

W.A.P. – W.A.D.A.

Antarctic, Sub-Antarctic and Peri-Antarctic Directory

W.A.P. Worldwide Antarctic Program W.A.D.A. Worked All Directory Award



Since 2001 edited by the authors

I1HYW, Gianni VARETTO
and
IK1GPG, Massimo BALSAMO

<http://www.waponline.it>



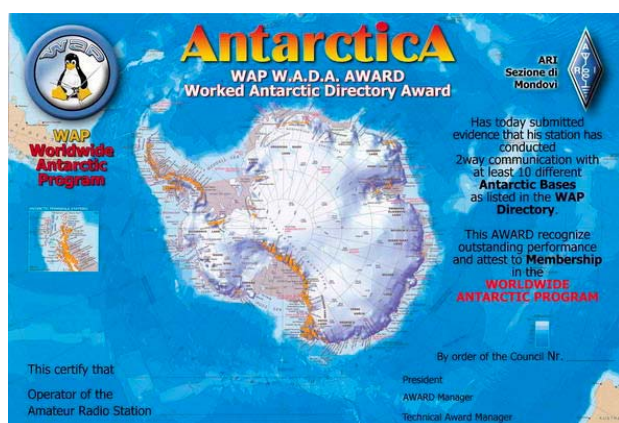
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Twenty-Third Edition - Year 2024

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List of more than 1.005 Bases, Camp, Hut, Refuge and Station used in Antarctica since 1945.

In Antarctica there are no Nations not Cities, just Research Bases. Sometimes those Bases are so big that we can consider them cities. Each base has been categorized under the name of the Nation it belongs to and referenced into a unique book called WAP Directory.



Born originally from an idea of I1HYW & IK1GPG in 1979, the Antarctic Directory has growth as well as the Antarctic Continent's exploration.

Our wish was and still is to build a tool devoted to Antarctic Enthusiasts, Hams and followers, to all of those keens who love Antarctica as we do. This job is addressed to the Antarctic Chasers and dedicated to the Researchers, Scientists, Organizations, Governments and Personnel, involved every year in the fascinating Antarctic Adventure, in recognition of their efforts.

The only genuine editions of the Antarctic Directories are those signed by the Authors, or downloaded from the **W.A.P. "Worldwide Antarctic Program" web sites.**

Opera Inedita Depositata presso la Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori (SIAE-Sezione OLAF).

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Il numero 1 di Gennaio 2003 della rivista mensile **radioKit**, ha riportato la storia della Directory Antartica, scritta da me, Gianni Varetto I1HYW. Scritta da me, perché nessuno meglio chi l'ha fatta nascere , l'ha aggiornata e curata, conosce tutto della sua creatura.

Eccola.....

All'inizio degli anni 80, esattamente nel 1981, ricordo che ci si trovava la sera in 20 metri e il grande **I1AGC Igino Gazzano** chiamava le stazioni Antartiche Argentine, con le quali aveva sked regolari.

Molti di noi, con pochi anni di licenza sulle spalle, non dotati di antenne ed apparecchiature portentose, stavamo lì ad ascoltare e ad imparare, da chi aveva i mezzi e l'esperienza. Si collegavano stazioni rare per quel tempo, ci si scambiavano rapporti e c'era il tempo anche per passare il proprio nome e QTH.

Era principalmente l'Antartida Argentina che con le sue molteplici Basi, forniva ai radioamatori la possibilità di ottimi **DX**, ma anche si presentavano stazioni antartiche americane, cilene e inglesi, i famosi VP8.

Fu così che nacque la voglia di approfondire le conoscenze e di cominciare dal nulla, a censire le Basi ed i nominativi ricavando una sorta di libro di guardia, dove appuntare come in un puzzle i tasselli nuovi di questo fantastico mondo australe. Dall'81 all'88, le informazioni raccolte, erano svariate, tanto da farmi pensare che la cosa poteva essere messa in un raccoglitore a disposizione di chi, come noi voleva avere una guida o quantomeno, cercare tra le vecchie QSL quel nominativo particolare che ad una certa data aveva operato da una Base Antartica.



Foto 1. La prima copertina del Raccoglitore "Antartica" di I1HYW (1982)

Nel 1988 fui contattato da **Jean Michel Duthilleul F6AJA** che già aveva una sua *Antarctic List* . Me la mandò volentieri e con questa integrammo la nostra. Anche **Manfred Stippshild DE0MST**, che conoscevo personalmente e con il quale avevo degli ottimi rapporti di collaborazione, iniziò a mandarmi il suo materiale, che come vecchio ed attivissimo SWL, era notevole.

Mi aiutava in questo lavoro, l'infaticabile e puntualissimo **IK1GPG Massimo Balsamo**.

Iniziammo quindi a redigere questo libricolo di una ventina di pagine, utilizzando spesso i dati riportati sulle QSL ricevute. In esso, erano raggruppate le Nazioni che avevano delle Basi Attive in Antartide, il nominativo, il nome e l'ubicazione della base, le coordinate geografiche e l'anno di attività della Base stessa.

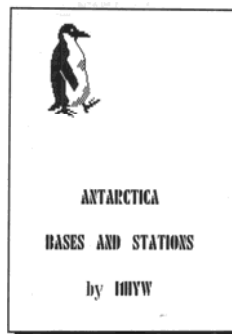
Un paio di anni più tardi, mi trovavo a Glasgow per lavoro. Fui ospite di **Les Hamilton GM3ITN** e fui colpito dall'enorme mole di QSL che Les aveva dall'Antartide. In pratica GM3ITN faceva in Scozia, la stessa cosa di I1AGC in Italia, ovvero, aveva sked regolari con le stazioni Antartiche.

Les mi diede l'elenco completo di tutte le stazioni di cui lui aveva riferimenti e lentamente, anno dopo anno, telefonata dopo telefonata, eravamo in grado di disporre di una cosa unica nel suo genere, utilissima per il **DX Antartico**.

Grazie a **LU3ABX Hugo Godfrid**, che era in collegamento con il Dipartimento Antartico argentino,

ricevemmo Mappe e dettagli che prima non avevamo e “l’opera” diventava corposa ed interessante. Molti radioamatori poi, fornivano le indicazioni in loro possesso, che andavano ad integrare il nostro lavoro.

Foto 2 – La seconda copertina della dispensa Basi & Stazioni Antartiche di I1HYW (1988)



Voglio citare DL8AAM, VE3XN, OA4DX, EA5KB, G4RFV, VE7IG, oltre agli italiani I1BSN, I1PBT, I2YDX, I1ZL.

L’amico **Dewitt Jones, W4BAA**, aveva poi corredato le informazioni Antartiche con articoli sulla filatelia Antartica, che uniti a quelli simili di altri “collaboratori”, davano una visione molto dettagliata di quest’altro aspetto dell’insieme

Ogni anno Massimo IK1GPG aggiornava gli elenchi, anche integrati dal controllo capillare di tutti i *DX News Sheet* che erano usciti tra il 1982 ed il 1991.

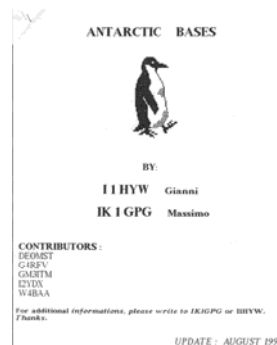
Nel mondo del DX, specie in quegli anni, le informazioni erano preziose e così si sparse la voce dell’esistenza del nostro fascicolo delle Basi Antartiche. Parecchi radioamatori, soprattutto all’estero, ma anche in Italia ne volevano copia, e la si spediva con un piccolo contributo spese.

Alcuni anni più tardi, nacque il *Diamond DX Club* e con il lancio del diploma chiamato WABA, la lista delle Basi Antartiche fu per così dire “prestata” per essere usata come riferimento ufficiale, per l’assegnazione delle referenze.

A quel tempo infatti, con **Peppino Iannuzzi I8IYW**, si convenne di utilizzare il nostro prodotto, perché era così completo che avrebbe soddisfatto pienamente alla necessità di avere un documento univoco su cui basare l’assegnazione delle referenze stesse.

L’ANTARCTIC BASES LIST di I1HYW & IK1GPG, evolse ulteriormente negli anni e potete immaginare quanto. Partendo dal 1981 per arrivare al 2002 sono esattamente 22 anni, mica uno scherzo!

Foto 3. La copertina di uno dei primi fascicoli delle Basi Antartiche di I1HYW & IK1GPG (1990). Il libro viene aggiornato ogni anno



Contemporaneamente, sia IK1GPG che I1HYW curavano (e curano tutt’ora) il Bollettino Antartico, dove sono elencate le informazioni che i vari operatori diffondono a tutto il mondo per informare delle loro attività. Logicamente, trattando l’argomento Antartide, il bollettino fa riferimento al solo **DX** Antartico.

La stessa **RadioKit**, ha ospitato, concedetemi il termine “da sempre”, articoli e informazioni al riguardo, riservandosi una preminenza quasi di diritto, sull’argomento.

Bene, nel 2002, abbiamo scoperto che il nostro lavoro è stato scippato! Copiato senza manco chiedere il permesso o se fossimo stati d’accordo, e soprattutto, senza ringraziare chi per 22 anni ininterrotti, ne ha curato e ne cura tutt’ora l’aggiornamento.

Uno che conosco (che purtroppo non ha nel proprio DNA la trasparenza dei comportamenti), mi ha detto che questa “scippatura” che hanno vergognosamente chiamato “Directory 2002”, si ispira a criteri tecnico-scientifici e ad un approccio supportato da informazioni ufficiali, che si è trattato di un intervento radicale, ma, soprattutto, di coinvolgimento degli appassionati ...

Ohibò, ma allora, quello che abbiamo fatto noi in 22 anni cos’è stato, una cripto-testicolite?... ma per piacere!

Comunque siano andate le cose, questa copiatura, è per noi, motivo di grande soddisfazione, perché normalmente si copiano le cose belle e le cose utili, le cose complete ed esaustive... se avessimo fatto un lavoro di basso contenuto, credo non avrebbe interessato a nessuno..... che bassa lega però il copiare ... è quasi come esibire QSL per collegamenti fatti da altri!

La parte comica avviene però all’inizio di settembre 2003, quando lo stesso personaggio che aveva fatto il *primo “scippo pro-domo sua”* nel 2001, ha ri-scippato lo stesso prodotto e l’ha messo in mano ad un altro gruppo, spacciandolo anche stavolta per farina del suo sacco.... incredibile, ma vero. Penso che certe cose succedano solo in Italia!



HISTORY of the W.A.P. ANTARCTIC Directory

Born in 1979 from an original idea of **I1HYW**, followed, few years later by **IK1GPG** the "**Antarctic Directory**" has been poached (at the end of year 1999), by a group of snatchers, who did use it for purposes, which are well far away the original ones. Few months later, thanks to the help of **John Van Putten WD8MGQ**, we did park what did remain in our hands, result of over **45 years of our work**, on an American web site: <http://www.islandchaser.com/>

In the Year 2000, we start to think about an **International Antarctic web site** which could incorporate an **Award Program** as well. After a bit of worldwide brainstorming, we decided that **W.A.P. (Worldwide Antarctic Program)**, could have fitted into our philosophy. At the beginning of 2001, we found it was time to move from USA and recovering our reborn job, into a new web site, free of any political or strange interactions.

Our main objective was to found, a solid Team of Antarctic enthusiasts. We did it!

Thanks to the help of well known Dxers and Antarctic chasers such as DL5EBE, F5NOD, I2LPA, K4MZU, GM3ITN, LU3CQ and many others, the year 2001 did show the **Dynamic DX Charterhouse** web site (www.ddxc.net) able to open a serious Antarctic World Wide Program.

IZ8BRI, Dr. Egidio Settimo, web master by profession, did study the structure of the new WAP (Worldwide Antarctic Program) web site, which has been developed and put it on line at www.ddxc.net/wap. This is an example how a good Team can produce great job and notable results.

Developing step by steps each branches of Antarctic matters, at the middle of 2003 following our defined program, we did start to talk about WAP Antarctic Awards.

IK1GPG and I1HYW, with the help of several Contributors (listed in the contributor session of the Directory itself) did sew, since 2001, the borders and guide lines of a new Antarctic Directory, including for the first time the Sub Antarctic Territories, French Austral Territories and peri-Antarctic areas.

Thanks to the help of **Alessandro Lastrucci IZ1HKE**, **Lucia Gimelli IZ1JJE** and **Maurizio Gentile IZ1GJK** from July 2007 we have a new WEB site named as our Antarctic Program <http://www.waponline.it>

17/09/2017: Presentation of **W.A.P. 2.0** during the 14° Meeting WAP in Mondovì 16-17/09/2017. Thanks to the help of Betty Sciolla **IK1QFM** and Floyd Larck **KK3Q**, new website is online.

ANTARCTIC DEFINITION and WAP's choice

There are 2 polar circles, tracked to the North and South Hemisphere.

They indicate respectively the **Arctic Polar Circle**, corresponding at **66° 33' North** and the **Antarctic Polar Circle** at **66° 33' South**.

Generically, it is said that, Antarctic territories start from 60° of Latitude South, going East and West, till 90°, forming the Antarctic continent, or by definition "ANTARCTICA".

The literature though, says that, **Antarctic Polar Circle** is located at **66° 33' South**. According to the WAP's choice, a decision to enlarge the text borders and incorporate more areas (for WAP Awards) was taken. It has to be understood that our intention was, and still is, to set up some "New" Award rules, that could incorporate areas already worldwide considered as Antarctica, even though outside from the famous 60° South.

The well known Geographical Antarctic boundaries, are still the same, and preserved as they are, but our strategy (we do not want to penalize any of the so called surrounding sub Antarctic Areas, with scientific and research activities), was to open the entrance of other surrounding locations.

Why Peri-Antarctic and Sub Antarctic ?

Sub Antarctic Territories as well French Austral Territories, are practically already part of the Antarctic Continent, but the so called **Peri- Antarctic** areas, need a clear explanation.

There we are:

The Archipelagos, and the islands being similar in features, despite their location outside the Antarctic Convergence Zone, have been referred to as peri-Antarctic, rather than Sub-Antarctic.

On those locations as a matter of facts, same scientific activities and studies as in Antarctica are conducted by researchers and personnel.

More over, those areas are frequently used as logistic Bases for last jump to the 7th Continent.

That's the reason why they are listed on.

Antarctic Notes and Thanks

The notes we have checked and partially used (to whom authors we thanks very much), are an abstract taken from:

<http://www.south-pole.com/>

<http://www.antarcticconnection.com/>

<http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/>

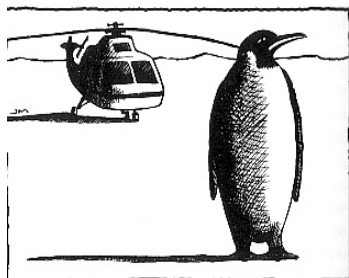
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Guide line to issue/validate new WAP References:

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2. For poplulated or inhabited areas such as Falklands WAP GBR-25, Tierra del Fuego WAP ARG-23 and Magellanes Province WAP CHL-13 the reference will be one forever.
3. Indian Bay Camp (IND-Ø2) starts few meters from the ice shelf and goes toward South for hundred meters. India has a huge fuel depot, containers, vehicles and other stuff parked in there. In the meantime, the downloading operation using cranes and helicopter are from the Ship to the sea ice, where vehicles bring the material and stack it a little away inland. The ship where personnel manage the operation using HF/VHF communications and where they go for eating and sleeping, acts as a Logistics Base. For WAP, when there is evidence, a ship standing for few days icebound, acting as stable Logistics Base, next to an already existing Base or Camp, count for that Base or Camp.

Abbreviations

ANARE	Australian National Antarctic Expedition
NZARP	New Zealand Antarctic Research Program
BAS	British Antarctic Survey
SAAM	Soviet Antarctic Meteo
IAA	Instituto Antartico Argentino
TAAF	Terres Australes et Antartiques Francaises
MARS	Military Affiliated Radio System
USN	U.S. Navy et Antartiques Francaises
NIPR	National Institute for Polar Research
BAE	Base Antártica Española



CONTRIBUTORS

Even though the job done is the result of over **43** years of our Antarctic passion we must recognize the invaluable support and give special thanks to:

I2LPA, Dr. Antonio La Porta, for his help and supervision
DL5EBE, Domink Weiel & F5NOD, Gil Gautier for their help suggestions
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EA8AG	Isidro Lopez Donate	F5JYD	Bruno Filippi
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I1BSN	Franco Bessone	I2YDX	Giuseppe De Gasperin
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IK1QFM	Betty Sciolla	IK2IWU	Carlo Raso
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IZ2DVI	Marco Gemelli	IZ8BRI	Egidio Settimio
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LU3CQ	Roberto O. Gonzalez Gavio	LU4DXU	Enrique Henry Ledo
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VE7IG	Reginald John Beck	VK3UY	Robert Eric Thomas Oldfield
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KF5BRB	William B. Ashley		

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Ø5 January 2014	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.23) - Thirteenth Edition
15 July 2014	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.24)
Ø1 January 2015	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.25) - Fourteenth Edition
Ø4 September 2015	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.26)
15 January 2016	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.27) - Fifteenth Edition
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Ø1 July 2021	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.38)
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Ø1 July 2022	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.40)
18 January 2023	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.41) – Twenty-Second Edition
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Antarctic Notes and Thanks

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Changes of Nationality

CHL-12 - Know as DEU-Ø5 Ardley Station or German Refuge (before 1997)

DEU-Ø5 - Now CHL-12 Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (from 1997)

AUS-Ø5 - Know as Wilkes Station USA-26 (before 1959)

USA-26 - Now AUS-Ø5 Wilkes Station (ANARE) (after 1959)

CHL-Ø9 - Know as GBR-13 Station "T" Adelaide (before 1984)

GBR-13 - Now CHL-Ø9 Luis Carvajal (after 1984)

CHL- - Know as GBR-*no* Base "V" View Point (before 1996)

GBR- - Now RCH-*no* General Ramon Canas Moltava Sub-Base (Army) (after 1996)

DEU-Ø3 - Know as DDR-Ø1 Georg Forster Station (Before Ø3/10/1990)

DDR-Ø1 - Now DEU-Ø3 Georg Forster Station (From Ø3/10/1990)

URY- Know as GBR-Ø4 Station "D" Hope Bay (before 1997)

GBR-Ø4 - Now URU-*no* Ruperto Elichiribehety (from 1997)

UKR-Ø1 - Know as GBR-Ø6 Station "F" Faraday (Before Ø7/Ø2/1996)

GBR-Ø6 - Now UKR-Ø1 Akademik Verndsky Station (from Ø7/Ø2/1996)

NZL- - Know as USA-Ø9 Hallett Station (1957-1973)

USA-Ø9 - Now NZL-*no* Cape Hallett Camp (from 1974)

DEU- - Know as DEU-*no* Wilhelm Filchner Station (Before 2004)

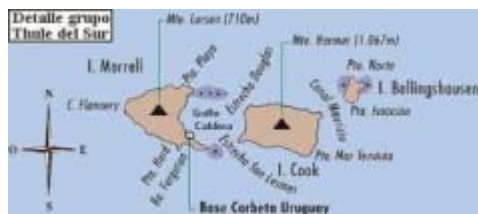
DEU- - Now DEU-*no* Heinz Kohnen Station (From 2004)

South Shetlands: History and Ham Radio operations

Date: 25 January 2013 - antarctica_list@yahoogroups.com per conto di GIANNI VARETTO <varettos@tin.it>

After **11 years**, we are now revising the situation of the South Sandwich operations which did generate **3 WAP references: GBR-22** for Ferguson Bay Camp, **ARG-22** for Corbeta Uruguay Station and **ARG-26** for Teniente Esquivel Refuge.

Here is the story: Argentina, in order to assert its claim over the South Sandwich Islands, did establish on **Jan. 25, 1955** the summer Station Teniente Esquivel at Ferguson Bay (**WAP ARG-26**) on the Southeastern coast of Thule Island; 3 men did operate for the first time from there as LU2ZY, LU3ZY and LU4ZY. The station had to be evacuated in **January 1956** because of volcanic eruption. In **1976**, Argentina established a 5Ø member Naval Base at Port Faraday-Caldera Gulf, in the lee (**southern East coast**) of Thule Island calling it Corbета Uruguay Station (**WAP ARG-22**). The name honored the Argentine corvette ARA Uruguay that rescued Otto Nordenskjöld and his crew in 1903. The beach at Corbета Uruguay **is not** Ferguson Bay, but it is Caldera Gulf on the far side of the Peninsula, as shown



on the map.

Next season the Naval Station Corbeta Uruguay opened for winter and remaining active until **20 June 1982**, when the Base was occupied by British in the aftermath of the Falklands war and its remaining personnel removed by the British Navy. The following January the Station, **except the Refuge Hut** of Ten. Esquivel, was bombed and smashed by British forces. Still we don't understand one single good reasonable motivation for destroying Corbeta Uruguay Station by the British; they did win the war and we think it was enough! Destroy and leaving such an unbelievable mess on an Antarctic wonderful and historical place, even if remote island, was not and action to get proud of!

Thanks to Reg **VE7IG**, **OH2BH** and **VE3EJ** we can rebuild what did happen to the two **DX-peditions** on Thule Island (or **Isla Morell**) set far later. Thanks specially to Martti OH2BH and John VE3EJ for the pictures and their testimony and to Reg VE7IG for the work done in assembling the puzzle.

On **1992**, eight operators of an **International Team** did operate **VP8SSI** setting their camp on Thule Island, on the other side of the narrow peninsula from Ferguson Bay, very close to the ruins of Corbeta Uruguay Station and the existing Teniente Esquivel Refuge. **WAP Directory** is using "Ferguson Bay Camp" to identify the operations after Corbeta Uruguay Base has been destroyed, by naming this "*British location*" in another way and giving it a **GBR** reference.

A video ([click here aside](#)), shows **VP8SSI** operating site and right in the middle of the video, shows the beam on the Rescue Hut (**Ten. Esquivel Refuge**) in the wind and the operators inside, even if, from the pictures, it looks like both operations were from the destroyed Corbeta Uruguay site because that is the only little level place on the island.

Martti OH2BH was one of the operators and says he was operating on the edge of the cliff to work North America, but after the storm went to the Rescue Hut. They took refuge inside it during the storm. So it is probably correct that they didn't begin operations from inside the Ten. Esquivel Refuge building, which was run down and occupied by seals, they had to chase out when they went in there to get out of the storm. Ten. Esquivel Refuge (see an old pic here aside) was the only building left there so they must have taken refuge in it.

It appears that Corbета Uruguay base was on the other side of the peninsula from Ferguson Bay! So Corbета Uruguay was not located at Ferguson Bay even if very close by.

On their **QSL card** a note VP8SSI reports: "...hurricane force winds shredded our arctic tents, driving us into the ruins of a little rescue hut from where we had to evict several seals."

Martti says in his email that, after the storm all the operators crowded into the rescue hut and continued operating! He said he had his equipment in there operating; he also says the destroyed camp is half way to the rescue shed, about a km from the shore and the ruins of Corbeta Uruguay was half way there.



When all was gone I rescued myself to this **hut** and had my station there as well. It is pictured on the back, I even had TH4 on top of it. Martti OH2BH, said the **VP8THU** guys found his TH4 (from the **VP8SSI expedition**) on a rescue building. The destroyed camp (**LU3ZY Fame**) was on half away. John VE3EJ one of the **VP8THU Expedition** of **2002** said: *See photo antenna was no longer attached to the building but was right there, ruins visible in photographs. Our camp was just on the south edge of the ruins*



.... 25 or 30 feet away, and Ten. Esquivel Refuge 200 to 300 feet to the West... (actually some distance further). In the attached picture you can see a small building to the lower right edge of the picture below and it is probably a few hundred feet from the ruins of Corbeta Uruguay Base; that is what remains of Ten. Esquivel rescue Hut Refuge.



Now that we have retraced the history from **1955** through **2002**, let's try to summarize the ruling:

1- WAP ARG-22, Corbeta Uruguay Station will remain allocated to **ARG-22** alone, for contacts made till **1982** as then it has ceased to exist and as actually there is no original hut or monument there".

2- WAP GBR-22, Ferguson Bay Camp: this reference and name was issued for **VP8** operations after Corbeta Uruguay has been destroyed, using the Ferguson Bay name because it is very close by and identified on

maps. Ferguson Bay Camp (**VP8SSI & VP8THU**) will remain allocated to **GBR-22** for contacts made from **1992** and ahead. The reference will remain the same in case of further operation in the same place.

Contacts from **GBR-22** will also qualify for **WAP ARG-26**.

3- WAP ARG-26, Teniente Esquivel Refuge at Ferguson Bay counts only for **ARG-26** from **1955-1956**. Those who did work only this site, cannot join WAP GBR-22 as, at that time, the status was not as it is now. Few more pictures of the VP8s **DX-peditions** on Thule Island (Isla Morell) displayed here below, have been sent by John VE3EJ.



An Antarctic Time Line : 1519 - 1959

- 1519: In September, Ferdinand Magellan sails from Spain in search of a westerly route to the Indies. Sailing down the coast of South America he discovered the narrow straight passing through to the Pacific Ocean which today bears his name. To the south lies Tierra del Fuego which the early geographers assumed to be the edge of the southern continent.
- 1578: In September, Francis Drake passes through the Straights of Megellan only to find himself blown significantly southward due to a tremendous storm in the Pacific. This event proved that Tierra del Fuego was separated from any southern continent and the passageway came to be known as the "Drake Passage".
- 1592: In August, the Englishman John Davis, in the **DESIRE**, discovered the Falkland Islands. This was a tragic expedition as the crew were forced to eat some 14,000 penguins which they were forced to kill for food. Stored as properly as possible, once they reached the tropics the penguin meat spoiled and subsequently only 16 members of the original crew of 76 ever reached home shores.
- 1675: In April, Antonio de la Roché is blown south of Cape Horn and experiences the first sighting of South Georgia.
- 1739: Frenchman [Jean-Baptiste Bouvet de Lozier](#) discovers Bouvet. The island is not sighted again until 1808. Due to significant ice packs, the first landing did not take place until the American Morrell landed in 1822.
- 1772: In February, Frenchman Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec discovers the Îles Kerguelen.
- 1773: In January, [Captain James Cook](#) and his crew become the first men to cross the Antarctic Circle.

- 1775: In January, Captain Cook, on his third voyage, sails past South Georgia and discovers the South Sandwich Islands two weeks later.
- 1790: This year marks the start of the sealing industry on South Georgia. The sealers are primarily American from New England as the Europeans are involved in war.
- 1810: In July, Australian Frederick Hasselborough discovers Macquarie Island while searching for new sealing grounds.
- 1819: In February, Englishman William Smith is blown to the south while rounding Cape Horn and discovers the South Shetland Islands, claiming them for Great Britain in October.
- 1820: In January, the Royal Navy sends Edward Bransfield, with Smith as pilot, to search the waters southeast of the newly claimed South Shetlands. As a result, it is claimed that he is the first to see the Antarctic Peninsula.
- 1820: In January, Russian [Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen](#) becomes the first person to see the Antarctic continent (January 27).
- 1820: In November, American Nathaniel Palmer, on the **HERO**, claims to see the Antarctic Peninsula. Palmer was a member of a sealing fleet from New England. Only 19 years old, he was dispatched from the sealing grounds in the South Shetlands by his commanding officer to search for land to the south.
- 1821: In January, Bellingshausen returns to the Antarctic waters and discovers Peter I Island and the Alexander Islands. He completes a circumnavigation of Antarctica being only the second explorer, after Cook, to do so.
- 1821: In February, American sealer John Davis arguably becomes the first person to land on the continent. From Connecticut, Davis had been searching the South Shetlands for seals.
- 1821: In December, Nathaniel Palmer discovers the South Orkney Islands along with British sealer George Powell.
- 1823: In February, Englishman [James Weddell](#) sails to 74 degrees south. This is the farthest south yet reached and the penetrated sea bears his name today. Except for possibly Morrell, no one is able to penetrate this sea again for eighty years.
- 1831: In February, Englishman John Biscoe, an employee of the British sealing business "Enderby Brothers", discovers Enderby Land, the first sighting of Antarctica from the Indian Ocean zone.
- 1839: In February, Englishman John Balleny, another Enderby Brothers employee, sails from New Zealand and discovers the Balleny Islands.
- 1840: In January, [Lt. Charles Wilkes](#), American leader of the United States Exploring Expedition, sights an area now known as Wilkes Land.
- 1840: In January, Frenchman [Jules-Sebastian Dumont d'Urville](#) discovers a stretch of Antarctic coastline which he promptly names for his wife, Adélie.
- 1841: In January, under [Sir James Clark Ross](#) in **EREBUS** and **TERROR**, search for the South Magnetic Pole has been ordered by the British Royal Navy. He discovers Victoria Land and enters the sea which is known famously now as the Ross Sea. He discovers Ross Island, Mt. Erebus and the Ross Ice Shelf.
- 1892: In November, Captain Carl Larsen of the **JASON** lands near the Antarctic Peninsula on Seymour Island. Discovering a number of fossils, this becomes the first evidence of a prior warmer climate.
- 1895: In January, Henryk Bull lands in the Antarctic at Cape Adare. A member of the party, Carsten Borchgrevink, finds lichen on an offshore island becoming the first signs of plant life.
- 1898: In March, [Adrien de Gerlache](#) and crew in the **BELGICA** become trapped in the pack ice off the Antarctic Peninsula. They drift helplessly for a year becoming the first to survive an Antarctic winter.
- 1899: In February, [Carsten Borchgrevink](#) and crew of the **SOUTHERN CROSS** land at Cape Adare. They build huts and become the first to winter over on the continent.

- 1902: In February, a Swedish geologist, [Otto Nordenskiöld](#), and five crew members are left on Snow Hill Island where they spend two winters. It was during this expedition that the first major sledge journey in Antarctica took place; some 400 miles. Unfortunately, their ship Antarctic was crushed in the ice pack after leaving the crew on the island thereby creating two separate groups of explorers. Miraculously, the second crew was able to survive the winter and find their way back to Snow Hill Island where the whole party was rescued in 1903 by an Argentinean relief ship.
- 1902: In February, German [Erich von Drygalski](#) and the crew of the **GAUSS** discover Wilhelm II Land. Stuck in the ice for a year, the party does extensive scientific research filling 20 volumes of reports.
- 1902: In November [Robert F. Scott](#), Edward Wilson and Ernest Shackleton strike out for the South Pole. Leaving McMurdo Sound heading south across the Ross Ice Shelf, two months later they find themselves at 82 degrees south suffering from snow blindness and scurvy. Forced to return home, they nonetheless cover 3100 miles.
- 1904: In February, [Jean-Baptiste Charcot](#), in the Français, begins his survey of the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula. The small expedition winters in the ship in an inlet on Booth Island. Over two summers they discover the Loubet Coast, Doumer Island and Port Lockroy. They chart the Biscoe Islands and generally extend Gerlache's survey of the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula.
- 1904: In March, [William S. Bruce](#) and members of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition aboard the **SCOTIA** discover Coats Land. This is the first sighting of land to the south of the Weddell Sea.
- 1904: Carl Larsen builds the first whaling station at Grytviken on South Georgia. Before ten years elapse, over 20 stations and factory ships are operating in this region.
- 1908: In October, explorers [Ernest Shackleton](#), Frank Wild, Eric Marshall and Jameson Adams attempt to reach the South Pole. Within 30 days they have surpassed Scott's effort in 1903. Reaching within 97 nautical miles, the group is severely ill and undernourished requiring them to abandon their attempt on the pole.
- 1909: In January, Edgeworth David, [Douglas Mawson](#) and Alistair McKay reach the South Magnetic Pole.
- 1911: In November, the first Japanese Antarctic Expedition sails south led by Lt. [Nobu Shirase](#) and lands at the Bay of Whales.
- 1911: On December 14, Norwegian [Roald Amundsen](#) and four team members reach the South Pole. Amundsen discovered a new route which took only 57 days. Letters are left for Scott, a Norwegian flag planted and then they return to the Bay of Whales.
- 1912: On January 18, [Robert F. Scott](#), Edward Wilson, Edgar Evans and Lawrence Oates reach the South Pole. Unfortunately, Amundsen had already been there and left a flag marking the spot. Terribly discouraged after a tortuous journey, all members perish on the return trip. Scott, Wilson and Bowers die in their tent after using up all fuel and food. The three are not discovered until November.
- 1912: In January, [Wilhelm Filchner](#) in the **DEUTSCHLAND** discovers the Luitpold Coast.
- 1912: In April, Scott's Northern Party give up hope of the **TERRA NOVA** arriving to pick them up before winter sets in. The six men must dig a cave out of a snow bank where they live for six months on penguin and seal meat.
- 1912: In December, [Douglas Mawson](#) must begin his lone trek across George V Land back to his base at Commonwealth Bay. Mawson's two companions had died and despite the tragedy, he makes it home. A new section of coast is discovered and radio is used for the first time in Antarctica.
- 1915: In October, [Ernest Shackleton](#) has a plan to cross the continent but is forced to abandon this idea as his ship, the **ENDURANCE**, is crushed in the ice of the Weddell Sea after drifting for nine months. The 28 men must camp on the floating ice for five more months before an opening in the ice allows them to take to the boats for Elephant Island in the South Shetlands. Meanwhile, members of Shackleton's Ross shore party lay depots for the ill-fated group, depots expected to be used by Shackleton and his party on their trek across the continent. Three members die but the rest were eventually rescued in 1917.
- 1916: In April, Shackleton and five of his men leave Elephant Island in the lifeboat **JAMES CAIRD**. In 15 days they arrive at South Georgia. Unfortunately, they made land on the wrong side of the island and Shackleton, Tom Crean & Frank Worsley had to cross the island through difficult terrain to reach the whaling station at Stromness.

- 1916: On his fourth try, Shackleton reaches Elephant Island in the Chilean ship **YELCHO** and rescues the 22 survivors from the **ENDURANCE**. They survived by turning the remaining life boats upside down and setting up living quarters beneath.
- 1922: In January, at the age of 48, Ernest Shackleton dies of a heart attack. On board the **QUEST** at the time, Shackleton is buried at South Georgia.
- 1928: In November, [Hubert Wilkins](#) makes the first flight in the Antarctic region, flying from Deception Island in the South Shetlands in a Lockheed Vega monoplane.
- 1929: In October, The British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition establishes itself under Douglas Mawson over two summer seasons discovering MacRobertson Land and charting much of the adjacent coastline.
- 1929: On November 28, after a ten hour flight from their base at the Bay of Whales, [Richard E. Byrd](#) and three others become the first to fly over the South Pole.
- 1929: On December 1, Norwegian expedition leader Lars Christensen lands on and claims Bouvetøya Island.
- 1935: In November, American Lincoln Ellsworth is the first to successfully fly across the continent.
- 1947: In January, **OPERATION HIGHJUMP** is organized by the US Navy. A total of 4700 men, 13 ships and 23 aircraft are involved. A base is set up at Little America. Extensive mapping of the coast and interior is accomplished. Over 70,000 aerial photographs are taken.
- 1947: In December, as a follow up to Highjump, **OPERATION WINDMILL** begins.
- 1947: In December, Finn Ronne, leader of a private American Expedition, is based on Stonington Island. Flying over the southern shores, he is the first to see the mountains of the western edge of the Filchner Ice Shelf.
- 1950: In February a multinational expedition is set up in Dronning Maud Land by Sweden, Great Britain & Norway.
- 1957: In July, the International Geophysical Year begins with Antarctica the main effort of scientists from 67 countries over the next 18 months. Twelve new bases are constructed with the Amundsen-Scott base at the South Pole (American) constructed for the **OPERATION DEEPFREEZE** expeditions.
- 1959: In December, the twelve leading nations participating in the IGY sign the "Antarctic Treaty" in Washington, DC. The treaty was framed as an agreement so the continent "shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes". The treaty came into effect in 1961 and guarantees access and scientific research in all territory south of 60° latitude.

An Arctic Timeline : 1496-1962

The exploration of the North has extended over five hundred years and rather than finding a northwest passage to the eastern trade, it discovered a great fur trade and valuable fisheries, and even great oil fields. Early crews were often separated from their homes for years and some never returned. While hopes of finding a northwest passage was the initial objective, the ice conditions discouraged expectations of success. In the past, the problems of reaching the North Pole have been subordinate to the hope of finding, via that route, a water way to the east, and though the early north polar attempts failed in their main purpose, they resulted in the discovery of new lands and industries.

Traveling in vulnerable wooden ships first powered only by sails, they gradually changed to powerful new and innovative vehicles and a commercial trade in the north was established. But even from the beginning of polar exploration the ships that sailed with orders to attain the North Pole have been in number and importance the exception, not the rule. Attempts to reach the North Pole itself followed using stronger ships with newer designs as a base for the dashes to the almost mythical prize. Balloons and the new dirigibles were tried, followed by airships and submarines. When the Pole itself was finally reached, it proved to be a vain goal since it was just a point on the ice above a moving body of water.

The oceans of the Arctic basin and the frozen lands around it are now recognized as important study areas, and over the years virtually all exploration parties became directed toward studies of some kind.

- 1496: Henry VII granted "Letters patent" to John Cabot and his three sons to make voyages of discovery in "northern, eastern or western seas." The original charts and manuscripts of John Cabot and his son Sebastian have, for the most part, disappeared.
- 1576: Martin Frobisher's first voyage. An attempt would be made to reach Cathay through a passage to the northwest. Vessels used were two small barks, **MICHAEL** and **GABRIEL**. Frobisher, aboard the **GABRIEL**, crossed (now) Davis Strait between Greenland and (now) Baffin Island. They explored the vicinity of (now) Frobisher's Bay. They encountered Inuit, described as being "like to Tartars, with long blacke haire, broad faces and flatte noses and tawnie in colour, wearing Seale skinnes, and so doe the women, not differing in the fashion, but the women are marked in the face with blewe streekes downe the cheekes, and round about the eyes." On this first expedition, a rock was picked up as a souvenir in Frobisher's Bay and upon the expedition's return, the rock was assayed and said to contain gold.
- 1577: Martin Frobisher's second voyage to (now) Frobisher's Bay, under the auspices of the Cathay Company. The expedition was to continue the search for the Northwest Passage and to mine more of the 'gold'-bearing ore discovered the year before. The expedition remained in the bay for five weeks from 17 July to 23 August 1577 and mined about 200 tons of the ore. The **AYDE**, **MICHAEL** and **GABRIEL** returned to England, bringing an Eskimo man (Kalicho), woman (Arnaq) and child (Nutaq) to Bristol. The man and woman died and were buried at St. Stephen's Church while the child died in London and was buried at St. Olaves, Hart Street.
- 1578: Martin Frobisher's third voyage to the Arctic. Commanding the **AYDE**, Frobisher led a fleet of fifteen vessels to (now) Frobisher's Bay. Over 100 miners from Cornwall and the Forest of Dean were to form a wintering party on a small island under the leadership of Captain Edward Fenton. Poor weather prevented the fleet from keeping together. Frobisher, together with several other vessels, sailed up what he called the "Mistaken Straights," now called Hudson Strait. Most of the fleet was eventually reunited in the region where 1200 tons of "black ore" was extracted and loaded onto the ships. Upon their return to England, the ore proved to be worthless and the Cathay Company went bankrupt. Frobisher did not return to the Arctic but did retrieve his reputation firstly with Drake in the West Indies and later by his conduct as one of the main commanders of the English fleet that defeated the Spanish Armada of 1588.
- 1585: John Davis's first voyage in search of the Northwest Passage. The expedition, aboard the two small vessels **SUNSHINE** and **MOONSHINE**, made its first northern landfall on the east coast of Greenland. They sailed across (now) Davis Strait to (now) Baffin Island. They came ashore at (now) Cumberland Sound where two sledges were discovered "made like ours in Englande." Despite signs of inhabitants, none were encountered.
- 1586: John Davis's second voyage to the Arctic. The vessels **MERMAID**, **SUNSHINE**, **MOONSHINE** and pinnace **NORTH STAR** sailed up the west coast of Greenland and encountered the "people of the country" in the vicinity of Gilbert Sound, later named Godthaab Fiord. In August, they sailed westwards from Greenland, finding land on southeast Baffin Island. Two of the ship's company were surprised and killed by the "Savages" ashore.
- 1587: John Davis's third voyage toward the Northwest Passage. Sailing aboard the barks **SUNSHINE**, **ELIZABETH** and the pinnace **ELLEN**, Davis and his crews traveled up the west coast of Greenland, trading with the Greenlanders as they went. After reaching the relatively high latitude of 72° 12' North, Davis turned to the west and sighted Cumberland Sound on Baffin Island which he discovered on his first voyage. They coasted the south shore of Cumberland Sound and re-entered Davis Strait in latitude 64° North. They continued south with the Labrador current, passing a "very great gulf" which was no doubt Hudson Strait. Upon reaching the vicinity of Labrador, they set sail across the Atlantic for Dartmouth.
- 1602: George Waymouth, sent by the East India Company, may have proceeded along Hudson Strait for a good distance. His vessel, **DISCOVERY**, is one of the earliest of a line of exploring ships bearing that name.
- 1610: Henry Hudson, aboard **DISCOVERY**, sailed westward for 450 miles through a long strait and into a great bay, both of which now bear Hudson's name. Hudson turned south and the vessel was forced to winter at the southern end of the bay because of ice. They escaped from the ice in June 1611 but soon afterwards a mutiny took place after which Hudson, his son, the sick and the Hudson loyalists were all set adrift in a boat. They were never seen again. Two of the mutineers were killed by the Eskimos at the western end of Hudson Strait while many others died on the voyage home. Stories related by the survivors were believable so all were left unpunished.
- 1611: Thomas Button sailed on the **RESOLUTION**, with the **DISCOVERY** in company. This voyage was to follow-up Hudson's discoveries. Two of the mutineers on Hudson's expedition, Prickett and Bylot, were among the ship's company. Part of the west coast of Hudson Bay was charted and Port Nelson, where they wintered-over, was named after one of the mates who was buried there. The **RESOLUTION** was crushed by the ice and sank. The **DISCOVERY** sailed north to what was called Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, between Southampton Island and the east coast of America, before turning for England. A considerable length of coastline was charted

on this expedition. It was also determined that no westward passage from Hudson Bay existed.

- 1615: Robert Bylot and William Baffin, in the **DISCOVERY**, sailed through Hudson Strait but found no passage northward through what became known as Frozen Strait.
- 1619-20: Backed by the King of Denmark, Jens Munk fails to discover the Northwest Passage. His two ships wintered near the site of the later Hudson's Bay Company post, Fort Prince of Wales, on the Churchill River.
- 1631-32: Two independent voyages are made through Hudson Strait and into Hudson Bay in a further attempt to find a northwest passage through this route. Captain Thomas James commanded the **HENRIETTA MARIA** while Captain Luke Foxe commanded the **CHARLES**. James Bay, at the head of Hudson Bay, and Foxe's Channel were named after the two captains.
- 1668: The small vessel **NONSUCH** sails from London through the Hudson Strait and into Hudson Bay. Her voyage opens a sea route for trade in furs with the local Indians.
- 1670: By royal charter, incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Company is established. King Charles II appoints his nephew, Prince Rupert, their Governor and grants the "sole trade and commerce of all those Seas Streights Bayes Rivers Lakes Creekes and Soundes in whatsoever latitude they shall bee that lye within the entrance of the Streights commonly called Hudson's Streights, together with all the Landes and Territorys upon the Countreys Coasts and confynes of the Seas Bayes Lakes Rivers Creekes and Soundes aforesaid that are not actually possessed by or granted to any of our Subjectes or possessed by the Subjectes of any other Christian Prince or State." The vast territory, to be known as Rupert's Land, would comprise nearly 40% of modern Canada. Three wooden forts are built on James Bay in 1685.
- 1719: Provisioned by the Hudson's Bay Company, elderly Captain James Knight leads two ships in search of "minerals and to traverse the 'Strait of Anian.'" This was a mythical strait attributed to unreliable charts and globes of the time. They departed from Gravesend on the lower Thames in June 1719 and were never seen again.
- 1741-42: Commanded by Captain Christopher Middleton, the **FURNACE** and **DISCOVERY** sail for Hudson's Bay on June 8, 1741. The vessels winter at Sloop Cove, between the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, named after the Prince of Wales, and the recently vacated Old Factory on the Churchill River. The expedition set sail the following year towards the north where they navigated the uncharted and ice-infested waters of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome (now Roe's Welcome Sound), between the west coast of Southampton Island and the east coast of North America. They reach a deep bay whose upper reaches touch the Arctic Circle. Middleton names it Repulse Bay as there was no passage there.
- 1746-47: An attempt to find the Northwest Passage is privately organized by Arthur Dobbs, a member of the Irish House of Commons. The expedition is supported by a group of merchants who form the North West Committee. Commanded by William Moor in the **DOBBS** and Francis Smith in the **CALIFORNIA**, the expedition "carried out some useful exploration in difficult conditions, but ... every move, it seemed was dogged by disagreement, ineptitude and controversy."
- 1770-72: On behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Governor of Fort Prince of Wales, Moses Norton, instructs Samuel Hearne to find and trace the Coppermine River to ascertain whether or not a route exists from Hudson Bay to the Pacific Ocean via the continent of North America. According to the Orders and Instructions, Hearne is "to trace to the mouth, and there determine the latitude and longitude as near as you can; but more particularly so, if you find it navigable, and that a settlement can be made there with any degree of safety, or benefit to the Company." Hearne was accompanied by a group of Northern (Chipewyan) Indians, led by a chief named Matonabee. The successful journey departed on December 7, 1770 with the women carrying heavy loads together with their infants. Meanwhile, the men hunted and sometimes ate while the women went hungry. They reached the Coppermine River on July 14, 1771 but found the river too dangerous to navigate. On July 17 they surprised a group of Inuit fishing on the river. The Chipewyan Indians showed no mercy towards the Inuit, massacring them and destroying their tents, kettles and every other provision necessary to sustain life in this harsh environment. Shortly after the massacre, Hearne reaches the mouth of the river. He found the vicinity "full of islands and shoals" with unbroken sea ice off in the distance. The tide was out so the water tasted fresh but the bones of whales and sealskins at the Eskimo encampment convinced him that he had reached the "Northern Ocean." As a consequence, he became the first European to accomplish this feat. The significance of this expedition was to prove that no passage existed through the American continent south of the Arctic Circle.
- 1776-80: Captain James Cook's third voyage of discovery, commanding **HMS RESOLUTION** and **HMS DISCOVERY**, with the object of finding the Northwest Passage via the Pacific Ocean. Unfortunately, "armchair cartographers" had drawn their maps and charts from theory, rather than surveys, which frustrated Cook and his officers while coasting southern Alaska. Cook's ships penetrated as far as Icy Cape on the coast of Alaska. This

route into the Arctic, forged by the **RESOLUTION** and **DISCOVERY**, would later be taken by the ships of the Royal Navy.

- 1789: Alexander Mackenzie, a young partner in the North West Company, is driven by the need for a trading route to the Pacific after being displaced from the vicinity of Detroit due to the American Revolution. Mackenzie is accompanied by four French Canadian voyageurs, a Chipewyan Indian by the name of "English Chief," a number of Indian's wives and a young German, John Steinbruck. The expedition departs from Fort Chipewyan, on the southern shore of Lake Athabasca, on June 3, 1789. They reach a great river (subsequently named after Mackenzie), extending northward from the Great Slave Lake. The river is followed all the way to the Arctic Ocean which is reached on July 14, 1789, the same date as the outbreak of the French Revolution.
- 1792-94: Captain George Vancouver explores and surveys the northwest coast of America. It is subsequently proven that no navigable waterway exists between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans in temperate latitudes.
- 1817: William Scoresby, a young whaling captain and son of William Scoresby, Sr., inventor of the crow's nest, makes a voyage to Greenland where he finds "2000 square leagues of the surface of the Greenland Sea, between the parallels of 74° and 80° North, perfectly void of ice which is usually covered with it."
- 1818: In command of the **ISABELLA**, John Ross makes his first voyage in search of the Northwest Passage. Lt. Edward Parry, second in command, accompanies Ross in the **ALEXANDER**. Astronomer on the expedition is Captain Edward Sabine. They turn back at Lancaster Sound.
- 1819: In command of the **DORTHEA**, David Buchan seeks the North Pole via Spitzbergen. Lt. John Franklin is second in command aboard the **TRENT**.
- 1819-20: In command of the **HECLA**, William Edward Parry leads his first expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. Lt. Matthew Liddon is second in command aboard the **GRIPER**. A Parliamentary Act passed in 1818 "authorized the [payment of] ... five thousand pounds to the officers and men of the first ship to cross the 110th meridian of west longitude to the north of America by sailing within the Arctic Circle." Parry was the first to qualify when they proceeded westwards along what is now called Parry Channel, passing 110° West longitude in September 1819. They subsequently reach and name Melville Island after the First Lord of the Admiralty.
- 1819-21: In conjunction with Edward Parry's voyage, John Franklin leads his first overland expedition to Point Turnagain, in search of the Northwest Passage. The expedition ends in disaster with eleven members of the expedition losing their lives.
- 1821-23: In command of the **FURY**, Edward Parry leads his second voyage in search of the Northwest Passage. Second in command is George Lyon aboard the **HECLA**. The ice master of the **HECLA** dies of scurvy.
- 1824-25: Once again **HECLA** and **FURY** sail north under Edward Parry's command in search of the Northwest Passage. This, Parry's third voyage, would prove to be his final voyage to the Canadian Arctic. The **FURY** is grounded during a storm on July 30, 1825 and subsequently abandoned on Fury Beach at Somerset Island.
- 1825-27: John Franklin's second land expedition to the mouth of the Coppermine River. Together with John Richardson, he explores and maps more than a thousand miles of coastline from Coronation Gulf to Icy Cape, Alaska.
- 1827: On June 1, Edward Parry, aboard **HECLA**, leaves Spitzbergen on an attempt to reach the North Pole. Second in command is James Clark Ross. He reaches 82° 45' North and establishes a Farthest North that will stand for 50 years.
- 1825-28: The Admiralty dispatches **BLOSSOM** to the north Pacific. The expedition, under the command of F.W. Beechey, is instructed to await the emergence of Parry's **HECLA** and **FURY** into the north Pacific. Also anticipated is the arrival of Franklin's boats from his overland expedition. They reach Captain Cook's Icy Cape and proceed along the coast. Point Barrow is discovered and named after Sir John Barrow of the Admiralty, "to mark the progress of northern discovery on each side of the American continent which has been so perseveringly advocated by that distinguished member of our naval administration."
- 1829-33: John Ross's second expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. The expedition is privately sponsored by gin merchant Felix Booth. With the help of Eskimos, Ross and his crew survive through four Arctic winters.

- 1833: George Back, together with Richard King, leads an expedition to the Great Fish River in search of John Ross.
- 1837-39: A Hudson's Bay Company overland expedition is led by Peter Dease and Thomas Simpson. They survey most of the remaining unknown areas of the Northwest Passage.
- 1845-47: Tragedy befalls John Franklin and his men as he commands **EREBUS** and **TERROR** on a search for the Northwest Passage. Franklin is last seen by a whaling ship on June 25, 1845. Neither he nor any of the other 128 men would be seen alive again. Between 1848 and 1859 more than 50 expeditions are mounted to find him, with enormous sums of money spent on the search. The British Government spent approximately £675,000, Lady Franklin £35,000, the United States Government \$150,000 and Henry Grinnell, president of the American Geographical Society, \$100,000.
- 1848: The search for the Franklin expedition begins early in 1848. The First Lord of the Admiralty offers £10,000 to anyone who can merely discover what happened to Franklin and his lost ships, **EREBUS** and **TERROR**. The Admiralty proposed a 3-pronged attack from the east, west and south to find Franklin: two ships would enter the archipelago from the east by way of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait and then move west to Melville Island and Banks Land and then proceed south. (See James Clark Ross below). Two more ships would sail around Cape Horn hoping to rendezvous that July in Bering Strait to explore the western Arctic. (See Pullen below). Finally, a land expedition would travel to the Canadian northwest and follow the Mackenzie River north to the Arctic coast and then eastward along the rim of Wallaston Land and Victoria Land (See John Richardson below). It was expected that both of the naval expeditions would meet up with the land expedition.
- 1848-49: James Clark Ross, now at the end of his career, is instructed to follow Franklin's route through Barrow Strait and then south or southwest in search of the lost expedition. His two senior officers, Leopold M'Clintock and Robert McClure, will become Arctic heroes. The expedition ships, **ENTERPRISE** and **INVESTIGATOR**, are blocked by impassable ice north of Somerset Island. They are frozen in for eleven months at Port Leopold on the northwest tip of the island. They return to England, both officers and men having suffered badly from scurvy. Six of his company of sixty-four die on the expedition.
- 1848-51: John Richardson, at the age of sixty, leaves his family and embarks from Liverpool for North America in search of his old friend, John Franklin. Dr. John Rae is second in command of the overland expedition. After lodging together at Fort Confidence during the winter of 1848-49, Richardson returns to England, leaving Rae to follow the Mackenzie River to the Arctic coast and then explore eastward along the rim of Wallaston Land and Victoria Land. On Rae's third journey into the Arctic (now 1851), he proves that Wallaston Land and Victoria Lands are actually one and the same. Two fragments of wood are found that clearly came from a Royal Navy vessel. It would be years before anyone realized that they were most certainly from one of the Franklin expedition ships.
- 1848-51: Lt. W.J.S. Pullen commanding the expedition vessel **HMS HERALD**, together with the **PLOVER** and **NANCY**, reach Bering Strait. From here, he commands 5 small boats in an effort to go east, exploring the Arctic coastline to the Mackenzie Delta.
- 1850-55: Upon Ross's return from the Arctic in 1849, **ENTERPRISE** and **INVESTIGATOR** are overhauled and re-commissioned with Captain Richard Collinson commanding **ENTERPRISE** and Robert McClure, Collinson's junior officer, commanding **INVESTIGATOR**. Captain Kellett, in the **PLOVER**, is to accompany them as far as the Bering Strait. The ships become separated on the long voyage around Cape Horn into the western Pacific. McClure and **INVESTIGATOR** arrive first, but Collinson and **ENTERPRISE** arrive too late in the season to follow McClure into the strait. McClure enters the passage from the west, exploring the coastline and Banks Island. Trapped in the ice, they are forced to abandon ship at Mercy Bay on the north end of Banks Island. They would be rescued by Edward Belcher (see below) in 1853. By walking over the ice to Beechey Island, they technically become the first to complete the Northwest Passage. Meanwhile, after wintering in Hong Kong, Collinson joins the search. They explore along the coastline past the Mackenzie Delta, then turn north and explore the vicinity of Banks Island. The **ENTERPRISE** enters Prince of Wales Strait, which lies between Banks Island and Victoria Island, and at the Princess Royal Islands they discover that McClure had already been there. They proceed south and explore along the southern coastline of Victoria Island as far as Cambridge Bay, near King William Island, after which they retrace their course to England.

IN 1850, ELEVEN SHIPS STRIKE OUT FOR LANCASTER SOUND AND THE EASTERN ARCTIC IN THE SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN:

- 1850-55: Ten vessels strike out for Lancaster Sound and the eastern Arctic in search of the Franklin Expedition. They all aimed to explore Wellington Channel, the northward-leading waterway between Cornwallis and Devon Islands. Captain Horatio T. Austin is in charge of an official four-ship Admiralty dispatch. The four vessels, **RESOLUTE**, **ASSISTANCE**, **PIONEER** and **INTREPID**, are later joined by six others: William Penny, a famous

whaling captain, commands the **LADY FRANKLIN** and **SOPHIA**; the Hudson's Bay Company outfits the schooner **FELIX** and its supply ship **NORTH STAR** for Sir John Ross to command; American shipping magnate Henry Grinnell purchases **ADVANCE** and **RESCUE**, turns them over to the US Government who in turn places them under the command of Lieutenant Edwin De Haven. De Haven's chief medical officer is a sickly 29 year-old, Elisha Kent Kane, who would become the best known explorer of his time. The ten vessels were soon assembled at the vicinity of Beechey Island. Traces of white men wintering were everywhere, but no written records were discovered. The proof they were looking for eventually turned up when they discovered graves with inscriptions of three men from **EREBUS** and **TERROR** who had died that first winter.

- 1850: An eleventh ship, commanded by Charles Codrington Forsyth, leads a search for Franklin to the eastern Arctic. Privately funded by Lady Franklin, Forsyth commands Lady Franklin's own ship, **PRINCE ALBERT**, with instructions to head southward along the Prince Regent Inlet between Somerset and Baffin Islands. Unlike the Admiralty, Lady Franklin sensed that the solution to the whereabouts of her husband lay to the south of Lancaster Sound.
- 1851-52: William Kennedy, accompanied by Joseph-René Bellot, leads another search for Franklin. Lady Franklin privately funds the expedition.
- 1852-54: Sir Edward Belcher, a native of Nova Scotia and veteran of the War of 1812, leads a five-ship Admiralty expedition in search of Franklin, Collinson and McClure. Four ships would search in a two-pronged attack: **ASSISTANCE** and **PIONEER** were to search the Wellington Channel for traces of Franklin while **RESOLUTE** and **INTREPID** were to deposit supplies of provisions, fuel and clothing on Melville Island for Collinson and McClure. The store's ship, **NORTH STAR**, would remain at Beechey Island. Robert McClure is rescued at Mercy Bay, Banks Island, after having become separated from Collinson in **ENTERPRISE** in 1850.
- 1852: Edward A. Inglefield explores Smith and Jones Sounds. He returns to England with the false story that Greenland Eskimos had murdered Franklin.
- 1853-55: Elisha Kent Kane leads a second American expedition in search of Franklin. This would be a private venture funded once again by Henry Grinnell. The US Navy would supply the crew. The vessel used, **ADVANCE**, was from a previous expedition. The ship's doctor, a 21 year old medical student, is Isaac Hayes.
- 1853-54: Dr. John Rae, sent by the Hudson's Bay Company to complete a coastal survey in the area of King William Land and Boothia, discovers relics of the Franklin Expedition in possession of the Eskimos. British authorities present him with the £10,000 reward for establishing the fate of the expedition.
- 1857-59: Lady Franklin finances another expedition in search of her husband. Francis Leopold M'Clintock commands Lady Franklin's yacht, the **FOX**, to Peel Sound, Prince Regent Inlet, Bellot Strait, King William Island and Montreal Island. Discoveries are made which confirm Dr. Rae's report of the fate of the expedition.
- 1860-61: Isaac Hayes, a despised rival of Charles Hall, leads an American expedition aboard the **UNITED STATES** in search of the legendary Open Polar Sea. He achieves nothing as his calculations were so inaccurate that they were never taken seriously. It was a painful journey, but the Open Polar Sea proved to be a myth.
- 1860-62: American Charles Francis Hall makes his first journey to the Arctic in a search for any survivors from the Franklin Expedition. He discovers relics from Frobisher, dating to 1576-77.
- 1864-69: Charles Hall makes his second journey to the Arctic. He lives and travels with the Eskimos by sledge across Rae Isthmus to King William Island where he finds artifacts from the Franklin Expedition.
- 1871-73: Charles Hall's third voyage to the Arctic, in search of the North Pole aboard **POLARIS**. Hall would die under mysterious circumstances in November 1871. On the return voyage, half the crew of the **POLARIS** are stranded on the ice in a storm and drift for six months before being rescued by whalers.
- 1875-76: The British Navy appoints George Nares to lead their last attempt at Arctic exploration. Nares's first mate, Albert Hastings Markham, is a distant cousin of Sir Clements Markham. Lt. Aldrich sets a new record by passing Edward Parry's 1827 Farthest North.
- 1875: A young Austrian scientist and naval lieutenant, Karl Weyprecht, discovers Franz Josef Land.
- 1878-80: Lt. Frederick Schwatka of the US Army, accompanied by Col. W H Gilder, Harry Klutschak and Frank Melms, sail on a whaling vessel to Chesterfield Inlet, northwest Hudson Bay, in 1878. They winter among the native people and then set off on an overland crossing for King William Island in April 1879. They discover a route to the island via the Lorillard and Hayes rivers, arriving at King William Island on June 5, 1879. Relics and

skeletons from the Franklin Expedition are found. Eskimo reports lead them to believe that Todd Island, rather than Montreal Island, was where a number of the last survivors died. Others reached the mainland, to the west of Richardson Point, where a box of records in a boat appeared to have been opened and dispersed by the Eskimos.

- 1879-82: Lt. George Washington De Long, of the US Navy, is in command of the Jeannette Expedition. The ill-fated expedition searches for the North Pole from Siberia. The vessel foundered off the coast of Siberia, never to be heard from again. Pieces of the **JEANNETTE** began showing up on the coast of Greenland in 1884.
- 1882-83: The first International Polar Year is established. Eleven nations pledge to establish fifteen new observation stations in the Arctic and Antarctic.
- 1881-84: Adolphus Greely leads an American expedition into the Arctic. The Greely Expedition (a.k.a. the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition) would be the American's contribution to the International Polar Year. This would be the remotest of all stations, situated at Lady Franklin Bay on Ellesmere Island, where George Nares's second ship, **DISCOVERY**, had wintered in 1875-76. Twenty-four men and two Eskimos, all under command of the US Army, would carry out scientific observations. Karl Weyprecht would participate as chief scientist. A task of the expedition would be to try and reach the Pole, or at least surpass the British record, and plant the US flag on a new Farthest North. The expedition was a disaster unlike anything seen since the loss of John Franklin and his men.
- 1886: Robert Peary attempts to cross Greenland but fails.
- 1888: Fridtjof Nansen successfully completes the first Greenland crossing.
- 1891-92: Peary's first expedition to Greenland.
- 1893-95: Peary's second expedition to Greenland.
- 1893-95: A new Farthest North is established when Fridtjof Nansen and Otto Sverdrup, in the **FRAM**, drift across the Arctic Ocean.
- 1897: Salomon Andrée, aboard the balloon **EAGLE**, attempts to reach the North Pole. His two companions are 25 year-old Nils Strindberg and 27 year-old Knut Frænkel. They depart on July 11 and for the next three days they struggle to keep the balloon aloft. On the morning of July 14, "the balloon rose to a great height but we opened both valves and were down again ... We jumped out of the balloon." The men were now faced with the task of walking back to land. On October 1, "We heard a thunderous crash and water streamed into the hut and when [we] ... rushed out we found that our large floe had been splintered into a number of little floes and that one fissure had divided the floe just outside the wall of the hut." Four days later they took refuge on White Island, off the northeast coast of Spitzbergen. Twelve days after that, entries in their diaries cease. Their bodies would not be discovered until Dr. Gunnar Horn, in 1930, unexpectedly came upon their camp. The ice had preserved their bodies in an extraordinary manner.
- 1898-1902: Peary's third expedition to the Arctic. His plans to reach the North Pole end in failure.
- 1899-1900: The Duke of Abruzzi leads an expedition to reach the North Pole via Franz Josef Land. A new Farthest North is established by Lt. Cagni.
- 1901-02: The first Ziegler Expedition, led by Evelyn Baldwin. The expedition attempts to reach the North Pole via Norway but ends in failure.
- 1903-05: The second Ziegler Expedition is commanded by Anthony Fiala. The expedition embarks from Trondheim, Norway but ends in disaster with the loss of their ship **AMERICA**.
- 1903-05: Roald Amundsen successfully completes the first navigation of the Northwest Passage aboard **GJØA**.
- 1905-06: Peary's fourth attempt to reach the North Pole. His attempt only succeeds in establishing a new Farthest North.
- 1907-09: Frederick Cook's expedition to reach the North Pole. Cook makes a claim of having reached the Pole in April, 1908.
- 1908-09: Peary's fifth and final attempt to reach the North Pole. Peary's vessel, the **ROOSEVELT**, sets a record latitude for a ship under its own steam (82° 30' N). In March 1909, after wintering over at Cape Columbia, Peary

returns to cable news from Indian Harbour, Labrador, that he had reached the Pole. The claim came just days after Frederick Cook made his claim of having reached the Pole a year earlier.

- 1918-24: Following Roald Amundsen's attainment of the South Pole in 1913, Amundsen planned an eight year polar drift through the Arctic. Amundsen returned to Norway from the Antarctic aboard **FRAM** whereupon he became successful in war construction. He then turned to the Arctic with a new boat, the **MAUD**, in 1918 to set out on his original polar drift plan. Amundsen designed the **MAUD** to resist the ice and drift over the Pole. It became locked in the ice from 1918 to 1924 without achieving its objective.
 - 1925: The Amundsen-Ellsworth North Polar Flight. Roald Amundsen and his men take off in two Dornier-Wals seaplanes (**N-24** and **N-25**) from Spitzbergen on May 25, planning to explore the area between Spitzbergen and the Pole for the first time. Their plan was to leave one of the planes at the Pole and fly on to Alaska. After eight hours of flying, they ran short of fuel and had to land on an ice floe, 136 nautical miles short of the Pole. After compacting snow and ice to form a runway, one of the planes manages to take off on June 15 but had to be aborted at sea near North Cape, Spitzbergen. The crew was rescued by a sailing ship.
 - 1926: On May 8, Floyd Bennet and Richard Byrd ostensibly fly to the North Pole, being the first to do so. However, it was later determined to be an impossible task in the unpressurized Fokker tri-motor. Despite the controversy, Byrd received a ticker-tape parade when he returned to New York and also received the Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1979, Finn Ronne, one of Byrd's polar companions in the Antarctic, revealed that Byrd himself admitted to coming no closer than 150 miles of the Pole.
 - 1926: On May 11, the dirigible **NORGE**, commanded by Umberto Nobile, embarks from Kings Harbour, Spitzbergen, on a flight for the Pole. This Amundsen-Ellsworth North Polar flight reaches the Pole in the early hours of May 12, Ellsworth's birthday. They fly on and land in Alaska at 8:30 p.m. local time on May 13 (May 14, 7:30 a.m. GMT). The quest for the North Pole has been accomplished.
 - 1928: Umberto Nobile leads an all-Italian expedition to the North Pole aboard the dirigible **ITALIA**. On May 22 the flight to the Pole is made in record time. On the return flight, the ship had become heavily weighted with ice. The sun became clouded over, forcing them to fly low through the fog to determine their position. On May 25, they were flying low with a "bit of a list to bow" and falling rapidly when suddenly the airship crashed. Part of the pilot's cabin was ripped away, scattering men and equipment over the ice. Six men were carried away with the gondola, which was still attached to the gasbag, and were never heard from again. During the resulting search and rescue, Roald Amundsen and four companions are killed in a plane crash.
 - 1928: George Hubert Wilkins, with famous Alaskan pilot Carl Ben Eielson, flies across the Polar Sea from Point Barrow, Alaska to Spitzbergen in 21 1/2 hours.
 - 1932: On August 10, Hubert Wilkins leaves Norway for Spitzbergen waters in an attempt to cross the Arctic Ocean by submarine. The submarine, **NAUTILUS**, is a decrepit American vessel built in 1916-18 and chartered by the expedition for one dollar. They suffer a series of mechanical failures but were able to make a few short dives. The attempted voyage under the ice to the Pole ended in complete failure.
 - 1958: The world's first nuclear powered submarine, **USS NAUTILUS**, becomes the first submarine to reach the North Pole. At 11:15 p.m. on August 3, **USS NAUTILUS** second Commanding Officer, Commander William R. Anderson, USN, announced to his crew "For the world, Our Country, and the Navy - the North Pole."
 - 1960: First transit of the Northwest Passage by submarine (**USS SEADRAGON**).
 - 1962: First submerged transit of the Northwest Passage (eastward) by submarine (**USS SKATE**).
- 1519: In September, Ferdinand Magellan sails from Spain in search of a westerly route to the Indies. Sailing down the coast of South America he discovered the narrow straight passing through to the Pacific Ocean which today bears his name. To the south lies Tierra del Fuego which the early geographers assumed to be the edge of the southern continent.

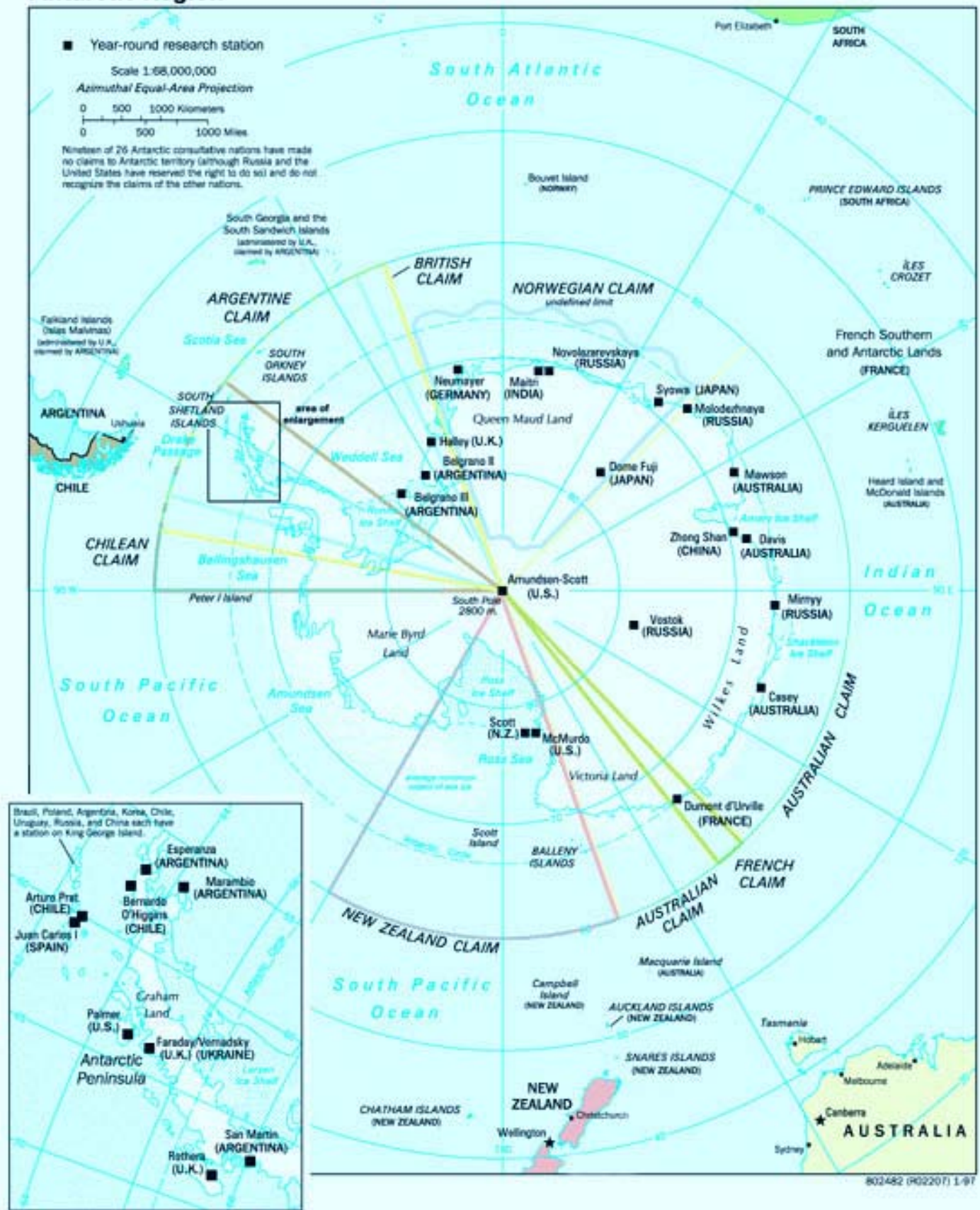
MAPS OF ANTARCTICA AND ASSOCIATED EXPEDITIONS

The shape of Antarctica and its relationship to the other continents is a mystery to many people. Likewise, the map below does not follow conventional cartography methods of placing "North" at the top of the map. Oddly, you need to travel south to reach the South Pole, but once there, no matter in which direction you leave, you will be heading north. As time permits, I will be adding individual detailed maps of the heroic expeditions of the past.



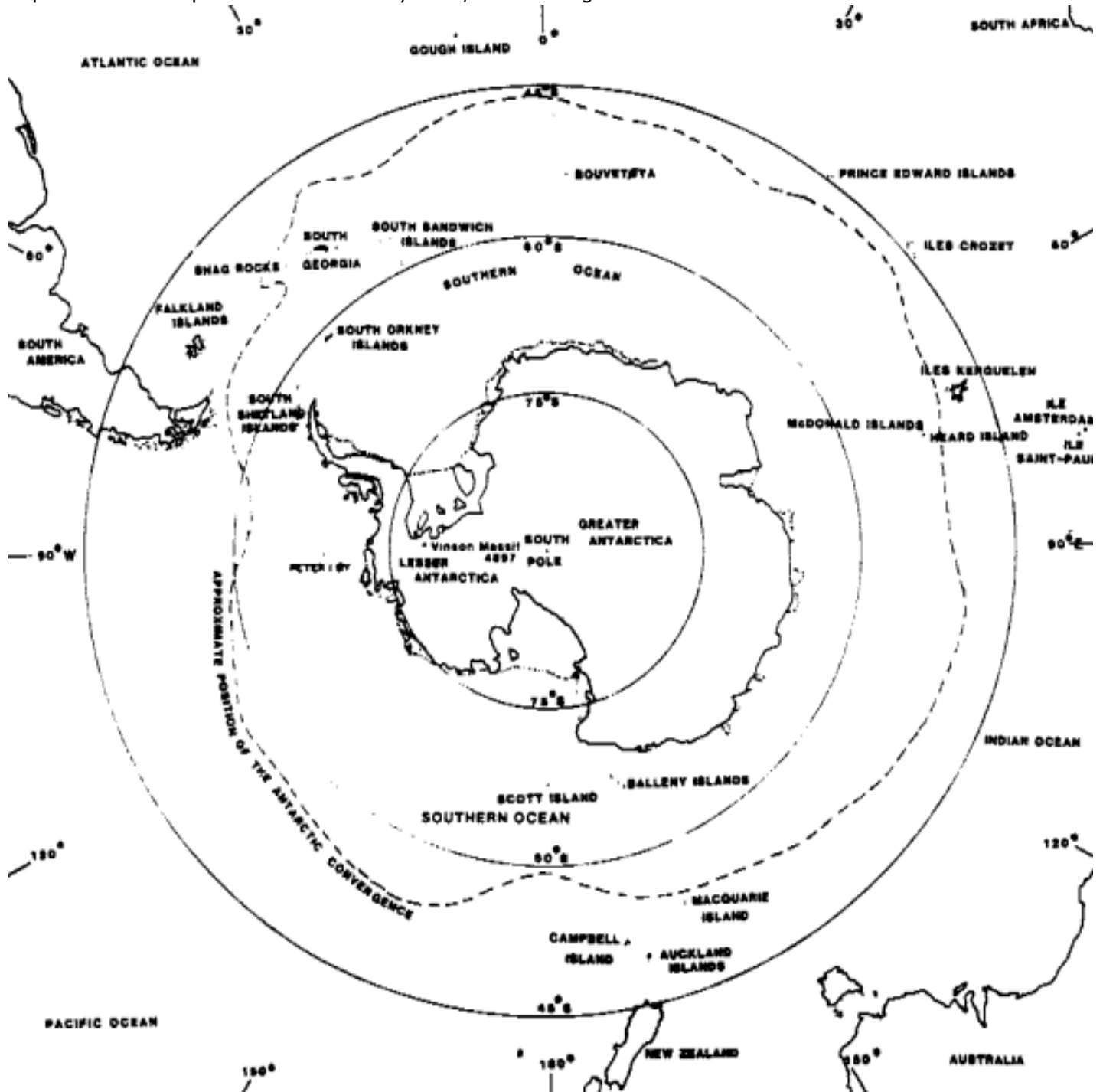
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Antarctic Region



MAPS OF THE PERI-ANTARCTIC ISLANDS

The islands and archipelagos mentioned here are referred to as peri-Antarctic, rather than sub-Antarctic, since many of them are similar in features despite their location outside the Antarctic Convergence Zone. The geographical co-ordinates listed for the smaller islands are based upon the middle of the island. It should be noted that historical dates given for sightings, landings and winterings are the first *recorded* incidences. Sovereignty over some of these islands is still disputed. This list is presented in an easterly order, from 0° longitude.





Bouvetøya, 54°25'S : 3°22'E

- * Also known as Bouvet, this island is a single volcanic island with an offlier. The island covers 54 km² with its highest elevation being Mt. Olavtoppen at 780 m. It is 93% glacierized. Discovered by [Jean Baptiste Charles de Lozier Bouvet](#) on January 1, 1739, the first recorded landing was by sealers in 1822. The island is uninhabited with no wintering population, and is a dependency of Norway (claimed in 1927).

Prince Edward Islands, 46°36' to 46°58'S : 37°35' to 38°01'E

- * The group consists of two main islands, Prince Edward Island and Marion Island. They are separated by 22 km and are of volcanic origin with a number of outliers. The two islands cover 317 km² with the highest elevation, State President Swart Peak, located on Marion Island. The group was first sighted in 1663 with the first landing, by sealers, in 1799. A scientific station was established in 1947 and has been occupied permanently since. The Prince Edward Islands are a state territory of the Republic of South Africa.

Iles Crozet, 45°57' to 46°30'S : 50°20' to 52°35'E

- * The Crozet Islands consist of five islands in two island groups: Ile aux Cochons with Ilots des Apôtres and Ile des Pingouins; Ile de la Possession and Ile de l'Est. Separated by a total of approximately 100 km, these islands are of volcanic origin. The group covers 325 km² with the highest elevation being Pic Marion-Dufresne (1090 m) on Ile de l'Est. The first sighting and landing took place in 1772 by French navigator Marion-Dufresne. A scientific station was established in 1963 and has been occupied permanently since. The islands are French territory, part of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises (French Southern Antarctic Territories).

Iles Kerguelen, 48°35' to 49°44'S : 68°43' to 70°35'E

- * The Kerguelen Islands consist of one large island (Grande Terre) and several smaller ones. Additionally, there are some 300 islets, rocks and outliers. The group is partly volcanic in origin. The group covers 7215 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Ross at 1850 m. The islands are 10% glacierized. The first sighting and landing took place in February 1772 by French navigator Yves-Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec. A scientific station was established in 1951 and has been occupied permanently since. The group was annexed by France in 1893 and became part of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises in 1955.

Heard Island, 52°58' to 53°12'S : 73°15' to 73°50'E

- * This island is of volcanic origin along with one smaller island, Shag Island, 11 km to the north. The island covers 385 km² with the highest elevation being Mawson Peak at 2745 m. This is the highest point in Australian territory. The island was arguably first sighted in 1833 and again in 1848. The first confirmed sighting was in 1853 with sealers first landing in 1855. The island came under Australian control in 1947. This is an Australian External Territory, known as the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands. The island is uninhabited; however a scientific station was occupied from 1947-55.

McDonald Islands, 53°03'S : 73°36'E

- * This group consists of one small island with a number of offliers, 38 km west of Heard Island. Of similar origin to Heard Island, this tiny island only covers 2.6 km² with the highest elevation being Maxwell Hill at 212 m. This unglacierized island, never inhabited, was first sighted in 1854 with the first landing coming in 1971. This is an Australian External Territory, known as the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands.

Ile Amsterdam, 37°50'S : 77°31'E

- * Amsterdam Island is a tiny volcanic island with offlier, about 90 km north of Ile Saint-Paul. Covering 85 km², the highest elevation is Mont de la Dives at 881 m. The unglacierized island was first sighted in 1522 with the first landing coming in 1696. A scientific station was established in 1949 and has been occupied permanently since. The island is French territory, part of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises.

Ile Saint-Paul, 38°43'S : 77°32'E

- * Saint Paul Island is one small island and offlier of volcanic origin, about 90 km south of Ile Amsterdam. Only 7 km², the highest elevation is Crête de la Novara at 268 m. This unglacierized island was sighted before 1559, with the first landing coming in 1696. It is uninhabited, although various sealers and scientific personnel have wintered over. This island is French territory, part of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises.

Macquarie Island, 54°37'S : 158°58'E

- * Macquarie Island consists of one main island with several outliers (Judge and Clerk Islands). The island is of sedimentary origin and covers 128 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Hamilton at 433 m. This unglacierized island was first sighted and landed upon by sealers in 1810. Permanent occupation of a scientific station has occurred since 1948. An Australian State territory, Macquarie Island is a Dependency of Tasmania. ([Macquarie Island](#) map).

Balleny Islands, 66°15' to 67°35'S : 162°30' to 165°00'E

- * This chain of islands and offliers stretches for 190 km. The group contains three main islands: Young, Buckle and Sturge. The group covers 400 km² with the highest elevation, 1524 m., being Brown Peak on Sturge Island. The group is 95% glacierized. The islands have never been inhabited, however they were first sighted and landed upon in 1839. They are New Zealand territory, part of the Ross Dependency.

Auckland Islands, 50°29' to 50°56'S : 165°52' to 166°20'E

- * The group consists of one main island with several smaller ones and offliers. The islands, of ancient volcanic origin, cover 626 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Dick, on Adams Island, at a height of 667 m. The unglacierized group was first sighted in 1806, with sealers the first to land in 1807. This New Zealand territory is uninhabited, however sealers, scientific personnel and a colonial settlement have wintered over.

Campbell Island, 52°33'S : 169°09'E

- * Campbell Island is of ancient volcanic origin with offliers. It is unglacierized and covers an area of 113 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Honey at 567 meters. It was sighted and first landed upon by sealers in 1810. A scientific station was established in 1941 and has been occupied permanently since. The island is New Zealand territory.

Scott Island, 67°24'S : 179°55'E

- * Scott Island is one small island and an isolated stack, of volcanic origin. The tiny island covers only 0.4 km² with the highest elevation being Haggitts Pillar at 63 m. The island is largely glacierized. Uninhabited, the island was first sighted and landed upon in 1902. It is New Zealand territory, part of the Ross Dependency.

Peter I Øy, 68°51'S : 90°37'W

- * Uninhabited Peter I Island is of volcanic origin with an area of 157 km². The highest elevation is Mt. Lars Christensentoppen at 1640 m. The island is 95% glacierized. Although first sighted in 1821, the first landing did not come until 1929. The island is a Norwegian dependency.

South Shetland Islands, 61°00' to 63°22'S : 53°50' to 62°50'W

- * This group stretches some 540 km and consists of four primary groups, including eleven major islands (Elephant and Clarence Islands; King George and Nelson Islands; Robert, Greenwich, Livingston, Snow and Deception Islands; Smith and Low Islands). There are several smaller islands with many islets and rocks. Some of the islands are of volcanic origin and average about 120 km north of the Antarctic Peninsula. A giant among the peri-Antarctics, the group covers 4662 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Foster, on Smith Island, at a height of 2105 m. The group is 80% glacierized. The South Shetlands were first sighted in 1819 with sealers arriving in 1820. Permanent scientific operations have occurred since 1943, with a whaling station operating on Deception Island from 1912-31. This is highly disputed territory as the British have claimed it as part of its British Antarctic Territory, Argentina as part of Antártida Argentina and Chile as part of Territorio Antártico Chileno.

South Orkney Islands, 60°30' to 60°50'S : 44°15' to 46°15'W

- * The group consists of four major islands: Coronation, Signy, Powell and Laurie Islands, with several minor islands, offlying islets and rocks. Inaccessible Islands lie 30 km to the west and all are of sedimentary origin. They cover 622 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Nivea, on Coronation Island, at 1265 m. The group is 85% glacierized. They were first sighted and landed upon by sealers in 1821. A permanent scientific station has been occupied since 1903. A whaling station operated at Signy Island between 1920 and 1926. Another disputed island group, the South Orkneys are claimed by the British as part of the British Antarctic Territory while Argentina claims them as part of Antártida Argentina.

Shag Rocks, 55°33'S : 42°02'W

- * These six isolated rocks, and outlying Black Rock, are approximately 250 km west of the island of South Georgia. They are sedimentary in origin and cover an area of 0.2 km² with the highest elevation being 71 m. These unglacierized rocks were probably sighted in 1762 and 1794, however the first confirmed sighting did not come until 1819. The uninhabited rocks were first landed upon in 1956. The rocks are claimed as British territory, being part of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Not to be outdone, they are also claimed by Argentina as part of the Islas del Atlántico Sur.

South Georgia, 53°30' to 55°00'S : 35°30' to 38°40'W

- * South Georgia consists of one main island, several small ones, and numerous islets and rocks. The outlying Clerke Rocks are 74 km southwest of the main island and all are mainly of sedimentary origin. Covering an area of 3755 km², the highest peak is Mt. Paget at an elevation of 2934 m. The island is 57% glacierized. The island was first sighted in 1675 and landed upon in 1775. Sealers arrived in 1786 and operated off and on, in conjunction with whaling stations, until 1965. The island has been permanently occupied by whaling and / or scientific stations since 1904. South Georgia is claimed as British territory and is part of the inclusive territory of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The island is also claimed by Argentina as part of the Islas del Atlántico Sur.

South Sandwich Islands, 56°18' to 59°28'S : 26°14' to 28°11'W

- * This group is a chain of eleven small volcanic islands stretched out over 390 km. They cover an area of 310 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Belinda, on Montague Island, at a height of 1375 m. The group is 80% glacierized. First sighted in 1775, the first to land were sealers in 1818. They are uninhabited, although scientific personnel have wintered over. They are claimed as British territory and are part of the inclusive territory of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The islands are also claimed by Argentina as part of the Islas del Atlántico Sur.

Gough Island, 40°19'S : 09°57'W

- * This unglacierized island, and several rocks, is of ancient volcanic origin. Covering an area of 65 km², the highest elevation is Edinburgh Peak at 910 m. It was probably sighted in 1505 with the first landing in 1675. Sealers

Antarctic Region



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The Antarctic Treaty

Antarctica is the only continent with no nations. While seven nations (not including the United States) have made claims to Antarctica, no single nation controls any part of the continent. [The Antarctic Treaty](#) governs the actions of people in Antarctica. The links below are to more information on the treaty.

The 12 nations listed in the [preamble](#) signed the Antarctic Treaty on 1 December 1959 at Washington, D.C. The Treaty entered into force on 23 June 1961; the 12 signatories became the original 12 consultative nations.

As of May 2000, 15 additional nations (Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Spain, and Uruguay) have achieved consultative status by acceding to the Treaty and by conducting substantial scientific research in Antarctica. Russia carries forward the signatory privileges and responsibilities established by the former Soviet Union.

Another 17 nations have acceded to the Antarctic Treaty: Austria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela. These nations agree to abide by the treaty and may attend consultative meetings as observers. Now 50 Antarctic Treaty nations represent about two-thirds of the world's human population.

Consultative meetings have been held approximately every other year since the treaty entered into force, but since 1993 they have been held more frequently. Each meeting has generated recommendations regarding operation of the treaty that, when ratified by the participating governments, become binding on the parties to the treaty.

Additional meetings within the Antarctic Treaty system have produced agreements on conservation of seals, conservation of living resources, and comprehensive environmental protection.

What follows is the complete text of the Antarctic Treaty. The headings for each article were added by the National Science Foundation and are unofficial.

There are few places on Earth where there has been never been war, where the environment is fully protected, and where scientific research has priority. But the whole of the Antarctic continent is like this. A land which the Antarctic Treaty parties call a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science.






















Members



Antarctic Territorial Claims Below the 60° S Parallel

Seven [sovereign states](#) have made eight [territorial claims](#) to land in Antarctica below the 60° S parallel before 1961. These claims have been recognized only between the countries making claims in the area.

All claim areas are sectors, with the exception of [Peter I Island](#). None of these claims have an indigenous population.




Flag	Territory	Claimant	Claim limits	Date
	Adelie Land (district of French Southern and Antarctic Lands)	 France	 142°2'E to  136°11'E	1924
	Antártica, Chile , commune of Antártica Chilena Province	 Chile	 53°W to  90°W	1940
	Argentine Antarctica (department of the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica, and South Atlantic Islands)	 Argentina	 25°W to  74°W	1942
	Australian Antarctic Territory (external territory of Australia)	 Australia	 160°E to  142°2'E and  136°11'E to  44°38'E	1933
	British Antarctic Territory (overseas territory of the United Kingdom)	 United Kingdom	 20°W to  80°W	1908
	Dronning Maud Land	 Norway	 44°38'E to  20°W	1939
	Peter I Island		 68°50'S , 90°35'W	1929
	Ross Dependency	 New Zealand	 150°W to  160°E	1923
Unclaimed territory (Marie Byrd Land)			 90°W to  150°W (except Peter I Island)	

The [South Orkney Islands](#) fall within the territory claimed by Argentina and United Kingdom; and the [South Shetland Islands](#) fall within the areas claimed by Argentina, Chile, and the United Kingdom. The UK, France, Australia, New Zealand and Norway all recognise each others claims,^[1] which do not overlap.

Prior to 1962, British Antarctic Territory was a dependency of the [Falkland Islands](#) and also included [South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands](#). The Antarctic areas became a separate [overseas territory](#) following the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands remained a dependency of the Falkland Islands until 1985 when they too became a separate overseas territory.

Unofficial claims

Flag	Territory	Claimant	Claim limits	Date
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	Brazilian Antarctica	Brazil	 28°W to  53°W	1986
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Historic claims

Flag	Territory	Claimant	Claim limits	Date
	New Swabia	Nazi Germany	 20°E to  10°W	1939–1945

Subantarctic Island Territories

Four island territories located above the 60° S parallel are sometimes associated with the continent of Antarctica. None of these territories have an indigenous population.

-  [Bouvet Island](#) ([Norwegian](#) overseas territory)
-  [French Southern Territories](#)^{[2][3]}
-  [Heard Island and McDonald Islands](#) ([Australian](#) overseas territory)
-  [South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands](#) ([British overseas territory](#))

Overview of parties to the Antarctic Treaty System

Country ^{[2][24][26][27]}	Signature	Ratification/Accession	Consultative status ^{[24][27]}	Notes
 Argentina (claim)*	1 Dec 1959	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	
 Australia (claim)	1 Dec 1959	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	
 Austria	No	25 Aug 1987	No	
 Belarus	No	27 Dec 2006	No	
 Belgium	1 Dec 1959	26 Jul 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 Brazil (unofficial claim)	No	16 May 1975	27 Sep 1983	
 Bulgaria	No	11 Sep 1978	5 Jun 1998	
 Canada	No	4 May 1988	No	
 Chile (claim)*	1 Dec 1959	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	
 China	No	8 Jun 1983	7 Oct 1985	
 Colombia	No	31 Jan 1989	No	
 Costa Rica	No	11 Aug 2022	No	
 Cuba	No	16 Aug 1984	No	
 Czech Republic	No	1 Jan 1993	1 Apr 2014	Succession from  Czechoslovakia, which acceded on 14 June 1962.[28]
 Denmark	No	20 May 1965	No	
 Ecuador	No	15 Sep 1987	19 Nov 1990	
 Estonia	No	17 May 2001	No	
 Finland	No	15 May 1984	20 Oct 1989	

Country ^{[2][24][26][27]}	Signature	Ratification/Accession	Consultative status ^{[24][27]}	Notes
 France (claim)	1 Dec 1959	16 Sep 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 Germany (historical claim)	No	5 Feb 1979	3 Mar 1981	 East Germany also acceded on 19 November 1974, and received consultative status on 5 October 1987, prior to its reunification with West Germany .
 Greece	No	8 Jan 1987	No	
 Guatemala	No	31 Jul 1991	No	
 Hungary	No	27 Jan 1984	No	
 Iceland	No	13 Oct 2015 ^[30]	No	
 India	No	19 Aug 1983	12 Sep 1983	
 Italy	No	18 Mar 1981	5 Oct 1987	
 Japan (<i>historical</i>)	1 Dec 1959	4 Aug 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 Kazakhstan	No	27 Jan 2015	No	
 Malaysia	No	31 Oct 2011	No	
 Monaco	No	31 May 2008	No	
 Mongolia	No	23 Mar 2015	No	
 Netherlands	No	30 Mar 1967	19 Nov 1990	
 New Zealand (claim)	1 Dec 1959	1 Nov 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 North Korea	No	21 Jan 1987	No	
 Norway (claim)	1 Dec 1959	24 Aug 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 Pakistan	No	1 Mar 2012	No	
 Papua New Guinea	No	16 Mar 1981	No	Succession from  Australia . Effective from their independence on 16 September 1975. ^[31]
 Peru	No	10 Apr 1981	9 Oct 1989	
 Poland	No	8 Jun 1961	29 Jul 1977	
 Portugal	No	29 Jan 2010	No	
 Romania	No	15 Sep 1971	No	
 Russia†	1 Dec 1959	2 Nov 1960	23 Jun 1961	Ratified as the  Soviet Union . ^[32]
 San Marino ^[33]	No	14 Feb 2023	No	
 Slovakia	No	1 Jan 1993	No	Succession from  Czechoslovakia , which acceded on 14 June 1962. ^[34]
 Slovenia	No	22 Apr 2019	No	
 South Africa ^[35]	1 Dec 1959	21 Jun 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 South Korea	No	28 Nov 1986	9 Oct 1989	
 Spain	No	31 Mar 1982	21 Sep 1988	
 Sweden	No	24 Apr 1984	21 Sep 1988	
 Switzerland	No	15 Nov 1990	No	
 Turkey	No	24 Jan 1996	No	
 Ukraine	No	28 Oct 1992	4 Jun 2004	

Country ^{[2][24][26][27]}	Signature	Ratification/Accession	Consultative status ^{[24][27]}	Notes
 United Kingdom (<i>claim</i>)*	1 Dec 1959	31 May 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 United States†	1 Dec 1959	18 Aug 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 Uruguay	No	11 Jan 1980	7 Oct 1985	
 Venezuela	No	24 May 1999	No	

As of 2023, there are 56 states party to the treaty, 29 of which, including all 12 original signatories to the treaty, have consultative (voting) status. The consultative members include the 7 countries that claim portions of Antarctica as their territory. The 49 non-claimant countries do not recognize the claims of others. 42 parties to the Antarctic Treaty have also ratified the "Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty".

Notes

- 1 Known as the Soviet Union until December 1990.
- 2 Succeeded to the Treaty as part of Czechoslovakia which separated into two republics on 1 January 1993.
- 3 Became united with Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990 (now known as Germany).
- 4 Succeeded to the Treaty after independence from Australia.

[The Antarctic Treaty](#) came into force on 23 June 1961 after ratification by the twelve countries then active in Antarctic science. The Treaty covers the area south of 60°S latitude. Its objectives are simple yet unique in international relations. They are:

- to demilitarize Antarctica, to establish it as a zone free of nuclear tests and the disposal of radioactive waste, and to ensure that it is used for peaceful purposes only;
- to promote international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;
- to set aside disputes over territorial sovereignty.

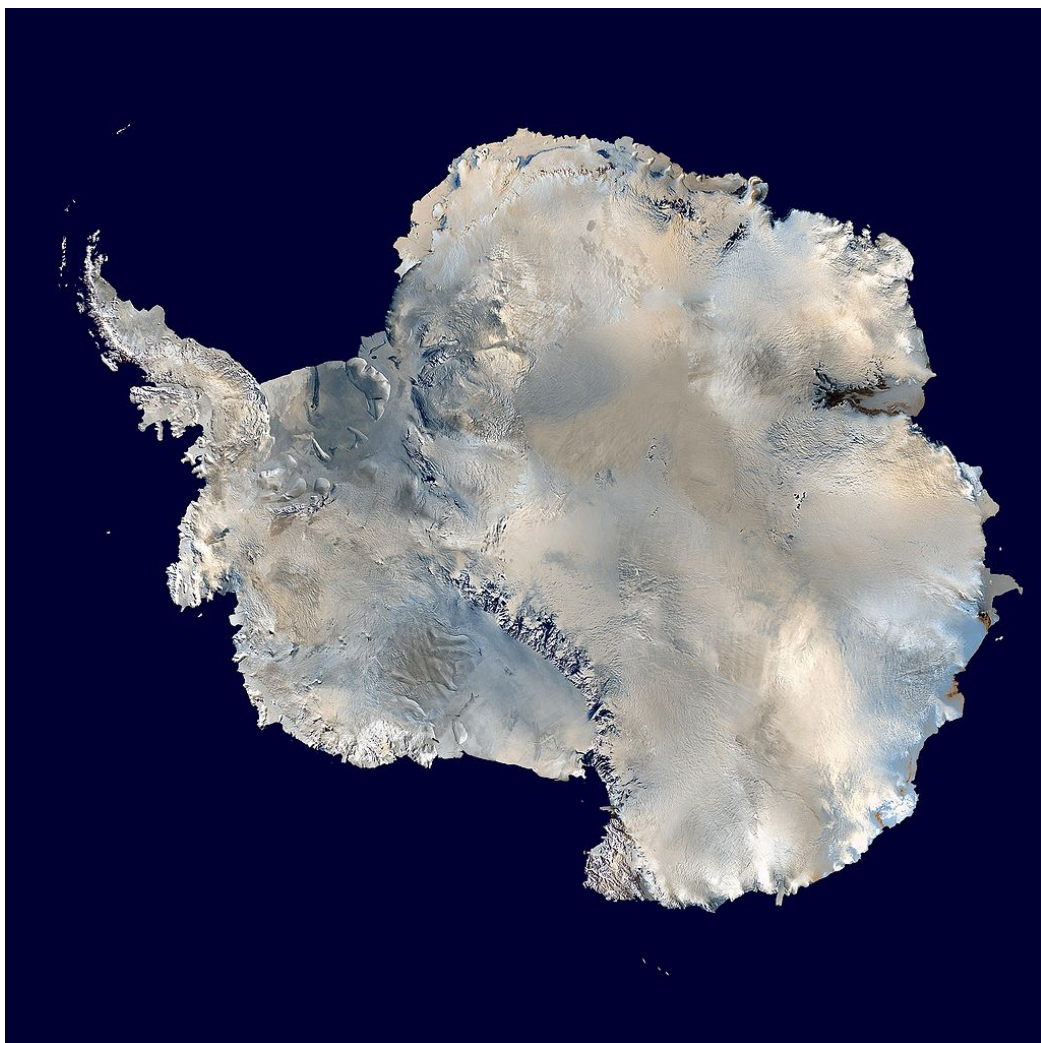
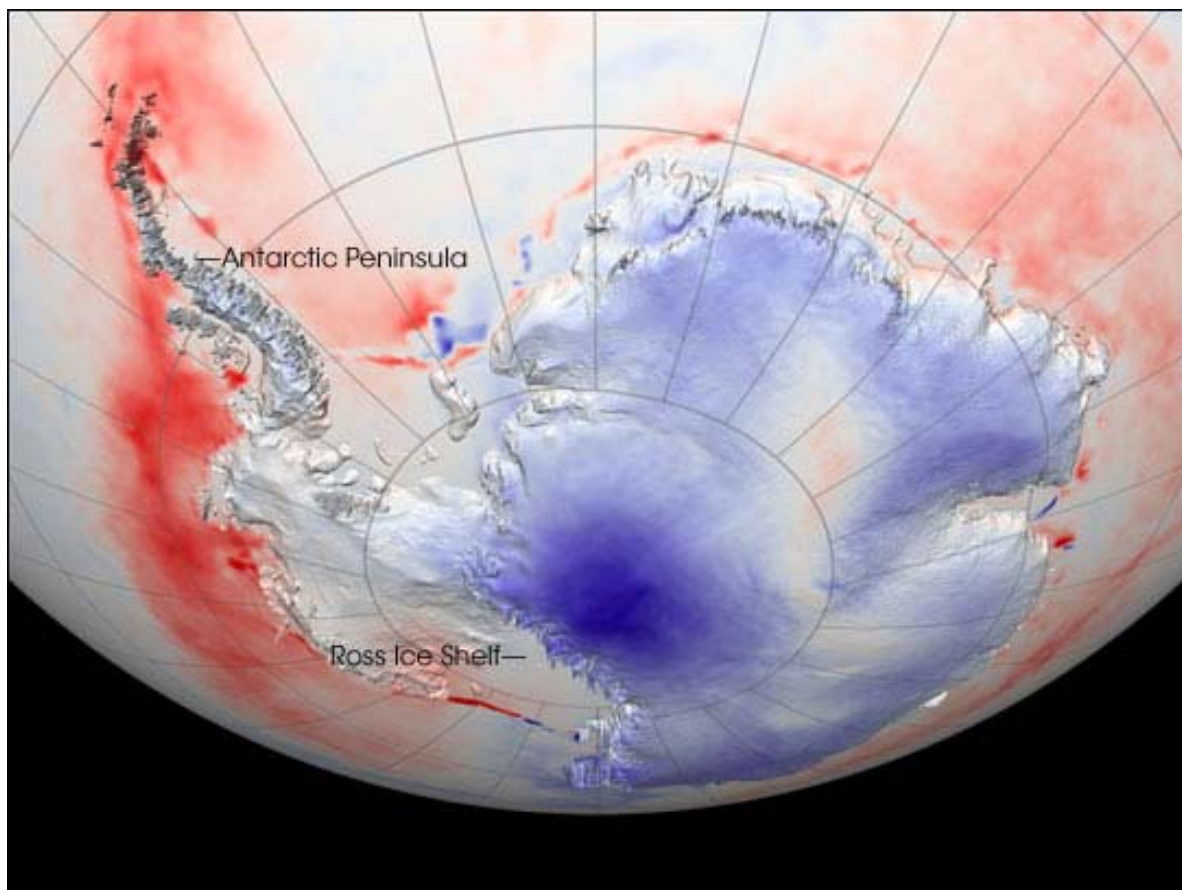
The treaty remains in force indefinitely. The success of the treaty has been the growth in membership. Forty-four countries, comprising 80% of the world's population, have acceded to it. Consultative (voting) status is open to all countries who have demonstrated their commitment to the Antarctic by conducting significant research.

Twenty-seven nations, including the UK, have Consultative status. The Treaty parties meet each year. They have adopted over 200 recommendations and negotiated five separate international agreements. These, together with the original Treaty provide the rules which govern activities in Antarctica. Collectively they are known as the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS).

The five international agreements are:

- [Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora \(1964\)](#)
- [Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals \(1972\)](#)
- [Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources \(1980\)](#)
- [Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities \(1988\)](#)
- [Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty \(1991\)](#)





SECTION 1 ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES						
The Antarctic territories start from 60 degrees of latitude South, going East and West, till 90 degrees, forming the Antarctic continent, or by definition "Antarctica".						
W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
ARGENTINA						
ARG-01	Teniente Benjamin Matienzo Base (Air Force)	Nunatak Larsen, (Nunatak Foca), Barriere de Larsen, Weddell Sea	64°58'34"S	60°04'05"W		
ARG-02	Almirante Brown Base (Army)	Paradise Bay, Danco Coast, San Martin Land	64°53'00"S	62°52'00"W		
ARG-03	Alferez De Navio José Maria Sobral Base (Army)	Cape Primavera, Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Edith Ronne Land	81°04'45"S	40°31'12"W		
ARG-04	Esperanza Base (Army)	Punta Foca, Choza and Aguila Coves, Esperanza Bay, San Martin Land	63°23'50"S	56°59'37"W		
ARG-05	General Manuel Belgrano Base (Army)	Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Bahía Comandante Piedrabuena, Luitpold Coast	77°46'00"S	38°11'00"W		
ARG-06	General Manuel Belgrano II Base (Army)	Moltke and Bertrab Nunataks, Vashel Bay, Confin Coast, North of Coast Land	77°52'15"S	34°37'40"W		
ARG-07	General Manuel Belgrano III Base (Army)	Berkner Island, Filchner Ronne Ice Shelves	77°55'00"S	45°45'00"W		
ARG-08	General San Martin Base (Army)	Islote Barry, Caleta Sanaviron, Mottet Pass, Debenham Group, Margarita Bay	68°07'55"S	67°08'12"W		
ARG-09	Primavera Base (Army) (aka Capitan Cobett Base)	Spring Cape, Alejandrina Island, Brialmont Inlet, Danco Coast Bay, Estrecho de Gerlache	64°09'00"S	60°57'50"W		
ARG-10	Teniente Horacio Ballvé Base (Navy) (aka Refugio Naval Peninsula Ardley)	Ardley Bay, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay, King George Island	62°12'00"S	58°56'00"W		
ARG-11	Byers Camp (IAA)	North of Nikopol Point, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island	62°39'46"S	61°06'00"W		
ARG-12	Destacamento Naval Decepción Base (Navy)	1°de Mayo Bay, Foster Port, Deception Island	62°59'00"S	60°43'00"W		
ARG-13	Destacamento Naval Melchior Base (Navy)	Observatorio Island, Melchior Port, Principal Channel, Melchior Islands	64°20'00"S	62°59'00"W		
ARG-14	Ellsworth Base (IAA)	Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Luitpold Coast, Weddell Sea	77°39'00"S	41°05'00"W		
ARG-15	Destacamento Naval Orcadas del Sur Base (Navy)	Laurie Island, Caletas Uruguay and Scotia Bays	60°44'20"S	44°44'17"W		
ARG-16	Teniente de Navío Juan Camara Base (Navy) (aka Dest. Naval Bahía Luna)	Meda Luna Island, Half Moon Island, Caleta Menguante, Livingston Island	62°36'00"S	59°54'00"W		
ARG-17	Destacamento Naval Petrel Base (Navy)	Dundee Island, Rada Petrel, Active Straight, Welchess Cape, Punta Bajos	63°28'00"S	56°12'00"W		
ARG-18	Groussac Refuge (Navy) (aka Hippolito Bouchard Refuge)	Petermann Island, West Graham Coast	65°10'31"S	64°07'35"W		
ARG-19	Scientific Livingston Camp (IAA)	West side of Livingston Island, Byers Peninsula	61°51'00"S	60°49'00"W		
ARG-20	Alejandro Carlini Station and Jubany Meteorological Center (Baliza Potter LH included)	Potter Bay, Bay of Guardia Nacional, King George Island	62°14'16"S	58°39'52"W		
ARG-21	Viccomodoro Gustavo Marambio Base (Air Force)	Marambio Island, (Seymour Island), Weddell Sea	64°14'42"S	56°39'25"W		
ARG-24	Bahia Dorian Refuge	Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago	64°49'00"S	63°30'00"W		
ARG-25	Argentine Glaciology Camp	Vega Island , Trinity Group, Antarctic Peninsula	63°45'37"S	58°10'27"W		
ARG-27	Albatros Refuge	Peninsula Potter, Isla 25 de Mayo	62°15'09"S	58°39'23"W		
ARG-28	Francisco Gurruchaga Naval Refuge (aka Refugio Armonia - Harmony Haven)	Harmony Cove, Nelson Island	62°14'24"S	58°40'43"W		
ARG-	17 De Agosto Refuge	Isla Millerand, Bahía Margarita, Costa Fallières	68°09'00"S	67°09'00"W		
ARG-	Aeródromo Capitán Jorge A. Campbell	Barrera de Hielos Larsen, isla Robertson y el nunatak Larsen	65°02'00"S	59°39'00"W		
ARG-	Andvord Bay	Andvord Bay	64°36'39"S	61°32'23"W		
ARG-	Betbeder Naval Refuge (including Refugio Suecia-Nordenskjold's Hut HSM-38)	Cerro Nevado Island (Snow Hill Island)	64°22'00"S	56°55'40"W		
ARG-	Bryde Refuge Naval	Paradise Bay, Danco Coast, San Martin Land	64°53'00"S	62°56'00"W		
ARG-	Cabo Lorenzo Vega Refuge	Peak of Valkyrjedomen, Prince Olav Coast, Southern Coast of Weddel Sea	77°25'17"S	33°23'19"W		
ARG-	Cadete Naval Edgardo Luis Guillochon Refuge	Isla Rabot, Islas Biscoe	65°59'30"S	65°58'50"W		
ARG-	Caleta Pendulo Refuge	1°de Mayo Bay, Foster Port, Deception Island	62°55'00"S	60°36'00"W		
ARG-	Capitán Caillet Bois Refuge Naval (Aka Puerto Mikkelsen)	Puerto Mikkelsen, Isla Mikkelsen (now Watkins Island)	63°55'00"S	60°48'00"W		
ARG-	Capitan Estivaris Refuge Naval	Isla Watkins, Trinity Peninsula	66°23'00"S	67°13'00"W		
ARG-	Capitan Fliess Refuge Naval (aka Refuge Pinguino)	Puerto Neko, Bahía Andvord, Danco Coast	64°51'00"S	62°33'00"W		
ARG-	Casa de Bote Marambio Hut (Marambio Boat house)	López de Bertodano Bay, Seymour Island	64°15'22"S	56°44'23"W		
ARG-	Chacabuco Refuge	Zona del glacier Bills Gulch, Costa Fallières, West Graham Land	68°06'00"S	66°31'00"W		
ARG-	Comandante Zapiola Refuge	Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Bahía Comandante Piedrabuena, Luitpold Coast	77°51'00"S	34°33'00"W		
ARG-	Conscripto Ortiz Refuge Naval	Paradise Bay, Danco Coast, San Martin Land	64°54'00"S	62°57'00"W		
ARG-	Corrientes Refuge	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	75°34'00"S	26°36'00"W		
ARG-	Cristo Redentor Refuge	Bahía Duse, James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula	63°33'00"S	57°22'00"W		
ARG-	El Manco Refuge	Costa Norte de la isla Marambio	64°14'42"S	56°39'25"W		
ARG-	Elefante Refuge	Peninsula Potter, Isla 25 de Mayo	62°15'18"S	58°37'56"W		
ARG-	Ensenada Martel Refuge	Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°06'00"S	58°28'00"W		
ARG-	Florentino Ameghino Refuge	Cabo Longing, Trinity Peninsula	64°25'00"S	58°57'00"W		
ARG-	Fuerza Aerea N°1 Refuge	Isla Hearst, Trinity Peninsula	69°26'00"S	62°28'00"W		
ARG-	Fuerza Aerea TA-33 Refuge	Costa Oscar II	65°41'00"S	61°16'00"W		
ARG-	General Pedernera Refuge	Isla Larga, Trinity Peninsula	63°45'00"S	58°12'00"W		
ARG-	Granaderos Refuge	Islotes Terra Firma, Bahía Mikkelsen, Costa Fallieres, Graham Land	68°42'00"S	67°40'00"W		
ARG-	Guarany Refuge	Cabo Sobral de la peninsula Sobral, Costa Nordenskjold, Trinity Peninsula	64°30'00"S	59°40'00"W		
ARG-	Independencia Argentina Refuge	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°27'00"S	57°10'00"W		
ARG-	Infanteria Argentina Refuge	James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula	63°33'00"S	57°51'00"W		
ARG-	Islas Malvinas Refuge (aka Antonio Moro Refuge)	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°25'00"S	56°58'00"W		
ARG-	Libertador General San Martin Refuge	Isla Persson, Trinity Peninsula	64°11'00"S	58°21'00"W		
ARG-	Maipu Refuge	Zona del glacier Bills Gulch, Costa Fallieres, West Graham Land	68°06'00"S	65°58'00"W		
ARG-	Martin Guemes 1 Refuge	James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula	63°29'00"S	57°00'00"W		
ARG-	Martin Guemes 2 Refuge	James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula	63°30'00"S	57°10'00"W		
ARG-	Mayor Arcondo Refuge	Nunatak Arcondo, Trinity Peninsula	66°09'00"S	61°43'00"W		
ARG-	Nogal De Saldan Refuge	Sudeste del Cabo Jeremy, Costa Fallières, Graham Land	69°49'00"S	68°33'00"W		
ARG-	Nuestra Señora de Luján Refuge	Caleta Cierva, Trinity Peninsula	64°08'00"S	60°56'00"W		
ARG-	Observatorio Walter Soto Refuge	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	76°40'00"S	29°40'00"W		
ARG-	Ona Refuge	Glaciares de la Base San Martín	68°06'00"S	67°01'32"W		
ARG-	Paso De Los Andes Refuge	Isla Avian, Islotes Henkes, Mawson Coast, Mac Robertson Land	67°49'00"S	68°40'00"W		
ARG-	Paso Del Medio Refuge	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°25'00"S	57°05'00"W		
ARG-	Plumerillo Refuge	Islotes Refugio, Bahía Rymill, Costa Fallières	68°20'00"S	67°10'00"W		
ARG-	Puerto Moro Refuge	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°24'00"S	57°00'00"W		
ARG-	Rada Lote Refuge	Caleta Selvick, Costa Danco	64°39'00"S	62°34'00"W		
ARG-	Salta Refuge	Nutataks Moltke, Campo de hielos Filchner, Confin Coast, North of Coast Land	78°01'00"S	35°48'00"W		
ARG-	San Antonio Refuge	Nunatak Larsen, (Nunatak Foca), Barriere de Larsen, Weddell Sea	64°58'00"S	60°02'00"W		
ARG-	San Carlos Refuge	Bahía Brandy o Aramburu, Trinity Peninsula	63°49'00"S	57°59'00"W		
ARG-	San Juan Refuge	Lago Hidden, Trinity Peninsula	64°03'00"S	56°21'00"W		
ARG-	San Nicolas Refuge	Canal Principe Gustavo, Trinity Peninsula	63°39'00"S	57°50'00"W		
ARG-	San Roque Refuge	Isla Robertson, Trinity Peninsula	65°17'00"S	59°18'00"W		
ARG-	Santa Barbara Refuge	Confin Coast, North of Coast Land	79°58'00"S	37°48'00"W		
ARG-	Santa Teresita Refuge	Caleta Adie, Trinity Peninsula	66°22'00"S	62°55'00"W		
ARG-	Sargento Ayudante Mariani Refuge	Confin Coast, North of Coast Land	78°01'00"S	45°58'00"W		
ARG-	Sargento Ayudante Roque C. Cisterna Refuge	Confin Coast, North of Coast Land	77°52'00"S	34°19'00"W		
ARG-	Sargento Cabral Refuge	Punta Pitt, Trinity Peninsula	63°50'00"S	58°21'00"W		
ARG-	Sub Oficial Principal Kurzmann Refuge	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°25'00"S	57°06'00"W		
ARG-	Suecia Refuge	Isla Cerro Nevado, Trinity Peninsula	64°20'00"S	57°01'00"W		
ARG-	Teniente Lasala Refuge	Caleta Balleneros, Deception Island	62°55'00"S	58°28'00"W		
ARG-	Teniente Primero Aroldo Serrano Refuge	Vega Island , Trinity Group, Antarctic Peninsula	57°50'00"S	57°33'00"W		
ARG-	Thorne Refuge	Puerto Foster, Deception Island	62°56'00"S	60°42'00"W		
ARG-	VII Brigada Aerea Refuge	Isla Seymour, Trinity Peninsula	64°12'00"S	56°28'00"W		
ARG-	Virgen De Las Nieves Refuge	Confin Coast, North of Coast Land	79°10'00"S	38°53'00"W		
ARG-	Virgen De Loreto Refuge	Barrera de hielos Larsen, Trinity Peninsula	65°33'00"S	61°30'00"W		
ARG-	Yapeyu Refuge	Cordón Molinero, Costa Fallières, West Graham Land	68°05'00"S	66°41'00"W		
AUSTRALIA						
AUS-01	Amery Station (ANARE)	Amery Ice Shelf	69°28'00"S	71°25'00"E		
AUS-02	Richard Casey Station (ANARE)	Vicennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°17'00"S	110°31'11"E		
AUS-03	Davis Station (ANARE)	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°34'38"S	77°58'21"E		
AUS-04	Douglas Mawson Station (ANARE)	Holme Bay, Mawson Coast, Mac Robertson Land	67°36'17"S	62°52'15"E		
AUS-05	Wilkes Station (ANARE) (ex U.S. Knox Base)	Stonehooker Point, Vicennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°15'00"S	110°32'00"E		
AUS-06	Ionospherical Research Station (ANARE)	Holl Island, Donovan Islands	66°25'00"S	110°24'00"E		
AUS-	Ace Lake Refuge	Long Fjord, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°29'00"S	78°11'00"E		
AUS-	Ardery Base (ANARE)	Ardery Island, Windmill Islands, Budd Coast	66°22'00"S	110°28'00"E		
AUS-	Bandit's Refuge	Bandit's Bluff, Tryne Islands	68°20'00"S	78°23'00"E		
AUS-	Bechervaise Island Base	Béchervaise Island, Flat Islands	62°50'00"S	62°48'00"E		
AUS-	Bevear Lake Camp	Aramis Range, Mac Robertson Land	70°47'00"S	68°17'00"E		
AUS-	Brookes Refuge	Shirokaya Bay, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°32'00"S	78°11'00"E		
AUS-	Browning Peninsula Refuge	Browning Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°28'00"S	110°33'00"E		
AUS-	Cape Denison Hut	Commonwealth Bay, Cape Denison, George V Land	67°00'00"S	142°40'00"E		
AUS-	Casey Station Skiway	Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°17'17"S	110°45'27"E		
AUS-	Colbeck Refuge	Colbeck Archipelago	67°26'00"S	60°58'00"E		
AUS-	Crooked Lake Refuge	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°36'00"S	78°21'00"E		
AUS-	Dovers Base	Prince Charles Mountains, Mac Robertson Land	70°13'00"S	65°52'00"E		
AUS-	Edgeworth David Base (ANARE)	Bungers Hills, Knox Coast, Wilkes Land	66°15'00"S	100°37'00"E		
AUS-	Fang Peak Refuge	David Range, Mac Robertson Land	67°47'00"S	62°35'00"E		
AUS-	Fischer Nunatak Refuge	Frammes Mountains, Mac Robertson Land	67°43'00"S	63°02'00"E		

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
AUS-	Hop Island Refuge	Rauer Islands, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°49'00"S	77°41'00"E		
AUS-	Jack's Donga Refuge	Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°13'00"S	110°39'00"E		
AUS-	Law Dome (ANARE)	Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°53'00"S	113°15'00"E		
AUS-	Ledingham Depot Hut	Stillwell Hills	67°22'00"S	59°28'00"E		
AUS-	Macey & Auster Islands Refuge	Robinson Group	67°26'00"S	63°49'00"E		
AUS-	Magnetic Island Refuge	Prydz Bay, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°32'00"S	77°54'00"E		
AUS-	Marine Plain Refuge	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°36'00"S	78°06'00"E		
AUS-	Moore Pyramid Base	Prince Charles Mountains, Mac Robertson Land	70°18'00"S	65°08'00"E		
AUS-	Mount Henderson Hut	Mount Enderson, Mac Robertson Land	67°42'00"S	63°03'00"E		
AUS-	Peterson Island Emergency Shelter	Peterson Island, Windmill Islands, Budd Coast	66°26'00"S	110°30'00"E		
AUS-	Platcha Huts Refuge	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°30'00"S	78°30'00"E		
AUS-	Rauer Islands Filla Refuge	Rauer Island	68°38'34"S	78°06'17"E		
AUS-	Rauer Islands Hop Refuge	Hop Island	68°49'00"S	77°41'00"E		
AUS-	Robinson Ridge Refuge	Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°22'00"S	110°35'00"E		
AUS-	Rookery Lake Refuge	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°29'00"S	78°04'00"E		
AUS-	Rumdoodle Airstrip (Skiway)	Mac Robertson Land	67°45'13"S	62°45'58"E		
AUS-	Rumdoodle Refuge	North Masson Range, Mac Robertson Land	67°46'00"S	62°49'00"E		
AUS-	Samson Island Depot Huts	Ingrid Christensen Coast, Amery Ice shelf, Prydz Bay, Samson Island	69°20'00"S	73°44'00"E		
AUS-	Scullin Monolith Shelter	Mawson Coast, Mac Robertson Land	66°42'00"S	66°41'00"E		
AUS-	Trajer Ridge Refuge	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°33'00"S	78°28'00"E		
AUS-	Watts Lake Refuge	Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	68°36'00"S	78°13'00"E		
AUS-	Wilkes Hilton Refuge	Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°15'00"S	110°32'00"E		
AUS-	Wilkins Runway Aerodrome	Upper Petersen Glacier, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°41'22"S	111°29'09"E		
BELGIUM						
BEL-01	Roi Baudouin Base	Princess Ragnhild Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°26'00"S	24°19'00"E		
BEL-02	Belgian Princess Elisabeth Station	Utsteinen Site Camp	71°57'00"S	23°20'00"E		
BULGARIA						
BGR-01	St.Kliment Ohridski Base	South Bay, Livingston Island	62°38'29"S	60°21'53"W		
BGR-	Camp Academia	Huron Glacier, Wörner Gap, Livingston Island	62°14'09"S	60°10'18"W		
BYELORUSSIA						
BLR-	Vechernyaya Station (From 2-1-2012, before it belongs to Russia)	Enderby Land, Tala Hills, Alasheeva Gulf, Cosmonauts' Sea	67°39'27"S	46°09'30"E		
BRAZIL						
BRA-01	Astronomo Cruls Refuge	Harmony Point, Nelson Island	62°14'30"S	58°58'48"W		
BRA-02	Comandante Luiz Antonio de Carvalho Ferraz Base	Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°05'00"S	58°23'28"W		
BRA-03	Hardy Point Camp	Greenwich Island	62°30'00"S	59°45'00"W		
BRA-04	Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°09'54"S	58°58'04"W		
BRA-05	Emilio Goeldi Refuge	Elephant Island	61°05'00"S	55°20'00"W		
BRA-	Engenheiro Wiltgen Refuge	Elephant Island, Stinker Point	61°13'00"S	55°21'00"W		
BRA-	Italian Valley Refuge	Italian Valley, Enseada Ezcurra, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°08'00"S	58°25'00"W		
BRA-	Vauréal Peak Refuge	Vauréal Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°08'00"S	58°25'00"W		
REPUBLIC OF CHILE						
CHL-01	Capitan Arturo Prat Base	Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island	62°30'00"S	59°41'00"W		
CHL-02	General Bernardo O'Higgins Riqueime Base (Army)	Cape Legoupil, Isabel Riqueime Island, Trinity Peninsula	63°19'15"S	57°54'01"W		
CHL-03	Julio Ripamonti Base (INACH)	Ardley Bay, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay, King George Island	62°12'40"S	58°54'20"W		
CHL-04	Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base (Air Force)	Pendulum Cove, Port Forster, Deception Island	62°56'00"S	60°36'00"W		
CHL-05	Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Base (Air Force)	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	60°11'27"S	58°59'13"W		
CHL-06	Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Base (Air Force)	Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, West Graham Land	64°49'00"S	62°52'00"W		
CHL-07	Profesor Julio Escudero Base (INACH)	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°12'57"S	58°57'35"W		
CHL-08	Base Dr. Guillermo Mann (Formerly Camp Shirreff)	Shirreff Cape, Livingston Island	62°27'00"S	60°47'00"W		
CHL-09	Teniente Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel (Air Force)	Adelaide Island, West Graham Land	67°45'00"S	68°54'00"W		
CHL-10	Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin (Air Force)	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°11'00"S	58°59'00"W		
CHL-11	Yelcho Sub-Base (INACH)	South Bay, Doumer Island	64°52'00"S	63°35'00"W		
CHL-12	Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (From 1997)	Ardley Island, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay	62°13'00"S	58°54'00"W		
CHL-14	Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister Station (Air Force)	Patriot Hills, Cadena Heritage, Ellsworth Mountains	80°18'00"S	81°22'00"W		
CHL-15	Antonio Huneeus Gana Base (INACH)	Patriot Hills, Cadena Heritage, Ellsworth Mountains	80°18'07"S	81°20'39"W		
CHL-16	Collins Refuge	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°09'07"S	58°50'57"W		
CHL-17	Luis Risopatrón Base (INACH)	Coppermine Cove, Robert Island	62°22'00"S	59°40'00"W		
CHL-	11 de Septiembre Refuge (Army)	Eyrne Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°37'00"S	57°30'00"W		
CHL-	Cabo Gutiérrez Vargas Refuge	Deception Island	62°57'00"S	60°35'00"W		
CHL-	Campamento Glacier Union	Ellsworth Mountains, Antarctic Plateau	79°46'40"S	83°18'15"W		
CHL-	Comodoro Federico Guesalaga Toro Refuge (Navy)	Avian Island, West Graham Land	67°46'00"S	68°54'00"W		
CHL-	General Jorge Boonen Rivera Refuge	Bahia Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°32'16"S	57°24'12"W		
CHL-	General Ramon Canas Moltava Sub-Base (Army)	Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°32'00"S	53°13'00"W		
CHL-	Los Jemelos Refuge	Trinity Peninsula	63°22'00"S	57°34'00"W		
CHL-	Refuge Dr. Guillermo Mann (aka Federico Puga, Punta Spring or Spring-INACH)	Spring Point, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, West Graham Land	64°17'40"S	61°04'00"W		
CHL-	Yankee Bay Refuge	Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island	62°32'00"S	59°48'00"W		
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA						
CHN-01	Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station)	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°12'59"S	58°57'44"W		
CHN-02	Zhong Shan Station (Sun Yat-Sen Station)	Larsemann Hills of Prydz Bay, Christensen Coast	69°22'16"S	76°23'13"E		
CHN-	Kulun Station	East Antarctica Ice sheet	80°25'01"S	77°06'58"E		
CHN-	Stansbury Peninsula Refuge	Stansbury Peninsula, Nelson Island, King George Island	62°15'00"S	58°59'00"E		
CHN-	Taishan Station	Princess Elizabeth Land	75°51'00"S	76°58'00"E		
CZECH REPUBLIC						
CZE-01	Eco Nelson Base	Harmony Point, Nelson Island	62°14'30"S	58°58'48"W		
CZE-	Johan Gregor Mendel Station	James Ross Island, Antarctic Peninsula	63°48'02"S	57°52'56"W		
GERMANY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC						
DDR-01	Georg Forster Station (Before 3 October 1990)	Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°46'00"S	11°51'00"E		
DDR-02	GDR Base Laboratory near Novolazarevskaya	Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°46'00"S	11°51'00"E		
DDR-	Lake Prilednikovoye Hut	Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud land close to Lake Prilednikovoj	70°46'00"S	11°36'00"E		
DDR-	Lake Podprudnoye Hut	Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud land close to Lake Podprudnoje	70°46'00"S	11°37'00"E		
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY						
DEU-01	George Von Neumayer Station	Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast	70°38'00"S	08°15'48"W		
DEU-02	Neumayer 2 Station	Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast	70°39'00"S	08°15'00"W		
DEU-03	Georg Forster Station (From 3 October 1990)	Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°46'00"S	11°51'00"E		
DEU-04	Gondwana Station	Terra Nova Bay, Scott Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land	74°38'00"S	164°13'00"E		
DEU-05	Ardley Station or German Refuge (Before 1997)	Ardley Island, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay	62°13'00"S	58°54'00"W		
DEU-06	Cape Williams Camp	Cape Williams, Scott Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land	70°32'00"S	164°12'00"E		
DEU-07	Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (Before 01/01/1994)	Potter Cove, King George Island	62°14'00"S	58°40'00"W		
DEU-08	Neumayer III Station	Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast	70°40'79"S	08°16'18"W		
DEU-09	PALAOA Observatory	Ekström ice shelf, Eastern Weddell Sea	70°31'00"S	08°13'00"W		
DEU-10	Watzmann Seismological Observatory-VNA2	Ekstrom Ice shelf, HalVar Ryggen	75°50'00"S	07°23'00"W		
DEU-11	Heinz Kohnen Station	Queen Maud Land	75°00'06"S	00°04'06"E		
DEU-	Olymp Seismological Observatory-VNA3 (Aka Søråsen)	Ekstrom Ice shelf, Soarasen Ice risen	71°14'00"S	09°39'00"E		
DEU-	Drescher Camp	Drescher Inlet, Riser Larsen Ice Shelf	72°53'00"S	19°10'00"W		
DEU-	Kottas camp	Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica	74°12'00"S	09°44'00"W		
DEU-	Lillie Marleen Hut Base	Pennell Coast, Mountain Dockery, Victoria Land	71°12'00"S	164°31'00"E		
DEU-	Wilhelm Filchner Station (Before 2004)	Filchner-Ronne Shelf Ice, Southern Weddell Sea	77°06'00"S	50°24'00"W		
ECUADOR						
ECU-01	Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station	Canto Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island	62°26'56"S	59°44'29"W		
ECU-02	Republica del Ecuador Refuge	Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°08'00"S	58°24'00"W		
SPAIN						
ESP-01	Juan Carlos I Base (BAE)	Livingston Island	62°39'46"S	60°23'00"W		
ESP-02	Base Gabriel De Castilla (aka Gabriel De Castilla Refuge)	Deception Island	62°58'51"S	60°41'00"W		
ESP-03	Base Orcadas	Coronation Island	60°44'00"S	44°44'00"W		
ESP-	Camp Byers (aka International Field Camp-Byers Peninsula)	Livingston Island	62°39'49"S	61°05'58"W		
FINLAND						
FIN-01	Aboa Station	Nunatak Basen, Vestfjella Mountains, Queen Maud Land	73°03'00"S	13°25'00"W		
FRANCE						
FRA-01	Dumont D'Urville Base (TAAF)	Petrel Island, Pointe Geologie Archipelago, Adelle Land, Wilkes Land	66°39'46"S	140°00'05"E		
FRA-06	Port Charcot Base (Now Memorial Site)	Wandel/Booth Island, Wilhelm Archipelago (Graham land West)	65°05'00"S	64°02'00"W		
FRA-07	Port Martin Station (HSM-46)	Cape Margerie, Adelle Land, Wilkes Land	66°49'00"S	141°23'00"E		
FRA-08	Port Circumcision Cairn & Charcot Plaque	Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, Argentine Islands	65°10'00"S	64°08'00"E		
FRA-11	Base Marret (aka Cabane Marret)	Petrel Island, Pointe Geologie Archipelago, Adelle Land, Wilkes Land	66°40'12"S	140°01'00"E		
FRA-	Charcot Station	Adelle Land, Wilkes Land	69°22'00"S	139°02'00"E		

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
FRA-	D1Ø Refuge	Petrel Island, Adelle Land, Wilkes Land	66°40'08"S	139°19'18"E		
FRA-	D85 Refuge	Petrel Island, Adelle Land, Wilkes Land	70°25'00"S	134°08'75"E		
FRA-	Hauteville House Refuge	Hovgaard island (near Port Charcot-Wandel island)	65°07'00"S	64°04'00"W		
UNITED KINGDOM						
GBR-Ø1	Station "A" Port Lockroy	Goudier Island, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago	64°49'30"S	63°29'36"W		
GBR-Ø2	Station "B" Deception Island	Whalers Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island	62°59'00"S	60°34'00"W		
GBR-Ø3	Station "C" Cape Geddes (aka "C" Laurie)	Cape Geddes, Ferguslie Peninsula, Laurie Island	60°41'00"S	44°34'00"W		
GBR-Ø4	Station "D" Hope Bay	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°24'00"S	66°59'00"W		
GBR-Ø5	Station "E" Stonington Island	Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast of West Graham Land	68°11'00"S	67°00'00"W		
GBR-Ø6	Station "F" Faraday	Marina Point, Galindez Island, Argentine Islands	65°15'00"S	64°16'00"W		
GBR-Ø7	Station "F" Faraday (James Wordie House)	Winter Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast of West Graham Land	65°15'00"S	64°16'00"W		
GBR-Ø8	Station "G" Admiralty Bay	Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°05'00"S	58°25'00"W		
GBR-Ø9	Station "H" Signy Island	Factory Cove, Borge Bay, Signy Island	60°42'30"S	45°35'42"W		
GBR-Ø10	Station "KG" Fossil Bluff	Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island, Palmer Land	71°20'00"S	68°16'40"W		
GBR-Ø11	Station "O" Danco Island (aka "O" Finger Island)	Danco Coast, West Graham Land	64°44'00"S	62°36'00"W		
GBR-Ø12	Station "R" Rothera	Rothera Point, Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land	67°34'03"S	68°07'47"W		
GBR-Ø13	Station "T" Adelaide	Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land	67°46'00"S	68°55'00"W		
GBR-Ø14	Station "Y" Horseshoe Island	Horseshoe Island, Bourgeois Fjord, Marguerite Bay, West Graham Land, Sally Cove	67°49'00"S	67°18'00"W		
GBR-Ø15	Station "Z" Edmond Halley I (aka Halley Bay until 15/08/1977)	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	75°31'00"S	26°36'00"W		
GBR-Ø16	Station "Z" Edmond Halley II	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	75°31'00"S	26°39'00"W		
GBR-Ø17	Station "Z" Edmond Halley III	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	75°31'00"S	26°43'00"W		
GBR-Ø18	Station "Z" Edmond Halley IV	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	75°36'00"S	26°46'00"W		
GBR-Ø19	Station "Z" Edmond Halley V (closed on Febr. 8, 2012)	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast	75°34'54"S	26°32'28"W		
GBR-Ø20	Brabant Station	Avicenna Bay, Brabant Island	64°27'00"S	62°14'00"W		
GBR-Ø21	Smith Base	Smith Island	62°59'00"S	62°32'00"W		
GBR-Ø26	Base "W" Detaile Island (aka Loubet Coast Station)	Detaile Island, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land	66°52'00"S	66°48'00"W		
GBR-Ø31	Base "L" Damoy Point Hut Refuge	Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago	64°49'00"S	63°31'00"W		
GBR-Ø32	Base "S" Shackleton Camp	Shack Coates Land	78°00'00"S	37°00'00"W		
GBR-Ø33	Base "J" Prospect Point (aka "J" Ferin Island)	Prospect Point, Ferin Head, Graham Coast of West Graham Land	66°00'00"S	65°21'00"W		
GBR-Ø34	Waterpipe Refuge	Waterpipe Beach, Borge Bay, Signy Island	60°42'00"S	45°36'30"W		
GBR-Ø35	Lagoon Island Refuge	Lagoon Island, Ryder Bay (off of Rothera Point)	67°35'40"S	68°14'10"W		
GBR-Ø36	Cape Reclus Refuge (aka Reclus Hut/Portal Point Hut)	Portal Point, Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast	64°30'00"S	61°48'00"W		
GBR-Ø37	Halley VI Station	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Dronning Maud Land	75°36'56"S	26°07'52"W		
GBR-Ø38	Base "N" Anvers Island	Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago	64°46'00"S	64°05'00"W		
GBR-Ø40	Halley VI-a Station	Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Dronning Maud Land	74°34'05"S	25°30'30"W		
GBR-	Base "P" Sandefjord	Livingston Island	62°40'00"S	61°00'00"W		
GBR-	Base "V" View Point	Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°32'00"S	57°23'00"W		
GBR-	Blaiklock Island Refuge	Blaiklock Island, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land	67°32'00"S	67°12'00"W		
GBR-	British Drill Camp	James Ross Island, Antarctic Peninsula	64°12'00"S	57°41'00"W		
GBR-	Coats Station	Coats Land	77°54'00"S	24°08'00"W		
GBR-	Cummings Refuge	Cummings Cove, Signy Island	60°43'45"S	45°39'50"W		
GBR-	Foca Refuge	Foca Cove, Signy Islands	60°41'50"S	45°38'40"W		
GBR-	Gourlay Refuge	Gourlay Peninsula, Gourlay Point, Signy Island	60°43'50"S	45°35'05"W		
GBR-	Hut Point Camp	Ross Island	77°40'00"S	166°43'00"E		
GBR-	Orford Cliff Refuge	Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast	66°55'00"S	66°30'00"W		
GBR-	Rasmussen Hut Refuge (aka Rasmussen Point)	Rasmussen Island, Waddington Bay, Graham Coast of West Graham Land	65°15'00"S	64°06'00"W		
GBR-	Sky-Blu Camp	Blue Ice, Sky-Hi Nunataks, Eastern Ellsworth Land	74°58'00"S	70°46'00"W		
GBR-	South Ice Camp	Edith Ronne Land	82°05'00"S	30°00'00"W		
GBR-	Station "C" Sandefjord Bay	Mareton Point, Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island	60°37'00"S	46°02'00"W		
INDIA						
IND-Ø1	Dakshin Gangotri Station	Nivisen, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°05'00"S	12°00'00"E		
IND-Ø2	Indian Bay Camp	Nivisen, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	69°56'00"S	11°54'00"E		
IND-Ø3	Maitri Station	Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°45'57"S	11°44'09"E		
IND-Ø4	Bharati Base	Larsemann Hills, Princess Christensen Cost, Princess Elizabeth Land	69°24'28"S	76°11'14"E		
IND-	Camp Zweissel Mountains	Queen Maud Land	71°45'67"S	12°00'01"E		
ITALY						
ITA-Ø1	MZS (Mario Zucchelli Station aka Terra Nova Bay Station)	Victoria Land, Northern Foothills, Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea	74°41'42"S	164°07'00"E		
ITA-Ø2	Giacomo Bove Camp	Italia Valley, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°10'00"S	58°30'00"W		
ITA-	Talos Dome	Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land	72°46'01"S	159°02'20"E		
ITA-	Browning Pass	Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land	74°37'37"S	163°54'82"E		
ITA-	Camp "C3" (Sitry Camp)	Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land	74°40'00"S	164°07'00"E		
ITA-	Enigma Lake	Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land	74°42'81"S	164°02'49"E		
ITA-	Mid Point	Marie Bird Land	75°32'44"S	145°49'12"E		
ITA-	Sitry	Marie Bird Land	71°39'32"S	148°39'15"E		
JAPAN						
JPN-Ø1	Asuka Station (NIPR)	East Queen Maud Land, Breid Bay, Princess Ragnhild Coast	71°31'00"S	24°08'00"E		
JPN-Ø2	Mizuho Station (NIPR)	Mizuho Plateau, Prince Olav Coast	70°41'00"S	44°54'00"E		
JPN-Ø3	Syowa Station (NIPR)	East Ongul Island, Lützow-Holm Bay, Queen Maud Land	69°00'25"S	39°35'01"E		
JPN-Ø4	Dome Fuji Station (NIPR)	Peak of Valkyrjedomen, Prince Olav Coast	77°19'01"S	39°42'12"E		
JPN-	Kizhashiri Hut	Skarvsnes, Lützow Holm Bay, Queen Maud land, East Antarctica	69°28'00"S	39°39'00"E		
JPN-	Yukidori Biological Research Hut	Yukidori Valley, Queen Maud land, East Antarctica	69°00'30"S	39°46'00"E		
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA						
KOR-Ø1	King Sejong Station	Barton Peninsula, King George Island	62°13'24"S	58°47'21"W		
KOR-Ø2	Jang Bogo Station	Ross Dependency, Terra Nova Bay	74°00'00"S	164°00'00"E		
KOR-	Korean Barton Refuge	Barton Peninsula, Narebsky point, King George Island	62°14'18"S	58°45'20"W		
THE NETHERLANDS						
NLD-	Dirck Gerritsz Laboratory	Rothera Point, Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast WGL	67°34'03"S	68°07'47"W		
NORWAY						
NOR-Ø1	Blue Field Base Camp	Luitpold Coast, Coats Land	77°30'00"S	34°12'00"W		
NOR-Ø3	Ellsworth Mountains Camp	Ellsworth Land	80°00'00"S	82°00'00"W		
NOR-Ø4	Guillaume	Guillaume II Coast	66°33'00"S	93°01'00"E		
NOR-Ø5	Queen Maud Land	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	73°45'00"S	14°45'00"W		
NOR-Ø6	Norway 5 Camp	Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land	72°15'00"S	00°10'00"W		
NOR-Ø7	Norway Station	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°30'00"S	02°32'00"W		
NOR-Ø8	Peter I Øy Island	Eva Cape, Peter 1 st Island	68°42'00"S	90°37'00"W		
NOR-Ø9	Terra Nova Bay Camp	Terra Nova Bay, Scott Coast, Victoria Land	75°00'00"S	164°00'00"E		
NOR-Ø10	Theron Field Camp	Luitpold Coast, Coats Land	79°00'00"S	28°00'00"W		
NOR-Ø11	Troll Station	Jutulsessen, Queen Maud land	72°01'10"S	02°32'20"E		
NOR-Ø12	Norwegian Aktieselskabet Hektor Whalers Station	Whalers Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island	62°59'00"S	60°33'00"W		
NOR-Ø13	Camp Norway 3	Queen Maud Land	72°19'00"S	16°18'00"E		
NOR-	Norway 6	Princess Martha Coast	75°30'00"S	10°00'00"W		
NOR-	Svarthammaren	Princess Martha Coast	71°53'00"S	05°09'00"E		
NOR-	Tor Station	Svarthamaren, Queen Maud Land	71°53'20"S	05°09'30"E		
NOR-	Vassdalsbua Field Hut (aka Vassdalen Hut)	Dronning Maud Land	72°01'33"S	02°37'38"E		
NEW ZEALAND						
NZL-Ø1	Scott Base (NZARP)	Pram Point, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°51'00"S	166°45'46"E		
NZL-Ø2	Swan Base	Borradale Island, Ballery Islands	66°34'02"S	162°36'18"E		
NZL-Ø3	Worldpark Base (Greenpeace Station)	Cape Evans, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°38'00"S	166°25'00"E		
NZL-	Adair Cape Camp (aka Cape Adare including Borchgrevink's Hut and Terra Nova Expedition's Hut artefacts-HSM#22)	Cape Adair, Victoria Land	71°19'05"S	170°08'15"E		
NZL-	Arrival Heights Laboratory	Hut Point, Ross Island	77°49'01"S	166°39'00"E		
NZL-	Bratina Island Refuge	Bratina Island, Ross Ice Shelf, Brown Peninsula	78°01'00"S	165°32'00"E		
NZL-	Butter Point Refuge	Barnes Piedmont	77°38'00"S	166°20'00"E		
NZL-	Cape Bird Camp (NZARP)	Mc Donald Beach, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°13'06"S	166°26'10"E		
NZL-	Cape Commonwealth Camp	Mt.Barnes	77°37'00"S	163°50'00"E		
NZL-	Cape Evans Hut	Erebus Bay, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°38'18"S	166°24'25"E		
NZL-	Cape Roberts Camp	Granite Harbour, Scott Coast, Victoria Land	77°02'00"S	163°12'00"E		
NZL-	Cape Royds Camp	Cape Royds, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°33'02"S	166°10'20"E		
NZL-	Chocolate Cape Base	Salmon River	77°56'00"S	164°30'00"E		
NZL-	Erebus Camp	Erebus Glacier	77°42'00"S	166°30'00"E		
NZL-	Fryxell Lake Camp	Canada Glacier	77°36'00"S	163°04'00"E		
NZL-	Haskell Sea Ice Camp	Erebus Bay, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°42'18"S	166°27'08"E		
NZL-	Herb Camp	Herbertson Glacier	77°42'00"S	163°40'00"E		
NZL-	Lake Miers Refuge	Blue Glacier	78°07'00"S	164°00'00"E		
NZL-	Lake Vanda Camp (NZARP)	Wright Valley, Victoria Land	77°31'00"S	161°40'00"E		

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
NZL-	Lower Wright Refuge	Wright Valley, Victoria Land	77°26'50"S	162°39'10"E		
NZL-	Sabrina Refuge	Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands	66°57'00"S	163°16'48"E		
NZL-	Scott Refuge Hut	Scott Island	66°24'00"S	179°55'00"W		
NZL-	Shackleton Camp	Cape Royds	77°36'00"S	166°10'00"E		
NZL-	Siple Coast Field Camp	West Antarctica Ice Shelf	82°00'00"S	155°00'00"W		
NZL-	Windlass Bight Camp	Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound	77°53'00"S	166°41'00"E		
PAKISTAN						
PAK-	Muhamad Ali Jinnah Research Station	Reine Mary Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°24'00"S	25°45'00"E		
PERU						
PER-01	Machu Picchu Station	Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°05'29"S	58°28'16"W		
POLAND						
POL-01	Henryk Arctowski Station	Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°09'34"S	58°28'15"W		
POL-	Antoni Dobrowolski Station	Bunger Hills, Knox Coast, Wilkes Land	66°16'00"S	100°45'00"E		
POL-	Demay Point	Paradise Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°13'00"S	58°26'00"W		
POL-	Lions Rump Refuge	Martello Tower, King George Bay, King George Island	62°06'00"S	58°05'00"W		
RUSSIA FEDERATION						
RUS-01	Bellingshausen Station	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°11'47"S	58°57'39"W		
RUS-02	Druzhnaya I Station	Filchner Ice Shelf, Princess Astrid Coast	77°34'00"S	40°13'00"W		
RUS-03	Druzhnaya III Station	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	71°06'00"S	10°49'00"W		
RUS-04	Druzhnaya IV Station	Landing Bluff, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	69°44'09"S	73°42'59"E		
RUS-05	Komsomolskaya Station	Wilkes Land	74°02'00"S	97°28'00"E		
RUS-06	Leningradskaya Station	Oates Coast	69°30'00"S	159°23'00"E		
RUS-07	Mirny Station	Davis Sea Coast, Guillaume II Coast	66°33'07"S	93°00'53"E		
RUS-08	Molodezhnaya Station	Alasheyev Bight, Enderby Land	67°40'18"S	45°51'21"E		
RUS-09	Novolazarevskaya Station (née Lazarev)	Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°46'26"S	11°51'54"E		
RUS-10	Pionerskaya Station	Reine Mary Coast	69°39'00"S	95°26'00"E		
RUS-11	Progress Station (aka Progress II from January 1989)	Prydz Bay, Larsemann Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land	69°22'44"S	76°23'13"E		
RUS-12	Russkaya Station	Cape Burks, Mary Bird Land	74°46'00"S	136°49'00"W		
RUS-13	Vostok Station	Wilkes Land	78°28'00"S	106°48'00"E		
RUS-14	Vostok I Station	Wilkes Land	72°09'00"S	96°34'00"E		
RUS-15	Priroda Refuge	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°09'00"S	58°56'35"W		
RUS-16	Ground based radio-echo sounding (RES)	Subglacial Lake Vostok's Area	from 69°-79"S	to 95°-107° E		
RUS-	Bunger Oasis Station	Bunger Hills, Knox Coast	66°16'00"S	100°45'00"E		
RUS-	Buromskiy Island burial ground (HSM 9 and HSM 7)	North of Marbus Point, Haswell Islands	66°32'00"S	93°00'00"E		
RUS-	Camp at Zimmerman Mountain	Princess Astrid Coast	71°19'00"S	13°13'00"E		
RUS-	Druzhba Station	Wilkes Land	66°43'00"S	86°24'00"E		
RUS-	Druzhnaya II Station	Lassiter Coast	74°30'00"S	62°00'00"W		
RUS-	Geological Camp at Richardson Lake	Enderby Land	66°50'00"S	50°50'00"E		
RUS-	Gora Vechernyyaya Antarctic Field Station (Handed over to Belarus 1.1.2012)	Enderby Land, Tala Hills, Alasheeva Gulf, Cosmonauts' Sea	67°39'27"S	46°09'30"E		
RUS-	Lazarev Station	Lazarev Ice Shelf, Princess Astrid Coast	69°58'00"S	12°55'00"E		
RUS-	Mir Station	Knox Coast	65°45'00"S	92°26'00"W		
RUS-	Mountain Camp No.1	Princess Astrid Coast	71°40'00"S	09°32'00"E		
RUS-	Mountain Camp No.2	Princess Astrid Coast	71°47'00"S	05°49'00"E		
RUS-	Mountain Camp No.3	Princess Astrid Coast	72°03'00"S	01°16'00"E		
RUS-	Mountain Camp No.4	Princess Astrid Coast	71°26'00"S	11°29'00"E		
RUS-	Pobeda Station	Wilkes Land	64°39'00"S	98°54'00"E		
RUS-	Pole of Inaccessibility Station (aka Polus Nedostupnosti Station)	Wilkes Land	83°06'00"S	54°58'00"E		
RUS-	Progress 1 (aka Progress Field Camp)	Prydz Bay, Larsemann Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land	69°22'30"S	76°23'30"E		
RUS-	Salyut Station	Wilkes Land	65°32'00"S	96°30'00"E		
RUS-	Sodruzhestvo Station	Wilkes Land	69°43'00"S	73°44'00"E		
RUS-	Sovetskaya Station	Wilkes Land (Geomagnetic Pole)	78°23'00"S	87°32'00"E		
RUS-	Soyuz Station	Alexander I., Beaver Lake East Coast, McRobertson Land	70°34'52"S	68°47'08"E		
SWEDEN						
SWE-01	Kirvanveggen Camp	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	74°05'00"S	06°17'00"W		
SWE-02	Svea Research Station	Heimefront Range, Queen Maud Land	74°35'00"S	11°13'00"W		
SWE-03	Sweden Camp	Princess Astrid Coast	70°36'00"S	08°22'00"W		
SWE-04	Wasa Research Station	Nunatakk Base, Vestfjella, Queen Maud Land	73°03'00"S	13°25'00"W		
SWE-	Advance Camp	Maudheim, Princess Martha Coast	72°17'00"S	03°48'00"W		
SWE-	Base Camp	Maudheim, Princess Martha Coast	71°03'00"S	10°55'00"W		
TURKEY						
TUR-	Turkey Scientific Research Base	Horseshoe Island, Antarctic Peninsula	67°49'40"S	67°12'08"W		
UKRAINE						
UKR-01	Akademik Vernadsky Station	Marina Point, Galindez Island, Argentine Islands	65°14'43"S	64°15'24"W		
URUGUAY						
URY-01	General José Artigas Base	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°11'04"S	58°54'09"W		
URY-	Teniente de Navío Ruperto Elchiribehety Station	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°24'00"S	56°58'00"W		
URY-	Uruguayan Ionospheric Refuge	Fildes Peninsula, King George Island	62°10'59"S	56°54'31"W		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA						
USA-01	Beardmore South Camp	Walcott Névé, Dufek Coast	84°03'00"S	164°16'00"E		
USA-02	Brockton II Station	Ross Ice Shelf, Shackleton Coast	80°01'00"S	178°02'00"W		
USA-03	Byrd VLF Substation (aka Longwire)	Mary Bird Land	79°54'00"S	120°30'00"W		
USA-04	Central West Camp	Mary Bird Land	82°50'00"S	118°00'00"W		
USA-05	Dome Charlie Camp	Wilkes Land	74°39'00"S	124°10'00"E		
USA-06	Downstream Bravo Camp	Whillans Ice Stream, Marie Bird Land	84°01'00"S	155°00'00"W		
USA-07	Eights Station	Ellsworth Land	75°10'00"S	77°10'00"W		
USA-08	Fuchs Sound Camp	West Graham Land	67°22'00"S	68°36'00"W		
USA-09	Beardmore II Station	Ross Ice Shelf, Beardmore Glacier	83°47'00"S	174°20'00"E		
USA-10	Little Rockford II Station	Shirase Coast; Marie Byrd Land	79°30'00"S	147°19'00"W		
USA-11	North Victoria Land Camp	Victoria Land	72°13'00"S	163°52'00"E		
USA-12	Pieter J.Lerrie Field Station (aka Copacabana)	Admiralty Bay, King George Island	62°10'00"S	58°28'00"W		
USA-13	Plateau Station	Reine Maud Land	79°15'00"S	40°30'00"E		
USA-14	Upper West Station Camp	Marie Bird Land	82°11'00"S	111°21'00"W		
USA-15	Terra Nova Bay Camp	Scott Coast, Victoria Land	74°42'00"S	164°06'00"E		
USA-16	Upstream B Camp	Whillans Ice Stream, Marie Bird Land	83°29'00"S	138°06'00"W		
USA-17	Upstream C Camp	Whillans Ice Stream, Marie Bird Land	82°26'00"S	135°56'00"W		
USA-18	Siple Dome Camp	Marie Bird Land	81°40'00"S	149°01'00"W		
USA-19	Byrd Station (aka Old Byrd Station)	Marie Bird Land	80°01'00"S	119°32'00"W		
USA-20	Byrd Surface Camp	Marie Bird Land	80°00'00"S	120°00'00"W		
USA-21	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka NSF Station 1975) (Expired 10-October 2010)	South Pole	89°59'51"S	139°16'22"E		
USA-22	McMurdo Station	Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island	77°50'53"S	166°40'06"E		
USA-23	Palmer Station	Garage Point, Bonaparte Point, Anvers Island	64°46'30"S	64°03'04"W		
USA-24	Siple Station	Ellsworth Land	75°56'00"S	84°15'00"W		
USA-25	Williams Field	Ross Ice Shelf	77°51'00"S	166°34'00"E		
USA-26	Wilkes Station	Stonehocker Point, Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land	66°15'00"S	110°32'00"E		
USA-27	East Camp Vostok	Lake Vostok, Knox Coast	78°28'00"S	106°48'00"E		
USA-28	Marble Point Camp	Scott Coast, Victoria Land	77°25'00"S	163°40'00"E		
USA-29	Little America V Station	Kainan Bay, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast	78°19'00"S	162°22'00"W		
USA-30	Leverett Glacier Camp	Marie Bird Land	85°45'00"S	146°00'00"W		
USA-31	Ellsworth Station	Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Luitpold Coast, Weddell Sea	77°39'00"S	41°05'00"W		
USA-32	Marie Byrd Land Camp	Hobbs Coast	75°45'00"S	135°00'00"W		
USA-33	Old Palmer Station	Arthur Harbor, Norsaef Point, Amsler Island/Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago	64°46'27"S	64°03'11"W		
USA-34	WAIS Divide Camp	West Antarctic Ice Sheet Divide	79°28'01"S	112°05'06"W		
USA-35	Byrd Radio Noise Outpost (aka Conjugate Point Station)	Mary Bird Land	80°00'00"S	120°00'00"W		
USA-36	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka New NSF Station)	South Pole	90°00'00"S	139°16'00"E		
USA-37	Little America III Station	Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast	78°35'00"S	163°52'00"W		
USA-38	AGO Camp 4 (aka P4)	Antarctic Plateau	82°01'00"S	96°76'00"E		
USA-39	US Navy South Pole Station (aka 1st South Pole Station)	South Pole	89°59'51"S	139°16'22"E		
USA-40	East Base	Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast of West Graham Land	68°11'00"S	66°55'00"W		
USA-41	Byrd Aurora Substation	Marie Byrd Land	79°26'00"S	118°04'00"W		
USA-42	Pegasus Field Runway	Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island	78°00'00"S	166°35'00"E		
USA-43	Little America I Station	Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast	78°35'00"S	165°32'00"W		
USA-44	Yesterday Camp	Ross Ice Shelf (RIS)	78°57'36"S	179°53'20"W		
USA-45	Temporary Byrd Surface Camp	Marie Byrd Land	81°11'45"S	126°08'18"W		
USA-46	Ellsworth Mountains Camp	Weddell Sea area	79°07'00"S	85°39'00"W		

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
USA-47	Little Jeana Station (aka Little Jeana Summer Weather Station)	Ross Ice Shelf, Shackleton Coast	81°23'00"S	170°45'00"E		
USA-48	Ross Island Field Camp (Aka McMurdo Sound)	Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island	77°50'00"S	166°40'00"E		
USA-49	Sky-Hi Camp	Ellsworth Land	75°15'00"S	77°10'00"W		
USA-50	Little America IV Station	Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast	78°12'00"S	162°30'00"W		
USA-	AGO Camp 1 (aka P1)	Antarctic Plateau	83°86'00"S	12°61'00"E		
USA-	AGO Camp 2 (aka P2)	Antarctic Plateau	85°67'00"S	13°62'00"W		
USA-	AGO Camp 3 (aka P3)	Antarctic Plateau	82°75'00"S	28°59'00"E		
USA-	AGO Camp 5 (aka P5)	Antarctic Plateau	77°24'00"S	123°52'00"E		
USA-	AGO Camp 6 (aka P6)	Antarctic Plateau	69°51'00"S	130°03'00"E		
USA-	Amundsen Glacier Camp	Faulkner Escarpment, Queen Maud Mountains	86°18'00"S	160°55'00"W		
USA-	Anchorage Island Refuge Hut	Anchorage Island, Ryder Bay	67°36'00"S	68°13'00"W		
USA-	Beardmore I Station	Ross Ice Shelf, Liv Glacier	83°47'00"S	174°20'00"E		
USA-	Bentley Shot Hole 2 Camp	Marie Bird Land	82°22'01"S	119°16'59"W		
USA-	Bentley Shot Hole 3 Camp	Marie Bird Land	81°46'48"S	111°19'30"W		
USA-	Bentley Shot Hole 4 Camp	Marie Bird Land	81°22'23"S	107°16'23"W		
USA-	Bentley Shot Hole 5 Camp	Marie Bird Land	82°05'38"S	115°13'41"W		
USA-	Black Island USA Telecommunications Facility (BITF)	Black Island, Ross Archipelago	78°07'00"S	166°08'00"E		
USA-	Brocton I Station	Ross Ice Shelf, Shackleton Coast	78°45'00"S	174°40'00"W		
USA-	Bull Pass Huts & Communication Station	McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land	77°26'40"S	161°51'06"E		
USA-	Byrd Coast Camp	Ford Range, Mount Farley, Marie Byrd Land	76°55'00"S	144°00'00"W		
USA-	Camp Minnesota	Jones Mountains, Eight's Coast	73°30'00"S	94°30'00"W		
USA-	Camp Ohio I	Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains	84°52'00"S	114°20'00"W		
USA-	Camp Ohio II	Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains	86°00'00"S	127°00'00"W		
USA-	Cape Crozier Hut	Ross Island, McMurdo Sound	77°30'00"S	169°40'00"E		
USA-	Cape Deninson Camp	Adelie Land	67°00'00"S	143°00'00"E		
USA-	Cape Shirreff Field Station	Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island	62°28'00"S	60°48'00"W		
USA-	Crary Ice Rise Camp	Duffk Coast	83°45'00"S	166°05'00"W		
USA-	Dominion Range Camp	Queen Maud Mountains	85°15'00"S	166°10'00"W		
USA-	F8 Camp	Scott Coast, Victoria Land	77°21'00"S	163°09'00"E		
USA-	Gould Camp	East Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains	78°57'00"S	85°45'00"W		
USA-	J-9 Bern Camp	Marie Bird Land	82°22'00"S	168°41'00"W		
USA-	Lake Bonney Camp	McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land	77°43'00"S	162°26'00"E		
USA-	Lake Bonney Filef Camp	McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land	77°42'00"S	162°27'00"E		
USA-	Lake Bonney Hut	Taylor Valley, Victoria Land	77°42'00"S	162°27'00"E		
USA-	Lake Fryxell Camp	McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land	77°37'00"S	163°09'00"E		
USA-	Lake Fryxell Hut	Taylor Valley, Victoria Land	77°36'00"S	163°07'00"E		
USA-	Lake Hoare Camp	McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land	77°38'00"S	162°55'00"E		
USA-	Lake Hoare Hut	Taylor Valley, Victoria Land	77°36'00"S	162°53'00"E		
USA-	Lake Vida Cache	Victoria Valley	77°20'00"S	162°00'00"E		
USA-	Leonie Island Hut	Leonie Island, Ryder Bay	67°36'00"S	68°21'00"W		
USA-	Little America II Station	Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast	78°40'00"S	164°03'00"W		
USA-	Little Rockford I Station	Shirase Coast; Marie Byrd Land	79°35'00"S	156°46'00"W		
USA-	McGregor Glacier Hut	Dufek Coast	85°08'00"S	174°50'00"E		
USA-	Michigan Camp	Shirase Coast	79°00'00"S	165°00'00"W		
USA-	Mount Erebus Hut	Ross Island, McMurdo Sound	77°30'00"S	167°10'00"E		
USA-	Neptune Camp	Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains	83°31'00"S	57°15'00"W		
USA-	New Harbour Hut	Scott Coast, Victoria Land	77°34'00"S	163°31'00"E		
USA-	Northwestern Station –Ocean Site	Weddell Sea	63°00'00"S	43°00'00"W		
USA-	Odell Glacier Camp	Victoria Land	76°37'00"S	160°03'00"E		
USA-	Oleona Base	Marguerite Bay, Stonington Island	68°11'00"S	67°00'00"W		
USA-	Onset D Camp	Marie Bird Land	80°45'00"S	125°45'00"W		
USA-	Palmer Refuge	Arthur Harbour, Amsler Island, Palmer Archipelago	64°45'08"S	64°05'02"W		
USA-	Patuxent Camp	Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains	84°54'00"S	63°00'00"W		
USA-	Phoenix Airfield	Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island	77°57'23"S	166°46'00"E		
USA-	Prebble Glacier Camp	Prebble Glacier, Queen Alexandra Range	84°15'00"S	164°10'00"E		
USA-	Reedy Glacier Camp	Marie Bird Land	85°34'00"S	132°00'00"W		
USA-	Roosevelt Island Hut	Ross Ice Shelf	80°11'00"S	161°39'00"W		
USA-	Shackleton Field Camp	Transantarctic Mountains	85°05'24"S	175°19'48"W		
USA-	TAM Camp	Marie Bird Land	81°41'00"S	144°26'00"E		
USA-	Taylor Dome	Marie Byrd Land	77°47'00"S	158°45'00"E		
USA-	Thwaites Glacier Camp	Marie Byrd Land	78°18'00"S	118°00'00"E		
USA-	Vega Island Camp	Trinity Peninsula	63°54'00"S	57°37'00"W		
USA-	Windless Bight Field Camp	Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island	77°42'00"S	167°39'48"W		
USA-	Wisconsin Camp	Shirase Coast	79°20'00"S	162°00'00"W		
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						
ZAF-01	Sanae Echo Base (Emergency Base)	Fimbul Ice Shelf	70°18'00"S	02°24'00"W		
ZAF-02	Sanae III Base	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°18'00"S	02°24'00"W		
ZAF-03	Sanae IV Base	Vesleskarvet, Queen Maud Land	71°40'25"S	02°49'44"W		
ZAF-04	Sarie Marais Field Base (aka Grunehogna Field Base)	Grunehogna Mountains, Ahlmann Ridge, Queen Maud Land	72°01'00"S	02°48'00"W		
ZAF-07	Penguin Bay Camp	Queen Maud Land	70°00'00"S	03°00'00"W		
ZAF-08	Borga Field Base	Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land	72°58'00"S	03°48'00"W		
ZAF-11	Summer Support Base (aka Neumayer Emergency Base)	Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast	70°39'00"S	08°15'00"W		
ZAF-	Sanae I Base	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°18'00"S	02°24'00"W		
ZAF-	Sanae II Base	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	70°18'00"S	02°24'00"W		
MULTI-NATIONAL BASES						
MNB-01	Mount Vinson Station	Vinson Massif, Ellsworth Land	78°32'00"S	82°01'00"W		
MNB-02	Patriot Hills Station	Ellsworth Land	80°19'00"S	81°15'00"W		
MNB-03	Concordia Station	East Antarctic Plateau, Inland from Banzare Coast	75°06'06"S	123°23'43"E		
MNB-04	Eduard Dailmann Laboratory (After 01/01/1994)	Potter Cove, King George Island	62°14'00"S	58°40'00"W		
MNB-05	Martin Hills Fields Camp	Ellsworth Land	82°01'00"S	88°04'00"W		
MNB-06	Blue One Runway Camp (or Novo Runway - aka DROMLAN)	Queen Maud Land	70°49'31"S	11°37'41"E		
MNB-07	Nordenskiöld Base (FIN-01+SWE-04 jointed)	Nunatak Basen, Western Dronning Maud Land	73°03'00"S	13°25'00"W		
MNB-08	Hallett Station	Cape Hallett, Borchgrevink Coast, Victoria Land	72°18'50"S	170°12'30"E		
MNB-09	Fuel Depot 83-South Pole Camp	Queen Maud land, Antarctic Plateau	83°00'00"S	11°38'00"E		
MNB-10	Starr Nunatak Field Camp	Harbord Glacier, Victoria Land	73°53'00"S	162°45'00"E		
MNB-11	Whichaway Camp	Antarctic Plateau	85°51'00"S	11°37'01"E		
MNB-12	Wolfs Fang Runway (aka Wolf's Fang Runway)	Antarctic Plateau	71°31'00"S	08°48'00"E		
MNB-13	Traverse Stop Point-78 Temporary Field Camp	Queen Maud Land (aka. Dronning Maud Land)	78°01'45"S	12°52'35"E		
MNB-14	Dome C Summer Camp (Old Epica Camp)	East Antarctic Plateau	75°05'59"S	123°19'56"E		
MNB-15	Little Dome C - Beyond Epica Camp	East Antarctic Plateau	75°17'57"S	122°26'43"E		
MNB-16	Maudheim Multinational Base	Maudheim, Princess Martha Coast	72°17'00"S	03°48'00"W		
MNB-17	Wilkes Station	Clark Peninsula, Wilkes land	66°00'00"S	110°00'00"E		
MNB-18	Robert Guillard Base-Cape Prud'Homme	Cape André Prud'Homme, Adélie Land, Wilkes Land	66°41'00"S	139°55'00"E		
MNB-19	Ganovex VII-Project Gamble "Camp La Gorce"	Marie Bird Land, Western Antarctica	76°50'00"S	153°41'00"W		
MNB-	Abrazo De Maipo Refuge	Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula	63°27'00"S	57°30'00"W		
MNB-	Dome A (aka Dome Argus)	East Antarctic Plateau	80°22'00"S	77°22'00"W		
MNB-	Echo Base Camp	Queen Maud Land Antarctica	71°32'47"S	08°50'11"E		
MNB-	German Antarctic Receiving Station O'Higgins (GARS)	Cape Legoupil, Isabel Riquelme Island, Trinity Peninsula	63°32'00"S	57°55'00"W		
MNB-	Ice Station Weddell (ISW)	Drifting Station on Weddell Sea	71°50'00"S	51°45'00"W		
MNB-	Law Racovita Base (Ex Law Base ANARE)	Larsemann Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land	69°23'16"S	76°22'47"E		
MNB-	Maudheim Station	Quar Ice Shelf, Princess Martha coast on Queen Maud's Land	71°03'00"S	10°54'00"W		
MNB-	Mount Newall Huts & Radio repeater site	McMurdo Dry Valleys	75°50'00"S	162°38'00"W		
MNB-	New Union Glacier Blue Ice Runway	Ellsworth Land	79°45'00"S	83°14'00"W		
MNB-	New Union Glacier Camp	Ellsworth Land -Mount Rossman	79°45'00"S	83°13'59"W		
MNB-	Pole of Inaccessibility Station Camp	Wilkes Land	82°06'00"S	54°58'00"E		
MNB-	SCGC Union Glacier Blue-Ice Runway	Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains	79°07'00"S	85°39'00"W		
MNB-	SCGC Union Glacier Camp	Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains	79°07'00"S	85°39'00"W		
MNB-	Spaulding Pond Field Camp	Taylor Valley, Victoria Land	77°39'00"S	163°07'00"E		
MNB-	Super DARN Dome C East Camp (DCE)	East Antarctic Plateau-Inland from Banzare Coast	75°06'04"S	123°23'40"W		
MNB-	Troll Airfield	Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land	71°57'26"S	02°28'00"E		
MNB-	Union Glacier Camp	Ellsworth Land	79°46'00"S	82°52'00"W		
MNB-	Atka Bay Skiway	Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast	70°36'45"S	08°27'37"W		
MNB-	Lake Mercer Field camp	Marie Byrd Land, West Antarctica	84°39'39"S	149°40'37"W		
MNB-	Little Dome C - Field Camp	Eastern Antarctic Plateau	75°21'54"S	122°24'49"E		

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
SECTION 2						
SUB & PERI-ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES						
(Included Localities among 60° and 53° Southern parallels of Austral hemisphere, plus few other Territories selected according to the Peri Antarctic Islands map attached.)						
AUSTRAL TERRITORIES						
(Included only Territories here selected among 37°-50° and 53° South of Austral hemisphere.)						
W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
ARGENTINA						
ARG-22	Corbeta Uruguay Station (IAA) (expired 1982)	Caldera Gulf, Thule Island, (Isla Morell), South Sandwich Islands	59°27'30"S	27°19'40"W		
ARG-23	Tierra del Fuego Province	Tierra del Fuego Province (LU#XP-LU#XZ)	53°00'00"S	-		
ARG-26	Teniente Esquivel Refuge	Ferguson Bay, Thule Island, (Isla Morell), South Sandwich Islands	59°27'00"S	27°16'00"W		
ARG-29	Isla de los Estados (Staten island)	Ushuaia Dept. Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands Province	54°47'00"S	64°15'00"W		
ARG-30	Isla Observatorio Refuge	Ushuaia Dept. Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands Province	54°39'16"S	64°08'27"W		
AUSTRALIA						
AUS-07	Heard Island Station (ANARE)	Atlas Cove, Heard Island	53°06'00"S	73°43'00"E		
AUS-08	Macquarie Island Station (ANARE)	Macquarie Island, Sub-Antarctic, Southern Ocean	54°29'58"S	158°56'09"E		
AUS-09	Hut Hill	Macquarie East Coast	54°29'57"S	158°56'24"E		
AUS-	ANARE Spit Bay Camp	Sealers Beach, Doppler Hill, Spit Bay	53°06'26"S	73°43'14"E		
AUS-	Aurora Cave Depot	Macquarie West Coast, Aurora Point	54°35'25"S	158°50'48"E		
AUS-	Bauer Bay Hut	Macquarie West Coast, Bauer Bay	54°56'00"S	158°52'56"E		
AUS-	Brother Point Hut	Macquarie East Coast, Brother Point	54°34'48"S	158°55'51"E		
AUS-	Eagle Cave Depot	Macquarie West Coast, Aeagle Bay	54°31'13"S	158°52'20"E		
AUS-	Green George Hut	Macquarie East Coast, Green George Bay Bay	54°37'44"S	158°53'41"E		
AUS-	Hurd Point Hut	Macquarie West Coast, Hurd Point	54°46'35"S	158°50'17"E		
AUS-	Old Lustrania Bay ANARE Hut	Macquarie Island SW, Lustrania Bay	54°43'01"S	158°51'05"E		
AUS-	Old Sandy Bay ANARE Hut	Macquarie Island NW, Sand Bay	54°33'57"S	158°55'04"E		
AUS-	Waterfall Bay Hut	Macquarie West Coast, Waterfall Bay	54°40'29"S	158°52'37"E		
AUS-	Wireless Hut	Macquarie East Coast	54°29'41"S	158°56'29"E		
REPUBLIC OF CHILE						
CHL-13	Magallanes and Antartica Chilena Region (excluding Commune of Antartica)	Magallanes,Ultima Esperanza,Tierra del Fuego and Antartica Chilena (Communa de Cabo de Hornos)	53°00'00"S	-		
CHL-18	Puerto Williams Station	Antarctic Support Center Base, Puerto Williams, Navarino Island	54°56'00"S	67°37'00"W		
CHL-19	Lennox Island Chilean Navy Outpost	West Lennox Island, Beagle Channel	55°17'06"S	66°56'08"W		
CHL-20	Hornos Island Meteo Station	Horn Island, Hermite Islands	55°56'50"S	67°18'15"W		
CHL-21	Diego Ramirez Station	Gonzalo Island, Diego Ramirez Islands	56°31'00"S	68°42'00"W		
CHL-	Snipe Island - Chilean Navy Outpost & Meteorological Station	Snipe Island, Beagle Channel	54°57'14"S	67°08'48"W		
FRANCE						
FRA-02	Alfred Faure Base (TAAF)	Possession Island, Crozet Archipelago	46°25'48"S	51°51'40"E		
FRA-03	Martin De Viviers Base (including Mataf Hut)	Amsterdam Island	37°49'48"S	77°34'12"E		
FRA-04	Port Aux Français Base (TAAF)	Kerguelen Island	49°21'05"S	70°13'22"E		
FRA-05	Port Jeanne d'Arc	Kerguelen Island	49°33'14"S	69°49'26"E		
FRA-09	Antonelli Hut	Amsterdam Island	37°48'00"S	77°33'00"E		
FRA-10	Ratmanoff Refuge & Geomagnetic Station	Kerguelen Island, Courbet Peninsula	49°14'03"S	70°32'55"E		
FRA-	Armor Base	Australia Island, Morbihan Gulf	49°28'00"S	69°43'00"E		
FRA-	Australia Hut	Australia Island, Morbihan Gulf	49°27'00"S	69°51'00"E		
FRA-	Betsy Cove Geomagnetic Station	Kerguelen Island, Accessible Bay, North Coast of Courbet Peninsula	49°10'00"S	40°13'00"E		
FRA-	BMG Hut	Amsterdam Island	37°49'51"S	77°34'10"E		
FRA-	Cap Noir Refuge	Kerguelen Island	49°04'17"S	70°27'17"E		
FRA-	Cochons Island Hut	Cochons Island	49°28'00"S	70°03'00"E		
FRA-	Entrecasteaux Refuge (aka Becs Jaunes Refuge)	Amsterdam Island	37°51'00"S	77°31'00"E		
FRA-	Fjord Bossiere Hut	Kerguelen Island	-	-		
FRA-	French Sounding Rocket Base	Kerguelen Island	49°21'00"S	70°16'00"E		
FRA-	Guetteur Hut at Ratmanoff	Kerguelen Island, Close to the Ratmanoff Penguins Rookery	49°14'00"S	70°34'00"E		
FRA-	Guillou Island Refuge	Guillou Island	49°28'00"S	69°48'00"E		
FRA-	Haute Island Refuge	Haute Island, Morbihan Gulf	49°23'00"S	69°55'00"E		
FRA-	Jacky Hut	Kerguelen Island	-	-		
FRA-	La Montjoie Scientifc Camp	Kerguelen Island, Rocheuse Bay	48°59'68"S	68°50'00"E		
FRA-	Le Ponce Hut	Kerguelen Island	-	-		
FRA-	Mayes Island Hut	Mayers Island	49°28'20"S	69°55'00"E		
FRA-	Molloy Hut Observatory	Kerguelen Island, Molloy Point, Courbet Peninsula	49°21'38"S	70°03'50"E		
FRA-	Mortadelle Refuge	Kerguelen Island	49°25'00"S	69°10'00"E		
FRA-	Observatory Bay Station	Kerguelen Island, Eastern Fringe of Central Plateau, Northern Shore of Morbihan Gulf	49°21'00"S	70°12'00"E		
FRA-	Phonolite Hut	Kerguelen Island	49°37'00"S	70°08'00"E		
FRA-	Pointe Benedicte Station	Amsterdam Island	37°48'00"S	77°33'00"E		
FRA-	Pointe du Morne Refuge	Kerguelen Island	49°22'56"S	70°26'56"E		
FRA-	Pointe Suzanne Refuge	Kerguelen Island	49°26'21"S	70°25'15"E		
FRA-	Port Bizet Seismographic Station	Longue Island	49°31'12"S	69°54'36"E		
FRA-	Port Christmas Geomagnetic Station	Kerguelen Island, Baie de l'Oiseau, Loranchet Peninsula	48°41'00"S	69°03'00"E		
FRA-	Port Couvreaux Refuge	Kerguelen Island, Hillsborough Bay, Southeast Coast of Presqu'île Bouquet de la Grye	49°17'00"S	69°42'00"E		
FRA-	Port Douzième Geomagnetic Station	Australia Island, Presqu'île Ronarch, Morbihan Gulf	49°31'00"S	70°09'00"E		
FRA-	Port Raymond Hut (Scientific Camp)	Kerguelen Island, Courbet Peninsula	49°20'69"S	69°49'00"E		
FRA-	Ribaud Hut	Amsterdam Island	37°49'50"S	77°34'18"E		
FRA-	Saint Paul Hut	Saint Paul Island	38°43'00"S	77°31'00"E		
FRA-	Sourcils Noirs Refuge	Kerguelen Island	49°40'00"S	70°14'00"E		
FRA-	Supply Bay Observatory	Kerguelen Island	49°30'47"S	69°46'13"E		
FRA-	Thumb Peak Auxiliary Station	Kerguelen Island	49°31'12"S	70°10'49"E		
FRA-	US Bay Hut	Possession Island, Crozet Archipelago	46°23'00"S	51°48'00"E		
FRA-	US Bay Refuge	Possession Island, Crozet Archipelago	46°23'00"S	51°48'00"E		
FRA-	Val Studer Refuge	Kerguelen Island	49°16'23"S	70°00'56"E		
FRA-	Vallée Ring Refuge	Kerguelen Island	-	-		
FRA-	Verte Island Hut	Green Island	49°30'00"S	70°03'00"E		
UNITED KINGDOM						
GBR-22	Ferguson Bay Base Camp (GBR-22 will also qualify for ARG-26)	Ferguson Bay, Thule Island, (Isla Morell), South Sandwich Islands	59°27'00"S	27°25'00"W		
GBR-23	Station "BI" Bird Island Station	Freshwater Inlet, Jordan Cove, Bird Island, South Georgia Islands	54°00'31"S	38°03'08"W		
GBR-24	Station "M" King Edward Point	King Edward Point, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia Islands	54°17'00"S	36°29'37"W		
GBR-25	Falkland Islands	Falkland Islands	51°44'00"S	59°00'00"W		
GBR-27	Husvik Station	Husvik, South Georgia Islands	54°10'00"S	36°45'00"W		
GBR-28	Spenceley Glacier Camp	Spenceley Glacier, South Georgia Islands	54°36'30"S	36°14'00"W		
GBR-29	Grytviken Station	Grytviken, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia Islands	54°16'54"S	36°30'28"W		
GBR-30	Candlemas Island Camp	Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands	57°10'00"S	26°45'00"W		
GBR-39	Husvik Bay Camp	Husvik, South Georgia Islands	57°10'00"S	36°40'00"W		
GBR-41	Leith Harbour Station	Leith Harbor, South Georgia Islands	54°08'27"S	36°41'16"W		
GBR-	Godthul Station	Godthul Bay, South Georgia Islands	54°17'00"S	36°17'00"W		
GBR-	Maiviken Hut	Bore Valley, South Georgia Islands	54°14'52"S	34°30'23"W		
GBR-	Ocean Harbour Station	South Georgia Islands	54°20'00"S	36°16'00"W		
GBR-	Prince Olav Harbour Station	South Georgia Islands	54°04'00"S	37°09'00"W		
GBR-	Rosita Harbour Station	South Georgia Islands	54°01'00"S	37°27'00"W		
GBR-	Stromness Station	Stromness Bay, South Georgia Islands	54°09'36"S	36°42'42"W		
NORWAY						
NOR-02	Norwegian Research Station Bouvetoya	New Rockheap or Nyroysa, Bouvet Island	54°25'00"S	03°21'00"E		
NOR-14	Cape Fie Camp	South East side of Bouvetøya	54°27'00"S	03°28'00"E		
NOR-	Cape Circumcision Hut (aka Kapp Circumcision)	Cape Circumcision, North-Western edge of Bouvet island	54°23'48"S	03°17'30"E		
NOR-	Slakhallet Glacier Camp	Within Cape Lollo and Cape Meteor, Bouvet Island	54°25'15"S	03°23'35"E		
NEW ZEALAND						
NZL-04	Auckland Island	Auckland Island	50°42'00"S	166°05'00"E		
NZL-05	Campbell Island	Campbell Island	52°32'40"S	169°08'32"E		
NZL-06	Coast Guard Weather Station	Tucker Cove, Campbell Island	52°33'00"S	169°08'00"E		
NZL-07	Weather Station	Beeman Cove, Campbell Island	52°33'00"S	169°09'00"E		
NZL-08	Enderby Station and Stella Hut	Enderby Island, Sandy Bay, Auckland Island	50°29'40"S	166°16'50"E		
NZL-09	Ranui Coastwatcher Station	Auckland Island, Crozier Point, Ranui Cove	50°32'30"S	166°15'40"E		
NZL-10	Snares Castaway Depot & Research Hut	Snares Islands, New Zealand, SubAntarctic Islands	48°01'00"S	166°32'00"E		
NZL-11	Castaway Depot and Department of Lands and Survey Hut	Reef Point above Hut Cove-Anchorage Bay, Antipodes Island	49°41'24"S	178°46'48"E		

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
NZL-	Antipodes Islands (including all islands in the group)	Antipodes Islands (New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands)	49°41'31"S	178°45'49"E		
NZL-	Borchgrevink Huts (ASPA No.159 - HSM 22)	Cape Adare, Victoria Land, East Antarctic	71°18'04"S	170°12'05"E		
NZL-	Bounty Islands	Bounty Islands, Zealand SubAntarctic Islands	47°45'00"S	179°03'00"E		
NZL-	Camp Cove Coastwatch Station	Auckland Island, Western Arm, Tangua Bay, Carnley Harbor	50°50'45"S	165°59'03"E		
NZL-	Depot Castaway Depot Hut	Depot Island, Bounty islands, Zealand SubAntarctic Islands	47°45'00"S	179°01'00"E		
NZL-	Emergency Bay Hut	Auckland Island, Carnley Harbor, Emergency Bay	50°49'30"S	166°06'45"E		
NZL-	Enderby Settlement Site	Auckland Island, Port Ross, Erebus Cove	50°32'40"S	166°12'37"E		
NZL-	Kekeno Hut	Auckland Island, Kekeno Bay	50°34'40"S	166°16'40"E		
NZL-	Magnetic Station	Auckland Island, North Arm Bay	50°44'50"S	166°01'20"E		
NZL-	Magnetic Station	Adams Island, Magnetic Bay, Auckland Island	50°52'00"S	166°00'50"E		
NZL-	Tagua Bay Station	Auckland Island, Musgrave Puninsula	50°49'28"S	166°04'15"E		
NZL-	Tandy Inlet Campsite	Auckland Island, Tandy Inlet	50°38'50"S	166°09'10"E		
NZL-	Tucker Hut	Perseverance Harbor, Tucker Point, Campbell Island	52°32'40"S	169°07'42"E		
NZL-	Waterfall Hut	Auckland Island, Waterfall Inlet	50°49'20"S	166°12'30"E		
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						
ZAF-05	SANAP Weather Station	Transvaal Bay, Gough Island	40°21'56"S	09°52'00"W		
ZAF-06	Marion Station Weather Station (Expired November 2010)	Marion Island	46°52'34"S	37°51'32"E		
ZAF-09	The Glen Station (a.k.a. Expedition Hut)	Glen Anchorage, Quest Bay, Gough Island	40°18'00"S	09°32'00"W		
ZAF-10	Marion Station Weather Station (New rebuilt Station from Dec-2010)	Marion Island	46°52'34"S	37°51'32"E		
ZAF-	Greyheaded Hut	Marion Island	46°52'00"S	37°38'00"E		
ZAF-	Katedraal Hut	Marion Island	46°52'00"S	37°38'00"E		
ZAF-	Kidalkay Hut	Marion Island	46°52'00"S	37°38'00"E		
ZAF-	Marsteinen Refuge	Valken Hill, Ahlmann Ridge, Queen Maud Land	71°26'00"S	01°42'00"W		
ZAF-	Mixed Pickle Cove Hut	Marion Island	46°52'00"S	37°38'00"E		
ANTARCTIC EVENT STATIONS			Mgr			
WAP-001	IN0G - Roma (RM), Italy	National Institute of Geophysics	I0JBL			
WAP-002	IR1ANT - Torino (TO) and Casalgrasso (CN), Italy	Antarctic Adventure 1991, WPX 1995 & 1st-20th AAWs	I1HYW			
WAP-003	IR2A - Ispra (VA), Italy	WPX1998-Antarctic Commemoration, 11th & 13th,19th,20th AAWs	IK2HTW,IK2JYT			
WAP-004	IR2ANT - Varese (VA), Italy	Antarctic Commemoration & 4th AAW	IK2IWU			
WAP-005	IR8ANT - Napoli (NA), Italy	Antarctic Commemoration	I8ACB			
WAP-006	IY0A - Roma (RM), Italy	Official Station to contact BTN	I0JBL			
WAP-007	IY8UN - Napoli (NA), Italy	Antarctic Commemoration	IK8DOI			
WAP-008	TM0ANT - Bron, France	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th AAWs	F6KDF			
WAP-009	ED2BAE - Las Arenas (Vizcaya), Spain	1st, 3rd AAWs	E42EC			
WAP-010	IR0ANT - Formia (LT), Italy	1st, 5th, 9th AAWs	IK0JFS			
WAP-011	IIGANT - Sassoferato (AN), Italy	1st AAW, 11th, 12th, 13th AAWs	DE0MST,IW6NZY			
WAP-012	IITANT - Taranto (TA), Italy	1st, 9th AAWs	I27AUH			
WAP-013	IO8ANT - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy	2nd, 3rd AAWs	IK8WEJ			
WAP-014	TM8ANT - Macon, France	2nd, 3rd AAWs	F8DVO			
WAP-015	IU7ANT - Porto Cesareo (LE), Italy	2nd, 4th AAWs	I0YKN			
WAP-016	II0ANT - Cassino & Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy	2nd, 3rd, 4th AAWs	I0NZK			
WAP-017	IUAANT - Forlì (FC), Italy	2nd, 3rd, 4th AAWs	IK4QIB			
WAP-018	IIBANT - Battipaglia (SA), Italy	2nd, 3rd AAWs	I28EDJ			
WAP-019	IU0ANT - Grottaferrata (RM), Italy	2nd, 3rd, 4th AAWs	I20BTV			
WAP-020	IIZAMI - Varese (VA), Italy	Italian Air Force, 2nd AAW	IK2IWU			
WAP-021	AT3ANT - Kengeri Upanagara (Bangalore), India	3rd, 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th AAWs	VU2UR			
WAP-022	4O3ANT - Cajetina, Serbia and Montenegro	3rd AAW	YZ1SG			
WAP-023	IO2MET - Gallarate (VA), Italy	IAF Meteo Center Linate, 3rd AAW	IK2IWU			
WAP-024	UE6ANT or R6ANT - Krasnodar, European Russia	3rd, 4th, 5th AAWs	UA6HPR			
WAP-025	II5ANT - Lucca (LU), Italy	3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs	I25BTC			
WAP-026	TO2ANT - Guadeloupe Island	3rd AAW	F6HMJ			
WAP-027	LR5U or LR50U - General Pico, La Pampa, Argentina	50th Anniversary 1st Expedition to Thule I. SSI	EA5NI			
WAP-028	IO6ANT - Basciano (TE), Italy	3rd AAW	I26FZS			
WAP-029	TM5ANT - Moidieu, France	3rd AAW	F5NOD			
WAP-030	IIZANT - Induno Olona (VA), Italy	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th,11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th AAWs	I2JUR			
WAP-031	TM6ANT - Yves, France	3rd AAW	F6ELE			
WAP-032	I11ANT - Genova (GE), Italy	3rd, 5th AAWs	I21GJK			
WAP-033	EM10KY - Rivne, Ukraine	10th Anniversary of work in the Ukrainian Antarctic Station	IK1QFM			
WAP-034	TM7ANT - Niot, France	3rd AAW	F6CKH			
WAP-035	IO0ANT - Cassino (FR), Italy	3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th AAWs	I0YKN			
WAP-036	LU2CN or LU6CN - Buenos Aires, Argentina	Servicio Auxiliar de La Armada	LU2CN			
WAP-037	TM1ANT- Vaulx en Velin, France	3rd, 5th AAWs	F5SIH			
WAP-038	TM3ANT- Heyrieux, France	3rd AAW	F5PFP			
WAP-039	TM9ANT - Wittelsheim, France	3rd AAW	F5PAC			
WAP-040	TM2ANT - Savas Mepin, France	3rd AAW	F4NDW			
WAP-041	TM4ANT - Bihorel, France	3rd, 4th AAWs	F6BFH			
WAP-042	TM8TAF - Bordeaux, France	3rd AAW	F8BBL			
WAP-043	TM0TAF - Provins, France	3rd, 4th AAWs	F4TTR			
WAP-044	IU8ANT - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th AAWs	I8QJU			
WAP-045	EM10UA - Kyiv, Ukraine	10th Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station	UT7UA			
WAP-046	EM10LV - Kharkov, Ukraine	10th Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station	UR8LV			
WAP-047	EM10HO - Poltava, Ukraine	10th Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station	UX2HO			
WAP-048	EM10KGG - Rovno, Ukraine	10th Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station	UR5KGG			
WAP-049	EM10KCC - Rovno, Ukraine	10th Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station	UR5KCC			
WAP-050	UA3AV/UA1KAE - European Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA3AV			
WAP-051	UA3YH/ANT - European Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA3YH			
WAP-052	IU2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy	4th, 6th, 7th AAWs	IK2QPR			
WAP-053	UA1JJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA1JJ			
WAP-054	RA3YV/ANT - Bryansk, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	RA3YV			
WAP-055	YL2AG/ANT - Riga, Latvia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	YL2AG			
WAP-056	RA3ZZ/ANT - Shebekino, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	RA3ZZ			
WAP-057	UA3GM/ANT - Vidnoe, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA3GM			
WAP-058	UA1BJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA1BJ			
WAP-059	UA1ADQ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA1ADQ			
WAP-060	I11MNA - Genova (GE), Italy	Museo Nazionale dell'Antartide-Genova, Italy, 4th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th AAWs	I21GJK			
WAP-061	UA6LV/ANT - Taganrog, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	UA6LV			
WAP-062	RW1AI/ANT - St.Petersburg, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	RW1AI			
WAP-063	UA1PAC/ANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 4th AAW	UA1PAC			
WAP-064	RN1NA/ANT - Sortavala, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 4th, 11th AAWs	RN1NA			
WAP-065	RK3DSW/ANT - European Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 5th AAW	RK3DSW			
WAP-066	UA1QV/ANT - Vologda, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 5th AAW	UA1QV			
WAP-067	IR4ICE - Bagnocavallo (RA), Italy	4th AAW	IK4AKS			
WAP-068	RX6AA/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	RX6AA			
WAP-069	RX6AAP/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia	50th Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia	RX6AAP			
WAP-070	VA7ANTA or VA7AAW or VGTAAW - Williams Lake, Canada	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th AAWs	VE7IG			
WAP-071	VA3ANTA - Listowel, Canada	4th AAW	VE3XN			
WAP-072	GB0ANT - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th AAWs	M0OXO			
WAP-073	K4A - Marietta (GA), USA	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th AAWs	K6EID			
WAP-074	IR7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy	4th, 9th AAWs	I27AUH			
WAP-075	YQ2ANT - Timisoara, Romania	4th, 5th, 7th, 8th AAWs	YO2BP			
WAP-076	8J1ANT or 8J1ANT/2 - Tokyo, Japan	50th Ann. of JARE-Jap. Antarctic Research Exp.	JARL Bureau			
WAP-077	IO2ANT - Milano (MI), Italy	4th, 5th, 8th AAWs	I2AZ			
WAP-078	K4Z/ANT - Centreville (VA), USA	4th AAW	W4DKS			
WAP-079	TM5TAF - La Seyne sur Mer, France	4th AAW	F6AXX			
WAP-080	TM8WAP - Salernes, France	4th AAW	F5XL			
WAP-081	HB9ICE or HB8ICE - Zuerich, Switzerland	SWISSAIR RADIO CLUB, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th AAWs	HB9BHY			
WAP-082	IO8IAA - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy	4th AAW	IK8WEJ			
WAP-083	DR2007ANT - Bellenberg, Germany	4th AAW	DC2SF			
WAP-084	TM4IPY - Macon, France	2007 International Polar Year	F8DVO			
WAP-085	OE3WWB/ANT or OE3WWB/AAW - Sollenau, Austria	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs	OE3WWB			
WAP-086	OE3RPB/ANT or OE3RPB/AAW - Berndorf, Austria	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs	OE3RPB			
WAP-087	OE3KTA/ANT or OE3KTA/AAW - Sollenau, Austria	4th, 5th AAWs	OE3KTA			
WAP-088	OE3KKA/ANT or OE3KKA/AW or OE8WAP - Pottendorf, Austria	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 20th AAWs	OE3KKA			
WAP-089	OE3AIS/ANT or OE3AIS/AW or OE89ANT - Pottendorf, Austria	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs	OE3AIS			
WAP-090	OE3SGA/ANT or OE3SGA/AW or OE90AAW - Pottendorf, Austria	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs	OE3SGA			

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
WAP-091	N5T/ANT - Quinlan (TX), USA	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs	W5BOS			
WAP-092	K9A - Itasca (IL), USA	4th AAW	K9PPY			
WAP-093	OE4VIE/ANT - St. Michael, Austria	4th AAW	OE4VIE			
WAP-094	IA0IPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy	2007 International Polar Year, 6th AAW	I0YKN			
WAP-095	IA8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IK8WEJ			
WAP-096	IO4ANT - Cervia (RA), Italy	4th AAW	IK4VFF			
WAP-097	IP7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IZ7AUH			
WAP-098	GB4IPY - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K.	2007 International Polar Year, 5th, 6th AAWs	M00XM			
WAP-099	IA7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IK7JWY			
WAP-100	IR1IPY - Genova (GE), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IZ1GJK			
WAP-101	IA2IPY - Rodano (MI), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I2MQP			
WAP-102	IA3IPY - Marghera (VE), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I3XMQ			
WAP-103	IA4IPY or IR4IPY - Forlì (FC), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IK4QIB			
WAP-104	IA9IPY - Avola (SR), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IT9YRE			
WAP-105	IA6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IZ6GSO			
WAP-106	LZ04ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	4th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-107	VE2/VY0ICE - Baie De Schawinigan, Canada	4th AAW & International Polar Year	VE2TKH			
WAP-108	LZ07IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria	2007 International Polar Year	LZ3SM			
WAP-109	VA2WAP - St.Nicolas, QC, Canada	5th, 6th AAWs	VE2LHP			
WAP-110	IP2IPY - Milano (MI), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I2AZ			
WAP-111	VA3WAP or VG3WAP - Consecon, ON, Canada	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th AAWs	VA3NQ			
WAP-112	EV5IPY - Grodno, Byelorussia	2007 International Polar Year	EW4IDP			
WAP-113	IP8IPY - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I8QJU			
WAP-114	IR2IPY - Limbiate (MI), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IK2DUW			
WAP-115	IU0IPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IW1CYZ			
WAP-116	IIBIPY - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I8ACB			
WAP-117	IR8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IK8WEJ			
WAP-118	CQ4IPY - Oeiras, Portugal	2007 International Polar Year	CT1BWW			
WAP-119	IU2IPY - Martova (MN), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IK2QPR			
WAP-120	IR0IPY - Isola dei Liri (FR), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	IZ0HTW			
WAP-121	II0IPY - Cassino (FR), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I0NZK			
WAP-122	SN0IPY - Poland	2007 International Polar Year	SP5UHN			
WAP-123	IP0IPY - Sora (FR), Italy	2007 International Polar Year	I0NUM			
WAP-124	IO4WAP - Forlì (FC), Italy	5th AAW	IK4QIB			
WAP-125	OE3HM/AAW - Austria	5th, 6th, 7th AAWs	OE3HM			
WAP-126	OE3AGA/AAW - Austria	5th, 6th, 7th AAWs	OE3AGA			
WAP-127	TM5ICE - France	5th AAW	F5IL			
WAP-128	DA0ANT - Bellenberg, Germany	5th, 7th, 8th, 6th AAWs	DC2SF			
WAP-129	IP0WAP - Frosinone (FR)	Polar Bear's Friend @ 5th AAW	IW1CYZ			
WAP-130	IR2WAP - Varese (VA)	5th, 6th, 7th AAWs	IK2FII			
WAP-131	II3ANT - Sona (VR)	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs	IZ3DBA			
WAP-132	II2EFA - Gallarate (VA), Italy	5th AAW by Italian Air Force- Gallarate	IW2MNO			
WAP-133	YE2IPY - Indonesia	2007-2008 International Polar Year	YB2TJV			
WAP-134	YB4IPY - Indonesia	2007-2008 International Polar Year & 5th AAW	YB4IR			
WAP-135	IQ0IPY - Castelliri (FR), Italy	2007-2008 International Polar Year	IZ0HAM			
WAP-136	IP0ANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy	5th AAW	IZ0HAM			
WAP-137	AO1WAP - Aviles, Spain	5th, 14th AAWs	EA1CS			
WAP-138	IS0IPY - Cagliari (CA), Italy	2007-2008 International Polar Year	IS0MKX			
WAP-139	IA0ANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy	5th AAW	I0OCD			
WAP-140	IR6ANT - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy	5th AAW	IZ6GFO			
WAP-141	IP6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy	2006-2007 International Polar Year	IZ6GFO			
WAP-142	IQ8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	2008 International Polar Year	IK8WEJ			
WAP-143	IR8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	5th AAW	IK8WEJ			
WAP-144	IR8PS - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy	Antarctic Event & 5th AAW	I8ACB			
WAP-145	LZ05ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	5th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-146	4Z4DX/ANT - Ramat Hasharon, Israel	5th AAW	4Z4DX			
WAP-147	LZ08IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria	2008 International Polar Year	LZ3SM			
WAP-148	VA3AAO or VG3AAO - Listowel, Canada	5th, 6th, 7th AAWs	VE3XN			
WAP-149	R3ANT - European Russia	5th AAW	RN3ANT			
WAP-150	RU3HD/ANT - Pos.Zavety If'iche, European Russia	5th AAW	RU3HD			
WAP-151	S00IPY - Bistrica, Slovenia	2008 International Polar Year, 6th AAW	S01RU			
WAP-152	IR3IPY - Sona (VR), Italy	2008 International Polar Year, 6th AAW	IZ3DBA			
WAP-153	5D0IPY - Settati, Morocco	2008 International Polar Year, 6th AAW	I0YKN			
WAP-154	TM8ICE - Macon, France	6th AAW	F8DVG			
WAP-155	IN3IPY - Merano (BZ), Italy	2008 International Polar Year	IN3UFW			
WAP-156	DR09ANT - Munchen, Germany	6th AAW (DARC Oberbayern)	DL5MHQ			
WAP-157	IP9IPY - Palermo (PA), Italy	2008-2009 IPY & 6th AAW	IT9YMM			
WAP-158	UE6IPY - Stavropol, European Russia	2008 International Polar Year	UA6GG			
WAP-159	IR1WAP - Genova (GE), Italy	6th AAW	IZ1GJK			
WAP-160	II5AM - Pisa (PI), Italy	6th AAW @ 46th A.B. Italian Airforce Base, Pisa	IK2IWU5			
WAP-161	IY8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	6th AAW	IK8WEJ			
WAP-162	UT1KY/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine	6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th AAWs	UT1KY			
WAP-163	UT7UA/WAP - Kyiv, Ukraine	6th, 10th, 14th AAWs	UT7UA			
WAP-164	UR5KGG/WAP - Rovno, Ukraine	6th, 14th AAWs	UR5KGG			
WAP-165	UR8LV/WAP - Kharkiv, Ukraine	6th AAW	UR8LV			
WAP-166	UR5KCC/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine	6th AAW	UR5KCC			
WAP-167	UX2HO/WAP - Poltava, Ukraine	6th AAW	UX2HO			
WAP-168	LZ06ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	6th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-169	LZ09IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria	International Polar Year 2009	LZ3SM			
WAP-170	UE6ICE - Stavropol, European Russia	6th AAW	UA6GG			
WAP-171	EG2ANT - Las Arenas, Spain	6th, 7th AAWs	EA2RC			
WAP-172	W6A - Fresno (CA), U.S.A.	6th, 7th AAWs	K8HFA			
WAP-173	IR1SMG - Genova (GE), Italy	Antarctic Event (Genova-Italy), 7th AAW	IK1GJK			
WAP-174	EG2IPY - Las Arenas, Spain	Closure of the International Polar Year 2009	EA2RC			
WAP-175	ON100PES - St.Truiden, Belgium	100th of Belgian's Pole expeditions	ON4TRC			
WAP-176	K4K - Mc Donough (GA), U.S.A.	7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th AAWs	K4MZU			
WAP-177	II1CAM - Cameri (NO), Italy	Special Event with IAF (Oct. 2009) Cameri Base	IW2MNO			
WAP-178	II0WAP - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy	7th, 9th AAWs	IZ0PSA			
WAP-179	II0AAW - Piedimonte San Germano (FR), Italy	7th, 8th AAWs	IK0TRV			
WAP-180	AO1ANT - Aviles, Spain	7th AAW	EA1GHT			
WAP-181	TM7AAW - Macon, France	7th AAW	F8DVG			
WAP-182	S00ANT - Bistrica, Slovenia	7th, 8th AAWs	S01RU			
WAP-183	IA0AAW - Cassino (FR), Italy	7th AAW	IW0HLE			
WAP-184	N1A - Chatham (MI), U.S.A.	7th AAW	K8PG			
WAP-185	TM7WAP, Noiretable, France	7th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-186	LZ07ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	7th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-187	IP3ANT - Mezzocorona (TN), Italy	7th, 8th AAWs	IN3UFW			
WAP-188	VB3ANT or VB3A - Caledon, Canada	7th, 8th, 9th AAWs	VA3ITA			
WAP-189	AO6ANT - Mallorca, Balearic Islands	7th AAW	EA6EAZ			
WAP-190	II0METEO - Pratica di Mare (LT), Italy	7th AAW from IAF Pratica di Mare-Rome, Italy-	IK2IWU			
WAP-191	LY10ANT - Siauliai, Lithuania	7th, 9th AAWs	LY3BY			
WAP-192	WK3N/AAW - Hartstown (PA), U.S.A.	7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th AAWs	WK3N			
WAP-193	EG1AAW - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain	7th AAW	EA1GIB			
WAP-194	IU1ANT - Bussoleno (TO), Italy	8th AAW	IZ1POO			
WAP-195	IR2IR - Buguggiate (VA), Italy	8th, 9th AAWs	IQ2IR			
WAP-196	IP8AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	8th, 9th, 10th, 11th AAWs	IK8FIQ			
WAP-197	TM0WAP, Noiretable, France	8th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-198	K0ANT - Overland Park (KS), U.S.A.	8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs	KB0MZF			
WAP-199	TM8AAW - Macon, France	8th AAW	F8DVG			
WAP-200	IP1METEO - Mondovi (CN), Italy	8th AAW	IQ1BP			
WAP-201	IP1NAVY - Genova (GE), Italy	8th AAW	IK1GJK			
WAP-202	IR0AW - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy	8th AAW	IZ0PSA			
WAP-203	AO1AAW - Aviles, Spain	8th AAW	EA1GHT			
WAP-204	YQ8ANT - Suceava, Romania	8th, 9th, 11th, 12th AAWs	YQ8AZQ			
WAP-205	II3MNA - Trieste (TS), Italy	8th, 12th, 14th AAWs Op. from Antarctic Museum of Trieste	IQ3TS			
WAP-206	LY100SP - Siauliai, Lithuania	8th AAW & 100 years R. Amundsen	LY3BY			

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
WAP-207	EG1WAP - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain	8th, 14th AAWs	EA1GIB			
WAP-208	LZ08ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	8th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-209	IIBAAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	8th AAW	I8QJU			
WAP-210	IO5ANT - Siena (SI), Italy	8th, 10th AAWs - Op. from Antarctic Museum of Siena	IW5EFX			
WAP-211	EM15U - Kyiv, Ukraine	15th Anniversary of Ak. Vernadsky Base & 8th AAW	UT7UA			
WAP-212	IP2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy	8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th AAWs	IK2QPR			
WAP-213	AU8ANT - Bangalore, India	8th AAW	VU2LYX			
WAP-214	IIZMAL - Malpensa (MI), Italy	1st centenary of Malpensa Airport	IW2MNO			
WAP-215	HF36POL - Mierzecice, Poland	To celebrate the departure XXXVI Polish Antarctic Expedition to the ARCTOWSKI Station	SP9YI			
WAP-216	HF35APAS or HF35APAS/mm - Mierzecice, Poland	To celebrate the departure XXXVI Polish Antarctic Expedition to the ARCTOWSKI Station	SP9YI			
WAP-217	TM9WAP - Noirétable, France	9th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-218	PA100SP - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands	100th Anniversary of the South Pole conquest	PA3FOE			
WAP-219	IR1SP - Imperia (IM), Italy	9th, 10th, 11th, 13th AAWs	IK1NEG			
WAP-220	TM9AAW - Macon, France	9th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-221	PA6ANT - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands	9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs	PA3FOE			
WAP-222	AO1POL - Aviles, Spain	9th AAW	EA1GHT			
WAP-223	YQ0ANT - Timisoara, Romania	9th, 10th AAWs	Y02LIW			
WAP-224	AO5ANT - Denia, Spain	9th, 10th, 14th AAWs	EA5FL			
WAP-225	TM100SP - Macon, France	100th Anniversary of the South Pole conquest	F8DVD			
WAP-226	EG1SPA - Vilagarcia, Spain	9th AAW	EA1GIB			
WAP-227	PC12ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	9th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-228	EG1WAA - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain	10th AAW	EA1GIB			
WAP-229	IR0WAP - Piglio (FR), Italy	10th AAW	IZ0IUM			
WAP-230	AO7WAP - Carmona, Spain	10th AAW	EC27K			
WAP-231	IR0AAW - Frosinone (FR), Italy	10th AAW	IZ0VHU			
WAP-232	VK2ANT - Bowraville, Australia	10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th AAWs	VK2FR			
WAP-233	AO1ICE - Aviles, Spain	10th AAW	EA1WK			
WAP-234	IO5SP - Siena (SI), Italy	10th AAW	IW5EFX			
WAP-235	TM10AAW - Macon, France	10th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-236	IR7WAP - Bari (BA), Italy	10th AAW	IK7XNF			
WAP-237	HF0A - Mierzecice, Poland	10th, 11th, 12th, 14th AAWs	SP9YI			
WAP-238	TM10WAP - Noirétable, France	10th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-239	PF13ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	10th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-240	LZ10ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	10th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-241	N6A - Petaluma, U.S.A.	10th AAW	AG6V			
WAP-242	AO4HAG - Torrelodones, Spain	10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th AAWs	EA4GKV			
WAP-243	3ZL301GVX - Slubice, Poland	10th AAW	SP3GVX			
WAP-244	EM150KV or EM150KVIA - Rivne, Ukraine	150th Anniversary of Volodymyr Ivanovich Vernadskyy	UT1KWA			
WAP-245	TM11AAW - Macon, France	11th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-246	IIOAW - Rome, Italy	11th AAW	M0OXO			
WAP-247	TM11WAP - Noirétable, France	11th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-248	EM11KY - Rivne, Ukraine	11th AAW	UT1KY			
WAP-249	PF14ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	11th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-250	EG1WAS - Aviles, Spain	11th AAW	EA1GIB			
WAP-251	EG3ANT - Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Spain	11th AAW	EA3LD			
WAP-252	EH5ANT - Denia, Spain	10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th AAWs	EA5FL			
WAP-253	K4C - Mc Donough (GA), U.S.A.	12th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs	K4MZU			
WAP-254	EG1LSP - Vilagarcia, Spain	12th AAW	EA1GIB			
WAP-255	TM60TAAF - Macon, France	12th AAW & 60th Anniversary of FSAT/TAAF founding	F8DVD			
WAP-256	EG5ANT - Boadilla del Monte, Spain	12th, 14th AAWs	EA5DY			
WAP-257	PF15ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	12th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-258	TM12WAP - Noirétable, France	12th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-259	IIBPOLE - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	12th, 13th, 14th AAWs	IK8FIQ			
WAP-260	TO1TAAF - Reunion Island	13th AAW	FR4OT			
WAP-261	IR5ANT - Montecatini Terme (PT), Italy	13th AAW	IZ5GST			
WAP-262	I11YBJ - Mondovì (CN), Italy	13th AAW	IK1RKN			
WAP-263	IR7IPY - Bari (BA), Italy	13th AAW	IK7XNF			
WAP-264	PG16ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	13th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-265	TM13AAW - Macon, France	13th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-266	AO3ANT - Girona, Spain	13th, 14th AAWs	EA3EGB			
WAP-267	EH5WAP - Denia, Spain	13th, 14th AAWs	EA5FL			
WAP-268	EG5WAP - Boadilla del Monte, Spain	13th, 14th AAWs	EA5DY			
WAP-269	EM20UASAV - Kyiv, Ukraine	13th AAW	UT7UA			
WAP-270	TM13WAP - Noirétable, France	13th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-271	I13BOVE - Trieste (TS), Italy	13th, 17th, 18th AAWs	IV3CCT			
WAP-272	AO5WAP - Altea, Spain	13th, 14th AAWs	EA5DM			
WAP-273	EG1PAA - Vilagarcia, Spain	13th AAW	EA1GIB			
WAP-274	IR4ANT - Terenzo, (PR), Italy	13th, 14th AAWs	IU4DTT			
WAP-275	TM14AAW - Macon, France	13th, 14th AAWs	F8DVD			
WAP-276	IR2XIR - Buguggiate (VA), Italy	13th, 14th AAWs	9A8MDC			
WAP-277	PH17ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	14th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-278	CF7AAW/1 - Williams Lake, Canada	14th AAW	VE7IG			
WAP-279	IR8AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	14th AAW	I8QJU			
WAP-280	TM14WAP - Noirétable, France	14th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-281	R14ANT - Stavropol, European Russia	14th AAW	UA6GG			
WAP-282	TM18ATS - Nozay, France	15th AAW	F8ATS			
WAP-283	KA4RXP/MM - M/V Spirit of Enderby	15th AAW	KA4RXP			
WAP-284	OE15AAW - Altenburg, Austria	15th AAW	OE3DMA			
WAP-285	TM15AAW - Macon, France	15th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-286	LU4AAO/D - Villa Adelia, Argentina	Antarctic Marambio Museum-Baires	LU4AAO			
WAP-287	OR15ANT - Goesnes, Belgium	15th AAW	ON7ZM			
WAP-288	VI70HI - Narre Warren South, Australia	Commemorate the first ANARE Expedition to Heard Island in December 1947+15th AAW	M0OXO			
WAP-289	PB18ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	15th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-290	IR18AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	15th AAW	IK8FIQ			
WAP-291	AM5WAP - Valencia, Spain	15th AAW	EA1IT			
WAP-292	EH3ANT - Barcelona, Spain	15th, 17th, 19th, 20th AAW	EA3EYO			
WAP-293	VI70HI - Australia	Commemorate 70 years of ANARE for Macquarie Island	M0OXO			
WAP-294	OT6A/P - Goesnes, Belgium	16th AAW	ON7ZM			
WAP-295	EM1UAP - Rivne, Ukraine	16th AAW	UT1KY			
WAP-296	PF19ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	16th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-297	IIBWAP - Grazzanise (CE), Italy	17th, 18th AAW	IK8FIQ			
WAP-298	SP0ANT - Biesiekierz, Poland	16th, 20th AAW	SQ15GB			
WAP-299	TM16WAP - Noirétable, France	16th AAW	F8DHE			
WAP-300	TM16AAW - Macon, France	16th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-301	TM70TAAF - Macon, France	17th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-302	TM17AAW - Macon, France	17th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-303	OE17AAW - Altenburg, Austria	17th AAW	OE3DMA			
WAP-304	R200ANT - Orel, European Russia	17th AAW	R22EC			
WAP-305	EM200ANT - Rivne, Ukraine	17th AAW	UT1KY			
WAP-306	EN200ANT - Rivne, Ukraine	17th AAW	UT1KY			
WAP-307	PF88ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	17th, 18th, 19th AAW	PA0RDY			
WAP-308	IB2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy	18th AAW	IK2QPR			
WAP-309	OE18AAW - Altenburg, Austria	18th AAW	OE3DMA			
WAP-310	TM18AAW - Macon, France	18th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-311	LZ18ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	18th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-312	EM25VER - Rivne, Ukraine	5th Anniversary of Vernadsky Base & 18th AAW	UT1KY			
WAP-313	OE21AAW or OE21AAW - Saalfelden, Austria	18th, 19th AAW	OE2KLM			
WAP-314	DR60ANT - Bruchhausen-Vilsen, Germany	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021)	DL2VFR			
WAP-315	OE60ANT - Altenburg, Austria	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021)	OE3DMA			
WAP-316	DQ60ANT - Koenigshain-Wiederau, Germany	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021)	DL1RUN			
WAP-317	DP0POL/MM - Port Bremerhaven, Germany	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021)	DL5EBE			
WAP-318	TM60ANT - Macon, France	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (16/11/2021-30/11/2021)	F8DVD			
WAP-319	EM60KTS - Rivne, Ukraine	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021)	IK2DUW			
WAP-320	HA60ANT - Gyongyospata, Hungary	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	HA6LT			
WAP-321	RG60ANT - Stavropol, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	UA6GG			
WAP-322	HB60ANT - Zurich, Switzerland	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (15/08/2021-31/12/2021)	HB9DAX			

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
WAP-323	I16OANT - Casalgrasso (CN), Italy	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	I1HYW			
WAP-324	R6OANT - Orel, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-325	RA6OANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-326	UE6OANT (instead of RB6OANT) - Tambov, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-327	RC6OANT - Vologda, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-328	RJ6OAN (instead of RJ6OANT) - Krasnodar, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-329	RK6OANT - Irkutsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-330	RL6OANT - Khabarovsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-331	RN6OANT - Karelia, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-332	RT6OANT - Kurgan, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-333	RU6OANT - Ryazan, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-334	RZ6OANT - Lipetsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-335	RI6OANT - Antarctica	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-336	CW6OATS - Montevideo, Uruguay	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021)	CX8ABF			
WAP-337	GB6OANT - Perth, Scotland	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/12/2021-31/12/2021)	GMØLVI			
WAP-338	OQ6OANT - Turnhout, Belgium	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/11/2021-31/12/2021)	ON1DX			
WAP-339	SP6OANT - Dobrzyca, Poland	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/11/2021-31/12/2021), 19th AAW	SP3TYJ			
WAP-340	LU5DSM/ANT - San Miguel, Buenos Aires, Argentina	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/15/2021-20/12/2021)	LU5DSM			
WAP-341	OE19AAW - Altenburg, Austria	19th AAW	OE3DMA			
WAP-342	EH5AAW - Murcia, Spain	19th AAW	EA5NI			
WAP-343	I12WAP - Vigevano (PV), Italy	19th AAW	IK2EKO			
WAP-344	TM19AAW - Macon, France	19th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-345	7T22ANT - Algeria	19th AAW, 20th AAW	7X2GK			
WAP-346	LZ19ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	19th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-347	IB2WAP - Vigevano (PV), Italy	20th AAW	IK2EKO			
WAP-348	OE2OANT - Altenburg, Austria	20th AAW	OE3DMA			
WAP-349						
WAP-350	TM2OAAW - Macon, France	20th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-351	I12YLPS - Azzate (VA), Italy	20th AAW	IZ2ELV			
WAP-352	LZ2OANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	20th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-353						
WAP-354						
WAP-355						

W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. Ranking (Ø1 January 2024)

#	Callsign	Name	Surname	Country	Basi	HR	Data HR	THR	Data THR
.1	K4MZU	Robert	Hines	U.S.A.	203	23	18/09/2011	7	18/09/2011
.2	I1HYW	Giovanni	Varetto	Italy	181	02	01/01/2005	03	27/09/2006
.3	IK1GPG	Massimo	Balsamo	Italy	172	04	18/09/2005	05	02/03/2007
.4	I8ACB	Ciro	Accardo	Italy	171	YES	-	YES	-
.5	OM3JW	Stefan	Horecky	Slovakia	155	YES	-	YES	-
.6	DL-SWL	Maxi	Penn	Germany	142	25	30/08/2012	10	21/05/2013
.7	I2YDX	Giuseppe	De Gasperin	Italy	139	13	27/09/2006	04	27/09/2006
.8	IK1NEG	Gabriele	Rocchi	Italy	139	YES	-	YES	-
.9	VE7IG	Reg	Beck	Canada	139	11	15/08/2006	02	15/08/2006
.10	OE3SGA	Gus	Smitka	Austria	138	01	01/01/2005	9	05/09/2012
.11	IK1QFM	Betty	Sciolla	Italy	129	YES	-	YES	-
.12	DF2NS	Juergen	Lauterbach	Germany	125	27	22/05/2013	11	22/05/2013
.13	F8DVD	François	Bergez	France	124	YES	-	YES	-
.14	GM3ITN	Les	Hamilton	Scotland	124	YES	-	YES	-
.15	DL6JGN	Hans-Werner	Griessl	Germany	120	YES	-	YES	-
.16	VE3XN	Garry V.	Hammond	Canada	120	06	04/03/2006	01	04/03/2006
.17	F6ELE	Didier	Bass	France	115	20	05/04/2008	06	05/04/2008
.18	OM5MF	Margita	Lukackova	Slovakia	108	17	04/10/2007	8	08/02/2012
.19	F6FHO	Philippe	Laurent	France	104	32	12/05/2023	12	12/05/2023
.20	DJ9HX	Uwe	Jaeger	Germany	101	08	05/07/2006	YES	-
.21	OM3-27707	Leslie	Végh	Slovakia	95	YES	-	YES	-
.22	I8QJU	Giuseppe	D'Avanzo	Italy	85	07	01/04/2006	YES	-
.23	IK2IWU	Carlo	Raso	Italy	84	YES	-	YES	-
.24	IK8OZZ	Luigi	Cervasio	Italy	84	YES	-	YES	-
.25	F5PAC	Joel	Sutterlin	France	82	19	31/12/2007	YES	-
.26	IK2QPR	Paolo	Fava	Italy	81	YES	-	YES	-
.27	UR7GW	Alex	Servianov	Ukraine	80	22	18/04/2011	YES	-
.28	F5XL	Jean-Pierre	Tendron	France	77	14	12/02/2007	YES	-
.29	VK2FR	John S.	Sharpe	Australia	76	YES	-	YES	-
.30	EA3GHZ	Joan Carles	Barcelo Torta	Spain	73	YES	-	YES	-
.31	DE1DXX	Andreas	Ibold	Germany	72	YES	-	YES	-
.32	OE3WWB	Wilhelm	Weber	Austria	72	03	08/01/2005	YES	-
.33	K8SIX	Albert	L. Bailey	U.S.A.	70	YES	-	YES	-
.34	DL3APO	Peter	Kohde	Germany	67	YES	-	YES	-
.35	DL7CM	Hans-Rainer	Uebel	Germany	67	YES	-	YES	-
.36	JN3SAC	Yano	Takashi	Japan	65	30	13/04/2016	YES	-
.37	UA0ZC	Valery A.	Makarov	Asiatic Russia	64	09	28/06/2006	YES	-
.38	DL8JDX	Volker	Strecke	Germany	62	21	05/04/2008	YES	-
.39	K8LJG	John	Kroll	U.S.A.	62	YES	-	YES	-
.40	HB9DAX	Manfred	Eisel	Switzerland	58	16	07/07/2007	YES	-
.41	IV3GOW	Ervino	Gombac	Italy	58	24	19/12/2011	YES	-
.42	ON4CAS	Egbert	Hertsen	Belgium	58	15	16/03/2007	YES	-
.43	F8DHE	Pierre	Chassain	France	57	YES	-	YES	-
.44	IK5MEN	Riccardo	Bernacchi	Italy	57	YES	-	YES	-
.45	DL7AYM	Mario	Bautze	Germany	56	28	01/03/2015	YES	-
.46	HB9BHY	Walter	Sieber	Switzerland	56	10	02/08/2006	YES	-
.47	VE1HQ	Sheldon	Donaldson	Canada	55	31	21/01/2020	YES	-
.48	IK4HPU	Alberto	Incerti Valli	Italy	54	18	07/11/2007	YES	-
.49	LU1YU	Hellmut Carlos	Stillger	Argentina	54	YES	-	YES	-
.50	DK2AI	Jorg	Scholtz	Germany	53	YES	-	YES	-
.51	YO2BP	Zoltan Alexandru	Thury	Romania	53	YES	-	YES	-
.52	UY5XE	George	Chliyants	Ukraine	52	29	01/04/2016	YES	-
.53	IZ8DBJ	Mario	Pesce	Italy	51	YES	-	YES	-
.54	DK2LO	Olaf	Achterberg	Germany	50	26	09/11/2012	YES	-
.55	I1BSN	Franco	Bessone	Italy	50	05	18/09/2005	YES	-
.56	I2AOX	Aldo	Aiolfi	Italy	50	YES	-	YES	-
.57	RZ3EC	Eugene	Shelkanovtcev	European Russia	50	12	16/08/2006	YES	-
.58	IK8WEJ	Francesco	Fazio	Italy	48	YES	-	YES	-
.59	K6EID	Philip	W. Finkle	U.S.A.	48	YES	-	YES	-
.60	IZ5ASZ	Massimo	Taddei	Italy	47	YES	-	YES	-
.61	S51RU	Marjan	Kalic	Slovenia	47	YES	-	YES	-
.62	VK7BC	Frank C.	Beech	Australia	47	YES	-	YES	-
.63	WK3N	James Lee	Scott	U.S.A.	47	YES	-	YES	-
.64	UA9YF	Mikhail	Melnikov	Asiatic Russia	46	YES	-	YES	-
.65	F5HNQ	Lionel	Peragoux	France	45	YES	-	YES	-
.66	F-17769	Claude	Renard	France	41	YES	-	YES	-
.67	I3ZSX	Silvio	Zecchinato	Italy	40	YES	-	YES	-
.68	IK4HLU	Afro	Torelli	Italy	40	YES	-	YES	-

#	Callsign	Name	Surname	Country	Basi	HR	Data HR	THR	Data THR
.69	IN3ASW	Gianni	Fattore	Italy	40	YES	-	YES	-
.70	F5NZO	Didier	Bruriaud	France	39	YES	-	YES	-
.71	I2UPG	Alberto	Pellegatta	Italy	38	YES	-	YES	-
.72	IN3QCI	Ivano	Pallaver	Italy	38	YES	-	YES	-
.73	EA1CS	Jose Luis	Martinez	Spain	36	YES	-	YES	-
.74	F5TNI	Didier	Cortini	France	36	YES	-	YES	-
.75	ON7DR	Ruddy	Dettmaring	Belgium	36	YES	-	YES	-
.76	DL4MCF	Thomas	Platz	Germany	35	YES	-	YES	-
.77	IZ0ADG	Fabio	Saliani	Italy	35	YES	-	YES	-
.78	VE3ZZ	Gregg A.	Calkin	Canada	32	YES	-	YES	-
.79	9A5AN	Nenad	Rotter	Croatia	31	YES	-	YES	-
.80	ON5FP	Marc	De Brabandere	Belgium	31	YES	-	YES	-
.81	DK4PE	Lutz	Ebert	Germany	30	YES	-	YES	-
.82	DL4FDM	Fritz	Zwingli	Germany	30	YES	-	YES	-
.83	HB9LCW	Silvio	Brendolise	Switzerland	29	YES	-	YES	-
.84	VK6LC	Malcolm K.	Johnson	Australia	28	YES	-	YES	-
.85	IK1AAS	Bruno	Giraud	Italy	27	YES	-	YES	-
.86	IZ8BRI	Egidio	Settimio	Italy	26	YES	-	YES	-
.87	F5LGF	Christian	Chaudron	France	25	YES	-	YES	-
.88	IZ2GOT	Ermanno	Pirondelli	Italy	25	YES	-	YES	-
.89	RA4HL	Anatoly	Savin	European Russia	25	YES	-	YES	-
.90	IK8BQE	Raimondo	Barone	Italy	24	YES	-	YES	-
.91	DL8BTL	Hans-Ulrich "Ulli"	Kühne	Germany	23	YES	-	YES	-
.92	W1AL	Scott F.	Oakland	U.S.A.	23	YES	-	YES	-
.93	DK8FG	Peter	Zahari	Germany	22	YES	-	YES	-
.94	IK2CMN	Mario	Arienti	Italy	22	YES	-	YES	-
.95	IK2QPO	Luciano	Lucini	Austria	22	YES	-	YES	-
.96	DE3MSD	Martin	Sittig	Germany	21	YES	-	YES	-
.97	IK3ABY	Stefano	Fabbro	Italy	21	YES	-	YES	-
.98	DL7KL	Reiner	Schlosser	Germany	20	YES	-	YES	-
.99	DM3XI	Klaus	Kessler	Germany	20	YES	-	YES	-
.100	EA1DFP	Enrique	Algarra Gonzalez	Spain	20	YES	-	YES	-
.101	F5BEG	Gerard	Gendron	France	20	YES	-	YES	-
.102	F5OVQ	Gilles	Poirier	France	20	YES	-	YES	-
.103	IK2SGB	Abele	Castelli	Italy	20	YES	-	YES	-
.104	IK3ITX	Gabriele	Zuccon	Italy	20	YES	-	YES	-
.105	IK4CIE	Vittorio	Bussoni	Italy	20	YES	-	YES	-
.106	K9JF	Jim	Fenstermaker	U.S.A.	20	YES	-	YES	-
.107	KE5BWG	Robert	Holland	U.S.A.	20	YES	-	YES	-
.108	RX3BP	Vyacheslav	Kovalev	European Russia	20	YES	-	YES	-
.109	DL9MKA	Rüdiger	Hoff	Germany	19	YES	-	YES	-
.110	EA3IM	Wolfgang	Klaiber	Spain	19	YES	-	YES	-
.111	I0YKN	Nuccio	Meoli	Italy	19	YES	-	YES	-
.112	IK3ITR	Morris	Scarparolo	Italy	19	YES	-	YES	-
.113	DJ1BWH	Brigitte	Wolff	Germany	18	YES	-	YES	-
.114	DK3DG	Gottfried	Dutiné	Germany	18	YES	-	YES	-
.115	DK7JQ	Dietmar	Krause	Germany	18	YES	-	YES	-
.116	DL2KUA	Lothar	Lipinski	Germany	18	YES	-	YES	-
.117	F5UTE	Christian	Serraillier	France	18	YES	-	YES	-
.118	IN3PEE	Sergio	Mottaran	Italy	18	YES	-	YES	-
.119	IT9JQY	Francesco	Barbagallo	Italy	18	YES	-	YES	-
.120	N7TZ	Harold L.	Anderson	U.S.A.	18	YES	-	YES	-
.121	DF1ZN	Michael	Dachne	Germany	17	YES	-	YES	-
.122	DL1SVI	Stephan	Viertel	Germany	17	YES	-	YES	-
.123	IF9ZWA	Michele	Rotolo	Italy	17	YES	-	YES	-
.124	IK1UGX	Angelo	Ricci	Italy	17	YES	-	YES	-
.125	OZ1HPS	Lars	Henneberg	Denmark	17	YES	-	YES	-
.126	DK5AI	Wolfgang	Hellberg	Germany	16	YES	-	YES	-
.127	DL7UXG	Klaus	Poels	Germany	16	YES	-	YES	-
.128	HB9AGO	Hansruedi	Stettler	Switzerland	16	YES	-	YES	-
.129	IW9HII	Davide	Giacalone	Italy	16	YES	-	YES	-
.130	OK2PEX	Antonin	Pokorny	Czech Republic	16	YES	-	YES	-
.131	ON4RO	Guy	Roelandt	Belgium	16	YES	-	YES	-
.132	UT1KY	Paul	Tarasovich	Ukraine	16	YES	-	YES	-
.133	CT1DKS	Rui	Ferreira	Portugal	15	YES	-	YES	-
.134	IK5ACO	Giorgio	Baldassari	Italy	15	YES	-	YES	-
.135	UA9CGL	Vlad P.	Batuev	Asiatic Russia	15	YES	-	YES	-
.136	DJ4EY	Juergen "Jo"	Mertens	Germany	14	YES	-	YES	-
.137	DL1TC	Bernd	Klinke	Germany	14	YES	-	YES	-
.138	DL2VNL	Hanno-Klaus	Weicht	Greenland	14	YES	-	YES	-
.139	DL6CNG	Dietrich	Haker	Germany	14	YES	-	YES	-

#	Callsign	Name	Surname	Country	Basi	HR	Data HR	THR	Data THR
.140	EU4AA	Pavel A.	Anatsky	Byelorussia	14	YES	-	YES	-
.141	IK1NEW	Gerardo	Unia	Italy	14	YES	-	YES	-
.142	IN3MQT	Giuliano	Micheli	Italy	14	YES	-	YES	-
.143	JE2QIZ	Akio	Taguchi	Japan	14	YES	-	YES	-
.144	M0OXO	Charles R.	Wilmott	England	14	YES	-	YES	-
.145	OE6HVD	Heinz	Keilwert	Austria	14	YES	-	YES	-
.146	OM7CA	Vladimir	Buzek	Slovakia	14	YES	-	YES	-
.147	UX7IM	Mosienko	Vitaliy Victorovich	Ukraine	14	YES	-	YES	-
.148	DH8WE	Frank Andreas	Koecher	Germany	13	YES	-	YES	-
.149	DL2HUC	Erich	Trenkel	Germany	13	YES	-	YES	-
.150	DL6MVC	Klaus	Albrecht	Germany	13	YES	-	YES	-
.151	DP1POL	Felix	Riess	Germany	13	YES	-	YES	-
.152	IK1RKN	Gino Secondo	De'Nobili	Italy	13	YES	-	YES	-
.153	IV3OQR	Alessandro	Orzan	Italy	13	YES	-	YES	-
.154	IW7DOL	Giovanni	Polo	Italy	13	YES	-	YES	-
.155	IZ1JLG	Flavio	Sturlese	Italy	13	YES	-	YES	-
.156	IZ6CLZ	Antonio	Lattanzi	Italy	13	YES	-	YES	-
.157	K4ELV	John Mike	Lord	U.S.A.	13	YES	-	YES	-
.158	KM4HI	James C.	Bilancio	U.S.A.	13	YES	-	YES	-
.159	VU2UR	B.L.	Manohar "Arasu"	India	13	YES	-	YES	-
.160	DE0GFM	Gunter	Franke	Germany	12	YES	-	YES	-
.161	DL1AY	Reinhard	Tauche	Germany	12	YES	-	YES	-
.162	DL2VFR	Enrico	Stumpf-Siering	Germany	12	YES	-	YES	-
.163	DL8UAT	Andreas	Thron	Germany	12	YES	-	YES	-
.164	DM2GON	Roland	Klitzsch	Germany	12	YES	-	YES	-
.165	HS0ZIV	Helmut	Heindl	Thailand	12	YES	-	YES	-
.166	IW0BLW	Fabio	De Chicchis	Italy	12	YES	-	YES	-
.167	IW8EXE	Antonio	Sangiovanni	Italy	12	YES	-	YES	-
.168	OE8TLK	Ernst	Lueger	Austria	12	YES	-	YES	-
.169	RK1AS	Dmitry	Varban	European Russia	12	YES	-	YES	-
.170	UA6CEY	Andrey N.	Khoroshun	European Russia	12	YES	-	YES	-
.171	DH8KM	Bob	Meiners	Germany	11	YES	-	YES	-
.172	DL3KOG	Siegfried	Ziesing	Germany	11	YES	-	YES	-
.173	DL6MRS	Reinhard	Scholz	Germany	11	YES	-	YES	-
.174	DL9NDC	Reinhard	Hofmann	Germany	11	YES	-	YES	-
.175	EA5QR	Francisco	Cerezuela Ortiz	Spain	11	YES	-	YES	-
.176	IK6TOT	Giorgio	Imperatore Antonucci	Italy	11	YES	-	YES	-
.177	IT9HLR	Salvatore	Costantino	Italy	11	YES	-	YES	-
.178	JH7DFZ	Mitsuru	Iwai	Japan	11	YES	-	YES	-
.179	N3MVF	Gregory J.	Dober	U.S.A.	11	YES	-	YES	-
.180	N3RC	Roger	M.Cooper	U.S.A.	11	YES	-	YES	-
.181	RU3PU	Gleb	Korneev	European Russia	11	YES	-	YES	-
.182	UN7FW	Mikhin	Vadim V.	Kazakhstan	11	YES	-	YES	-
.183	YO2LGH	Ioan	Curtu	Romania	11	YES	-	YES	-
.184	DE4ABB	Sandra	Gorek	Germany	10	YES	-	YES	-
.185	DL1ROJ	Juergen	Knuth	Germany	10	YES	-	YES	-
.186	DL3BQV	Jurgen	Erxleben	Germany	10	YES	-	YES	-
.187	DL5ST	Dietmar	Strauss	Germany	10	YES	-	YES	-
.188	EA4MY	Antonio	Bordallo Nieto	Spain	10	YES	-	YES	-
.189	F6HIA	Dominique	Maillard	France	10	YES	-	YES	-
.190	HE9SOL	Franz	Dorig	Switzerland	10	YES	-	YES	-
.191	I4EUM	Eros	Menabue	Italy	10	YES	-	YES	-
.192	IZ2ACD	Davide	Giammusso	Italy	10	YES	-	YES	-
.193	IZ8EDJ	Oreste	D'Anzilio	Italy	10	YES	-	YES	-
.194	K6HFA	Hubert "Hugh"	Clark	U.S.A.	10	YES	-	YES	-
.195	OX3MC	Michael	Kongstedt	Greenland	10	YES	-	YES	-
.196	RA1CW	Yuri	Telenkov	European Russia	10	YES	-	YES	-
.197	RU4HD	Alexei	Fadeev	European Russia	10	YES	-	YES	-
.198	RZ3AUL	Oleg	Rudenko	European Russia	10	YES	-	YES	-
.199	UN7ECA	Oleg	Russkikh	Kazakhstan	10	YES	-	YES	-
.200	UX7IN	Mosienko Victor	Ivanovich	Ukraine	10	YES	-	YES	-
.201	VE1WT	Phillip	Clifford Long	Canada	10	YES	-	YES	-
.202	WA4WKL	Julian A.	Harris Jr.	U.S.A.	10	YES	-	YES	-

W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. Issued (01 January 2024)

#	Data	Nominativo	Ex Call	Nome	Cognome	Country
1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
2	01/01/2005	E.N.E.A.	-	Adele	Irianni	Italy
3	01/01/2005	EA1CS	-	Jose Luis	Martinez	Spain
4	01/01/2005	DL4FDM	-	Fritz	Zwingli	Germany
5	01/01/2005	OE3SGA	-	Gus	Smitka	Austria
6	01/01/2005	JN3SAC	-	Yano	Takashi	Japan
7	01/01/2005	RZ3EC	-	Eugene	Shelkanovtcev	European Russia
8	01/01/2005	F5UTE	-	Christian	Serraillier	France
9	01/01/2005	IK3ABY	-	Stefano	Fabbro	Italy
10	01/01/2005	F5TNI	F5OBK	Didier	Cortini	France
11	01/01/2005	HB9DAX	-	Manfred	Eisel	Switzerland
12	01/01/2005	I0YKN	I7YKN	Nuccio	Meoli	Italy
13	01/01/2005	I1HYW	-	Giovanni	Varetto	Italy
14	01/01/2005	HB9AGO	-	Hansruedi	Stettler	Switzerland
15	01/01/2005	DL2VFR	Y52TL, Y23CL	Enrico	Stumpf-Siering	Germany
16	01/01/2005	F5PAC	-	Joel	Sutterlin	France
17	01/01/2005	N7TZ	-	Harold L.	Anderson	U.S.A.
18	08/01/2005	OE3WWB	-	Wilhelm	Weber	Austria
19	08/01/2005	ON5FP	-	Marc	De Brabandere	Belgium
20	08/01/2005	IK1GPG	-	Massimo	Balsamo	Italy
21	11/01/2005	IK2QPR	-	Paolo	Fava	Italy
22	12/01/2005	YO2BP	-	Zoltan Alexandru	Thury	Romania
23	13/01/2005	W1AL	W1LU	Scott F.	Oakland	U.S.A.
24	19/01/2005	HB9BHY	-	Walter	Sieber	Switzerland
25	21/01/2005	DE1DXX	DL-L14/2381499	Andreas	Ibold	Germany
26	22/01/2005	I1BSN	-	Franco	Bessone	Italy
27	24/01/2005	F5BEG	-	Gerard	Gendron	France
28	24/01/2005	F-17769	-	Claude	Renard	France
29	31/01/2005	IK1NEG	-	Gabriele	Rocchi	Italy
30	04/02/2005	VU2UR	VU25UR	B.L.	Manohar "Arasu"	India
31	24/02/2005	A.M.I.	-	Gen. B.A. Vincenzo	Parma	Italy
32	24/02/2005	ENEA-PNRA	-	Prof. Mauro	Guglielmin	Italy
33	24/02/2005	A.M.I.	-	Ten. Col. Michele	Ciorra	Italy
34	26/02/2005	S.R.T.	-	Strange Radio Team	C/o IZ8EDJ Oreste d'Anzilio	Italy
35	24/02/2005	Liceo Cairoli Varese	-	Prof. Maurizio	Tallone	Italy

1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
36	23/02/2005	F5LGF	-	Christian	Chaudron	France
37	13/03/2005	IK1AAS	-	Bruno	Giraud	Italy
38	18/03/2005	DP1POL	also DL5XL	Felix	Riess	Germany
39	18/03/2005	F5OVQ	-	Gilles	Poirier	France
40	25/03/2005	K8LJG	-	John	Kroll	U.S.A.
41	29/03/2005	RA1CW	-	Yuri	Telenkov	European Russia
42	02/04/2005	IK5MEN	-	Riccardo	Bernacchi	Italy
43	08/04/2005	IZ8BRI	-	Egidio	Settimio	Italy
44	08/04/2005	DL4MCF	-	Thomas	Platz	Germany
45	11/04/2005	IK2CMN	-	Mario	Arienti	Italy
46	16/04/2005	ON4CAS	-	Egbert	Hertsen	Belgium
47	22/04/2005	EA3GHZ	-	Joan Carles	Barcelo Torta	Spain
48	02/05/2005	K6EID	-	Philip	W. Finkle	U.S.A.
49	06/05/2005	IK8WEJ	-	Francesco	Fazio	Italy
50	09/05/2005	UA9CGL	-	Vlad P.	Batuev	Asiatic Russia
51	15/05/2005	IK4HPU	-	Alberto	Incerti Valli	Italy
52	15/05/2005	IK4HLU	-	Afro	Torelli	Italy
53	22/05/2005	IK8OZZ	-	Luigi	Cervasio	Italy
54	22/05/2005	IK8BQE	-	Raimondo	Barone	Italy
55	09/06/2005	F5HNQ	-	Lionel	Peragoux	France
56	17/06/2005	GM3ITN	-	Les	Hamilton	Scotland
57	17/06/2005	IZ8EDJ	-	Oreste	D'Anzilio	Italy
58	25/06/2005	DL2KUA	-	Lothar	Lipinski	Germany
59	28/06/2005	EA1DFP	-	Enrique	Algarra Gonzalez	Spain
60	06/07/2005	IV3OQR	-	Alessandro	Orzan	Italy
61	18/07/2005	IZ2GOT	IN3PBY, IK2GOT	Ermanno	Pirondelli	Italy
62	04/08/2005	K9JF	-	Jim	Fenstermaker	U.S.A.
63	15/09/2005	DK4PE	-	Lutz	Ebert	Germany
64	08/10/2005	DL9NDC	DM3ML, Y24ML	Reinhard	Hofmann	Germany
65	18/10/2005	DJ9HX	-	Uwe	Jaeger	Germany
66	18/10/2005	I2YDX	-	Giuseppe	De Gasperin	Italy
67	24/10/2005	DJ4EY	-	Juergen "Jo"	Mertens	Germany
68	04/01/2011	DK2LO	-	Olaf	Achterberg	Germany
69	10/11/2005	IN3PEE	-	Sergio	Mottaran	Italy
70	26/11/2005	DL7AYM	-	Mario	Bautze	Germany
71	10/12/2005	DE3MSD	-	Martin	Sittig	Germany
72	21/12/2005	M0OXO	M3ZYZ, 2E0ZYZ	Charles R.	Wilmott	England

1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
73	24/12/2005	DL1TC	-	Bernd	Klinke	Germany
74	04/01/2006	IZ0ADG	-	Fabio	Saliani	Italy
75	13/01/2006	ON7DR	-	Ruddy	Dettmaring	Belgium
76	21/01/2006	IN3MQT	-	Giuliano	Micheli	Italy
77	26/01/2006	DF1ZN	-	Michael	Daehne	Germany
78	01/02/2006	OZ1HPS	-	Lars	Henneberg	Denmark
79	06/02/2006	DL9MKA	-	Rüdiger	Hoff	Germany
80	06/02/2006	DL6CNG	-	Dietrich	Haker	Germany
81	06/02/2006	DL6MVC	-	Klaus	Albrecht	Germany
82	06/02/2006	WK3N	-	James Lee	Scott	U.S.A.
83	04/03/2006	VE3XN	VE3GCO,VY0XN	Garry V.	Hammond	Canada
84	27/03/2006	VU3BPZ	-	Bhagwati	Prasad Semwal	India
85	29/03/2006	IK4CIE	-	Vittorio	Bussoni	Italy
86	01/04/2006	I8QJU	-	Giuseppe	D'Avanzo	Italy
87	08/06/2006	F6HIA	-	Dominique	Maillard	France
88	19/06/2006	R1ANF	-	Oleg	Sakharov	Antarctica
89	28/06/2006	UA0ZC	UA0ZCK	Valery A.	Makarov	Asiatic Russia
90	04/08/2006	IN3QCI	-	Ivano	Pallaver	Italy
91	11/08/2006	IN3ASW	-	Gianni	Fattore	Italy
92	14/08/2006	VE7IG	-	Reg	Beck	Canada
93	21/08/2006	EU4AA	EU200A, UC2IO	Pavel A.	Anatsky	Byelorussia
94	01/09/2006	F5NZO	-	Didier	Bruriaud	France
95	07/10/2006	II1ANT Op. IZ1GJK	Op. IW1QN, IZ1FUM, IZ1GJK	Maurizio	Gentile	Italy
96	24/10/2006	IZ5ASZ	-	Massimo	Taddei	Italy
97	21/10/2006	DE0GFM	-	Gunter	Franke	Germany
98	16/11/2006	DK7JQ	-	Dietmar	Krause	Germany
99	12/01/2007	HB9LCW	-	Silvio	Brendolise	Switzerland
100	12/02/2007	F5XL	-	Jean-Pierre	Tendron	France
101	14/02/2007	HE9SOL	-	Franz	Dorig	Switzerland
102	19/02/2007	I2UPG	-	Alberto	Pellegatta	Italy
103	21/02/2007	YO2LGH	-	Ioan	Curtu	Romania
104	03/03/2007	IK2IWU	-	Carlo	Raso	Italy
105	14/08/2007	OE6HVD	-	Heinz	Keilwert	Austria
106	19/09/2007	OM7CA	-	Vladimir	Buzek	Slovakia
107	04/10/2007	OM5MF	OK3TMF	Margita	Lukackova	Slovakia
108	13/10/2007	DL5ST	-	Dietmar	Strauss	Germany
109	05/01/2008	RX3BP	-	Vyacheslav	Kovalev	European Russia

1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
110	08/02/2008	IK2SGB	-	Abele	Castelli	Italy
111	11/02/2008	S51RU	-	Marjan	Kalic	Slovenia
112	01/03/2008	DL3APO	-	Peter	Kohde	Germany
113	12/03/2008	F6ELE	-	Didier	Bass	France
114	12/03/2008	IT9JQY	-	Francesco	Barbagallo	Italy
115	19/03/2008	UN7ECA	-	Oleg	Russkikh	Kazakhstan
116	05/04/2008	DL8JDX	DM3LTG, Y43UG, Y24LN, Y88POL, DP0GF, DP0GVN	Volker	Strecke	Germany
117	17/04/2008	IK3ITR	-	Morris	Scarparolo	Italy
118	24/04/2008	DL8UAT	-	Andreas	Thron	Germany
119	03/06/2008	LU1YU	LU7ZD,LT5Y,LU2YH,LU2VG	Hellmut Carlos	Stillger	Argentina
120	16/07/2008	IZ8DBJ	-	Mario	Pesce	Italy
121	30/08/2008	DK5AI	-	Wolfgang	Hellberg	Germany
122	18/09/2008	VK6LC	VK8LC, VK6ISL	Malcolm K.	Johnson	Australia
123	24/01/2009	DL8BTL	-	Hans-Ulrich "Ulli"	Kühne	Germany
124	28/01/2009	IZ2ACD	-	Davide	Giammusso	Italy
125	30/01/2009	IK1RKN	IK0RKN	Gino Secondo	De'Nobili	Italy
126	31/01/2009	JE2QIZ	-	Akio	Taguchi	Japan
127	04/02/2009	DL1ROJ	-	Juergen	Knuth	Germany
128	09/02/2009	K6HFA	-	Hubert "Hugh"	Clark	U.S.A.
129	13/02/2009	DL1SVI	-	Stephan	Viertel	Germany
130	13/02/2009	DL1AY	-	Reinhard	Tauche	Germany
131	19/02/2009	A.M.I. 46a Aerobrigata	-	Gen.B.A. Vitantonio	Cormio	Italy
132	19/02/2009	A.M.I. 46a Aerobrigata	-	Col. Maurizio	Salvadorini	Italy
133	21/02/2009	DL3KOG	DM3KOG	Siegfried	Ziesing	Germany
134	21/02/2009	A.M.I. 46a Aerobrigata	-	Col. Gilberto	Rossi	Italy
135	21/02/2009	A.M.I. 46a Aerobrigata	-	Col. Michele	Mapelli	Italy
136	21/02/2009	A.M.I. 46a Aerobrigata	-	Col. Vittorio	Maccabruni	Italy
137	21/02/2009	A.M.I. 46a Aerobrigata	-	IK5ZVE - Cap. Dennis	Innocenti	Italy
138	07/03/2009	F8DHE	-	Pierre	Chassain	France
139	09/04/2009	CT1DKS	-	Rui	Ferreira	Portugal
140	25/06/2009	DH8KM	-	Bob	Meiners	Germany
141	25/06/2009	OM3-27707	-	Leslie	Végh	Slovakia
142	22/08/2009	DJ1BWH	-	Brigitte	Wolff	Germany
143	14/09/2009	UT1KY	-	Paul	Tarasovich	Ukraine
144	14/11/2009	DM2GON	-	Roland	Klitzsch	Germany
145	14/01/2010	VE1WT	VE1CFQ	Phillip	Clifford Long	Canada
146	21/01/2010	IV3GOW	-	Ervino	Gombac	Italy

1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
147	09/02/2010	DL6JGN	-	Hans-Werner	Griessl	Germany
148	03/03/2010	IW8EXE	-	Antonio	Sangiovanni	Italy
149	09/03/2010	N3MVF	-	Gregory J.	Dober	U.S.A.
150	18/03/2010	RU3PU	-	Gleb	Korneev	European Russia
151	22/05/2010	VE3ZZ	VE3JGC	Gregg A.	Calkin	Canada
152	05/06/2010	DL6MRS	-	Reinhard	Scholz	Germany
153	30/12/2010	F8DVD	-	François	Bergez	France
154	07/01/2011	DK8MCT	-	Thomas	Buchta	Germany
155	20/01/2011	IT9HLR	-	Salvatore	Costantino	Italy
156	18/04/2011	UR7GW	UW0ZZ, RB5GW	Alex	Servianov	Ukraine
157	25/08/2011	K4MZU	-	Robert	Hines	U.S.A.
158	25/08/2011	KM4HI	WN4RXS	James C.	Bilancio	U.S.A.
159	30/09/2011	EA5QR	-	Francisco	Cerezuela Ortiz	Spain
160	03/10/2011	DK2AI	-	Jorg	Scholtz	Germany
161	03/12/2011	IW7DOL	-	Giovanni	Polo	Italy
162	08/02/2012	9A5AN	-	Nenad	Rotter	Croatia
163	21/02/2012	OM3JW	-	Stefan	Horecky	Slovakia
164	05/03/2012	IZ1JLG	-	Flavio	Sturlese	Italy
165	05/03/2012	K4ELV	-	John Mike	Lord	U.S.A.
166	20/04/2012	IZ6CLZ	-	Antonio	Lattanzi	Italy
167	04/05/2012	VK7BC	-	Frank C.	Beech	Australia
168	12/05/2012	IK6TOT	-	Giorgio	Imperatore Antonucci	Italy
169	17/05/2012	DH8WE	-	Frank Andreas	Koecher	Germany
170	21/05/2012	IK5ACO	-	Giorgio	Baldassari	Italy
171	30/05/2012	ON4RO	-	Guy	Roelandt	Belgium
172	26/07/2012	RU4HD	-	Alexei	Fadeev	European Russia
173	04/08/2012	HS0ZIV	-	Helmut	Heindl	Thailand
174	30/08/2012	DL-SWL	-	Maxi	Penn	Germany
175	05/09/2012	VK2FR	-	John S.	Sharpe	Australia
176	23/10/2012	JH7DFZ	-	Mitsuru	Iwai	Japan
177	17/12/2012	DL2HUC	-	Erich	Trenkel	Germany
178	05/01/2013	UX7IM	-	Mosienko	Vitaliy Victorovich	Ukraine
179	26/02/2013	AO4HAG	EA4GKV	Eduardo	Abril de Fontcuberta	Spain
180	28/03/2013	EA3IM	-	Wolfgang	Klaiber	Spain
181	12/03/2013	WA4WKL	-	Julian A.	Harris Jr.	U.S.A.
182	08/04/2013	IF9ZWA	IZ7EDT,IT9ZWA	Michele	Rotolo	Italy
183	22/05/2013	DF2NS	-	Juergen	Lauterbach	Germany

1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
184	25/05/2013	IW9HII	-	Davide	Giacalone	Italy
185	07/10/2013	OX3MC	-	Michael	Kongstedt	Greenland
186	24/01/2014	OE8TLK	-	Ernst	Lueger	Austria
187	19/02/2014	DE4ABB	-	Sandra	Gorek	Germany
188	27/02/2014	RZ3AUL	-	Oleg	Rudenko	European Russia
189	07/08/2014	DK8FG	-	Peter	Zahari	Germany
190	27/02/2015	RA4HL	UA4HGO	Anatoly	Savin	European Russia
191	06/03/2015	DM3XI	DL6AXI	Klaus	Kessler	Germany
192	09/03/2015	UN7FW	UL7FCW	Mikhin	Vadim V.	Kazakhstan
193	21/04/2015	KE5BWG	-	Robert	Holland	U.S.A.
194	03/05/2015	IK1UGX	IK3UGX,IX1FYD	Angelo	Ricci	Italy
195	27/05/2015	D8A	DJ4NMJ	Sang Hoon Lee	6K5YPD, Jong - seok Bae	South Korea
196	27/05/2015	IA/IZ3SUS	-	Paride	Legovini	Italy
197	27/05/2015	IA0MZ	IWØHEU	Massimo	Di Paola	Italy
198	27/05/2015	KC4/K6REF	-	Reinard	Flick	U.S.A.
199	27/05/2015	RI1ANT	RW1AI	Mikhail N.	Fokin	European Russia
200	29/09/2015	OK2PEX	-	Antonin	Pokorny	Czech Republic
201	31/12/2015	DK3DG	-	Gottfried	Dutiné	Germany
202	16/03/2016	DL7KL	-	Reiner	Schlosser	Germany
203	01/04/2016	UY5XE	-	George	Chliyants	Ukraine
204	01/06/2016	DL7CM	-	Hans-Rainer	Uebel	Germany
205	27/01/2017	K8SIX	-	Albert	L. Bailey	U.S.A.
206	28/01/2017	DL3BQV	-	Jurgen	Erxleben	Germany
207	28/03/2017	DL2VNL	-	Hanno-Klaus	Weicht	Greenland
208	28/06/2017	I8ACB	-	Ciro	Accardo	Italy
209	19/07/2017	IK1NEW	-	Gerardo	Unia	Italy
210	10/11/2017	IK2QPO	-	Luciano	Lucini	Austria
211	21/11/2017	I3ZSX	-	Silvio	Zecchinato	Italy
212	09/03/2018	I2AOX	-	Aldo	Aiolfi	Italy
213	02/06/2018	I4EUM	-	Eros	Menabue	Italy
214	11/06/2018	8T2BH	VU3BPZ	Bhagwati	Prasad Semwal	India
215	25/09/2018	VP8DIZ	G7KMZ	Richard	Paul	England
216	17/01/2019	EA4MY	-	Antonio	Bordallo Nieto	Spain
217	18/01/2019	IW0BLW	-	Fabio	De Chicchis	Italy
218	21/01/2020	VE1HQ	VE1ARG	Sheldon	Donaldson	Canada
219	27/05/2020	UA9YF	UA9YFU	Mikhail	Melnikov	Asiatic Russia
220	12/08/2020	IK1QFM		Betty	Sciolla	Italy

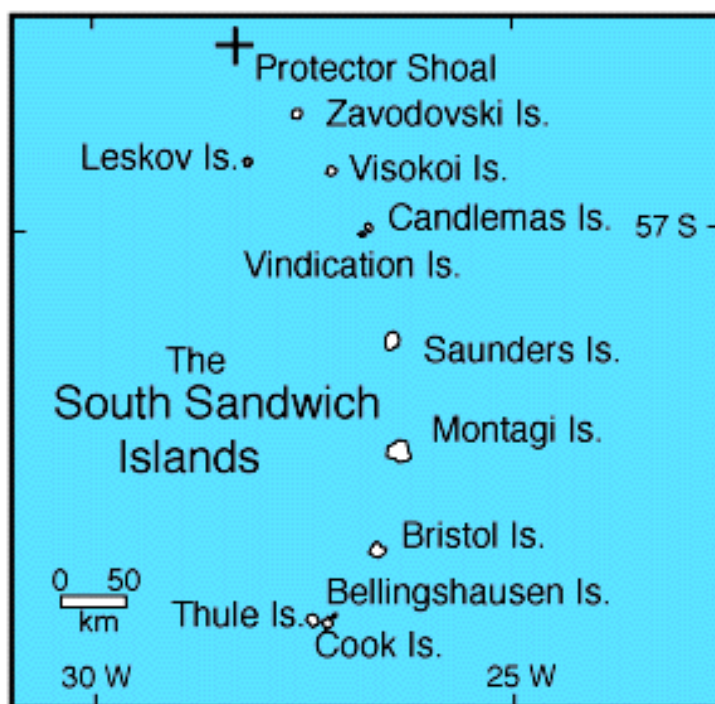
1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
221	22/03/2021	IK3ITX		Gabriele	Zuccon	Italy
222	17/05/2021	DL7UXG	DM4XIG,Y51SL,Y28XL	Klaus	Poels	Germany
223	08/10/2021	UA6CEY		Andrey N.	Khoroshun	European Russia
224	27/12/2021	UX7IN		Mosienko Victor	Ivanovich	Ukraine
225	04/02/2022	RK1AS		Dmitry	Varban	European Russia
226	28/03/2023	N3RC		Roger	M.Cooper	U.S.A.
227	06/05/2023	F6FHO		Philippe	Laurent	France

SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS DXPEDITION – MARCH 6 TO 22 1964.

Or: TALES OF A HAM SANDWICH.

Many must be the readers who have dreamt of a Dxotic callsign on some Dxotic island with the pack in full cry chasing a much needed QSO for some certificate or other, but very few ever live to achieve this pipe dream. I was fortunate in that I already had the Dxotic callsign, albeit /MM, and the ship I was on, HMS Protector, visited some pretty Dxotic places on the bottom of the world.

It was about June of last year (1963) when mention was made of the 'South Sandwich Islands' and having seen something in a DX column about **South Sandwich** being one of the most needed places in the world by leading DX men, rather more than the usual cursory interest in the ships' programme was aroused. It appeared that the hydrographers wanted a full scale survey of those islands which lie about 2,000 miles southwest of Capetown and about 2,500 miles east of Cape Horn. Very little was known about the South Sandwich group and there was certainly some doubt as to the exact position of them.



As well as putting parties ashore for a day or so, there was to be a main party put ashore on **Candlemas Island**, the third one down in the group, and they would stay there for a period of about three weeks. This was going to be the most useful island to the scientists and much importance was placed on this part of the project.

The ship was going to be visiting all the other islands in the group and as this would entail being around 160 miles south of

Candlemas for about a week, the usual 62 set would not be very reliable, especially during the day. (62 set or 622 is a portable set of limited HF range and only 10 watts output). So a request was sent off for a Naval type 612 transportable wireless outfit, it being rated at 40watts output on CW, working from 24 volt batteries and was an entirely self contained station, complete with petrol engined battery charger.

When this equipment arrived onboard at Portsmouth, no other members of the radio staff had ever seen one before except the Radio Supervisor (me!) and I immediately offered my services as the base station radio operator, with a view to using the equipment on 40metres outside the Naval sked times. (Hence all the speculation on the state of 40metres for DX in last Decembers magazines!)

At this time, the only source of power was going to be from the 24 volt batteries supplied with the 612, but about two days before the operation commenced it was

learnt that the scientists were bringing a 7kva 230Volt AC generator with them and that there would be bags of power for anything else! However, there were one or two things that happened long before this stage was reached.

Way back in December, it had become obvious from the many queries I was receiving on the air that there was a great deal of interest in the proposed South Sandwich expedition and in QSO with GW3AHN an offer was made of the loan of a Hammarlund HX50 TX. This had to be declined due to power supply problems. However, a short time later, in QSO with W2BXA, an offer was made of the loan of a battery operated SSB transceiver from Hammarlunds in New York and

later a QSO was made with Stuart W2GHK, President of Hammarlunds, and he confirmed that this equipment could be made available complete with a Hy-gain 3 element 20 metre beam, and all flown to Montevideo where the ship was calling at the end of January.

He explained that Hammarlund did not make any battery powered Ham equipment but that they had a Swan single band SSB/CW transceiver modified to work split frequency, using front panel plug in crystals for TX and variable receive. With a



My /MM set-up onboard HMS Protector. Heathkit DX40, VFO, RA-1 receiver with Z-match, SWR indicator and field strength meter. The big receiver is Naval B40.(No good for SSB)!!

power of 80 watts output this seemed ideal for the purpose. This was quite overwhelming but was eagerly accepted as it became obvious that with this equipment the expedition would be able to fire off some big guns!

After a false start, the equipment duly arrived, was unpacked and checked and found to be all in order. The first night at sea from Montevideo saw VP8HF/MM on SSB for the first time. Regular contact was maintained with the gang in New York/New Jersey and plans went ahead anew for the expedition. Hammarlunds' 'Dxpediton of the Month' were going to handle all the QSLs with the help of the North Jersey DX Association, which has 36 members, most of whom have been

worked by now either from **South Sandwich or /MM.**

The week before the expedition was due to take place saw much frenzied activity onboard, visits to various workshops to get 'little jobs done', cadging various bits and pieces from stores and in general really getting everything together. Unfortunately, during tests the Naval 612 equipment now decided to go U/S. After a comparatively short time though, the transmitter and power unit were repaired but it appeared that



HMS Protector berthed in Montevideo just ahead of the Buenos Aires ferry.

the HF receiver type B46, had gone completely out of alignment and insufficient information was held onboard to carry out a re-alignment. So it was decided that a 62 set would be taken and used as a receiver only.



It was at this time that news of the AC generator was received and when the night before the party was due to be landed, it was said that the 612 would work OK but might be unreliable, I offered to take my own amateur equipment ashore, working off AC. Good communications with Candlemas Island were essential as the island possessed one of the most active volcanoes in the group and should it start to erupt then the party would have to be evacuated at very short notice!

Permission was therefore gladly given for the extra equipment to go ashore.

On 6th March 1964 at 7 a.m. local time the ship arrived off **Candlemas Island** in about 30 knots of subzero wind and moderate seas. The island was about 4 miles away, looking very bleak and uninviting indeed.

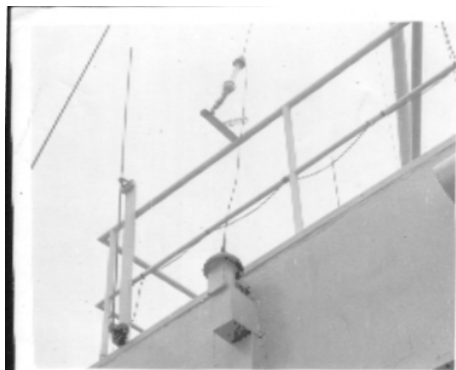
Roughly the island is almost egg shaped, with the small end of the egg to the north and the fat piece to the south. On the northern peninsula was situated the active volcano, emitting clouds of smoke and sulphur fumes. On the southern end was a 3,000ft mountain capped with snow and ice and rising up sheer from a flat plateau about 80ft above sea level which connected with the volcano. The whole island measured about 4 miles long by about 2 miles across. The campsite was chosen to give as much shelter as possible



Refuelling the battery charger engine.

from the prevailing high southwesterly winds characteristic of the Antarctic.

With this in mind the camp was established at the foot of the 3,000ft mountain, about half a mile from the volcano and situated in a small gully between two hillocks. The gully was obviously a river when the glacier behind thawed in summer but at this time of year it was practically dry and the glacier firmly frozen.



/MM antenna onboard HMS Protector. 10Metre ant on left, inverted 'L' ant when VP8HF/MM.

The party consisted of three scientists (one of whom was a volcanologist), 5 Royal Marines and myself. Altogether 8 tents were erected including one which was used as a biological insect hatchery-darkroom-cum-laboratory.

One 3 man tent was assigned as the Radio tent and all the equipment was set up and consisted of the following: Naval 612 transmitter and 62 set, Swan sideband transceiver, with transistorised power unit, Heathkit DX40U and VF1U and 'Z' match coupler, Heathkit receiver RA-1 and a G3LGK designed valved el-keyer built by myself to the article in Shortwave Magazine December 1962. Power supplies consisted of four 6 volt 150 ampere hour batteries and a petrol engined charger just outside the tent. AC power was taken from the scientists generator. Antennae consisted at first, a 36ft whip for the 612 but work started that afternoon on the assembly of the beam with the assistance of one of the Marines. Unfortunately, just before completion of this work, a blizzard started to blow and all further outside work had to be abandoned until next day.

It had been arranged to use two frequencies for working the ship – a primary 4212 Kcs and, in case of propagation or equipment difficulties, a secondary 3505 Kcs. This latter frequency was chosen so that the DX40 could be used in the event of failure of the 612. With a 'I knew this would happen' expression it was discovered that the 612 did not want to function and so the DX40 was tuned up on 3505 Kcs

using the 36ft whip antenna and contact finally made with the ship at about 4 in the afternoon. It then became evident that during daylight hours, as the ship proceeded further southward that 3 MHz was not going to be much use, and so it was decided to use 7 MHz for the 2 daytime skeds and 3 MHz for the early morning and late evening skeds. During these tests it was found that the 612 functioned perfectly on 7 MHz,



On the foc'sle in a blizzard.

3 hour chase began and ended when the contacts of the sliding switches of the band change mechanism had been bent to make proper contact.



The 20M beam ready to go up. The cross on the hillock behind is a survey marker. The 36ft vertical is sited here too.

this being the top band of the frequency range of the TX, but not on the other 2 bands. However, following events made further investigation of this defect essential. On the fourth day at about 5 in the afternoon, the AC generator suddenly gave a loud groan as though a heavy load had been placed on it, which in fact it had not. It quickly returned to normal but 20 minutes later it stopped completely and on inspection was found to be locked solid. All our efforts at freeing it were of no avail. Even after consultation with the ships' engineers, the engine still remained seized and so the defective 612 transmitter was hauled from its case and a

All was now well, except that there was no AC! Use was made therefore, of the Swan sideband rig on SSB only for the next five days, as by now the ship was coming north to fix the generator.

However, back to the first evening on the air.

The DX40 was experimentally tuned up using the 36ft whip which had been sited about 20 yards away almost on the top of the nearest hillock. A good match was obtained with an SWR of about 2:1 and it was decided to give 20 metres a trial just to let the boys know that VP8HF had arrived.

At 2250 GMT the first QSO was made with W2MJ swapping 569/559 reports. This was not very good though the signal was getting out, but after working 7 more W's and not getting very good reports, I decided to go QRT until a proper antenna could be rigged.

Just at this point the el-keyer ceased to function. (Thoughts of hammering away on the straight key for three weeks quickly prompted investigation!) The defect, which occurred about once a day afterwards, was caused by lava dust being blown into the tent and clogging up the relay contacts. The keyer was built on a panel and open chassis, (no cover) and so was fully exposed to this dust.

A fairly good night's sleep was had after some discussion as to what happens just before a volcano erupts.

The volcanologist in the party was consulted and he put our minds at rest by saying it would not erupt that night!



Making contact with the ship for the film sequence. Three Royal Marines looking on.

A bad start was made next morning by oversleeping and missing the first (0800) sked with the ship. The wind had dropped to a breeze although it was still extremely cold. Work was completed on the beam and the mast, the latter being made of 1 inch aluminium tubes. With two sets of three guys everything was made ready for the erection. The enlistment of a further Marine completed the erection party and pretty soon the beam was on its way up to a height of 18 feet. Unfortunately, when it was about 10 feet up, the mast buckled and the whole assemblage crumpled to the ground, the mast looking as if it had been frightened by a snake!. Refusing to give up, the mast base and the only straight section of aluminium tubing left were moved clear of the tents and the beam was then successfully raised to a height of 6 feet! Quickly connecting up the co-ax to the DX40 a perfect match was obtained and the beam pointed toward Europe according to the great circle map which had been drawn from a globe at the ionospheric station in the Falkland Isles.

A 599 report was received from VP8GQ (Signy Island, South Shetlands) and so the beam was rotated (by Armstrong) a further 90 degrees clockwise but this resulted in another 599 from LU6DJX in Buenos Aires! So the beam was left where it was and



A beautiful Husky dog.
HMS Protector on horizon,

most of Europe was worked that evening – DJ1BZ being the first and G3LGW the first G. Later the States was worked, but reports were very much down on what should have been and reception was also down compared with the 36ft whip. The beam was pointed in various directions but no evident difference was noticed. After 172 QSOs it was decided to go QRT and rig a dipole the next morning. Luckily a coil of insulated wire had been thrown into a satchel just before leaving the ship and it came in very handy indeed.

Having only a wooden foot ruler, the task of measuring out the lengths of wire for the dipole took a little longer than usual, but the

antenna was made using a set of insulating links at each end and a broken link with holes drilled at each end for the centre piece. The only co-ax available was 50 ohms, but there not being an electronics store nearby, this was used in lieu of the normal 75 ohm. Matching was perfect, however reception was still down compared to the 36ft whip. So the next day the dipole was brought down and the measurements checked. To my amazement it was found to be two and a half feet too long! How on earth this had happened is still a mystery, but the error was quickly put right and the antenna re-



What goes up.....
Just after the mast collapsed.



Helicopter mascot!

hoisted. It was suspended between the 36ft whip and an 18ft mast made of some of the aluminium tubes bent straight with the help of a sledge hammer! Reception was very much improved and soon many QSOs were being made but after two and a half hours of continuous operating, the RA-1 blew a fuse! Opportunity was taken here to shift over to SSB and the Swan transistorised power unit was soon buzzing happily away. However, 20 minutes of calling were to elapse before the first SSB QSO of that evening. This was the best night of the whole period (the 20 metre band staying open to the States until 03:39 GMT) and produced the best DX, KL7PI on CW and about one hour later on SSB. And so, in two days, 315 QSOs had been made. This was not a foretaste of things to come as will be seen later. On March 9, 20 metres was very quiet and CR6FY was the only QSO on CW although

South Americans could be heard during the day. It was during this quiet period that reflection was made on the operating standards encountered so far. Even though 'PSE call up 10' was repeatedly made in all CQ calls, there were still the odd few who insisted on calling on my transmitting frequency. Most annoying of all were the many stations who were calling who obviously could not hear VP8HF and after giving them, usually, good reports 3 or even 4 times, they were ignored. They made it difficult to copy stations who could hear VP8HF and led to quite a show of bad manners on CW. On SSB things were a little more sophisticated and great patience was shown by most operators. One W however, caught it in the neck from another W when he called after a report had been given to W1ISQ and was waiting for his report. This highly amusing incident was indeed a break from the monotonous reports and callsigns.



The weather around the camp up until now had been quite pleasant, bearing in mind the area of the world in which it was situated. The volcano was smoking continuously and the glacier behind us thawed for about two hours daily, long enough for the fresh water supplies to be replenished.

After the AC generator had seized, I decided that I would only take to the air when the band was open so as to save the batteries. Although many Gs were heard on 20 metres SSB 5 & 8, no QSO could be made with them and in fact it was a very poor night altogether and only ON4DY made it on SSB with absolute silence from the States.

After a rather stormy night on the 10th with two inches of snow and gale force winds, all mast and whip aerial guys were checked and found still secure. Generally conditions on 20 metres were extremely poor and the Europeans could be heard for about 2 hours before the first one was contacted each day. The pattern was beginning to develop and it became evident that Europe could be worked on 20 metres from about 18:00 GMT to about 20:00 GMT and at a much faster rate than the Ws – probably due to less QRM from fewer stations calling at once.

The States came through from about 21:00 GMT to any time around 01:00 to 02:00 GMT depending on the state of the band, but on a couple of occasions no W stations were heard at all. Very heavy QRM was experienced from South Americans on the transmitting frequency and particularly on SSB; they seemed to follow VP8HF and sit right on the frequency despite polite appeals in English and, one suspects, not so polite appeals in Spanish from sympathetic South Americans.

This caused a great drop in the number of SSB QSOs and as vast amounts of time were being wasted in trying to clear interference. The cure was a temporary change to CW.

No contact was made with any Far East station, VK, ZL or ZS. It is thought that the mountain immediately behind the camp had something to do with this and 20 metres was monitored every hour for a solid 24 hours to try and find the ZS boys, but without success. A VE operator coming in at 5 & 6 on SSB tried to patch through VK5AB but

there was just nothing coming in from that direction at all, and all efforts at a QSO in that area met with failure. By March 12, the batteries were getting low and 3 ZS6's and 2 CR6's were worked making the first contacts with ZS land. The remainder of that evening and night was spent in charging batteries although the band was monitored occasionally, practically no signals were being received.

On Friday March 13th HMS Protector visited Candlemas Island and the defective generator was lifted by helicopter to the ship where an engine change was carried out during the night.

Only 50 QSOs with Statesides were made that evening, one of them being W2GHK who had loaned the SSB equipment for the expedition. I was very relieved to make this QSO as it would have been extremely embarrassing to have had to report no QSO with the major benefactor! A contest of some sort commenced at 00:01 GMT and after working just one station at 00:01 GMT, no other QSOs were made after this time despite repeated calling and plenty of Ws coming in at good strength. Perhaps they just didn't want South Sandwich in the contest!

On the morning of March 14th the generator was returned to the camp but due to lack of wind (extremely rare occurrence!!), it could not be landed as close to the camp as originally. Instead it was deposited some 500 yards away in soft lava dust. After collecting driftwood from the foreshore, the generator was dragged over this wood to the camp, taking the 9 men of the party almost two hours to do so. As the AC was now on, the DX40 was tuned up on 15 metres and resulted in 20 QSOs that afternoon. In the evening another 139 QSOs were made, this giving a total to date of 727.

One particularly annoying incident took place that evening on 20 metres CW. In a lull in the pile up, a W was heard to be continuously calling VP8HF for a period of 5 minutes! – quite unnecessary as he was the only station calling at that time and if he had been listening he would have heard that no other station was in QSO. When he



Close up to the equipment. Swan transceiver at top, Heathkit DX40 and VFO on right.

was informed of this and that he was creating unnecessary QRM there was absolute silence from him!

On the morning of the 15th on 15 metres, Europeans were coming in with great strength, though none could hear me. They were heard calling CQ DX etc for over two hours and an SM7 was coming in 569 with no trouble at all. Towards midday conditions seemed to be improving as the BBC Overseas service on 21 MHz was increasing in strength to 5 & 9 + and in fact, practically every day this was monitored and used as a guide to the state of 15metres. This day proved to be the worst so far as regards conditions and even though Europeans and Africans were readable all day on 15 metres and 20 metres, none could be worked. A pile up

developed of stations calling who either could not hear VP8HF or who were not bothering to listen because after half an hour of answering calls and giving reports with no replies but calls and more calls, I decided to go QRT after a very frustrating day.

The next morning between 09:00 GMT and 10:00GMT a special watch was set for VK and ZL, but all that was heard of interest was a very weak UB5 working a JA7 – the latter could not be heard. The weather that day was very calm after a heavy snowfall during the night. Due to the warmth in the ground, any falls of snow usually disappeared after a few hours and the black lava dust lay bare again. Everyone was relieved to see that the volcano was smoking again after a day of inactivity yesterday! It was much the same on 15 metres as the previous day – Europeans could be heard working each other but could not be worked from the South Sandwich Islands. This ‘one way skip’ was very frustrating! 20 metres SSB to Europe was quite successful but extremely poor to the States, only 12 Ws being workable.. A sked was arranged with G3HCT for 02:00 GMT on 40 metres CW but nothing was heard except for a couple of very weak W6s, and further skeds arranged with G3HCT and G2DC for 40 metres also resulted in nil contact. Only two QSOs were made on 40 metres during the whole expedition, VP8GQ on Signy Island and KC4USK at an American base in Antarctica.

On March 17th a BBC film unit arrived from HMS Protector by helicopter and, as it turned out, it was a beautiful day with sunshine, blue skies and no wind!! This gave completely the wrong impression to the visitors who obviously thought those conditions were normal. F2MA was heard calling ‘CQ South Pole & Antarctica’ on 15 metres CW 559 but no reply was received to calls from VP8HF. There was still no contact with VK or ZL. Conditions were fair all day but 20 metres suddenly faded at 22:52 GMT.

March 18th was a very busy day with plenty of activity from the surveyors and the film unit. A sequence was required of the communications set-up and as the cameras could not get inside the radio tent, the equipment was set up outside in exactly the same positions. This took just over an hour.

There was one very important feature of this scene. Mr. Charles Lagus, BBC wildlife cameraman, wanted to record the ship passing situation report on the survey, mentioning the names of the Islands and speaking for about 3 or 4 minutes. This had to be done using a battery operated receiver because the AC generator had to be stopped as it made too much noise for the recorders. Eventually all was ready. Cables were connected, sound tested, camera positioned and everywhere the atmosphere of a big movie studio! When the time came to switch on the 62 set it was noticed that the motor was sounding as though it was going faster than usual – and then the reason became apparent. It had been accidentally connected to 24 volts instead of 12 volts! This had burnt out the valve filaments and so contact was made with the DX40 and the ship was requested to shift to 14 MHz amateur band to make this transmission so that it could be picked up on the Swan transceiver. All was then ready but once again trouble was encountered. The SSB rig had been switched on for about 10 minutes when a sizzling sound was heard coming from the transistorised power unit quickly followed by smoke! It was quickly switched off, disconnected, and the spare unit reconnected and switched on again, and all was well.



Helicopter transferring stores ashore in blizzard conditions.

The ship was picked up OK but there was very strong interference from a South American AM station and the ship was requested to QSY down about 10 kcs. Unfortunately, the ship had trouble with their transmitter and it was a considerable time before they came back on the air again and by the time they had been tuned in again, it had started to snow!! So there was nothing else for it but to abandon the filming and get everything back into the tent as soon as possible.

On the sked that evening the camp was informed that there was a shortage of helicopter fuel and flying was going to be severely restricted. They wanted to lift off all unnecessary stores and personnel the next morning so that they could more easily work out the amount of fuel they had left to play around with. The 612 was considered unnecessary (!) and as the defective 62 set had been replaced, it was agreed to send this off. Three Royal Marines also were sent off and so now the station was much smaller and more compact. Unfortunately, there were many skeds and long discussions on the air that evening and by the time I was able to get on the bands, everything was dead which resulted in nil QSOs.

On the morning of the lift-off of the 'un-necessaries' the weather was very much anti-flying with visibility down to about 200 yards. Skeds with the ship were arranged for every half hour until 11:00 when normal sked times were resumed. The helicopter



eventually arrived at 18:30 and completed the lift-off. The only item of Naval radio now left was the 62 set plus the 36ft whip, batteries and battery charger.

Conditions were really atrocious on 20 metres and 15 metres. Europeans could be heard all day on 15 metres but it wasn't until 15:07 GMT that the first QSO was made with G3FKM, and three and a half hours later only 20

QSOs had been made. 20 metres SSB was tried but the only QSO to materialise was with I1RIF putting in a beautiful 5 & 8. The band was absolutely dead for the rest of the night. On 40 metres G2DC could not be contacted and the only QSOs made were with VP8GQ and KC4USK. The party were informed that evening that the lift-off day for the whole camp would be on Sunday 22nd, one day earlier than expected, as the bad weather was becoming more frequent. Thus Monday 23rd would be a spare day should Sunday prove to be unflyable.

On March 20th, 2 hours of CW produced 4 QSOs and only 4 more on 20 metres SSB. Plenty could be heard – particularly 2 Gs talking to each other and discussing the merits or demerits of using 6146s in linear amplifiers. They were both 5 & 8 on 20 metres SSB and half an hour was spent in trying to break in on them without success. Why on earth do people use the DX bands for local nattering?

That evening another G was heard asking another European about VP8HF and the G was heard to say (5 & 8) that he didn't expect he'd get through! Whereupon he was given a call on his frequency but without success. Another hour on 20 metres CW produced only another 13 QSOs and 6 more were still needed for the 1,000th QSO. The very poor state of the bands was disappointing after expecting to do so much better.



The last day, March 21st, came and started off a bit black. The engine on the battery charger refused to come to life and, on investigation proved to be due to a lack of sparks. Unfortunately the box spanner required for the flywheel nut had been sent off with the 'unnecessary' stores on

Thursday, so the 'sparkery' could not be got at. Fortunately the batteries were all in a state of full charge..

As no replies were forthcoming to the CQs being sent out, the 20 metre band was searched for any other station calling CQ in an attempt to secure QSO number 1,000. There were plenty of UAs calling CQ but none heard VP8HF replying to them. A ZS1 contact was made, a 9Q5 and an LU, thus bringing the total up to 997. PY2PA and PY2PE had repeatedly said that there were thousands of stations waiting for a QSO with VP8HF but there were none to be heard. During the previous 4 days, only 45 QSOs had been made, the conditions being so very bad. Around 17:00 GMT QSO number 1,000 was made on 15 metres CW with W5FGO/MM and later that evening 20 metres opened up to the States and made a real grand slam finish on CW with 156 contacts.

SSB was tried at various times but there was so much AM QRM from South American stations that it took anything up to 30 minutes to make a QSO. Therefore CW was maintained in order to give the QSOs. And so at 00:50 GMT on 22nd the last QSO was made from South Sandwich, K6LEB, making a grand total of 1,153 QSOs in the 16 days on the island during a period of extremely poor radio conditions.

The morning of the 22nd dawned foggy and definitely unflyable, but everything had been dismantled and packed ready for the lift-off 'at first light' as requested, with the exception of the 62 set and the 36ft whip. This was kept for communications with the ship right up to the last moment. As it turned out, one helicopter trip was made in fog at about 11 a.m. but no more. By now all surplus petrol had been ditched to save flying time but there was still some paraffin left to operate primus stoves to cook Sunday dinner if necessary. At 17:55 a break in the heavy clouds was observed and visibility improved to such an extent that neighbouring Vindication Island, 4 miles away, came into view for the first time that day. The chopper arrived at 18:20 and the lift-off commenced.

I was the last to leave Candlemas Island at 19:20 having spent a thoroughly enjoyable 16 days there, only regretting that it could not have been longer.

General conclusions on the expedition are that there seem to be far too many stations who come on the bands and make 'CQ DX' without even a cursory glance over the band and more often than not they are calling on top of the DX with which they so earnestly desire a contact. Then there are the menaces who just plug away at a DX station whether they can hear him or not, causing a lot of QRM and making it extremely difficult all round. On the whole, operating was not too bad; of course one sat and tapped ones fingers while the comedian gave a weather report, his QTH, name and a long list of equipment he possessed and 'PSE QSL my QSL for sure'!!!

Regarding SSB: some of the rubbishy so-called SSB signals that were thrown at South Sandwich had to be heard to be believed. Donald Duck will be out of business if some of those signals aren't cleaned up! But these were very much in the minority and practically all signals were very good and clean. It is considerably more difficult to sort out a pile up of SSB than it is on CW, as has been discovered much to the pain in my ears!! But the worst offenders were those who persistently called VP8HF about a dozen times and then when the 'quacks' reached a crescendo, give his callsign about twice!

Usually the station that got in first was the one who came straight up and said his callsign about twice and waited. Besides making for more QSOs per hour it was easier to pick him out before the strength of the QRM rose to a deafening level. But then it is supposed that if all stations called like that, then there would be QRM for the whole time!


Statistics, for those who must have them are as follows:

Eighth DXpedition of the Month

SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
CANDLEMAS ISLAND
VP8HF/VP8
SOUTH AMERICA, ZONE 13

Hello OH2BR I QSL our QSO of
 March 17, 1964 GMT 1852 on
 7, 14, 21 Mcs. CW 2X55B
 Your signals: 559
 Operator: Ken Randall G3RFH
 QSO verified by: Ben

QSL VIA
STUART MEYER, W2GHK
P.O. Box 7388
General Post Office
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001



Total QSOs: 1,153. CW 771. SSB 382. Europe 289, of which 94 were Gs. USA 751. On 15metres 64 and on 40 metres 2, and altogether 51 different countries were worked. This has been an experience that I will never forget and most likely will never get the chance of having again. To all those who 'made it' – thanks for your cooperation and patience: to those who

didn't, better luck next time and hope for better conditions.

A special word of condolence is offered to the many disappointed VK & ZL boys.

It was equally disappointing at this end and most annoying too, that none of you were even heard on South Sandwich. And so shortly, I will be returning to UK to become 'just another G', rather a let down after being a much sought after DX station.

73s and 88s to all the YLs and XYLs.

Ken Randall VP8HF G3RFH