9+	9+	1*	8	9	5*	4	9	9	1*	-	-	3*	1*	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	
6	8	2	8	8	-	9+	9+	9	7	9	8	1	9+	9+	1*	5	9	4	1*	9	9	-	-	-	1*	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	
7	6	5	8	6	-	9+	9+	9	8	9	8	4	9+	9+	1	1	9	5	-	9+	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
8	4	7	8	2	1	9+	9+	6	9	9	6	5	9+	9+	-	1*	9	5	-	9	9+	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	
9	1	8	8	-	2	9+	9+	5	9	9	5	6	9+	9+	-	1*	9	1	-	9	9+	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	
10	-	9	9	-	3	9+	9+	5	9	9	2	7	9+	9+	-	2	9	1*	1*	9	9+	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
11	-	9	9	-	6	9+	9+	4	9	9	1	8	9+	9+	-	2	7	3*	1*	9+	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	
12	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	3	9	9	-	9	9+	9+	-	3	5	2*	1*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	
13	-	9	2	-	7	9+	9+	3	9	8	-	9	9+	9+	-	1*	9	4	1*	9	9+	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	
14	-	8	-	-	7	9	9+	5	9	4	2	8	9	9+	6	-	9+	7*	4*	8	9+	-	4*	9	3	2*	2*	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	
15	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	2	9	1	-	8	9	9+	7	3	9	7*	6	8	9+	5*	2*	9+	8*	7*	2*	9+	-	5*	8	-	3*	4*	8	15
16	-	4	-	-	1	6	9+	1	8	-	-	5	9	9+	8	9	9	9	7	9+	9+	5	2*	9+	8	7*	6	9+	2*	5*	8	4*	6*	2*	9	16
17	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	1	7	-	1	4	8	9+	8	9	7	7	7	9+	9+	7	7	9	8	5*	5	9+	5*	3*	8	6*	4*	-	9	17
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	4	-	-	2	5	9+	7	8	5	7	7	9+	9+	7	8	9	9	4*	9	9+	3*	-	8	5*	2*	8	9	18
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	1	1	9+	7	8	6	6	5	9	9+	4	2*	9	8	2*	9+	9+	-	-	9	6*	2*	7	9+	19
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	7	7	4	9	9+	1*	4	9	9	2*	9+	9+	-	-	9	6	-	6	9+	20
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	6	8	8	7	4	9	9+	1*	8	9+	9	2*	9	9+	-	-	9	4*	-	9	9+	21
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	1	1	-	-	9+	4	8	9	8	7	9	9+	-	8	9+	9	2*	9	9+	-	-	9	4*	-	9	9+	22
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	5	-	5	4	2	-	9+	4	8	9+	9	8	9	9+	-	9	9+	9	5	9+	9+	-	4	9	2*	-	4	9+	23

Five contest bands, 24 hours, 7 areas around the world.

# Summary Prediction Tables

- Seven general areas are covered:
  - EU = Europe
  - FE = Far East
  - SA = South America
  - AF = Africa
  - AS = south Asia
  - OC = Oceania
  - NA = North America

# Summary Prediction Tables

- Seven general areas are covered:
  - EU = Europe
  - FE = Far East
  - SA = South America
  - AF = Africa
  - AS = south Asia
  - OC = Oceania
  - NA = North America
- The strongest signals in each area are displayed, in S-units, including long-path signals (\*).

# Summary Prediction Tables

- Seven general areas are covered:
  - EU = Europe
  - FE = Far East
  - SA = South America
  - AF = Africa
  - AS = south Asia
  - OC = Oceania
  - NA = North America
- The strongest signals in each area are displayed, in S-units, including long-path signals (\*).
- Summary tables are most useful for planning for single-operator, all-band operations, like a contest.

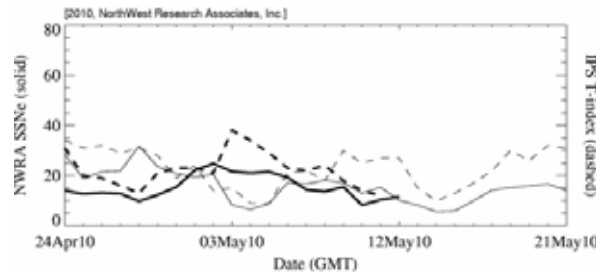
# Solar Activity in Prediction Tables

- Six levels of 12-month SSN (Smoothed Sunspot Number) or SF (Solar Flux):

- VL = Very Low (SSN: 0 to 20)
- LO = Low (SSN: 21 to 40)
- ME = Medium (SSN: 41 to 60)
- HI = High (SSN: 61 to 100)
- VH = Very High (SSN: 101 to 150)
- UH = Ultra High (SSN $\geq$ 151)

# Solar Activity in Prediction Tables

- Six levels of 12-month SSN (Smoothed Sunspot Number) or SF (Solar Flux):
  - VL = Very Low (SSN: 0 to 20)
  - LO = Low (SSN: 21 to 40)
  - ME = Medium (SSN: 41 to 60)
  - HI = High (SSN: 61 to 100)
  - VH = Very High (SSN: 101 to 150)
  - UH = Ultra High (SSN $\geq$ 151)
- Equivalent smoothed sunspot number:  
<http://www.nwra-az.com/spawx/ssne.html>



# Latest N6BV Prediction Tables

- Early prediction tables were in *The ARRL Antenna Book*.
- The newest versions cover 240+ transmitting QTHs around the world.
- There are two sets of tables (Summary & Detailed):
  - **Summary** (each page shows five contest bands for 24 hours to seven general areas around the world)
  - **Detailed** (each page shows one band over 24 hours, for 40 CQ Zones all around the world).

# Example: Detailed Prediction Table

20 Meters: Oct., CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. By N6BV, ARRL.

	UTC -->																							
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
USA	KL7 = 01	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	7	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
	VO2 = 02	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	1*	1*	-	9	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	9+
	W6 = 03	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5
	W9 = 04	9+	9+	9+	9	5	4	2	5	7	6	1	1*	1*	7	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9+	9+
	W3 = 05	9+	9	2	9	7	7	8	8	9	8	2	1	7	-	9	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9+	9+
	XE1 = 06	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9+
	TI = 07	9+	9+	9	4	1	1	1	5	7	6	1	-	-	9	9+	9	9	7	5	5	6	7	9+
	VP2 = 08	9+	9	4	1	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	9	9	8	8	4	4	6	7	8	9+
	P4 = 09	9+	9	6	2	1	1	2	6	6	1	-	-	1	9	9	8	8	4	4	4	6	7	9
	HC = 10	9+	9+	9+	8	5	5	7	6	6	2	-	-	2	9	9	8	6	3	2	2	4	6	8
EU	YP1 = 11	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	4	5	5	2	1	-	-	2	1	3	4	8	
	CE = 12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	5	8	7	5	2	1	1	-	1	5	4	
	LU = 13	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	5	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	8	
	G = 14	2	2	2	1	-	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	8	8	7	7	8	6	2	
	I = 15	4	5	4	2	1*	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	8	8	6	7	6	4	4	
	UA3 = 16	4	2	2	2	2	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	7	6	5	4	4	2	
	UN = 17	2	7	8	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	3	7	6	4	2	1	1	-	
	UA9 = 18	8	8	8	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	UA0 = 19	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	5	7	8	8	
	4X = 20	6	6	6	6	1	1*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	7	7	7	6	5	5	6	
	HZ = 21	5	5	6	7	2	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	4*	6	7	7	6	5	4	5	
	VU = 22	6	7	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	1*	1*	1*	7	7	7	3	3	2	1	
	JT = 23	8	8	8	7	7	4	-	-	-	-	1*	-	1*	-	1*	2	1	-	-	1	4	7	
JA	VR2 = 24	8	5	5	5	5	2	-	1*	-	1*	1	-	-	-	3	9	9	8	6	2	6	5	
	JJA1 = 25	7	7	8	8	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	8	8	7	8	
	HS = 26	6	6	5	2	2	2	-	-	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-	-	8	8	8	6	1	-	2	
	DU = 27	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	1	1*	1	1	2	4	1	-	5	9	9	8	5	4	5	5
	YB = 28	8	3	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	3	1	-	3	8	8	8	6	1	1	3
	VK6 = 29	2*	2*	1*	1	1	2	4	4	4	5	7	8	8	7	4	8	8	8	6	3	2	1	
	VK3 = 30	-	1	2	4	6	8	8	7	7	7	8	9	8	7	5	8	8	4	1	5	2	-	
	KH6 = 31	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	2	9+	9	9	9	9+	9+	9	8	-	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9
	KH8 = 32	6	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	7	5	4	9	8	6	6	4	5
	CN = 33	3	3	6	5	1	1*	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	9	7	6	6	7	7	4
SU = 34	7	7	7	7	1	1*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	
6W = 35	8	9	9	7	4	4	4	5	5	1	-	-	-	4	3	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	
D2 = 36	8	8	8	6	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4*	8	4	4	5	5	5	7	
5Z = 37	8	8	6	4	3*	2*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	5	7*	6*	7	2	3	3	5	7	
ZS6 = 38	8	8	8	4	2	3*	2*	1	1	-	-	-	2*	2*	2*	6*	6*	6*	4*	1	3	4	8	
FR = 39	8	7	8	6	6*	5*	3*	1*	-	-	1*	3*	2*	2*	7*	7	7	7	7	5	5	6	7	
FJL = 40	9	9	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	1*	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

\* = Longpath

Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 12 dBi isotropic antennas.

20-meter band, 24 hours, 40 CQ Zones around the world.



# Why Signal Strength Instead of SNR?

- The *VOACAP* developers recommend use of SNR, but I show signal strength in S-units. Why?

# Why Signal Strength Instead of SNR?

- The *VOACAP* developers recommend use of SNR, but I show signal strength in S-units. Why?
- Hams understand S-units, not SNR in 1-Hz BW.

# Why Signal Strength Instead of SNR?

- The *VOACAP* developers recommend use of SNR, but I show signal strength in S-units. Why?
- Hams understand S-units, not SNR in 1-Hz BW.
- Especially on the lower bands, the SNR is determined largely by “powerline” types of noise and by thunderstorm activity.

# Why Signal Strength Instead of SNR?

- The *VOACAP* developers recommend use of SNR, but I show signal strength in S-units. Why?
- Hams understand S-units, not SNR in 1-Hz BW.
- Especially on the lower bands, the SNR is determined largely by “powerline” types of noise and by thunderstorm activity.
- Assuming low powerline noise, there are those rare nights when there is no thunderstorm noise and an S5 signal on 80 meters sounds like it is S9!

# Why Signal Strength Instead of SNR?

- The *VOACAP* developers recommend use of SNR, but I show signal strength in S-units. Why?
- Hams understand S-units, not SNR in 1-Hz BW.
- Especially on the lower bands, the SNR is determined largely by “powerline” types of noise and by thunderstorm activity.
- Assuming low powerline noise, there are those rare nights when there is no thunderstorm noise and an S5 signal on 80 meters sounds like it is S9!
- However, if thunderstorm QRN is S9, you know you can't hear an S5 signal.



# New Detailed Prediction Tables

- One band per page, all 24 hours, all 40 CQ Zones around the world.

# New Detailed Prediction Tables

- One band per page, all 24 hours, all 40 CQ Zones around the world.
- From a particular transmitting QTH you can determine when a band is open to various areas of the world.

# New Detailed Prediction Tables

- One band per page, all 24 hours, all 40 CQ Zones around the world.
- From a particular transmitting QTH you can determine when a band is open to various areas of the world.
- So-called “WARC bands” (30, 17 and 12 meters) have been added to 160, 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter bands found in the earlier sets of tables.



# New Detailed Prediction Tables

30 Meters: Oct., CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. By N6BV, ARRL.

Zone	UTC -->																							
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9+	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9
VO2 = 02	8	8	8	7	5	4	4	4	3	-	-	-	3	8	8	6	5	3	2	3	5	6	7	8
W6 = 03	9	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
W9 = 04	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9+	9+	9	8	7	5	5	7	8	8	9
W3 = 05	9	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	6	4	9	9	2	9	8	8	7	5	4	4	5	7	8	8
XB1 = 06	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	6	5	2	4	5	7	8	8
TI = 07	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	9	9	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	5	7
VP2 = 08	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
P4 = 09	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7
HC = 10	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	5	4	8	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
PY1 = 11	5	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	7	6	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
CE = 12	5	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LU = 13	5	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
G = 14	6	6	7	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	3	1	2	4	3	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	6
I = 15	6	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	-	1	2	4	5
UA3 = 16	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	5	6	5	4	4	2	2	3	4	5	5
UN = 17	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	6	7	7	5	4	2	1	1	2	3
UA9 = 18	4	7	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	3	3	4	6	6	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	2
UA0 = 19	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	1	2
4X = 20	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	5
HZ = 21	5	5	4	4	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	4	4
VU = 22	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	5	5	6	3	2	1	-	1	1	2	2
JT = 23	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	8	7	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	2
VR2 = 24	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	6	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	5	4	2	1	-	1
JA1 = 25	1	1	2	3	5	6	7	6	7	7	7	8	8	6	5	8	8	7	6	5	2	1	-	1
HS = 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	4	2	1	-	-	-
DU = 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	3	1	-	-	-
YB = 28	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	3	1	-	-	-	-
VK6 = 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
VK3 = 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	7	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
KH8 = 31	7	8	9	9	9+	9+	9	8	7	7	8	9	9	7	5	9	9	8	6	3	2	2	3	3
KH8 = 32	-	1	3	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CN = 33	6	7	8	8	8	7	5	7	7	6	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	6
SU = 34	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	3	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	6	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	5
6W = 35	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
D2 = 36	5	6	6	7	7	6	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
5Z = 37	4	5	4	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	2*	6	1*	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
ZS6 = 38	5	6	6	7	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
FR = 39	5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
FJL = 40	6	6	5	6	7	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	7	7	6	6	5	5	2	5	4	5
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

UTC --> \* = Longpath  
 Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 6 dBi isotropic antennas.

Example of new 30-meter table

# Details, New Prediction Tables

- The antennas used in *VOACAP* to predict signal levels are isotropics, with gain. They emulate the antennas used in older tables (100' dipoles for 80/40, 3L20 at 100', 4L15, 4L10 at 60').

# Details, New Prediction Tables

- The antennas used in *VOACAP* to predict signal levels are isotropics, with gain. They emulate the antennas used in older tables (100' dipoles for 80/40, 3L20 at 100', 4L15, 4L10 at 60').
- These antennas cover all the way down to 1° elevation, simulating a mountain-top location.

# Details, New Prediction Tables

- The antennas used in *VOACAP* to predict signal levels are isotropics, with gain. They emulate the antennas used in older tables (100' dipoles for 80/40, 3L20 at 100', 4L15, 4L10 at 60').
- These antennas cover all the way down to 1° elevation, simulating a mountain-top location.
- The long-path algorithm has been improved compared to the older tables, allowing many weak long-path signals to show.

# Details, New Prediction Tables

- The antennas used in *VOACAP* to predict signal levels are isotropics, with gain. They emulate the antennas used in older tables (100' dipoles for 80/40, 3L20 at 100', 4L15, 4L10 at 60').
- These antennas cover all the way down to 1° elevation, simulating a mountain-top location.
- The long-path algorithm has been improved compared to the older tables, allowing many weak long-path signals to show.
- Gain antennas are assumed to be optimally oriented to/from each QTH. This is important.

# New Prediction Tables

- Some have questioned why I chose “superstations on mountain tops,” with 1500 W of transmit power.

# New Prediction Tables

- Some have questioned why I chose “superstations on mountain tops,” with 1500 W of transmit power.
- They ask, “What about us little guns with 100 W and a dipole up 30 feet?”

# New Prediction Tables

- Some have questioned why I chose “superstations on mountain tops,” with 1500 W of transmit power.
- They ask, “What about us little guns with 100 W and a dipole up 30 feet?”
- Well, if I had tailored the predictions specifically for the little gun, many of the weaker signals shown in the tables would simply disappear.



# New Prediction Tables

- Some have questioned why I chose “superstations on mountain tops,” with 1500 W of transmit power.
- They ask, “What about us little guns with 100 W and a dipole up 30 feet?”
- Well, if I had tailored the predictions specifically for the little gun, many of the weaker signals shown in the tables would simply disappear.
- And with nothing showing, you wouldn't have *any idea* that propagation is even possible.

# Rules of Thumb for Little-Gun Stations

1. Subtract 2 S-units for a 100' high dipole instead of a 3L20 Yagi at 100'.

# Rules of Thumb for Little-Gun Stations

1. Subtract 2 S-units for a 100' high dipole instead of a 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
2. Subtract 3 S-units for dipole at 50' instead of 3L20 Yagi at 100'.

# Rules of Thumb for Little-Gun Stations

1. Subtract 2 S-units for a 100' high dipole instead of a 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
2. Subtract 3 S-units for dipole at 50' instead of 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
3. Subtract 3 S-units for a dipole at 30' instead of a 4L15 or 4L10 Yagi at 60'.

# Rules of Thumb for Little-Gun Stations

1. Subtract 2 S-units for a 100' high dipole instead of a 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
2. Subtract 3 S-units for dipole at 50' instead of 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
3. Subtract 3 S-units for a dipole at 30' instead of a 4L15 or 4L10 Yagi at 60'.
4. Subtract 1 S-unit for a dipole at 50 feet rather than a dipole at 100 feet (160 to 30 meters).

# Rules of Thumb for Little-Gun Stations

1. Subtract 2 S-units for a 100' high dipole instead of a 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
2. Subtract 3 S-units for dipole at 50' instead of 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
3. Subtract 3 S-units for a dipole at 30' instead of a 4L15 or 4L10 Yagi at 60'.
4. Subtract 1 S-unit for a dipole at 50 feet rather than a dipole at 100 feet (160 to 30 meters)
5. Subtract 3-S units for 100 W rather than 1500 W.  
Subtract 6-S units for 5 W rather than 1500 W.

# Rules of Thumb for Little-Gun Stations

1. Subtract 2 S-units for a 100' high dipole instead of a 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
2. Subtract 3 S-units for dipole at 50' instead of 3L20 Yagi at 100'.
3. Subtract 3 S-units for a dipole at 30' instead of a 4L15 or 4L10 Yagi at 60'.
4. Subtract 1 S-unit for a dipole at 50 feet rather than a dipole at 100 feet (160 to 30 meters)
5. Subtract 3-S units for 100 W rather than 1500 W. Subtract 6-S units for 5 W rather than 1500 W.
6. These are for both ends of a circuit, RX and TX.

# Example: 20 Meters, W6 to Zone 15

20 Meters: Oct., **CA (San Francisco)**, for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

Zone	UTC -->	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	
VO2 = 02	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	1*	1*	-	9	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	9+
W6 = 03	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5
W9 = 04	9+	9+	9+	9	5	4	2	5	7	6	1	1*	1*	1*	7	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9+	9+
W3 = 05	9+	9	2	9	7	7	8	8	9	8	2	1	7	-	9	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9+	9+
XB1 = 06	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9	9+	9+
TI = 07	9+	9+	9	4	1	1	1	5	7	6	1	-	-	9	9+	9	9	7	5	5	6	7	9	9+	9+
VP2 = 08	9+	9	4	1	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	9	9	8	8	4	4	4	6	7	8	9	9+
P4 = 09	9+	9	6	2	1	1	2	6	6	1	-	-	1	9	9	9	8	4	4	4	6	7	9	9	9
HC = 10	9+	9+	9+	8	5	5	7	6	6	2	-	-	2	9	9	8	6	3	2	2	4	6	8	9	9
PY1 = 11	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	4	5	5	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	8	8
CE = 12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	5	8	7	5	2	1	1	-	1	5	4	8	8
LU = 13	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	5	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	8	8
G = 14	2	2	2	1	-	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	8	8	7	7	8	6	2	4	4
I = 15	4	5	4	2	1*	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	8	8	6	7	6	4	4	4	4
UA3 = 16	4	2	2	2	2	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	7	6	5	4	4	2	1	1
UN = 17	2	7	8	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	3	7	6	4	2	1	1	-	-	-
UA9 = 18	8	8	8	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
UA0 = 19	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	5	7	8	8	8	8
4X = 20	6	6	6	6	1	1*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	6	6
HZ = 21	5	5	6	7	2	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	4*	6	7	7	6	5	4	4	5	5
VU = 22	6	7	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	1*	1*	1*	7	7	7	3	3	2	1	1	1
JT = 23	8	8	8	7	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	1*	-	2	1	-	-	1	4	7	8	8
VR2 = 24	8	5	5	5	5	5	2	-	1*	-	1*	1	-	-	-	3	9	9	8	6	2	6	5	7	7
JA1 = 25	7	7	8	8	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	8	8	7	8	7	7
HS = 26	6	6	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-	-	8	8	8	6	1	-	2	6	6
DU = 27	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	1	1*	1	1	2	4	1	-	5	9	9	8	5	4	5	5	5	5
YB = 28	8	3	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	3	1	-	3	8	8	8	6	1	1	3	2	2
VK6 = 29	2*	2*	1*	1	1	2	4	4	4	5	7	8	8	7	4	8	8	8	6	3	2	1	-	1*	1*
VK3 = 30	-	1	2	4	6	8	8	7	7	8	9	8	7	5	8	8	4	1	5	2	-	-	1*	-	-
KH6 = 31	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	2	9+	9	9	9	9+	9+	9	8	-	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9
KH8 = 32	6	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	7	5	4	9	8	6	6	4	4	5	5
CN = 33	3	3	6	5	1	1*	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	9	7	6	6	7	7	7	4	4
SU = 34	7	7	7	7	1	1*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	7	7
6W = 35	8	9	9	7	4	4	4	5	5	1	-	-	-	4	3	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
D2 = 36	8	8	8	6	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4*	8	4	4	5	5	5	7	8	8
5Z = 37	8	8	6	4	3*	2*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	5	7*	6*	7	2	3	3	5	7	8	8
ZS6 = 38	8	8	8	4	2	3*	2*	1	1	-	-	-	2*	2*	2*	6*	6*	6*	4*	1	3	4	8	7	7
FR = 39	8	7	8	6	6*	5*	3*	1*	-	-	1*	3*	2*	2*	7*	7	7	7	5	5	6	7	8	8	8
FJL = 40	9	9	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	1*	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Zone	UTC -->	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

\* = Longpath  
 Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 12 dBi isotropic antennas.

20 meters into Zone 15 at 15 UTC October, W6.



## Example: 20 Meters, W6 to Zone 15

- W6, San Francisco, on 20 meters for Low SSN level, month of October, to Italy, Zone 15, 15 UTC.

## Example: 20 Meters, W6 to Zone 15

- W6, San Francisco, on 20 meters for Low SSN level, month of October, to Italy, Zone 15, 15 UTC.
- From the table, signal for “big-gun” station is S7.

## Example: 20 Meters, W6 to Zone 15

- W6, San Francisco, on 20 meters for Low SSN level, month of October, to Italy, Zone 15, 15 UTC.
- From the table, signal for “big-gun” station is S7.
- Now, assume 20-meter TX station: A dipole at 50' feet and 100 W, instead of 3L20 Yagi at 100' and 1500 W. (This assumes the RX station has a 3L20 at 100'.)

$S7 - 3 \text{ (dipole 50')} - 3 \text{ (100 W)} = S1$ . This won't make you stand out in a pileup...

## Example: 20 Meters, W6 to Zone 15

- Another example, this time for 3L20 Yagi at 100' and 5 W:

S7 – 6 = S1, showing that QRP is challenging, even with big antennas!

But you knew that already.

# Planning for a Contest



Well, duh... But wait a moment, there is a contest equivalent.

# Planning for a Contest



“The frequency *is* in use; thank you for asking.”

“Stay out of my lane.” “Stay off my frequency”... same thing. We don’t want a crash!

# Planning

- Solar Cycle 24 is finally ramping up, fitfully.

# Planning

- Solar Cycle 24 is finally ramping up, fitfully.
- Now that we are blessed with more band choices, how does an all-band single-operator plan *where* to be and *when* to be there?



# Planning

- Solar Cycle 24 is finally ramping up, fitfully.
- Now that we are blessed with more band choices, how does an all-band single-operator plan *where* to be and *when* to be there?
- First, you need to assess whether your station is strong enough to CQ (run rate) or whether you must S&P (search and pounce).

# Running Rate (CQing)

- Effective running into Europe takes a signal level of at least S8 from the USA, often even S9.

# Running Rate (CQing)

- Effective running into Europe takes a signal level of at least S8 from the USA, often even S9.
- Why S8? Because European pileups quickly degenerate into chaos because they can't easily hear the CQing station over all the other Europeans calling (and calling, and calling...).

# Running Rate (CQing)

- Effective running into Europe takes a signal level of at least S8 from the USA, often even S9.
- Why S8? Because European pileups quickly degenerate into chaos because they can't easily hear the CQing station over all the other Europeans calling (and calling, and calling...).
- JAs are much more polite. Also US stations.

# Running Rate (CQing)

- Effective running into Europe takes a signal level of at least S8 from the USA, often even S9.
- Why S8? Because European pileups quickly degenerate into chaos because they can't easily hear the CQing station over all the other Europeans calling (and calling, and calling...).
- JAs are much more polite. Also US stations.
- “Packet pileups” on CW can really slow the rate down — everybody's on *exactly* the same frequency (except for the smart ones, who tune off several hundred Hz and then call). Hint, hint.

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- I'm going to use WPX CW as an example of planning a contest strategy using propagation predictions.

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- I'm going to use WPX CW as an example of planning a contest strategy using propagation predictions.
- This example will be from San Francisco, CA, to the rest of the world.

# Rules for CQ WPX

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- Anyone can be a multiplier in WPX. The first WB6 is just as valuable a multiplier as a JT1.



# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- Anyone can be a multiplier in WPX. The first WB6 is just as valuable a multiplier as a JT1.
- Running rate is very important. If you can CQ effectively, let the mults come to you in WPX.

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- Anyone can be a multiplier in WPX. The first WB6 is just as valuable a multiplier as a JT1.
- Running rate is very important. If you can CQ effectively, let the mults come to you in WPX.
- QSOs from USA to USA count as one point, no matter the band. (But that's better than zero points for USA, as it used to be.)

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- Anyone can be a multiplier in WPX. The first WB6 is just as valuable a multiplier as a JT1.
- Running rate is very important. If you can CQ effectively, let the mults come to you in WPX.
- QSOs from USA to USA count as one point, no matter the band. (But that's better than zero points for USA, as it used to be.)
- QSOs to other continents are worth more — on 20/15/10 meters they're worth 3 points. W6s should run Europe or JA, if they can.

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- QSOs on 160/80/40 meters to other continents are worth six points (vs three points on the higher bands).

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- QSOs on 160/80/40 meters to other continents are worth six points (vs three points on the higher bands).
- JAs can work 160 only on CW (not on SSB).

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- QSOs on 160/80/40 meters to other continents are worth six points (vs three points on the higher bands).
- JAs can work 160 only on CW (not on SSB).
- Even though Ws are only worth one point, they could easily be new prefix multipliers.

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- QSOs on 160/80/40 meters to other continents are worth six points (vs three points on the higher bands).
- JAs can work 160 only on CW (not on SSB).
- Even though Ws are only worth one point, they could easily be new prefix multipliers.
- Again, predicted signals  $> S8$  or  $S9$  allow you to CQ and run rate.

# Contest Band Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

- QSOs on 160/80/40 meters to other continents are worth six points (vs three points on the higher bands).
- JAs can work 160 only on CW (not on SSB).
- Even though Ws are only worth one point, they could easily be new prefix multipliers.
- Again, predicted signals  $> S8$  or  $S9$  allow you to CQ and run rate.
- I print out a Summary propagation prediction to plan for a contest. I use a yellow highlighter to flag interesting openings, especially  $S8$  or greater.



# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC	
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA		
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	7	2	-	-	9+	7	8	9	9	8	9	9+	1	4*	9+	8	1	8	9+	-	2*	8	-	1*	8	6	0	
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9+	4	-	8	5	-	2	9+	7	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	1	6*	9+	7	4	9	9+	-	4*	7	-	2*	8	6	1	
2	-	-	7	2	-	-	9+	5	-	8	6	-	6	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	2	5	9	5	5*	9	9+	-	3*	3	-	3*	9	8	2	
3	2	-	8	5	-	4	9+	3	-	8	8	-	8	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	4*	7	9	6	7	9	9+	-	1*	-	-	4*	8	6	3	
4	1	-	9	6	-	8	9+	7	1	9	8	-	9	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	9	6*	7*	9	9	1*	1	-	1*	5*	7	6	4	
5	2	-	8	7	-	9	9+	8	2	9	8	-	9	9+	8	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	6	8*	5*	9	8	1*	-	-	2*	1*	8	6	5	
6	2	-	8	6	-	8	9+	6	3	9	8	-	9+	9+	8	9	9+	7	8	9+	9+	5*	6	2	8*	3*	9+	8	-	-	-	1*	-	6	7	6	
7	-	-	8	2	-	9	9+	6	5	9	8	-	9+	9+	7	9	9	5	8	9+	9+	2*	4	1	4*	1*	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
8	-	1	8	1	-	9	9+	3	8	9	6	1	9+	9+	5	9	9	2*	8	9	9+	1*	3	1	2*	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	
9	-	6	8	-	-	9+	9+	2	8	9	2	2	9+	9+	2	9	8	3*	8	9	9+	-	1	-	1*	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	
10	-	8	8	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	1	4	9+	9+	-	9	8	5*	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
11	-	8	7	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	-	5	9+	9+	-	8	9	6*	2*	9	9	-	-	1	1*	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	
12	-	8	5	-	2	9+	9+	-	9	8	-	5	9+	9+	2	5	8	6*	1*	9+	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	
13	-	8	1	-	1	9	9+	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	6	5	9	6	3	9+	9+	-	1*	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
14	-	6	-	-	-	9	9+	-	8	3	1*	5	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	9+	9+	-	2*	6	3	1*	1*	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
15	-	2	-	-	-	6	9+	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9	9+	1*	5*	7	4	5*	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	9+	-	6	-	-	2	8	9+	8	9	9	8	8	9+	9+	6*	4*	8	5*	7*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	3	-	-	1	6	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9+	5*	6	7	4*	7*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	1*	-	6	17	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	8	8	7	8	7	9	9+	4*	2	8	5*	4*	9+	9	2*	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	1	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	3*	1	8	3*	2*	9	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	6	19	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	2*	5	8	2*	1*	9	9+	-	-	-	5	1*	-	-	6	20
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	9	8	8	6	9	9+	1*	6	9	5	5	9+	9+	-	-	-	7	1*	-	1	6	21
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	8	9+	5	6	9	6	2	9+	9+	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	6	22
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	2	1	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	9	9+	3	6	9+	7	2	8	9+	-	1*	8	-	-	8	6	23	

“NA” includes W3, W9, W6, XE1

Start on the highest band, since openings are shortest there.

# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

10 Meters: May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

Zone	UTC -->																							
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VO2 = 02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W6 = 03	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
W9 = 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*
W3 = 05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*
XE1 = 06	4	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
TI = 07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VP2 = 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P4 = 09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC = 10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY1 = 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
CE = 12	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	8	8
LU = 13	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	8	8
G = 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I = 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-
UA3 = 16	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	1*	-	-	-	-
UN = 17	-	-	2*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UA9 = 18	-	-	1*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
UA0 = 19	2*	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*
4X = 20	-	-	-	-	2*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HZ = 21	-	-	-	1*	5*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VU = 22	-	-	3*	4*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JT = 23	1*	2*	3*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VR2 = 24	1*	4*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JA1 = 25	-	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HS = 26	-	1*	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DU = 27	2*	1*	1*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YB = 28	-	-	2*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK6 = 29	3	2	5	6	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK3 = 30	3	2	4	5	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
KH6 = 31	8	8	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	8
KH8 = 32	1	3	6	8	7	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CN = 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-
SU = 34	-	-	-	-	1*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6W = 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D2 = 36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-
5Z = 37	-	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS6 = 38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FR = 39	-	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FJL = 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	UTC -->																							

\* = Longpath  
 Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 14 dBi isotropic antennas.

Looking at the details on 10 meters.

# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	7	2	-	-	9+	7	8	9	9	8	9	9+	1	4*	9+	8	1	8	9+	-	2*	8	-	1*	8	6	0
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9+	4	-	8	5	-	2	9+	7	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	1	6*	9+	7	4	9	9+	-	4*	7	-	2*	8	6	1
2	-	-	7	2	-	-	9+	5	-	8	6	-	6	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	2	5	9	5	5*	9	9+	-	3*	3	-	3*	9	8	2
3	2	-	8	5	-	4	9+	3	-	8	8	-	8	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	4*	7	9	6	7	9	9+	-	1*	-	-	4*	8	6	3
4	1	-	9	6	-	8	9+	7	1	9	8	-	9	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	9	6*	7*	9	9	1*	1	-	1*	5*	7	6	4
5	2	-	8	7	-	9	9+	8	2	9	8	-	9	9+	8	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	6	8*	5*	9	8	1*	-	-	2*	1*	8	6	5
6	2	-	8	6	-	8	9+	6	3	9	8	-	9+	9+	8	9	9+	7	8	9+	9+	5*	6	2	8*	3*	9+	8	-	-	-	1*	-	6	7	6
7	-	-	8	2	-	9	9+	6	5	9	8	-	9+	9+	7	9	9	5	8	9+	9+	2*	4	1	4*	1*	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
8	-	1	8	1	-	9	9+	3	8	9	6	1	9+	9+	5	9	9	2*	8	9	9+	1*	3	1	2*	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
9	-	6	8	-	-	9+	9+	2	8	9	2	2	9+	9+	2	9	8	3*	8	9	9+	-	1	-	1*	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
10	-	8	8	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	1	4	9+	9+	-	9	8	5*	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
11	-	8	7	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	-	5	9+	9+	-	8	9	6*	2*	9	9	-	-	1	1*	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
12	-	8	5	-	2	9+	9+	-	9	8	-	5	9+	9+	2	5	8	6*	1*	9+	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
13	-	8	1	-	1	9	9+	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	6	5	9	6	3	9+	9+	-	1*	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
14	-	6	-	-	-	9	9+	-	8	3	1*	5	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	9+	9+	-	2*	6	3	1*	1*	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
15	-	2	-	-	-	6	9+	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9	9+	1*	5*	7	4	5*	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	9+	-	6	-	-	2	8	9+	8	9	9	8	8	9+	9+	6*	4*	8	5*	7*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	3	-	-	1	6	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9+	5*	6	7	4*	7*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	1*	-	6	17
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	8	8	7	8	7	9	9+	4*	2	8	5*	4*	9+	9	2*	-	-	-	-	1	6	18
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	1	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	3*	1	8	3*	2*	9	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	6	19
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	2*	5	8	2*	1*	9	9+	-	-	5	1*	-	-	6	20
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	9	8	8	6	9	9+	1*	6	9	5	5	9+	9+	-	-	7	1*	-	1	6	21
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	8	9+	5	6	9	6	2	9+	9+	-	-	8	-	-	5	6	22
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	2	1	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	9	9+	3	6	9+	7	2	8	9+	-	1*	8	-	-	8	6	23

Next, look at 15 meters, including long-path to Europe.

# Contest Band-Planning Details

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

15 Meters: May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

Zone	UTC -->																							
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01	1	2	5	9	9	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	3	2	3	3	1
VO2 = 02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	1*	2*	1*	1*	1*	1*
W6 = 03	7	7	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
W9 = 04	4	6	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
W3 = 05	9+	2*	1	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
XE1 = 06	9+	9+	9+	9	6	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	9	8	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+
TI = 07	9+	9+	8	4	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	8	9
VP2 = 08	7	8	6*	4*	3*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	6
P4 = 09	9	9	7	4*	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	5	5	7	9
HC = 10	9+	9+	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	4	8	8	9	9	9+
PY1 = 11	8	8	8	8	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	9	9	9
CE = 12	9	9	9	9	9	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	9	9
LU = 13	8	9	9	9	8	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	7	7	5	7	7	7	8	9	8	8
G = 14	-	-	-	-	-	1*	5*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*	4*	4*	2*	2*	1*	1*	1*
I = 15	1	-	-	-	-	4*	5*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4*	4*	4*	3*	1*	1*	5	3
UA3 = 16	1	1	2	4*	5*	5*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	6*	5*	4*	2*	1	1	-	-
UN = 17	1	4	2	7	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	5*	5*	1*	3	1	-	-	-	-
UA9 = 18	1*	1*	1*	4*	2*	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	4*	4*	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-
UA0 = 19	2	2	2	2*	1	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2*	5*	4*	1*	-	1	4	1	6	6
4X = 20	1	1	1	3	5*	6*	5*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4*	4*	5*	3*	1*	1*	5	3
HZ = 21	1	1	2	6*	7*	5*	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*	7*	7*	4*	2*	1*	5	2	1
VU = 22	1	2*	5*	5*	5*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	4*	6*	4*	2	1	-	-	-	-
JT = 23	1*	2*	1	3*	2*	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	5*	4*	2*	1*	-	-	-	1	2
VR2 = 24	4*	3	5	7	7	7	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	2*	4*	4*	4	1	-	-	6	4	3
JA1 = 25	4	2*	1	5	1	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	1*	2*	5*	2*	1*	1*	-	5	5	6	5	5
HS = 26	-	4*	4*	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	5*	2*	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
DU = 27	5*	5	6	7	6	6	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1*	4*	2	6	3	-	-	2	5	5
YB = 28	2	6*	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	4
VK6 = 29	5	5	6	3	5	7	7	6	6	5	2	1	-	-	-	3	4	5	5	-	-	-	1	6
VK3 = 30	6	8	8	6	8	9	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	7	6	6
KH6 = 31	2	4	7	9	9	8	9+	9	9	8	6	2	1	-	1	6	9	9+	9+	9	9	9+	9+	1
KH8 = 32	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	9	8	9	8	8	8	8
CN = 33	4	-	-	-	-	-	2*	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	3*	3*	2*	2*	1*	-	1
SU = 34	2	1	1	2	5*	6*	5*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4*	4*	5*	3*	2*	1*	6	4
6W = 35	8	7	5	6	2	-	-	4*	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2*	5*	2*	2*	4	5	7
D2 = 36	6	3	1	-	-	-	6*	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5*	1	1	1	-	1	3	5
5Z = 37	3	1	-	-	4	8*	5*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2*	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ZS6 = 38	-	-	-	-	-	6*	8*	4*	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
FR = 39	-	-	-	5	6*	8*	7*	1*	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2
FJL = 40	-	-	-	-	1*	2*	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*	2*	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Best bet for rate on 15

Short, weak longpath EU openings. Be there, or be hosed!

\* = Longpath  
Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 14 dBi isotropic antennas.

A detailed look at 15 meters, looking for rate opportunities.

# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC	
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA		
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	7	2	-	-	9+	7	8	9	9	8	9	9+	1	4*	9+	8	1	8	9+	-	2*	8	-	1*	8	6	0	
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9+	4	-	8	5	-	2	9+	7	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	1	6*	9+	7	4	9	9+	-	4*	7	-	2*	8	6	1	
2	-	-	7	2	-	-	9+	5	-	8	6	-	6	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	2	5	9	5	5*	9	9+	-	3*	3	-	3*	9	8	2	
3	2	-	8	5	-	4	9+	3	-	8	8	-	8	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	4*	7	9	6	7	9	9+	-	1*	-	-	4*	8	6	3	
4	1	-	9	6	-	8	9+	7	1	9	8	-	9	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	9	6*	7*	9	9	1*	1	-	1*	5*	7	6	4	
5	2	-	8	7	-	9	9+	8	2	9	8	-	9	9+	8	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	6	8*	5*	9	8	1*	-	-	2*	1*	8	6	5	
6	2	-	8	6	-	8	9+	6	3	9	8	-	9+	9+	8	9	9+	7	8	9+	9+	5*	6	2	8*	3*	9+	8	-	-	-	1*	-	6	7	6	
7	-	-	8	2	-	9	9+	6	5	9	8	-	9+	9+	7	9	9	5	8	9+	9+	2*	4	1	4*	1*	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
8	-	1	8	1	-	9	9+	3	8	9	6	1	9+	9+	5	9	9	2*	8	9	9+	1*	3	1	2*	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	
9	-	6	8	-	-	9+	9+	2	8	9	2	2	9+	9+	2	9	8	3*	8	9	9+	-	1	-	1*	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	
10	-	8	8	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	1	4	9+	9+	-	9	8	5*	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
11	-	8	7	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	-	5	9+	9+	-	8	9	6*	2*	9	9	-	-	1	1*	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	
12	-	8	5	-	2	9+	9+	-	9	8	-	5	9+	9+	2	5	8	6*	1*	9+	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	
13	-	8	1	-	1	9	9+	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	6	5	9	6	3	9+	9+	-	1*	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
14	-	6	-	-	-	9	9+	-	8	3	1*	5	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	9+	9+	-	2*	6	3	1*	1*	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
15	-	2	-	-	-	6	9+	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9	9+	1*	5*	7	4	5*	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	9+	-	6	-	-	2	8	9+	8	9	9	8	8	9+	9+	6*	4*	8	5*	7*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	3	-	-	1	6	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9+	5*	6	7	4*	7*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	1*	-	6	17	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	8	8	7	8	7	9	9+	4*	2	8	5*	4*	9+	9	2*	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	1	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	3*	1	8	3*	2*	9	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	6	19	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	2*	5	8	2*	1*	9	9+	-	-	5	1*	-	-	6	20	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	9	8	8	6	9	9+	1*	6	9	5	5	9+	9+	-	-	7	1*	-	1	6	21	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	8	9+	5	6	9	6	2	9+	9+	-	-	8	-	-	5	6	22	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	2	1	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	9	9+	3	6	9+	7	2	8	9+	-	1*	8	-	-	8	6	23	

Next, 20 meters, looking for rate again.

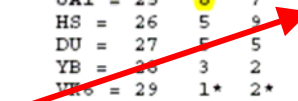
# Contest Band-Planning Details

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

20 Meters: May, CA (San Francisco) for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

Zone	UTC -->	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01		9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	3	3	6	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9+
VO2 = 02		9	9	9	9	5	1	-	-	1*	2*	1*	1*	-	2	9	6	7	5	6	7	8	8	9	9
W6 = 03		6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
W9 = 04		9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	7	5	1	1*	2*	4	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
W3 = 05		9+	9+	9+	8	6	9+	9	8	6	4	3	7	9	5	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	7	9
XB1 = 06		9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	5	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
TI = 07		9	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	6	4	2	1	2	1	4	9	9	3	9	8	7	7	8	9	9	9
VP2 = 08		9	9+	9+	9+	9	6	2	1	1*	2*	2*	1*	5	9	8	7	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	8
P4 = 09		9	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	6	3	1	1*	2*	1	6	9	9	7	5	4	4	4	5	7	8	8
HC = 10		9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	8	7	6	6	5	6	9	9	8	6	5	4	3	4	6	8	8
PY1 = 11		8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	8	7	8	6	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	4	6
CE = 12		8	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9	9	8	2	6	8	8	8	6	5	2	2	1	1	2	5	7
LU = 13		8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	3	9	8	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	6
G = 14		7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	-	-	1	6	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
I = 15		7	7	6	6	7	8	8	7	4	1	-	-	2	6	6	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	8
UA3 = 16		7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	2	-	-	1	4	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
UN = 17		7	8	8	7	5	6	6	6	6	5	2	1*	3	7	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	5	6
UA9 = 18		7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	5	2	-	1*	1	6	7	8	7	6	5	5	5	6	6
UA0 = 19		8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	5	4	5	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
4X = 20		7	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	7	7
HZ = 21		6	7	7	6	7	5	5	4	1	-	-	-	1*	2*	5	6	7	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
VU = 22		6	6	5	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	2*	1*	2*	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	4	4	6
JT = 23		8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	5	1*	1*	1	6	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	7	7
VR2 = 24		7	6	5	5	5	6	8	8	8	9	8	6	4	5	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8
JAL = 25		8	7	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	3	1	1	5	6	4	5	7	8	8	9	8	8
HS = 26		5	9	2	1	1	1	2	4	6	7	6	1	1	2	6	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	5
DU = 27		5	5	3	3	4	5	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	7	8	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	5	5
YB = 28		3	2	1	1	1	1	3	6	8	8	9	8	5	5	8	8	8	8	7	6	-	-	4	2
VR3 = 29		1*	2*	1*	1	1	2	5	7	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	5	3	-	1	-	-
VK3 = 30		1*	1	2	1	4	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	6	-	5	4	1	1	1*
KH6 = 31		9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	6	3	9+	9+	9+	5	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	8	9
KH8 = 32		6	8	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	-	8	8	7	7	7	6	6
CN = 33		9	8	7	5	5	6	7	4	2*	-	-	1	4	6	6	6	7	8	8	7	7	8	8	8
SU = 34		7	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
6W = 35		9	9	9	9	9	9	7	5	2	2*	1*	1	5	4	2	5	5	6	6	5	6	8	8	8
D2 = 36		8	8	8	7	-	5	6	2	2*	1*	-	-	-	1*	2*	3	2*	3*	1	1	1	2	4	5
5Z = 37		6	8	6	7	7	6	6	2	1*	-	-	1*	2*	3	7	8	6*	2*	1	1	3	4	4	6
Z86 = 38		3	4	2	-	2*	2	5	2	2*	1*	2*	2*	4*	4*	8	8	2*	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
FR = 39		6	-	4	7	8*	7*	5*	4*	2*	3*	5*	6*	6*	6*	7*	6	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	5
FJL = 40		8	8	8	7	7	7	8	6	4	1	1*	1*	1*	1	5	8	7	6	5	5	5	6	7	8

Note how 20 often comes back after fading around local noon



\* = Longpath  
Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 12 dBi isotropic antennas.

Highlight where predicted signal strength > S8 = can CQ.

# Horse Races!

- It's useful to compare signals from all over the world into a receiver in a desired target location.



# Horse Races!

- It's useful to compare signals from all over the world into a receiver in a desired target location.
- Let's look at Southern Europe (Rome) and Eastern Europe (Moscow) for the WPX CW contest in May, at a Low level of solar activity, using the Detailed predictions.





# Horse Races!

- It's useful to compare signals from all over the world into a receiver in a desired target location.
- Let's look at Southern Europe (Rome) and Eastern Europe (Moscow) for the WPX CW contest in May, at a Low level of solar activity, using the Detailed predictions.
- For a W6, the “competition” is from the USA, from Europe and from Japan.

# Checking Out the Competition

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

20 Meters: May, **Italy (Rome)**, for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

USA

EU

JA

Zone	UTC -->																							
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01	5	4	1	2*	4	6	8	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	9	8	7
VO2 = 02	7	4	1*	2*	1*	-	-	-	3	9	9	6	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
W6 = 03	7	6	3	2*	4	6	8	6	4	1	1	1	4	6	6	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
W9 = 04	9	8	5	3	5	4	2	-	2	5	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
W3 = 05	9	8	5	2	5	1	1*	-	1	6	8	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	9
XE1 = 06	9	8	6	4	5	7	5	2	1	1	3	6	5	5	6	4	4	3	3	4	5	6	8	9
TI = 07	9	9	8	6	6	8	9	8	8	7	8	6	5	5	6	5	4	2	4	5	7	8	9	9
VP2 = 08	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	6	5	5	6	8	9	9	9	9	9
P4 = 09	9	9	7	5	5	7	9	8	7	8	7	8	7	6	6	5	5	6	8	9	9	9	9	9
HC = 10	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	8	7	7	5	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	9	9	9
PY1 = 11	9	9	9	9	8	9	5	3	7	7	6	5	1	1	-	1	3	5	8	9	9	9	9	9
CE = 12	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	5	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1*	-	1	3	6	8	8	8	9
LU = 13	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	8	9	9	9	9
G = 14	5	3	3	6	8	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	8
I = 15	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
UA3 = 16	9	5	5	8	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9
UN = 17	3	1*	3	9	9	9	7	7	8	5	8	8	8	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	5	1
UA9 = 18	2	1*	1	6	9	9	9	7	6	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	5	2
UA0 = 19	5	2	3	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
4X = 20	9+	9+	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
HZ = 21	4	2*	1	5	9+	9+	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	7
VU = 22	8	6	8	9	9	8	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9
JT = 23	5	2	5	8	9	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	7	7	9	8	8	9	9	8	6	7	6
VR2 = 24	8	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	4	6	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
JAL = 25	5	4	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	7	7	8	7	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	7
HS = 26	8	8	7	7	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
DU = 27	7	6	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
YB = 28	9	8	8	5	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	5	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	5	7
VK6 = 29	9	8	7	5	2	-	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	2	3	5	4	2	4	6	8	8	8	3	4	7
VK3 = 30	8	5	3	2	2*	4*	8	5*	2*	1*	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	8	8	4	6	8	8
KH6 = 31	2	2	1	3*	4*	6	7	8	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	6	5	4	4	4	3	2
KH8 = 32	1*	2*	4*	5*	5	6	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	2	5	7	5*	6	3*	1	1*
CN = 33	9	9	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9
SU = 34	9+	9+	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9
6W = 35	6	6	5	4	5	6	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	6
D2 = 36	9	9	5	-	-	9	9	8	7	5	4	3	4	5	7	8	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9
5Z = 37	9+	9	4	6	9	9	9	7	7	4	4	4	5	7	8	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9
ZS6 = 38	8	8	4	-	5	9	8	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	4	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
FR = 39	8	4	2	8	8	8	6	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
FJL = 40	2*	2*	2*	1*	1*	1	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	4	2*
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

\* = Longpath  
Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 12 dBi isotropic antennas.

Checking competition for W6 on 20 meters in Southern Europe.

# Checking Out the Competition

- For example, from 05 to 08 UTC, W6 has stronger signals into Southern Europe on 20 meters compared to the rest of the USA.

# Checking Out the Competition

- For example, from 05 to 08 UTC, W6 has stronger signals into Southern Europe on 20 meters compared to the rest of the USA.
- However, the signals into the Italian's receiver from Europe during that time will be stronger than the W6, for antennas pointed at Rome.

# Checking Out the Competition

- For example, from 05 to 08 UTC, W6 has stronger signals into Southern Europe on 20 meters compared to the rest of the USA.
- However, the signals into the Italian's receiver from Europe during that time will be stronger than the W6, for antennas pointed at Rome.
- The actual antenna patterns of both transmitting and receiving stations are important.

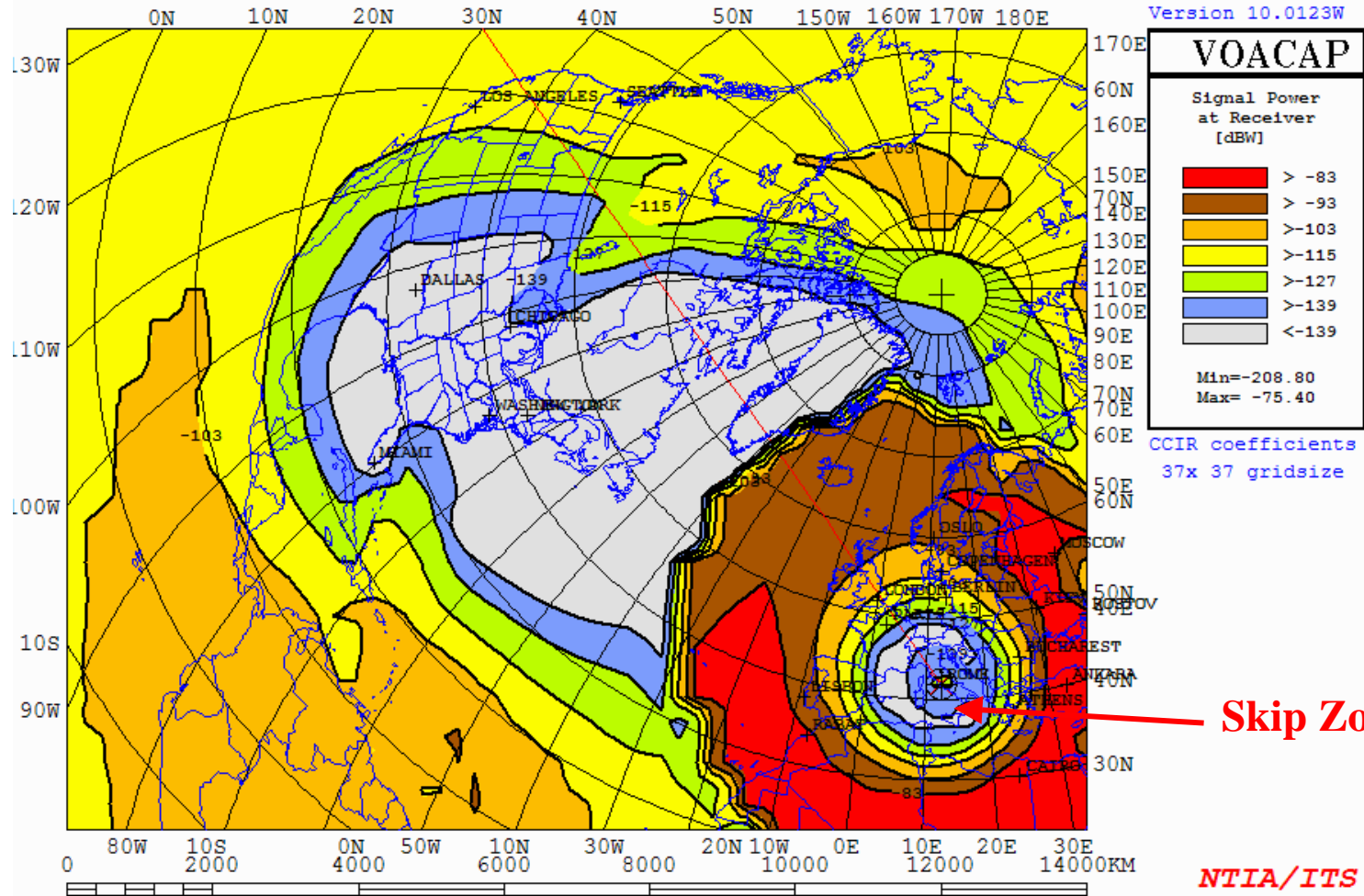
# Area Covered From Southern Europe

ROME (ROMA) [ISOTROPE ] 1.5kW 325deg 06ut 14.200MHz May 30ssn

SDBW

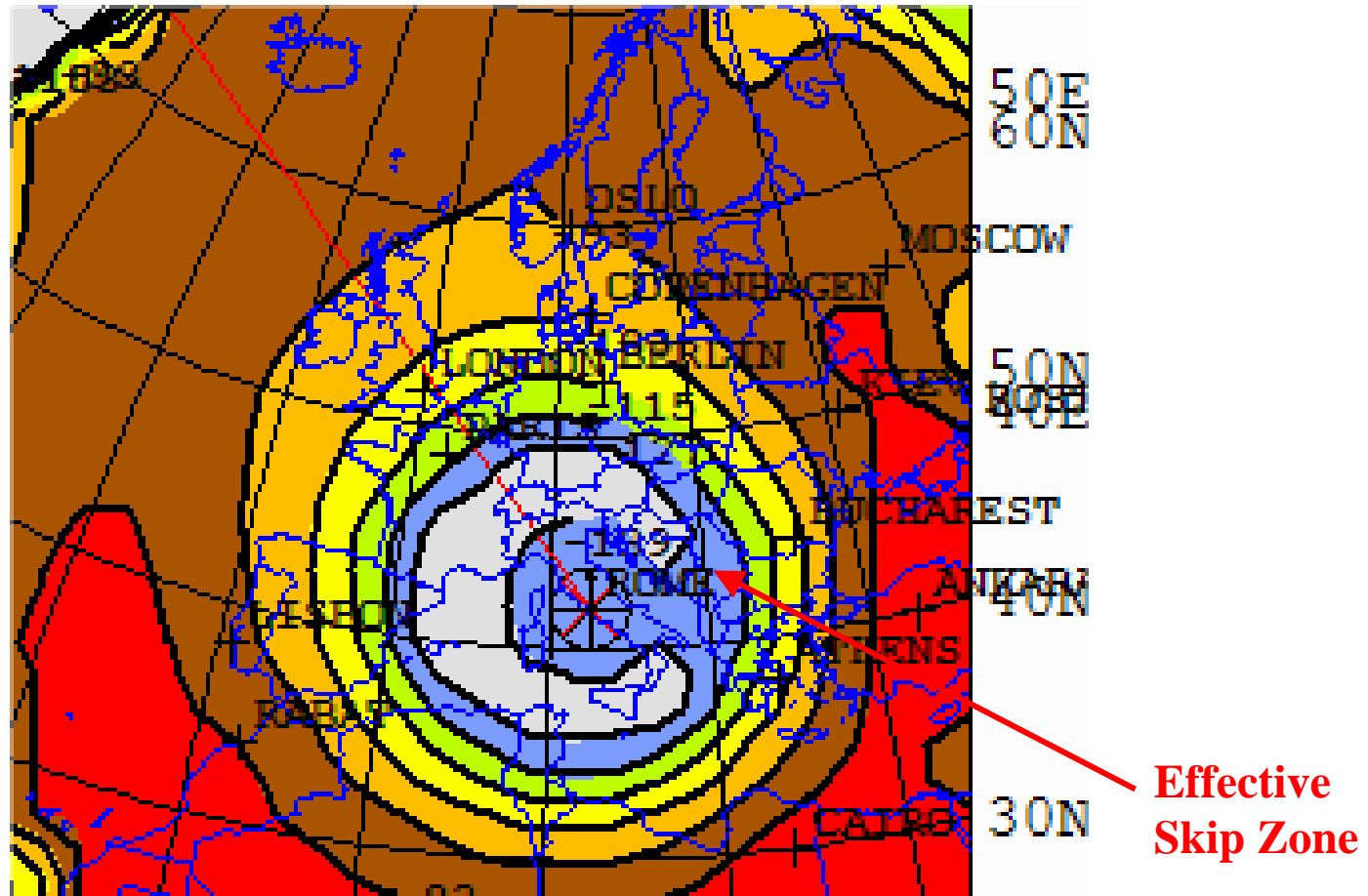
areadata

areadata\default\temp.V11



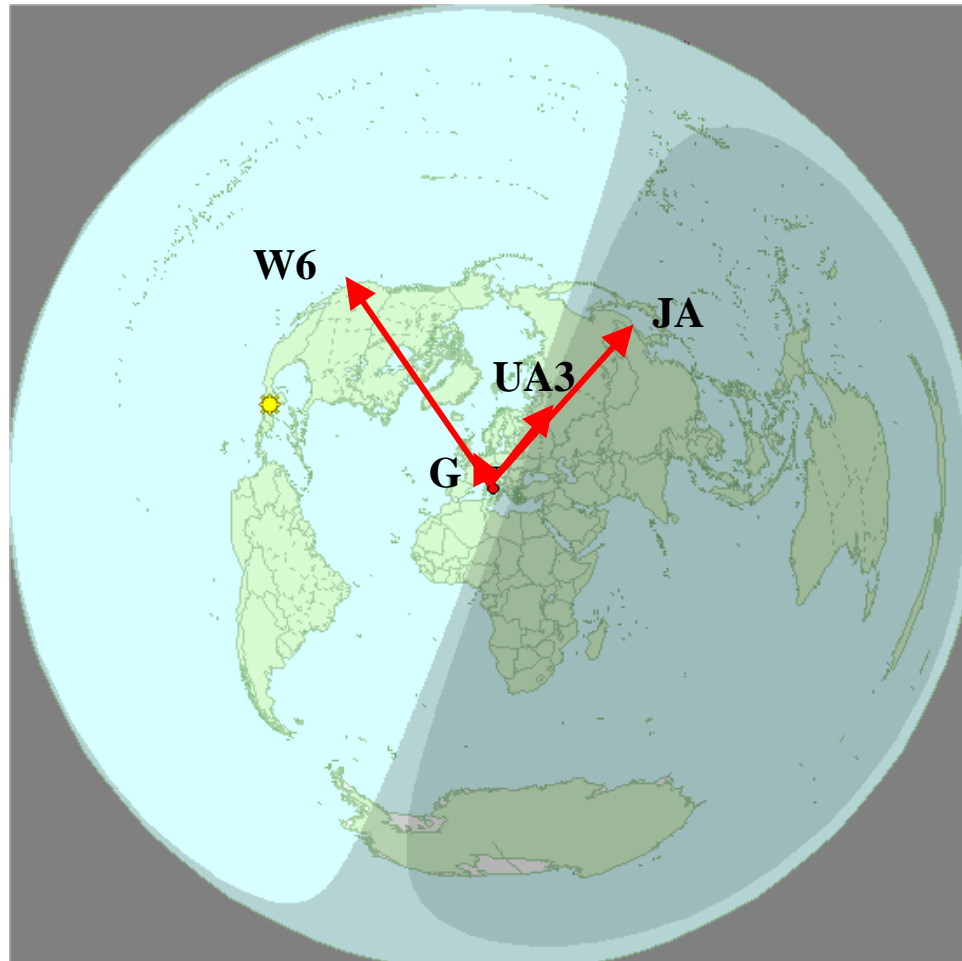
Isotropic TX & RX antennas — the antennas used in predictions. Rome's signal is S8 in San Francisco

# Europe: Blow-Up



Close-up of signals around Rome. This map has the receive antennas all aimed at Rome.

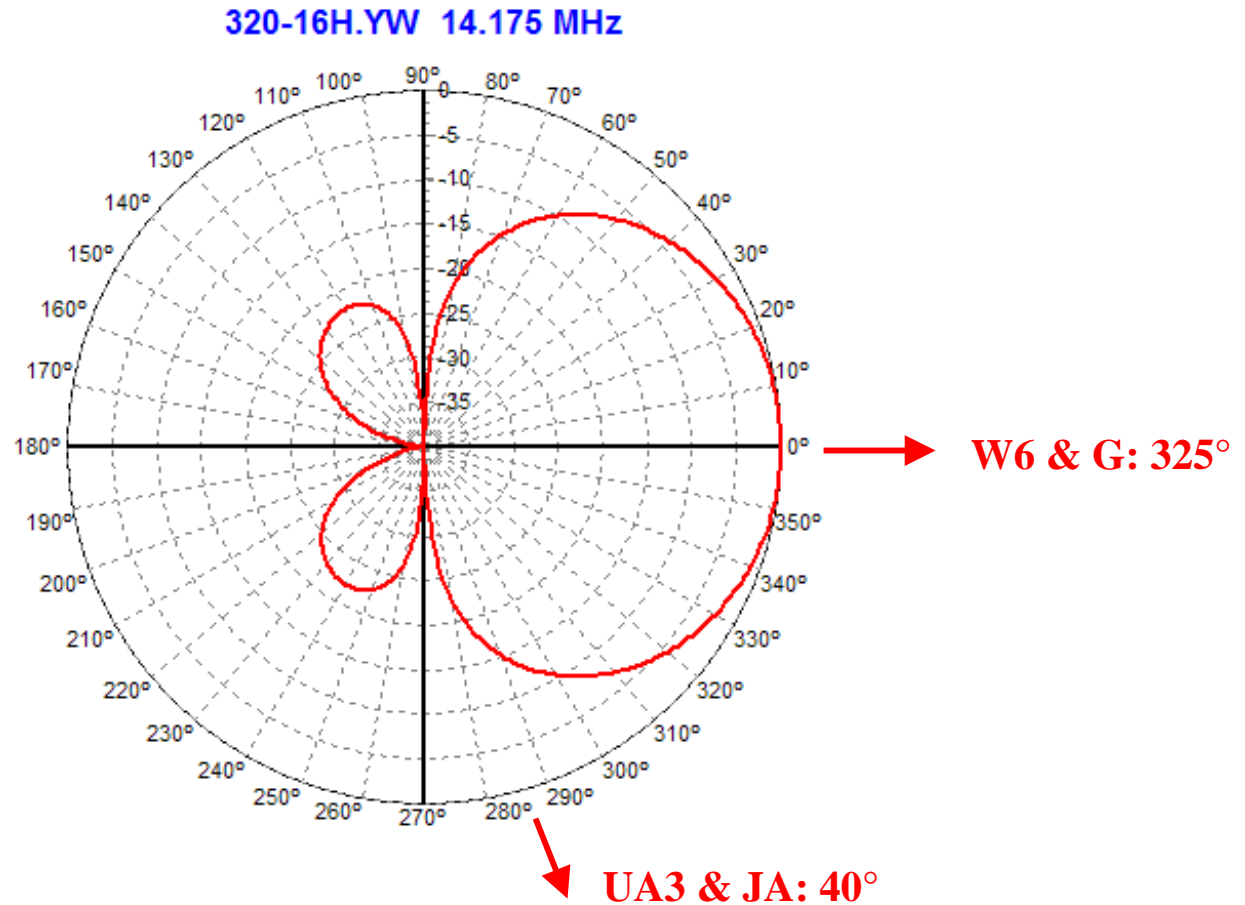
# Azimuths for Competition in Rome



Good F/B needed from Western Europe, and good F/R needed to/from Eastern Europe to work W6s from Rome.

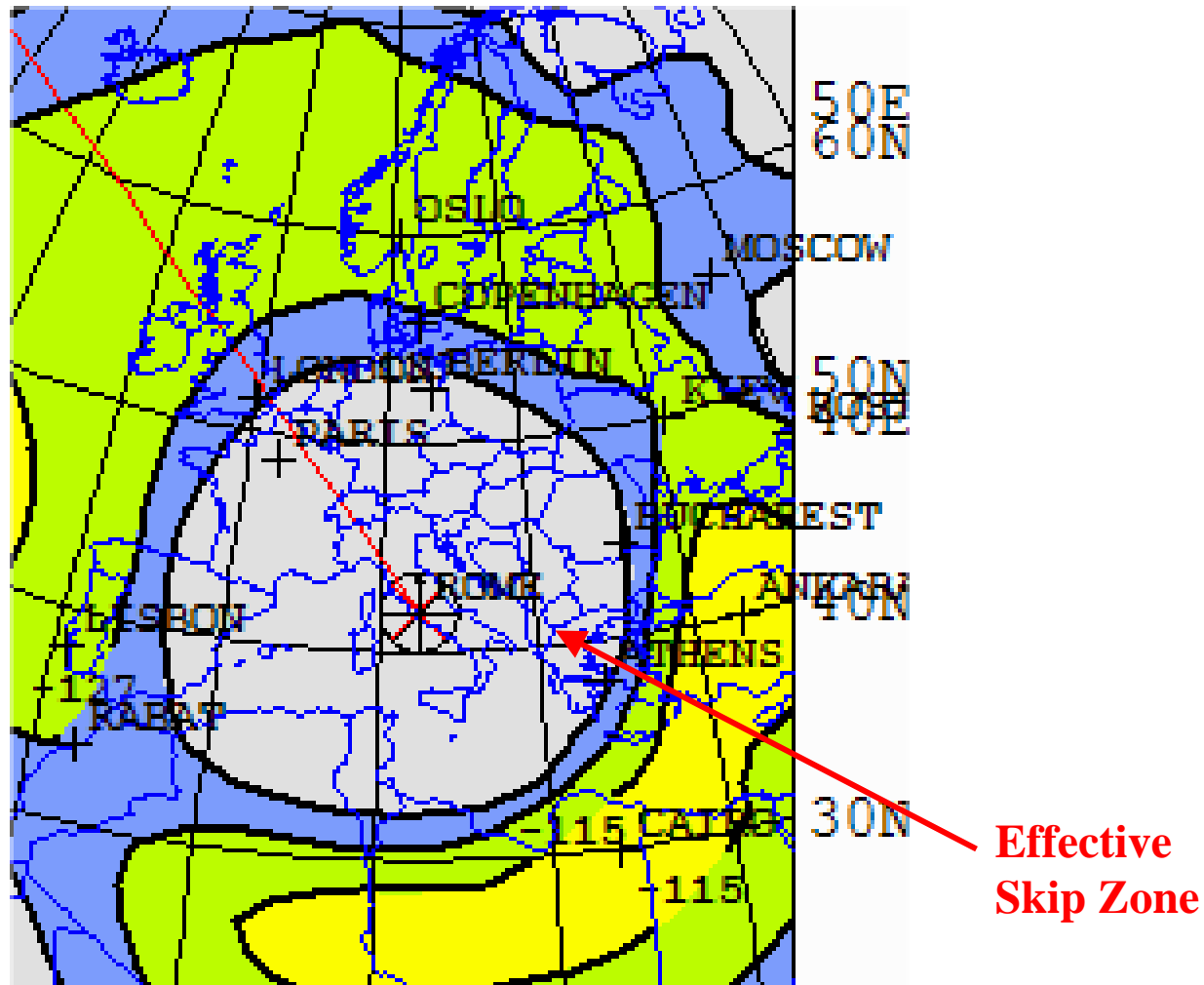


# Typical 3L20 Azimuth Response



Interference from Western Europe (London) depends on F/B of London Yagi towards South Europe (Rome).

# Signals in Rome: 3L20 Yagis at 75'



3LYagi at 75' on 20 meters from Rome. European receiving antennas are also 3LYagis at 75' — aimed at W6, not at Rome.

# Now, Eastern Europe

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

20 Meters: May, **Eu. Russia (Moscow)** for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

USA

EU

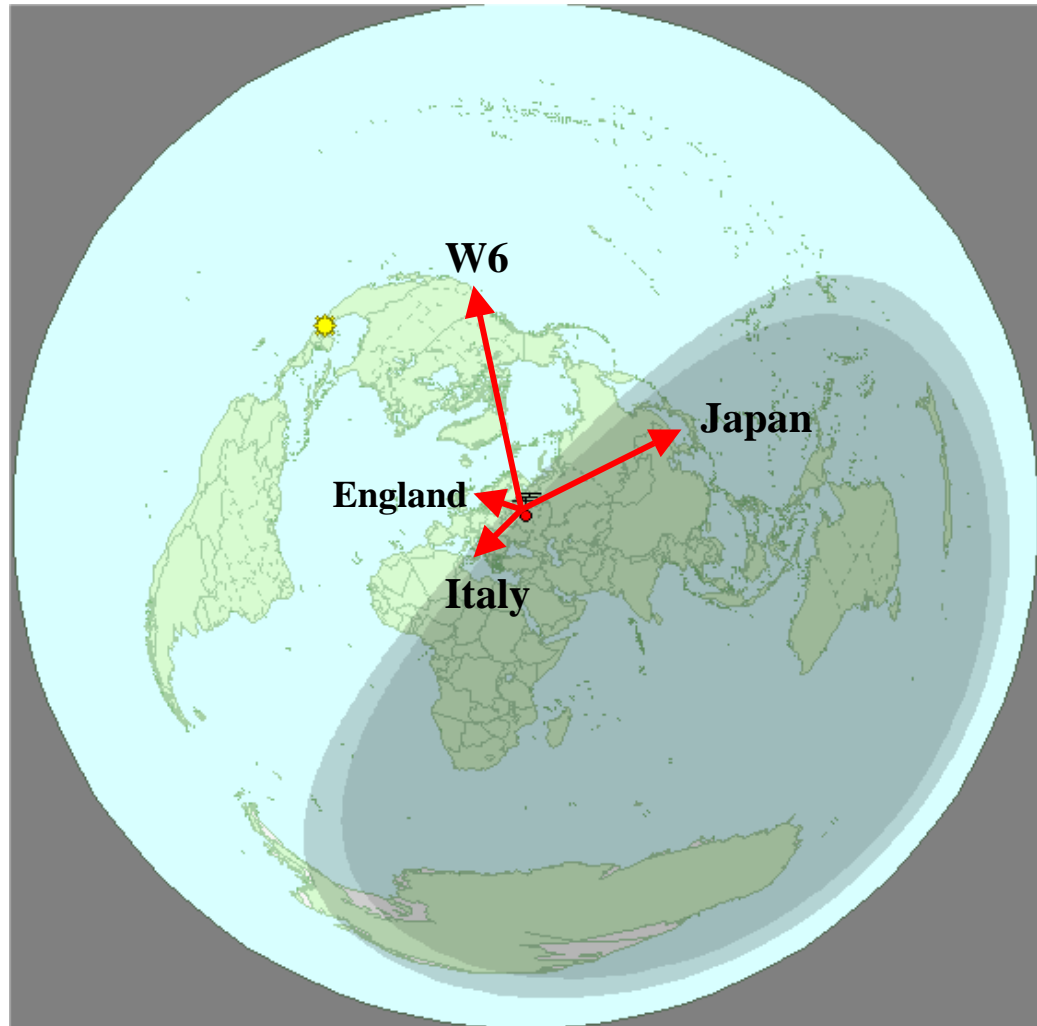
JA

Zone	UTC -->	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01		5	5	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	6	6
VO2 = 02		3	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	2	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5
W6 = 03		5	5	7	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	2	4	5	7	7	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	7
W9 = 04		8	7	7	7	6	6	5	4	5	5	4	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	8	8	8
W3 = 05		7	6	5	6	7	3	1	1	2	5	6	6	7	8	7	7	6	5	7	7	8	7	7	8
XB1 = 06		6	5	5	6	7	8	6	2	1	-	1	4	6	7	9	5	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	6
TI = 07		7	5	5	5	7	8	7	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	4	2	1	2	2	4	6	7	7
VP2 = 08		7	5	2	3	5	7	5	3	5	8	6	8	8	7	5	6	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	8
P4 = 09		8	6	4	5	6	8	8	6	5	7	6	8	8	7	5	6	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	8
HC = 10		8	6	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	6	4	6	5	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	8	8	8
PY1 = 11		9	8	8	8	9	7	1	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	8	9	9	9	9
CB = 12		8	7	5	5	8	8	8	5	-	-	2	-	1*	2*	1*	1*	-	-	2	4	6	7	8	8
LU = 13		8	7	5	6	8	9	7	1	-	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	-	1	2	4	6	8	9	9	9
G = 14		9	5	4	6	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
I = 15		9	5	5	8	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
UA3 = 16		8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
UN = 17		9	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
UA9 = 18		9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	6	7	8	8	8	6	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
UA0 = 19		6	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	5	5	5	5
4X = 20		9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	7	6	6	7	6	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
HZ = 21		9+	9+	9+	6	9+	9+	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
VU = 22		1*	4	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	4	1	-
JT = 23		2	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	4	1*	2	1*
VR2 = 24		8	9	6	5	4	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	7	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9	8	7	7	7
JAL = 25		8	8	7	6	8	6	7	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
HS = 26		9	9	7	7	5	2	3	2	4	2	4	5	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	9+	9	8	7	7
DU = 27		7	7	6	5	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	6
YB = 28		8	8	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	7	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	7	3	8
VK6 = 29		7	7	6	4	-	-	-	1*	1	1	3	4	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	3	1	8	8
VK3 = 30		5	4	1	-	1*	2*	2*	2*	1*	1	2	4	6	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	6	6	6
KH6 = 31		3	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	3	3
KH8 = 32		-	1*	2*	5	8	8	6	4	4	5	5	8	8	7	8	8	4	5	8	7	6	3	1	-
CN = 33		1	1*	2*	1*	1	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	5	5
SU = 34		9+	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
6W = 35		8	5	3	4	7	8	9	8	7	4	5	4	3	4	4	8	8	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9
D2 = 36		9	8	6	1	2	8	6	4	2	2	-	-	2	4	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5Z = 37		9	9	5	9	9	8	5	5	4	2	2	3	5	7	8	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
ZS6 = 38		8	7	1	-	2	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	5	8	8	9	9	9	8	7	6	6
FR = 39		8	3	5	9	8	7	3	1	1	1	1	6	6	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
FJL = 40		8	8	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	9
Zone	UTC -->	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

\* = Longpath  
Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 12 dBi isotropic antennas.

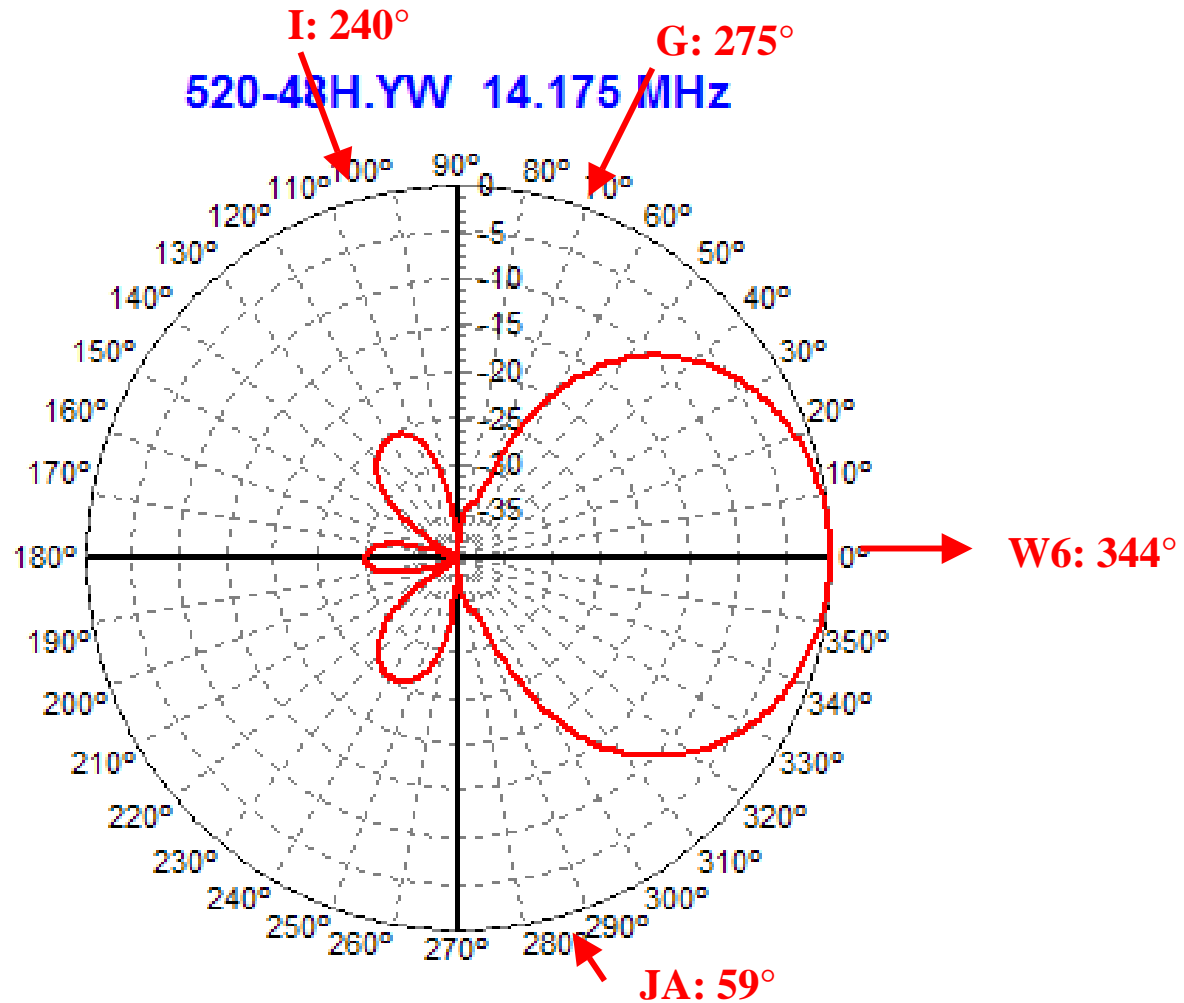
US competition on 20 into Eastern Europe is less severe for W6.

# Azimuths for Competition in Moscow



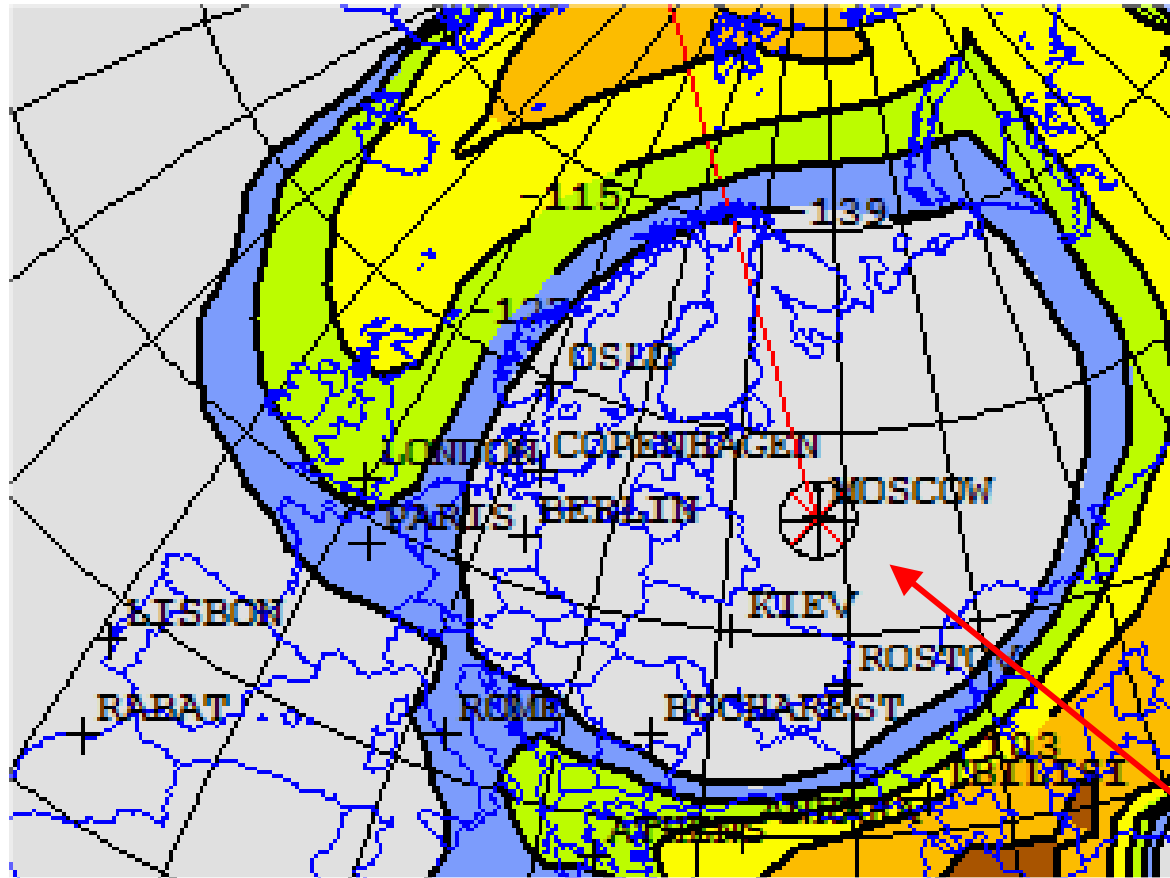
Good F/R needed to/from Western and Southern Europe to work W6s from Eastern Europe (Moscow).

# Typical 5L20 Azimuthal Response



Azimuthal response of a 5L/5L/5L vertical stack will be the same in Moscow.

# Eastern Europe: With N6RO Stacks



**Effective  
Skip Zone**

20-meter 5L/5L/5L transmitting stack from Moscow to W6.  
European receiving antennas are the same stacks, aimed at W6.  
Besides azimuthal nulls, stacks suppress high elevation angles.

# Competition in Europe, from Europe

- So, it turns out that the interfering signals from within Europe aren't as frightening as first thought.

# Competition in Europe, from Europe

- So, it turns out that the interfering signals from within Europe aren't as frightening as first thought.
- This is true, providing that directional antennas are used in Europe, and providing that they're all pointing towards the USA!



# Competition in Europe, from Europe

- So, it turns out that the interfering signals from within Europe aren't as frightening as first thought.
- This is true, providing that directional antennas are used in Europe, and providing that they're all pointing towards the USA!
- Stacks can help extend the Skip Zone a little.

# Competition in Europe, from Europe

- So, it turns out that the interfering signals from within Europe aren't as frightening as first thought.
- This is true, providing that directional antennas are used in Europe, and providing that they're all pointing towards the USA!
- Stacks can help extend the Skip Zone a little.
- European stations using omnidirectional verticals can still make it hard for other Europeans to hear DX.

# Competition in Europe, from Europe

- So, it turns out that the interfering signals from within Europe aren't as frightening as first thought.
- This is true, providing that directional antennas are used in Europe, and providing that they're all pointing towards the USA!
- Stacks can help extend the Skip Zone a little.
- European stations using omnidirectional verticals can still make it hard for other Europeans to hear DX.
- Things get a lot more challenging on the lower bands below 20 meters, where highly directional antennas are less likely to be found, and where skip zones naturally decrease in size.

# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	7	2	-	-	9+	7	8	9	9	8	9	9+	1	4*	9+	8	1	8	9+	-	2*	8	-	1*	8	6	0
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9+	4	-	8	5	-	2	9+	7	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	1	6*	9+	7	4	9	9+	-	4*	7	-	2*	8	6	1
2	-	-	7	2	-	-	9+	5	-	8	6	-	6	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	2	5	9	5	5*	9	9+	-	3*	3	-	3*	9	8	2
3	2	-	8	5	-	4	9+	3	-	8	8	-	8	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	4*	7	9	6	7	9	9+	-	1*	-	-	4*	8	6	3
4	1	-	9	6	-	8	9+	7	1	9	8	-	9	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	9	6*	7*	9	9	1*	1	-	1*	5*	7	6	4
5	2	-	8	7	-	9	9+	8	2	9	8	-	9	9+	8	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	6	8*	5*	9	8	1*	-	-	2*	1*	8	6	5
6	2	-	8	6	-	8	9+	6	3	9	8	-	9+	9+	8	9	9+	7	8	9+	9+	5*	6	2	8*	3*	9+	8	-	-	-	1*	-	6	7	6
7	-	-	8	2	-	9	9+	6	5	9	8	-	9+	9+	7	9	9	5	8	9+	9+	2*	4	1	4*	1*	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
8	-	1	8	1	-	9	9+	3	8	9	6	1	9+	9+	5	9	9	2*	8	9	9+	1*	3	1	2*	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
9	-	6	8	-	-	9+	9+	2	8	9	2	2	9+	9+	2	9	8	3*	8	9	9+	-	1	-	1*	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
10	-	8	8	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	1	4	9+	9+	-	9	8	5*	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
11	-	8	7	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	-	5	9+	9+	-	8	9	6*	2*	9	9	-	-	1	1*	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
12	-	8	5	-	2	9+	9+	-	9	8	-	5	9+	9+	2	5	8	6*	1*	9+	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
13	-	8	1	-	1	9	9+	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	6	5	9	6	3	9+	9+	-	1*	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
14	-	6	-	-	-	9	9+	-	8	3	1*	5	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	9+	9+	-	2*	6	3	1*	1*	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
15	-	2	-	-	-	6	9+	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9	9+	1*	5*	7	4	5*	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	9+	-	6	-	-	2	8	9+	8	9	9	8	8	9+	9+	6*	4*	8	5*	7*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	3	-	-	1	6	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9+	5*	6	7	4*	7*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	1*	-	6	17
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	8	8	7	8	7	9	9+	4*	2	8	5*	4*	9+	9	2*	-	-	-	-	1	6	18
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	1	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	3*	1	8	3*	2*	9	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	6	19
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	2*	5	8	2*	1*	9	9+	-	-	5	1*	-	-	6	20
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	9	8	8	6	9	9+	1*	6	9	5	5	9+	9+	-	-	7	1*	-	1	6	21
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	8	9+	5	6	9	6	2	9+	9+	-	-	8	-	-	5	6	22
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	2	1	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	9	9+	3	6	9+	7	2	8	9+	-	1*	8	-	-	8	6	23

Now, 40 and 80 meters, looking for double-point QSOs.

# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

40 Meters: May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

Zone	UTC -->																							
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KL7 = 01	6	7	9	9	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	8	8	6	4	3	2	3	4
VO2 = 02	6	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	6	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
W6 = 03	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	6	6	6	7	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+
W9 = 04	8	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	8	5	3	1	1	1	2	4	6
W3 = 05	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
XE1 = 06	8	8	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
TI = 07	6	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
VP2 = 08	5	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
P4 = 09	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HC = 10	4	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PY1 = 11	1	2	5	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CE = 12	-	2	6	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU = 13	-	3	5	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G = 14	1	3	5	3	7	8	6	6	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I = 15	-	1	2	2	2	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UA3 = 16	-	4	2	2	3	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN = 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UA9 = 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	6	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UA0 = 19	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	6	8	9	9	9	8	8	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
4X = 20	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HZ = 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VU = 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JT = 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	5	8	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
VR2 = 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	8	8	8	8	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAL = 25	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
HS = 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DU = 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	8	8	8	8	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
YB = 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	7	7	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK6 = 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	6	7	5	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK3 = 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	8	9	8	9	8	7	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KH6 = 31	-	2	6	8	9	9	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9+	9	9	8	6	2	1	-	-	-	-
KH8 = 32	-	-	2	5	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CN = 33	1	4	6	7	5	6	8	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SU = 34	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6W = 35	2	5	6	8	8	8	8	8	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
D2 = 36	-	1	4	5	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5Z = 37	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS6 = 38	-	1	1	5	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FR = 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FJL = 40	-	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	3	4	5	6	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

\* = Longpath  
 Expected signal levels using 1500 W and 6 dBi isotropic antennas.

Details for 40 meters.

# Contest Band-Planning Strategies

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC	
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA		
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	7	2	-	-	9+	7	8	9	9	8	9	9+	1	4*	9+	8	1	8	9+	-	2*	8	-	1*	8	6	0	
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9+	4	-	8	5	-	2	9+	7	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	1	6*	9+	7	4	9	9+	-	4*	7	-	2*	8	6	1	
2	-	-	7	2	-	-	9+	5	-	8	6	-	6	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	2	5	9	5	5*	9	9+	-	3*	3	-	3*	9	8	2	
3	2	-	8	5	-	4	9+	3	-	8	8	-	8	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	4*	7	9	6	7	9	9+	-	1*	-	-	4*	8	6	3	
4	1	-	9	6	-	8	9+	7	1	9	8	-	9	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	9	6*	7*	9	9	1*	1	-	1*	5*	7	6	4	
5	2	-	8	7	-	9	9+	8	2	9	8	-	9	9+	8	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	6	8*	5*	9	8	1*	-	-	2*	1*	8	6	5	
6	2	-	8	6	-	8	9+	6	3	9	8	-	9+	9+	8	9	9+	7	8	9+	9+	5*	6	2	8*	3*	9+	8	-	-	-	1*	-	6	7	6	
7	-	-	8	2	-	9	9+	6	5	9	8	-	9+	9+	7	9	9	5	8	9+	9+	2*	4	1	4*	1*	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
8	-	1	8	1	-	9	9+	3	8	9	6	1	9+	9+	5	9	9	2*	8	9	9+	1*	3	1	2*	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	
9	-	6	8	-	-	9+	9+	2	8	9	2	2	9+	9+	2	9	8	3*	8	9	9+	-	1	-	1*	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	
10	-	8	8	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	1	4	9+	9+	-	9	8	5*	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
11	-	8	7	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	-	5	9+	9+	-	8	9	6*	2*	9	9	-	-	1	1*	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	
12	-	8	5	-	2	9+	9+	-	9	8	-	5	9+	9+	2	5	8	6*	1*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	
13	-	8	1	-	1	9	9+	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	6	5	5	6	3*	9+	9+	-	1*	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
14	-	6	-	-	-	9	9+	-	8	3	1*	5	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	9+	9+	-	2*	6	3	1*	1*	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
15	-	2	-	-	-	6	9+	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9	9+	1*	5*	7	4	5*	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	9+	-	6	-	-	2	8	9+	8	9	9	8	8	9+	9+	6*	4*	8	5*	7*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	3	-	-	1	6	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9+	5*	6	7	4*	7*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	1*	-	6	17	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	8	8	7	8	7	9	9+	4*	2	8	5*	4*	9+	9	2*	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	1	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	3*	1	8	3*	2*	9	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	19
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	2*	5	8	2*	1*	9	9+	-	-	5	1*	-	-	6	20	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	9	8	8	6	9	9+	1*	6	9	5	5	9+	9+	-	-	7	1*	-	1	6	21	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	8	9+	5	6	9	6	2	9+	9+	-	-	8	-	-	5	6	22	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	2	1	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	9	9+	3	6	9+	7	2	8	9+	-	1*	8	-	-	8	6	23	

Time Off??

Pick when the predicted rates are lowest or when you're sleepy. 110

# A Band Plan

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R

- Pick a band on which you can expect to run rate.

# A Band Plan

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R

- Pick a band on which you can expect to run rate.
- There might be two bands where you can run rate — choose the one open to other continents.



# A Band Plan

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R

- Pick a band on which you can expect to run rate.
- There might be two bands where you can run rate — choose the one open to other continents.
- If you can, run rate on the lower frequencies, where points are higher for intercontinental QSOs.

# A Band Plan

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R

- Pick a band on which you can expect to run rate.
- There might be two bands where you can run rate — choose the one open to other continents.
- If you can, run rate on the lower frequencies, where points are higher for intercontinental QSOs.
- Use second radio to find multipliers/QSOs on other bands.

# Opportunities: Raw Data

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R, WPX CW

May, CA (San Francisco), for SSN = Low, Sigs in S-Units. (c) 2010 Dean Straw, N6BV

UTC	80 Meters							40 Meters							20 Meters							15 Meters							10 Meters							UTC	
	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA	EU	FE	SA	AF	AS	OC	NA		
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	1	-	7	2	-	-	9+	7	8	9	9	8	9	9+	1	4*	9+	8	1	8	9+	-	2*	8	-	1*	8	6	0	
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9+	4	-	8	5	-	2	9+	7	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	1	6*	9+	7	4	9	9+	-	4*	7	-	2*	8	6	1	
2	-	-	7	2	-	-	9+	5	-	8	6	-	6	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	2	5	9	5	5*	9	9+	-	3*	3	-	3*	9	8	2	
3	2	-	8	5	-	4	9+	3	-	8	8	-	8	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	4*	7	9	6	7	9	9+	-	1*	-	-	4*	8	6	3	
4	1	-	9	6	-	8	9+	7	1	9	8	-	9	9+	8	8	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	9	6*	7*	9	9	1*	1	-	1*	5*	7	6	4	
5	2	-	8	7	-	9	9+	8	2	9	8	-	9	9+	8	9	9+	9	8	9+	9+	5*	7	6	8*	5*	9	8	1*	-	-	2*	1*	8	6	5	
6	2	-	8	6	-	8	9+	6	3	9	8	-	9+	9+	8	9	9+	7	8	9+	9+	5*	6	2	8*	3*	9+	8	-	-	-	1*	-	6	7	6	
7	-	-	8	2	-	9	9+	6	5	9	8	-	9+	9+	7	9	9	5	8	9+	9+	2*	4	1	4*	1*	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
8	-	1	8	1	-	9	9+	3	8	9	6	1	9+	9+	5	9	9	2*	8	9	9+	1*	3	1	2*	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	
9	-	6	8	-	-	9+	9+	2	8	9	2	2	9+	9+	2	9	8	3*	8	9	9+	-	1	-	1*	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	
10	-	8	8	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	1	4	9+	9+	-	9	8	5*	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
11	-	8	7	-	-	9+	9+	1	9	9	-	5	9+	9+	-	8	9	6*	2*	9	9	-	-	1	1*	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	
12	-	8	5	-	2	9+	9+	-	9	8	-	5	9+	9+	2	5	8	6*	1*	9+	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	
13	-	8	1	-	1	9	9+	-	9	6	-	8	9+	9+	6	5	9	6	3	9+	9+	-	1*	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
14	-	6	-	-	-	9	9+	-	8	3	1*	5	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	9+	9+	-	2*	6	3	1*	1*	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
15	-	2	-	-	-	6	9+	-	7	-	-	4	9	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9	9+	1*	5*	7	4	5*	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	9+	-	6	-	-	2	8	9+	8	9	9	8	8	9+	9+	6*	4*	8	5*	7*	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	3	-	-	1	6	9+	8	9	8	8	8	9+	9+	5*	6	7	4*	7*	9+	8	-	-	-	-	1*	-	6	17	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	1	-	-	-	2	9+	8	8	7	8	7	9	9+	4*	2	8	5*	4*	9+	9	2*	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	1	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	3*	1	8	3*	2*	9	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	19
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	7	8	7	7	6	9	9+	2*	5	8	2*	1*	9	9+	-	-	5	1*	-	-	-	6	20
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	9	8	8	6	9	9+	1*	6	9	5	5	9+	9+	-	-	7	1*	-	1	6	21	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	8	9+	5	6	9	6	2	9+	9+	-	-	8	-	-	5	6	22	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9+	-	-	2	1	-	-	9+	8	8	9	8	7	9	9+	3	6	9+	7	2	8	9+	-	1*	8	-	-	8	6	23	

Here's the marked-up Summary sheet again.

# Making a Band Plan

## Single-Operator, All-Band, SO2R

W6 Plan, High Power SO2R All-Band, WPX CW 2010							
UTC	160	80	40	20	15	10	Comments
0				Run JA,W	JA,OC,W	SA, OC	Run JA,W on 20; S&P Radio 2 on 10/15m
1		W	SA,W	Run JA,W	SA,OC,AF,W	JA*,SA,OC	Run JA,W on 20; S&P Radio 2 on 10/15/40m
2		W	SA,W	Run JA,EU,W	SA,OC,W	OC	Run EU,JA,W on 20; S&P Radio 2 on 10/15/40
3		W,SA	SA,W	Run JA,EU,W	JA,SA,OC,W	OC	Run EU,JA,W on 20; S&P Radio 2 on 10/15/40
4	W,SA	W,SA,AF,OC	EU,SA,AF,OC	Run JA,EU,W	EU*,JA,SA,OC	OC	EU* on 15m possibly longpath
5	W,SA	W,SA,AF,OC	Run EU,W	Run JA,EU,W	EU*,JA,SA,OC		Run EU on 40m; S&P Radio 2
6	W,SA	W,SA,AF,OC	EU,SA,AF,OC	Run EU,JA,W	SA		Split for 40m to EU or else work Ws
7	W,SA,OC	W,SA,OC	EU,SA,AF,OC	Run JA,W	OC		S&P 2nd Radio. <b>Sleep 1 hr 2nd night</b>
8	W,SA,OC	W,SA,OC	Run JA,W	Run JA	OC		S&P 2nd Radio. <b>Sleep 1 hr 2nd night</b>
9	W,SA,OC	W,SA,OC,JA	Run JA,W	Run JA	OC		S&P 2nd Radio. <b>Sleep 1 hr 2nd night</b>
10	W,SA,OC,JA	W,SA,OC,JA	Run JA,W	Run JA			Run JA on 20m, or 40m
11	W,OC,JA	Run JA,W	Run JA,W	OC			Run JA on 20m, or 40m, possibly 80
12	W,OC,JA	JA,OC	Run JA,W	Run W			Run W on 20m or JA on 40m. <b>Sleep 1 hr?</b>
13	W,OC,JA	Run JA,W	Run JA,W	Run W			Run W on 20m or JA on 40m, <b>Sleep 1 hr?</b>
14		OC	Run JA,W	Run W	SA		Run W on 20m or JA on 40m
15			JA	Run EU,JA,W	Run W		S&P 2nd Radio to check runnability on 15
16				Run EU,W	SA,AS*,OC		Check 15m for JA & JA*(lp), EU*,AS* longpath
17				Run EU,W	EU*,SA,AS*		S&P 2nd Radio; check EU/AS longpath. <b>Time off</b>
18				Run EU,W	EU*,SA,AF*		S&P 2nd Radio; check EU/AF longpath. <b>Time off</b>
19				Run JA,W	Run W,SA,OC		S&P 2nd Radio; <b>Time off Sun. (JA Mon. morning.)</b>
20				Run JA,W	Run W,SA,OC		S&P 2nd Radio; <b>Time off Sunday.</b>
21				Run JA,EU,W	Run W,SA,OC	SA	S&P 2nd Radio; <b>Time off Sunday.</b>
22				Run JA,EU,W	SA,OC	SA,OC	S&P 2nd Radio; possibly run W
23				Run JA,EU,W	SA,OC	SA,OC	S&P 2nd Radio; possibly run W

- Reducing the data to a plan (Yellow = try CQing). Note that multiple azimuths are often open simultaneously.

## Planning vs Operating!

- Planning is important because it alerts you to possible openings you might never have experienced, and it shows your competition.

## Planning vs Operating!

- Planning is important because it alerts you to possible openings you might never have experienced, and it shows your competition.
- However, propagation is *always* changing and you've got to be on top of how things are actually going during a contest.

## Planning vs Operating!

- Planning is important because it alerts you to possible openings you might never have experienced, and it shows your competition.
- However, propagation is *always* changing and you've got to be on top of how things are actually going during a contest.
- Being aware of what is *actually* happening on the bands is what separates the also-rans from the winners!

# Where Can You Get the Latest N6BV Propagation Predictions?

- The exclusive distributor is *Radio-Ware* (also known as *Radio Bookstore*).
- Search using Google, or go to:
- <http://www.radio-ware.com/>

