

STARLITE

THE JOURNAL FOR THE STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT A.R.S.



**G6OI
G6SRS**



ISSUE: AUGUST 2023



G4CVH

**STOURBRIDGE & DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
INCORPORATING
OLDSWINFORD HOSPITAL SCHOOL RADIO CLUB**

MEETINGS NORMALLY HELD AT

**OLDSWINFORD HOSPITAL SCHOOL
HEATH LANE
STOURBRIDGE
[8:00 TO 10:00 PM]**

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

**DURING COVID, THE SOCIETY HOLDS ITS MEETINGS
EVERY MONDAY AT NORTON SOCIAL CLUB,
OSMASTON ROAD, STOURBRIDGE**

RSGB AFFILIATED SOCIETY

STARLITE

Telephone Enquiries to:-

Hon. Secretary
John Clarke M1EJG
[01562] 700513

Or by Email to:-

honsec@g6oi.org.uk
johnclarke.m1ejg@btinternet.com

All correspondence/enquiries should be addressed to the Hon Secretary at:-

StARS
c/o The Mill House
21 Mill Lane
Blakedown
Kidderminster
DY10 3ND

StARS Website URLs:-

www.g6oi.org.uk

StARS Facebook Page:-

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/stourbridge.ars/>

Forthcoming Meetings

August 7 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
August 14 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
August 21 st	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
August 28 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
September 4 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
September 11 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
September 18 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
September 25 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 2 nd	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 9 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 16 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 23 rd	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 30 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
November 6 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm

The EGM / AGM took place on July 17th and a report is in this issue.

Please note: Annual subs were due at the AGM. If membership is not renewed by the end of October you will be removed from the Starlite mailing list.

Following his recent presentation at StARS, Adrian G0JTB has provided this month's featured article "Radio Tracking Of Flying Objects". This is a summary of the talk he gave and, having read it, I really did miss an interesting topic.

The annual BBQ went ahead on the 10th July and a report by Geoff G0KVK is in this issue

I wonder how many readers noticed the faux pas in the last issue. It appears that the photos in Geoff's article (Transistor Transmitter And Reciever) were upside down. I could claim it was an observation test, which I obviously failed. When proof reading something which you have written, it is very easy to see what you expect to see, even though it is wrong. Sorry Geoff, it was a pure accident on my part.

In this issue

Radio Tracking Of Flying Objects

BBQ 2023 Report

EGM / AGM 2023 Report

International Lighthouse / Lightship Weekend

G5RV Antenna Videos

Can You Help?

Foundations Of Amateur Radio

British Inland Waterways On The Air

The First Law Of Dropped Screw Dynamics

DX News

Radio Tracking Of Flying Objects

By Adrian Hamlyn G0JTB

This has a history predating that of the last world war; an obvious example of this being radar, operating in the decametric (Chain Home) wavelengths. This soon evolved to centimetric radar and CRT display of aircraft formations, as in the Battles of Britain and in the German Würzburg and Freya systems.



However, for the radiolocation of individual aircraft, other methods had been previously explored. In 1937 the RAF experimentally equipped Heyford bombers with dipole antennas tuned to radar frequency (visible here mounted beneath the bottom wings. Transmission from the home base resulted in f_0 reradiation of the original signal. This could then be plotted by azimuth and time-difference of arrival.

Limited range and the problem of ground clutter led to its supplanting in 1940 by the active *Pipsqueak* equipment. This used a clockwork switch to periodically send out carrier (4.3-6MHz) from the TR9D radios then fitted and modulated with a 1 kHz audio tone. This was picked up by ground HF receivers and triangulation used to locate the aircraft's position. Of course, during these intervals the pilot (usually the lead in the formation) would hear a muted tone in his earphones and thus could not use voice transmission. Accordingly an override switch was provided for use in intensive combat situations. The TR9D and *Pipsqueak* were crucial elements of Dowding's fighter strategy of 1940 and were in use right up to the end of the war; the RAF aircraft museum has an example from a 1944 P38 Lightning.



The *Jagdhütte* apparatus, used by the Germans in the defence of their cities, gave a panoramic P.P.I. display of FuGe25A I.F.F. responses, using 24 metre or 36 metre rotating aerials. The wavelength employed was 125MHz and was easily jammed by the Mosquito *Serrate* equipment.

RAF Bombers, of course employed passive methods of navigation, as opposed to radiolocation- bubble sextants and dead reckoning at first. From 1941 they employed "Gee," (20-85MHz), the first hyperbolic system (so called because the constant time difference between synchronized signals received from two ground stations appeared as hyperbolas when plotted on a map), and "Oboe," a 200MHz radar system. Both Oboe and Gee were of limited use at long range, necessitating the use at destination of airborne H2S (*Fishpond*) target identification on 3 GHz by magnetron generation, and Pathfinder flare techniques.

Currently the large-scale tracking of commercial flights uses passive recognition through automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B) or multilateration (MLAT) transponders triggered by 1090MHz broadcast and integrating flight scheduling data and GPS (ADS-B) or time difference of arrival and triangulation (MLAT). These are accessible to us through FlightAware, FlightRadar24 and other online applications.

Species Studies: radar transponders

The TR9 radio, comprising a 2V transmitter and 6V receiver weighed 20 kg or more, no problem in a 1000 hp Spitfire. Such techniques are not, however, applicable to species studies. Approaches are required which limit the amount of transponder weight carried, for example in the tracking of birds and insects. For the former, satellite detection uses GPS and solar powered transmitters. These should not weigh more than 5% of the bird's body weight, as in this image of a long-billed curlew. Such application has revealed migration routes and aided in conservation and species protection. It can also be augmented by short-range tag technologies, using RFID leg ringing and small VHF directional antennas. For insects, however, notably bees, in which I have a personal interest, transponders have been devised which work at microwave frequencies.

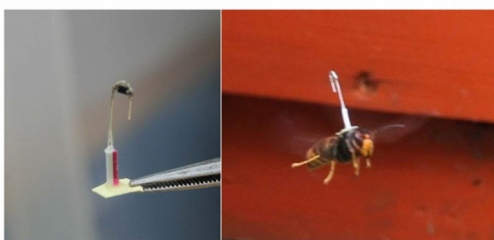


The need for this has arisen from the appreciation that bees play an important rôle in the environment and, particularly in the pollination of commercial fruit and vegetables. Until recently, all that was known of their preferences for habitat and ethology was derived from direct observation by beekeepers and naturalists from historical times.

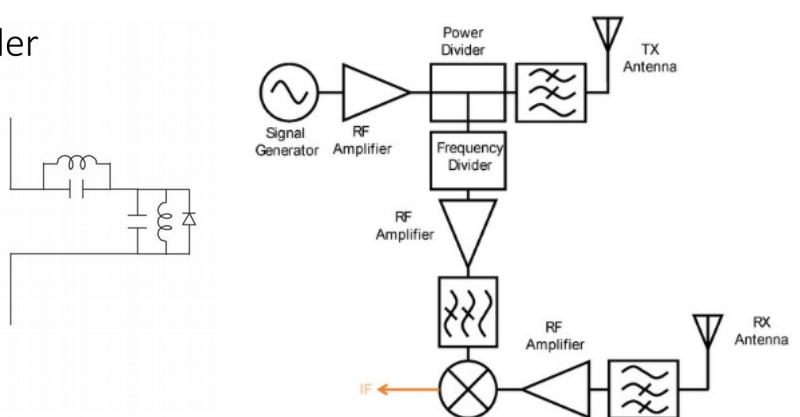
Honeybee Transponders

The clue to progress was the invention of bee-borne passive transmitters based on the Schottky diode. The latter commends itself on the basis of low V_f loss and fast switching ability. Such transponders weigh 11 mg or less and exhibited better than -18 dB conversion gain. The power density formula $P_d = P_t G 4\pi R^2$ (where G is antenna gain, P_t radiated power and R required range-up to 5km) implies a power density of $5W/m^2$. When glued to the bee's thorax and in the range of an X band (9.4GHz) transmitter these retransmit on the second harmonic. The microprinted circuitry shown provides for tuning, of course, as well as static protection.

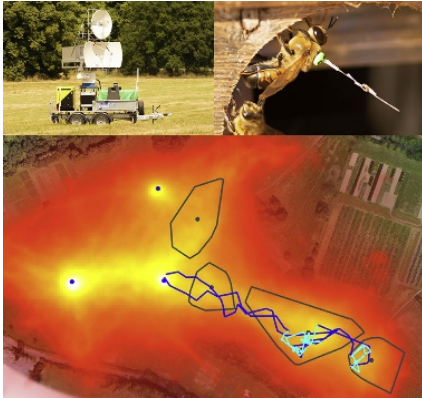
Harmonic radar: transponder



Schottky diode: across dipole. Receives at fundamental-> full wave rectification-> responds at 2nd harmonic



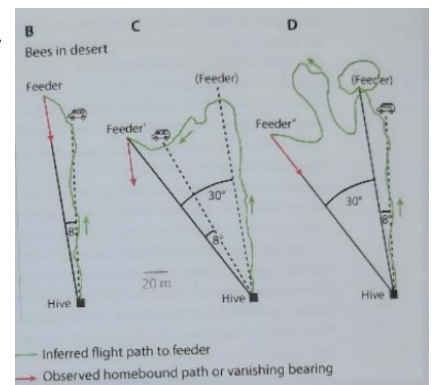
Recall the free space loss formula $P_r/P_t = D_t D_r (\lambda/4\pi d)^2$ where D_t, D_r are the directivities of the transmitting and receiving antennas respectively and λ the wavelength, in this case $c/9.4GHz = 0.03m$. This means that parabolic reflectors and high transmitting powers are required.



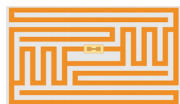
The equipment used at Rothamstead Research, near Harpenden, derived from 300W marine radar technology, is shown and incorporates these constraints. In these studies investigators were able to show flight orientation and foraging paths. Also drones move between more than one lekking (mating and sexual display) congregation areas in their search for virgin queens just emerged from swarming hives.

In the image here three drone congregation areas are marked by multiple flight paths 20-40m above ground level. This indicates some desperation as the chance for an individual drone to mate is quite remote, given their numbers, short survival of 20 days, and the fact that only one unmated queen is available at any one swarming time.

Other insights have been provided by the work of Chittka and others in desert landscapes. By programmed relocation of hives and food sources in this generally featureless environment they were able to show that bees could integrate knowledge from landmarks, flying time and polarised sunlight perception and fly between, and take short cuts between locations that clearly exist in a mental map stored in their mushroom bodies. (This is a collection of neural tissue behind the compound eyes and additionally receives information from ferromagnetic particles in the bee abdomen sensitive to the earth's magnetic field.)



Other applications of RF to the study of bee ethology relate to those of passive RFID tags.



The construction of these is more complex than the X-band transponders discussed above. Nevertheless, they can also be miniaturised enough to be carried by an individual bee. Here is one from a supermarket item. The substrate is bears mostly antenna with associate LC tuning circuitry, in the centre of which is a chip programmed with up to 2 Mb item data. When greatly reduced in size and attached to a bee these can be read by a low power transceiver, usually at 2.45GHz at the hive entrance. Such work has demonstrated the Pareto principle in relation to foraging. Typically, 80% of nectar and pollen collection is done by 20% of the of the hive workers available for the task. This proportion varies little; should foraging cohort fall below the 20% due to loss due, for example to bad weather or worker aging or predation, then other bees will be recruited to make up the 20%. foraging complement. This is an example of redundancy and an example of the efficient structure of the hive superorganism.



Further research into bee ethology is urgently required. In the UK, we have already lost around 13 species and another 35 are currently at risk. The biggest single cause of bee decline is the intensification of farming. This is compounded by the increased use of

pesticides, especially neonicotinoids, which is having a devastating impact on wild bees and on commercial apiaries alike. Radiolocation has an important part to play in this.

The above summary is based on a talk I gave to STARS on 3 July 2023. In this I sought to show as a beekeeper of my admiration for the complexities of bee colony organisation and the ability of bees to communicate and navigate by electromagnetic polarised frequencies and quantum electron mediated geomagnetism. As humans we have only just begun to grasp at the significance of this and its extent in the natural world of which we as a species are just a part.

Adrian Hamlyn G0JTB, Stourton

References

Westley, M. "Pip-Squeak – The Missing Link". *Duxford Radio Society Journal*. (October 2010)

Heisman, Rebecca: *Flight Paths: How a Passionate and Quirky Group of Pioneering Scientists Solved the Mystery of Bird Migration* 223

[Woodgate J L et al](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2021.102499) Harmonic radar tracking reveals that honeybee drones navigate between multiple aerial leks <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2021.102499>

Chittka L et al Naturwissenschaften 82:341-43 DOI 10:1007/BFO1131533

BBQ 10th July 2023

So the 10th of July arrived bbq day the weather at the beginning of the day was raining on and off, but the weatherman said there would be a break of fine weather between six and nine, so it was decided that the BBQ would go ahead.

We all got there about 6.30. Wayne had brought all the food and soft drinks, which included Indian street food. We set up the tables and Wayne began cooking on two gas burners; we had dal, tandoori crisps, onion bhajis, garlic naan bread.

John Scott brought the gas BBQ and set it up. I started cooking sausages and beef burgers. John Tracey had brought along some cooked onions. All the food went down well with the cans of lager that Adrian had brought.

With the weather holding out we all had a great time. We started to pack up about 8 o'clock. Then after a good old chin wag we went our separate ways.

Members there were Alan, John Scott, John Clarke, John Tracey, Nick, Ross, Dean, Wayne, Adrian, Geoff and Richard (new member).

Geoff G0KVK

EGM / AGM 17th July 2023 Report

The EGM was started at 8.05pm on the 17th of July and was held at the Norton Snooker Club.

Alan opened the meeting by welcoming two new members. Apologies were given for Keith and Steve. Fourteen members were present.

John, Hon Secretary read out the minutes of last years meeting. There where no matters arising from the report. He had no replies from OHS, so it looks like we shall not be returning there. The equipment can be got at relatively easily, but the aerials are going to be a bit difficult.

Treasurer John gave his report on the balance sheet, also giving the cost of the radio and flowers to Jim G4WAO as a leaving present and, also, the cost of the bbq.and explaining that the insurance had gone up this year.

Then came the voting in of the Committee. It remains the same, except that the two trustees were changed, due to Bob and James stepping down. A vote was taken to see if we had two or three trustees, but it was left at two. The new trustees are Wayne and Nick. One of the new members, Mark Higgins, was voted onto the committee.

The President, Alan, suggested about entering a 2 metre contest. Two new places are being looked at to hold the club meetings, but looking into the costs, it might mean an increase in subs, or hold two meetings at the snooker club and two meetings at the new place.

The meeting closed at 9.35pm



Photo courtesy of Adrian Hamlyn G0JTB

International Lighthouse/Lightship Weekend



The ILLW weekend takes place over the weekend of August commencing from **00:00 19th to 23:59 on the 20th of August 2023**. August seems to have become the international weekend for lighthouses. Countries all over the world have become involved in one for or another of lighthouse activity. Some years ago the United States Congress declared August 7th as their National Lighthouse Day and during that first week in August amateur radio operators in America set up portable stations at lighthouses and endeavour to make contact with each other. This event is known as the US National Lighthouse Week.

In Britain the Association of Lighthouse Keepers, ALK, conducts International Lighthouse Heritage Weekend on the same weekend as the ILLW in August. Their objective is to encourage Lighthouse managers, keepers and owners to open their lighthouse or light station and related visitors' centres to the public with a view to raising the profile of lighthouses, light vessels and other navigational aids, and preserving our maritime heritage.

The ILLW usually takes place on the 3rd full weekend in August each year and attracts over 500 lighthouse entries located in over 40 countries. It is one of the most popular international amateur radio events in existence probably because there are very few rules and it is not the usual contest type event.

G5RV Antenna Videos Fom Peter Waters G3OJV

Whilst skimming through YouTube, I looked at the Waters And Stanton channel where I found these two videos, which you may find interesting, especially if you use, or have used, a G5RV antenna.

The G5RV Antenna Story - The Design, the Facts and the Myths!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l28XUmbUXsA>

HALF SIZE G5RV Tips and Tricks - 7-Bands in a Small Garden

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xraWXFI1IRA>

Can You Help?

I received the following email from the Hon Sec, John M1EJG, recently. He suggested that someone in the Society may be able to help with the query. The EJ Gamble G0ASZ mentioned is listed on QRZ.com. If you are the current holder of G4CVK, or its associated logbook, perhaps you could check/confirm the details shown on the QSL card below.

From: oastcottage@btinternet.com [mailto:oastcottage@btinternet.com]

Subject: QSL Radio cards

Hello

You will not know me, but I found your name through the Stourbridge Amateur Radio Society.

I am a member of the Hambledon Club in Hampshire and an avid collector of items related to Hambledon.

I attach a copy of my latest acquisition and wondered if you could give me any information/details about it.

All I have been able to establish from the internet is that G4CVK relates to your society.

I have also found a post by "enoch999" saying that he was at a school a long time ago that had a couple of teachers who had an amateur radio club (G4CVK) etc....

I thought this could well be Old Swinford Hospital School.

I have not yet located E J Gamble of Hambledon but will ask around. Trouble is the card is 1988.

I would be most grateful for any information that you could give me.

Best wishes. Stephen Saunders

Editor's postscript:

Having looked on QRZ.com, I see there are some discrepancies with G6OI, G6SRS and G4CVK. If we're not able to return to OSH, perhaps the OI and SRS listings should be edited to give the current details. Likewise with CVK, which still shows Clive Williamson as the holder.

ALL ENGLAND 166 & 69. HAMBLETON 403. This result of June 1777 epitomises Hambledon's fame. The Cricket Club was founded in about 1750 and it was here that the game was codified and shaped into its present form before control passed to the MCC. From 1772 until 1796 by which time most of its players had gone to sea, Hambledon reigned supreme and their fame is recorded for ever in the writing of the general secretary John Nyren who was successively landlord of The Bat and Ball and of The George. The Meeting Place is now the New Inn.

To Radio G4CVK/A

Confirming our QSO

On 22/5/88 19 at 08.56 GMT

On 3.723 MHz fm/ssb/ww RST 566

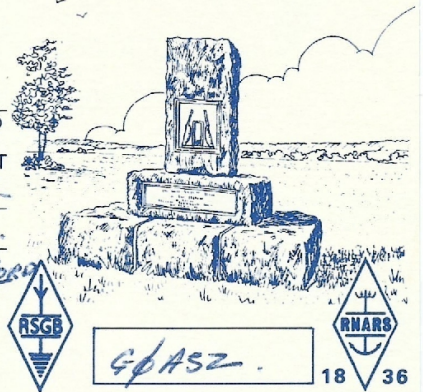
Tx TS 5303 Rx — Ant G5RV

Remarks: GREETINGS FROM THE DROXTER CIRCUIT

PSE QSL via RSGB/DIRECT - 73

QTH: HAMBLETON ZK05A

IO9ARW



Foundations of Amateur Radio

Pictures can say more than words

Recently I've spoken about measuring the frequency response of your radio and what the benefits of doing so might be. Today I've got some progress to report and some initial discoveries. Again, this is preliminary, but then all of this hobby is experimentation, so that should come as no surprise.

Let's start with the mechanics of what I'm doing and a "duh" moment I need to confess.

The aim of this process is to transmit a known audio signal, receive it, record it and create a spectrogram from it. This allows us to compare the original spectrogram against the received one and show just how the audio path has been affected by getting the audio into the transmitter, the processing by the transmitter, the propagation between the transmitter and receiver, the artefacts introduced in the receiver and any recording device.

To begin this process I started off with an audio file of my voice. That wasn't very helpful, since it's a complex signal and comparing my voice before and after is a non-trivial process. At some point I intend to come back to voice before and after comparison, but that's on the shelf for now.

The audio that I'm using is a frequency sweep, lasting 5 seconds. That is, there's a tone that changes frequency from DC to 5 kHz. When I looked at the spectrogram of that, it shows as a curve with time against frequency. It occurred to me that I could make two of those sweeps at the same time to measure distortion, so I added a reverse frequency sweep from 5 kHz down to DC. Now I've got two crossing lines showing in my spectrogram.

To transmit this audio, I'm using the same tool I use to automatically call CQ during a contest. Every so many seconds I transmit this audio into a dummy load and at this point I should mention that my "duh" moment was that I was attempting to transmit into an antenna and record from a dummy load, rather than transmit into a dummy load and record from an antenna. I still cannot believe that I did that.

Moving on.

The recording is done using an RTLSDR dongle. In the current initial version I'm using a tool called rtl_fm to tune the dongle to the same frequency as my transmitter. I send the audio from there to the same tool I used to generate the original audio, SoX, that's Sierra, Oscar, X-Ray, and have it detect the silence between each transmission and record each into a new file. If I leave it running, every time I transmit something, SoX will create a new audio file.

I'm saying that quite quickly, but getting the squelch and silence detection working in my noisy environment took most of a day and it's specific to my station, today. I'll have to figure out how to make this smarter, but for now I have some data.

A spectrogram is generated for each audio file and then we can compare pictures. What was sent, audio wise, and what was received, audio wise. To be clear, I'm not sending images, I'm sending audio and comparing the spectrograms of this audio.

I will also note that I'm currently using FM as the mode. I intended to do this with SSB, but the amount of effort to get the squelch right has left me with a future project to achieve that.

The code itself is pretty rudimentary, but I've uploaded it to my github page. I've also added the pictures to my project website, which you can find at vk6flab.com.

One initial observation, one that I don't yet understand, is that what I sent and what I received don't look the same. My pretty curves in the original audio come back with spectacular harmonics all over the place, very pretty to be sure, but not quite what I was expecting, let's call it an educational challenge.

Before I forget, just because I'm using a Yaesu FT-857d, a Raspberry Pi, an RTLSDR dongle, an

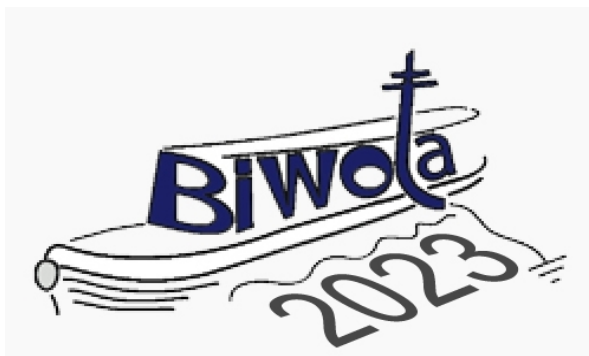
antenna and a dummy load, doesn't mean that you need to. Essentially, what this does is generate a special audio file, transmit it, receive it, record it and generate a spectrogram. You can play the audio from your own computer if you have digital modes set-up, or from your mobile phone if not.

Recording can be something sophisticated with off-air monitoring, or it can be a recorder held in front of your receiver.

One final note. You can change settings on both the transmitter and the receiver to see what they do in relation to the audio, so experiment.

I'm Onno VK6FLAB

British Inland Waterways on the Air



Saturday 26th - Monday 28th August 2023

The event is open to all Amateurs who are boaters, cyclists, walkers and other users of the canals, rivers, towpaths, riverbanks for work or recreation. Even lakes and reservoirs that are used for recreation uses classify as an inland waterway, so there are many places for activating. Many clubs and individual Amateurs on or near the UK inland waterways obtain Special Event Station (SES) callsigns. Others

operate mobile or portable using their own callsigns. Many more like to contact the BiWota stations. It is also a good chance for WAB enthusiasts to get some rare WAB squares.

The primary bands will be 40m (7MHz) and 2m (144MHz SSB and FM) but all bands will be acceptable.

The aim of the event is to bring together Radio Amateurs who regularly use the waterways to celebrate their hobby and raise awareness of the UK waterways.

Please check out the event Facebook page for current information: <https://www.facebook.com/BIWOTA/>

How to Register for the event

If you would like to take part this year could you please use the **Registrations Page** giving, as appropriate, your:

- *Callsign (SES, or personal), Club Callsign (if it's a club station)
- *Operators name(s) (or club contact and callsign)
- *Boat or Radio Club name
- *Station Location inc waterway
- *Planned Bands inc days of operation
- *Station Maidenhead locator and WAB square (if known)

For more information please email m0jav@rsgb.org.uk

[Click here to see Registered Stations for 2023](#)

The First Law of Dropped Screw Dynamics

Ham Radio corollary to the well-known law of the universe,
“battered toast always falls butter-side downward.”

Richard Feynman, the well-loved outspoken American theoretical physicist, known for his work in quantum mechanics, was he, I believe, who said, “There are two classes of people in the world, those who understand the full implications of the Second Law of Thermodynamics (entropy) and those who don’t.”

Entropy – all systems tend toward disorder – is easiest to see in ham radio in the way screws and nuts jump out of your fingers when you are working on a radio project. Clearly, they are the best handiwork of the Second Law. I put it this way, “Screws and Nuts have a highly perverse mind. I have been keeping my eye on them now for some time, and believe me, I know. Here are the rules of screw entropy at your workbench:



IF YOU DROP ONE

- It will always roll farther than you think.
- If there is something it can roll under, it will.
- It rolls in the opposite direction of the sound of falling.
- If it falls without making a sound, you’ll never find it.
- When it hits, it seeks for a hiding place that you “just can’t quite reach.”
- If you try to find it with a magnet it will be made of brass or stainless steel.
- If it falls on a carpet it buries itself deep in the pile.
- If you watch it fall, it knows you are watching, and this time will forego its evil intentions.
- If you remove one, it won’t be where you laid it on your workbench when you go to put it back.
- All screwdrivers in reach, when you want to put it back, will be one size too large or small. (Screws and screwdrivers are in cahoots)
- You will find it in your shoe when you leave the room.

DROPPED FROM A LADDER OR TOWER

- Big bolts and nuts will always hit and damage something, and favor the newest Mercedes, Lexus, or Cadillac in the parking lot.
- They will always bounce just outside your property.
- They love flower beds and dense ground cover.

JUNK BOX COROLLARIES

- If you need four screws for a project, there will only be three in your junk box.
- If you need a 1 in. screw, the longest in your junk box will be $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- If you need a 6-32 nut, all the nuts in your junk box will be 8-32.
- All screws in your junk box will be slot-blades if you need a Phillips
- Your local hardware store is always out of the size you need.

CONSPIRACY DEMONS

- Solder hardens 1ms after a component is too hot to hold onto.
- If you spill something on your workbench, the only paper in reach to wipe it up will be your schematic.

TG4/KT8X Guatemala

Dennis, KT8X will be active as TG4/KT8X from Guatemala, 23 July - 4 August 2023.

He will operate on 40 - 6m, CW, FT8.

QSL via LOTW only.

RI0FS Shikotan Island, Kuril Islands

RI0FS. Radio Amateurs members of Russian Robinson Club will be active from Shikotan Island, IOTA AS-062, Kuril Islands 9 - 17 August 2023 as RI0FS.

Team - R6MG, R7MR, RN3BL, RU3FS, RX3F, UA0FAM.

They will operate on 80-10m Bands.

QSL via RN3RQ.

9Q2WX Congo

Vladimir, OK2WX will be active as 9Q2WX from Democratic Republic of the Congo, 20 August - 9 September 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands, CW, SSB, Digital Modes. Vladimir planning to be active on 80 - 10m or 40 - 6m.

QSL via IZ8CCW.

Address for direct QSL:

Antonio Cannataro, Via Don Minzoni 18, 87040, Marano Marchesato - CS, Italy.

TF/SP7VC TF/SQ7OYL Iceland

TF/SP7VC and TF/SQ7OYL will be active from Iceland, IOTA EU - 021, 27 July - 17 August 2023.

They will visit various locations and will operate HF, VHF, EME.

QSL via SP7VC.

RI0Z Medny Island, Commander Komandorski Islands

RI0Z Team will be active again from Commander (Komandorski) Islands, IOTA AS - 039, Russia, 18 August - 1 September 2023.

Team - R7AA, UA7A, UA6EX, RM0F.

They will operate on 160 - 10m Bands.

QSL via R7AA, ClubLog OQRS.

QTH - Bering Island.

QTH Locator - RO25xe.

JG8NQJ/JD1 Marcus Island, Minami Tori Shima Islands

Take, JG8NQJ will be active again as JG8NQJ/JD1 from Marcus Island, IOTA OC - 073, Minami Torishima, starting 20 July 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands CW.

QSL via JA8CJY.

Address for direct QSL: Susumu Sanada, 5- 4- 5- 17, Shin-Ei, Kiyota, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 004-0835, Japan. DXCC DXCC Country - Minami Torishima.

QTH Locator – QL64xg.

WAZ Zone - CQ 27.

FO/F6BCW Huahine Island, French Polynesia

Didier, F6BCW will be active from Huahine Island, IOTA OC - 067, French Polynesia, May - October 2023.

He will operate on 160 - 6m, CW, SSB.

DXCC Country - French Polynesia.

QSL via F6BCW, LOTW.

Address for direct QSL:

Didier CADOT, 180 rue du Moulin de la coudre - 71440, TRONCHY, FRANCE.

FH4VVK Mayotte

Marek, F4VVJ ex SQ6WR will be active as FH4VVK from Mayotte, IOTA AF - 027, 1 September 2022 - 1 April 2024.

He will operate on HF Bands.

He is planning to activate Le Petite-Terre, FH – 002.

DXCC Country - Mayotte, FH.

QSL direct or via eQSL.

Address for direct QSL:

DLEM - CCL - BML, DZAOUDZI, Quartier CABARIBERE, DLEM 97615, Mayotte.

YOUR COMMITTEE



PRESIDENT

Alan Stanley

M7ALS

VICE PRESIDENT

Nick Moss

G6DQN

SECRETARY

John Clarke

M1EJG

TREASURER

John Scott

G8UAE

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Wayne Mocroft

M5LLT

Geoff Cooper

G0KVK

Keith Dixon

M0HPY

Ross Lewis

2E0RLX

Mark Higgins

M7ERH

STARLITE EDITOR

Bob Egan

G4XOM

[not a Committee post]

Email:

g4xom@g6oi.org.uk