

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>



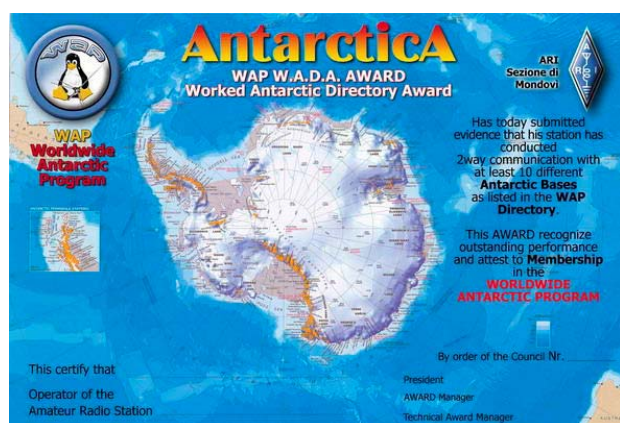
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Twenty- Fourth Edition - Year 2025

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List of more than 1.013 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.

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L'ANTARTIDE ed i RADIOAMATORI

Storia della Directory Antartica , raccontata dall'autore.

Di Gianni Varetto I1HYW



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 Iginò 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 libercolo 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.

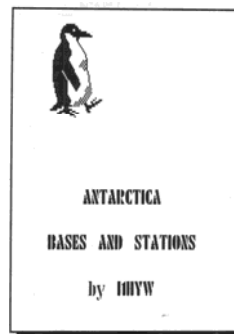
Un paio di anni più tardi, mi trovavo a Glasgow per lavoro. Fui ospite di **Les Hamilton GM3ITN** e fui colpito dall'enorme mole di QSL che Les aveva dall'Antartide. In pratica GM3ITN faceva in Scozia, la stessa cosa di I1AGC in Italia, ovvero, aveva sked regolari con le stazioni Antartiche.

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 similari 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 **46 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/>

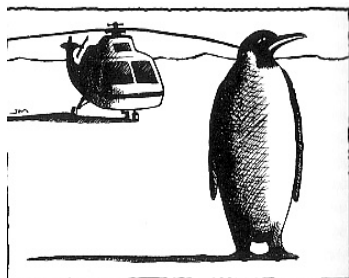
The use of their job, for our W.A.P. Directory, is exclusively done to let the Antarctic Enthusiasts known how big, dip and great the Antarctic Continents is , and how much respect and appreciation we must pay to the Organizations to the Scientists, to the Eplorers, to the Governments and to all the people involved at any titles in the Antarctic adventure.

Guide line to issue/validate new WAP References:

1. For uninhabited locations, New WAP references will be issued separately for each set-up (bases/stations, refuges, huts, ports, camps) activated, providing that operators will give enough evidence of their exact location (latitude & longitude), and possibly a description and pictures.
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
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F5NOD	Gil Gautier	F5NQL	Maurice Charpentier
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VE7IG	Reginald John Beck	VK3UY	Robert Eric Thomas Oldfield
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11 January 2Ø21	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.37) - Twentieth Edition
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Ø1 January 2Ø24	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.43) – Twenty-Third Edition
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Ø1 January 2Ø25	by I1HYW & IK1GPG	(Release 1.45) – Twenty- Fourth Edition

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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Changes of Nationality

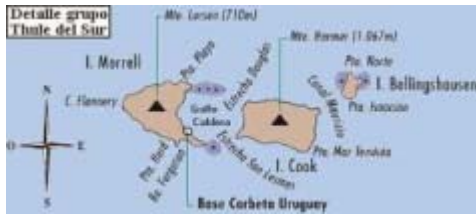
CHL-12 - Know as DEU-Ø5 Ardley Station or German Refuge (before 1997)
DEU-Ø5 - Now CHL-12 Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (from 1997)
AUS-Ø5 - Know as Wilkes Station USA-26 (before 1959)
USA-26 - Now AUS-Ø5 Wilkes Station (ANARE) (after 1959)
CHL-Ø9 - Know as GBR-13 Station "T" Adelaide (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 Ø3/1Ø/199Ø)
DDR-Ø1 - Now DEU-Ø3 Georg Forster Station (From Ø3/1Ø/199Ø)
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 2ØØ4)
DEU- - Now DEU-*no* Heinz Kohnen Station (From 2ØØ4)

South Shetlands: History and Ham Radio operations

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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 50 member Naval Base at Port Faraday-Caldera Gulf, in the lee (**southern East coast**) of Thule Island calling it Corbeta Uruguay Station (**WAP ARG-22**). The name honored the Argentine corvette ARA Uruguay that rescued Otto Nordenskjold and his crew in 1903. The beach at Corbeta 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 Corbeta Uruguay base was on the other side of the peninsula from Ferguson Bay! So Corbeta 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 gulfe" which was no doubt Hudson Strait. Upon reaching the vicinity of Labrador, they set sail across the Atlantic for Dartmouth.
- 1602: George Weymouth, 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 Countryes 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.

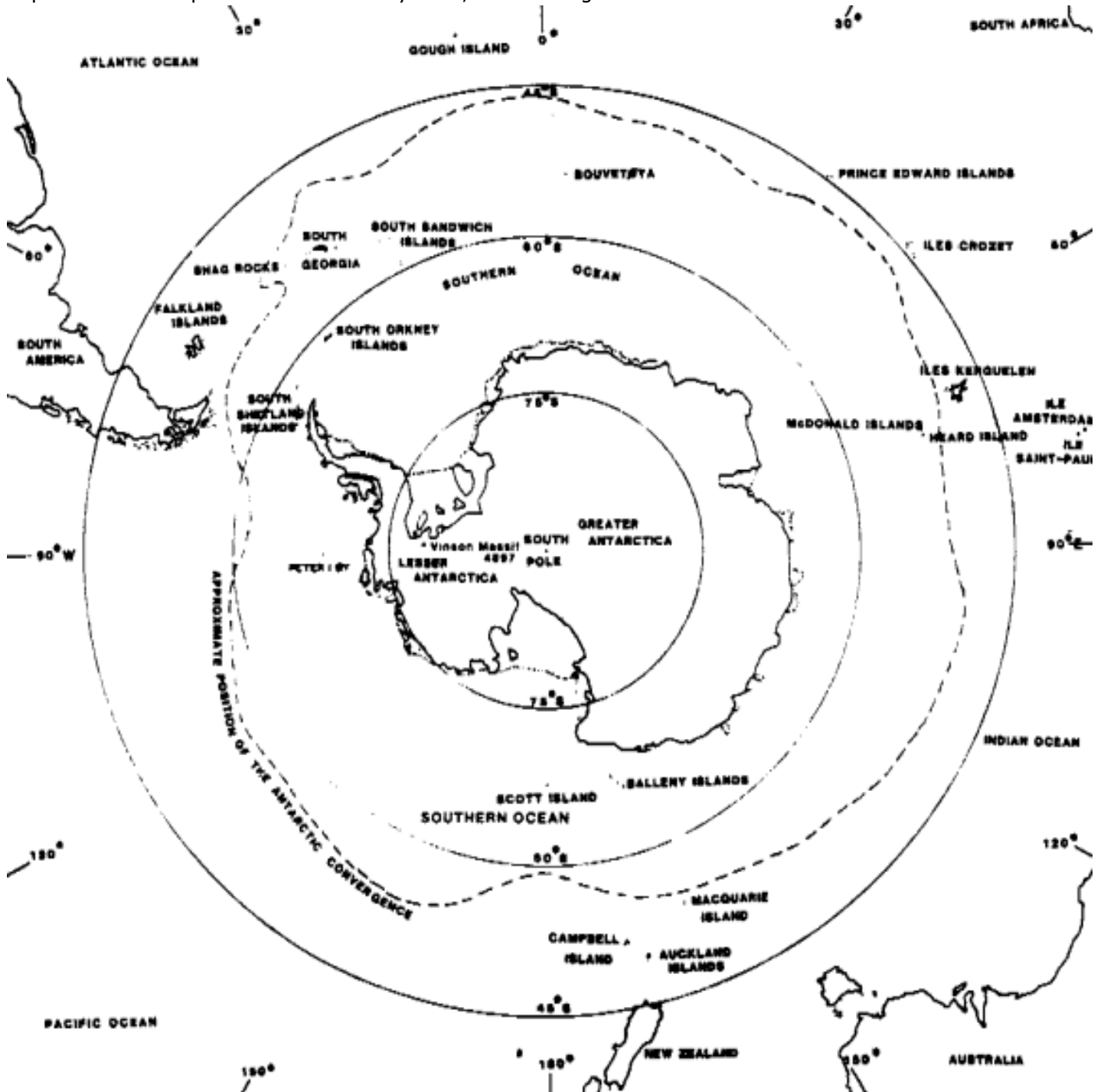


Antarctic Region



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.



0 100 km



Elephant Island group

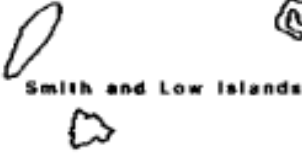


SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS

Livingston Island group

King George Island group

SOUTH GEORGIA



Smith and Low Islands



HEARD ISLAND



AUCKLAND ISLANDS



ILES KERGUELEN



ILES CROZET



SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS



BALLENY ISLANDS



MACQUARIE ISLAND

PETER I ØY



PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS



SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS



CAMPBELL ISLAND



BOUVETØYA



GOUGH ISLAND

ILE AMSTERDAM ILE SAINT-PAUL



MCDONALD ISLANDS

SCOTT ISLAND

SHAG ROCKS

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 Edinburh 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
	Brazilian Antarctica	Brazil	 28°W to  53°W	1986

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 ^{[21][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	

Country ^{[2][24][26][27]}	Signature	<u>Ratification/</u> Accession	Consultative status ^{[24][27]}	Notes
 Ecuador	No	15 Sep 1987	19 Nov 1990	
 Estonia	No	17 May 2001	No	
 Finland	No	15 May 1984	20 Oct 1989	
 France (claim)	1 Dec 1959	16 Sep 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 Germany (<i>historical claim</i>)	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 (<i>claim</i>)	1 Dec 1959	1 Nov 1960	23 Jun 1961	
 North Korea	No	21 Jan 1987	No	
 Norway (<i>claim</i>)	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 ^[34]	No	14 Feb 2023	No	
 Saudi Arabia	No	22 May 2024	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 ^[36]	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	

Country ^{[2][24][26][27]}	Signature	Ratification/Accession	Consultative status ^{[24][27]}	Notes
 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	
 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 2024, there are 57 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:

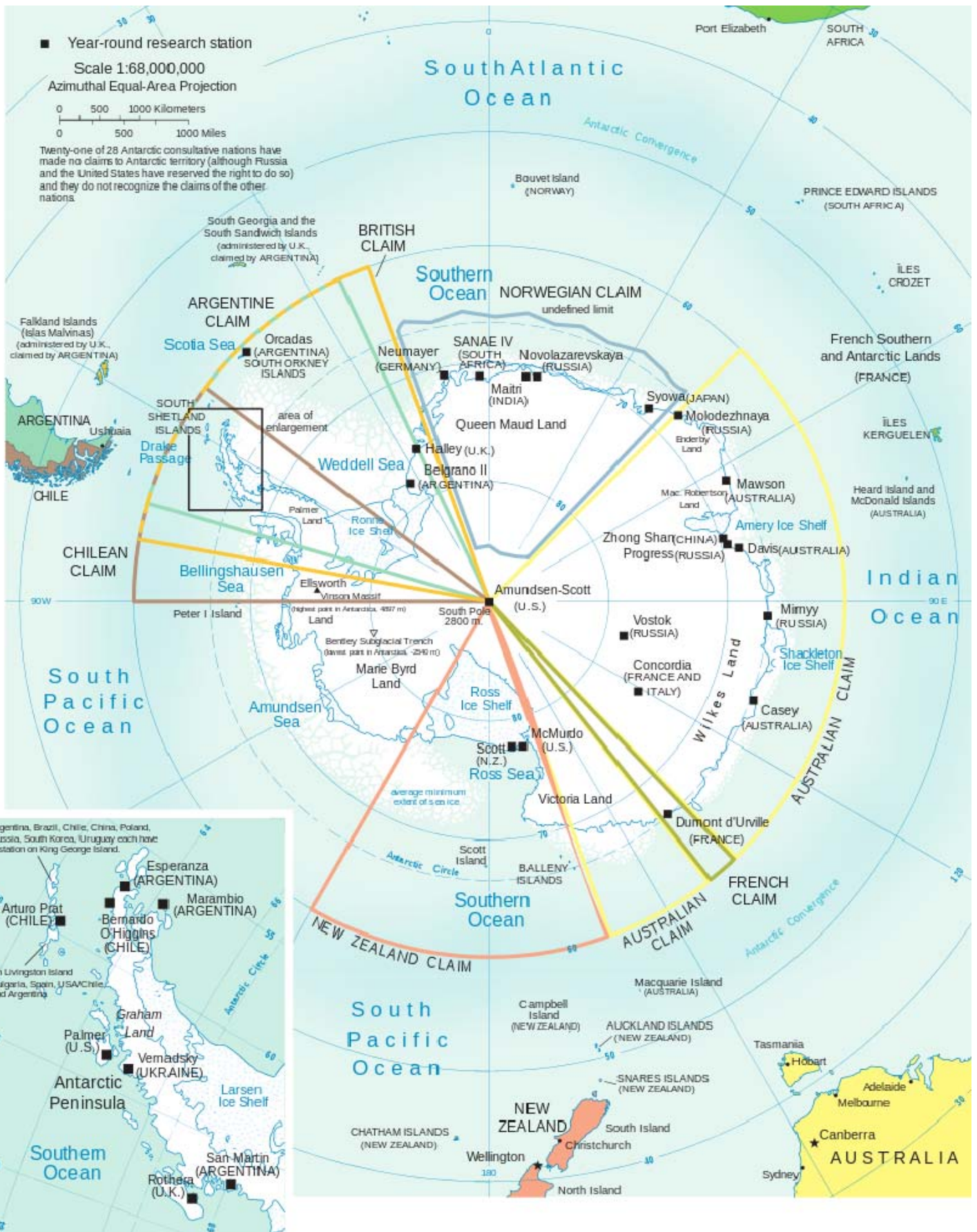
- to demilitarize Antarctica, to establish it as a zone free of nuclear tests and the disposal of radioactive waste, and to ensure that it is used for peaceful purposes only;
- to promote international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;
- to set aside disputes over territorial sovereignty.

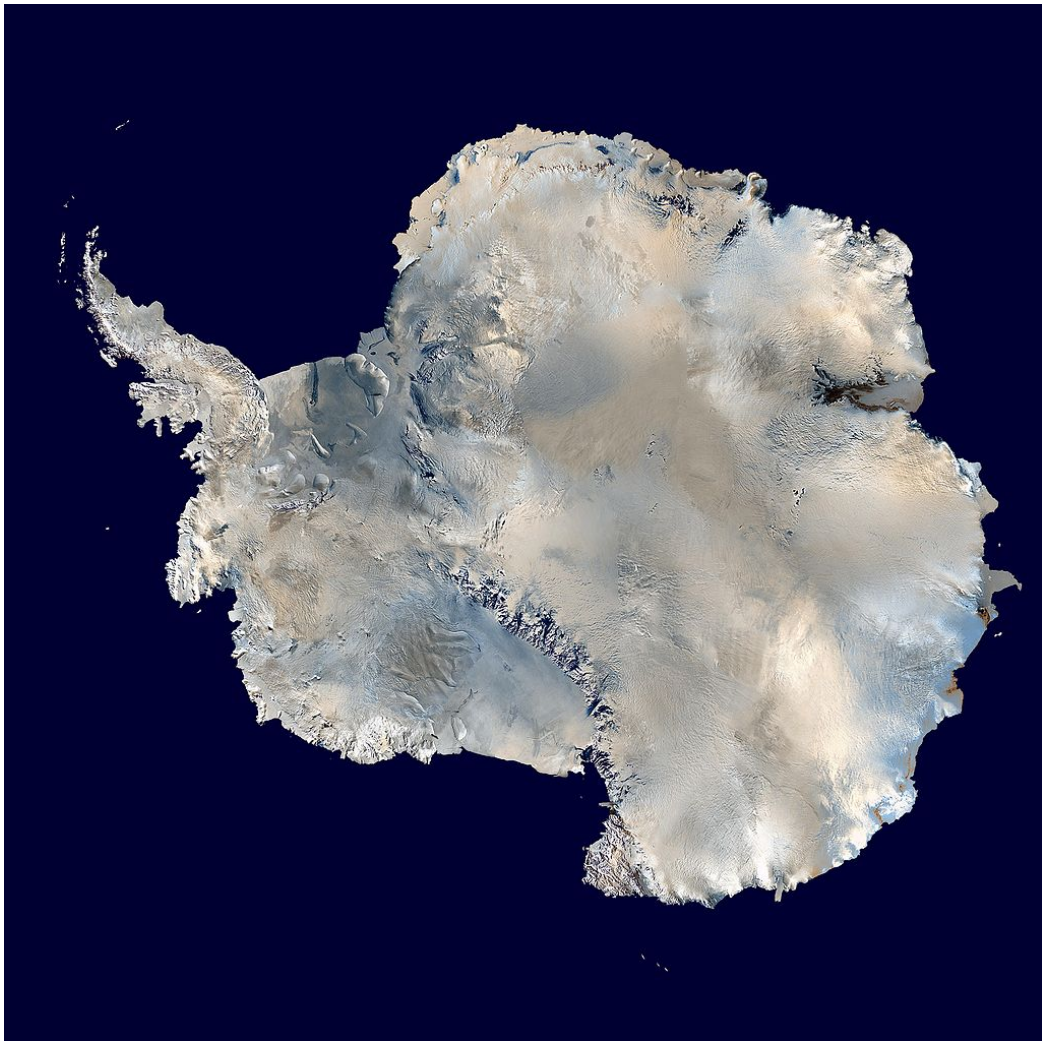
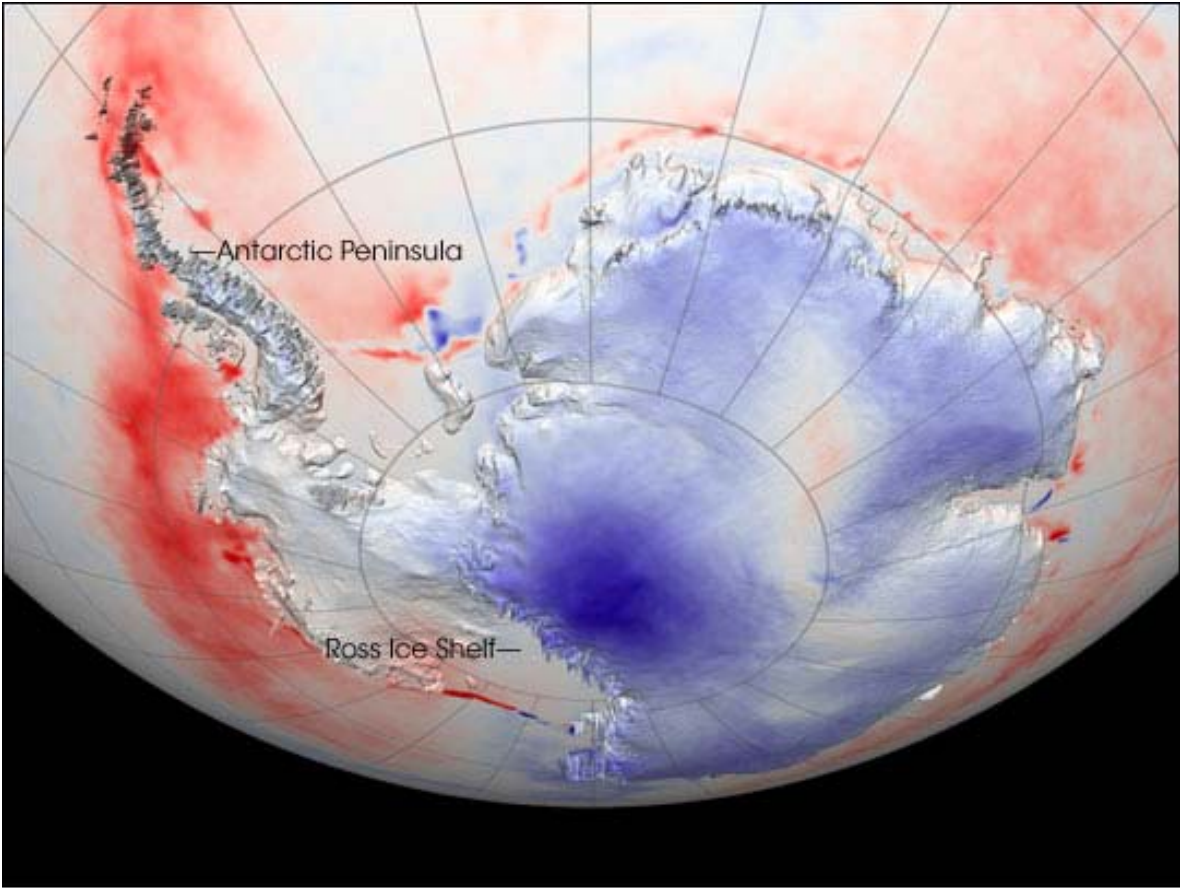
The treaty remains in force indefinitely. The success of the treaty has been the growth in membership. Forty-four countries, comprising 80% of the world's population, have acceded to it. Consultative (voting) status is open to all countries who have demonstrated their commitment to the Antarctic by conducting 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 \(1991\)](#)







W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
WAP-200	IP1METEO - Mondovì (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	I13MNA - 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	
WAP-207	EG1WAP - Vilagarcía De Arousa-Po, Spain	8th, 14th AAWs			EA1GIB	
WAP-208	LZ08ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	8th AAW			LZ3SM	
WAP-209	I18AAW - 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			IK2OPR	
WAP-213	AU8ANT - Bangalore, India	8th AAW			VU2LYX	
WAP-214	I12MAL - 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 - Noiretable, 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			F8DND	
WAP-221	PA6ANT - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands	9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAWs			PA3FOE	
WAP-222	AO1POL - Aviles, Spain	9th AAW			EA1GHT	
WAP-223	YQ0ANT - Timisoara, Romania	9th, 10th AAWs			YQ2LIW	
WAP-224	AO5ANT - Denia, Spain	9th, 10th, 14th AAWs			EA5FL	
WAP-225	TM100SP - Macon, France	100th Anniversary of the South Pole conquest			F8DND	
WAP-226	EG1SPA - Vilagarcía, Spain	9th AAW			EA1GIB	
WAP-227	PC12ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	9th AAW			PA0RDY	
WAP-228	EG1WAA - Vilagarcía De Arousa-Po, Spain	10th AAW			EA1GIB	
WAP-229	IR0WAP - Piglio (FR), Italy	10th AAW			IZ0IUM	
WAP-230	AO7WAP - Carmona, Spain	10th AAW			EC7ZK	
WAP-231	IR0AAW - Frosinone (FR), Italy	10th AAW			I20VHJ	
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			F8DND	
WAP-236	IR7WAP - Bari (BA), Italy	10th AAW			IK7XNF	
WAP-237	HF0A - Mierzecice, Poland	10th, 11th, 12th, 14th AAWs			SP9YI	
WAP-238	TM10WAP - Noiretable, 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 Vernadsky			UT1KWA	
WAP-245	TM11AAW - Macon, France	11th AAW			F8DND	
WAP-246	I10AW - Rome, Italy	11th AAW			M0OXO	
WAP-247	TM11WAP - Noiretable, 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, 21th AAWs			EA5FL	
WAP-253	K4C - Mc Donough (GA), U.S.A.	12th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs			K4MZU	
WAP-254	EG1LSP - Vilagarcía, Spain	12th AAW			EA1GIB	
WAP-255	TM60TAAF - Macon, France	12th AAW & 60th Anniversary of FSAT/TAAF founding			F8DND	
WAP-256	EG5ANT - Boadilla del Monte, Spain	12th, 14th AAWs			EA5DY	
WAP-257	PF15ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	12th AAW			PA0RDY	
WAP-258	TM12WAP - Noiretable, France	12th AAW			F8DHE	
WAP-259	I18POLE - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	12th, 13th, 14th AAWs			IK8FIQ	
WAP-260	TO1TAAF - Reunion Island	13th AAW			FR4QT	
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			F8DND	
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 - Noiretable, 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 - Vilagarcía, Spain	13th AAW			EA1GIB	
WAP-274	IR4ANT - Terenzo, (PR), Italy	13th, 14th AAWs			IU4DTT	
WAP-275	TM14AAW - Macon, France	13th, 14th AAWs			F8DND	
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 - Noiretable, France	14th AAW			F8DHE	
WAP-281	R14ANT - Stavropol, European Russia	14th AAW			UA6GG	
WAP-282	TM18ATS - Nozay, France	15th AAW			F8ATS	
WAP-283	KA4RXP/IMM - M/V Spirit of Enderby	15th AAW			KA4RXP	
WAP-284	OE15AAW - Altenburg, Austria	15th AAW			OE3DMA	
WAP-285	TM15AAW - Macon, France	15th AAW			F8DND	
WAP-286	LU4AAO/D - Villa Adelina, Argentina	Antarctic Marambio Museum-Baires			LU4AAO	
WAP-287	OR15ANT - Goesnes, Belgium	15th AAW			ON7ZM	
WAP-288	V170HI - 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			PA0DRY	
WAP-290	IR18AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	15th AAW			IK8FIQ	
WAP-291	AM5WAP - Valencia, Spain	15th AAW			EA11T	
WAP-292	EH3ANT - Barcelona, Spain	15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAW			EA3EYO	
WAP-293	V170HI - Australia	Commemorate 70 years of ANARE for Macquarie Island			M0OXO	
WAP-294	OT6A/P - Goesnes, Belgium	16th AAW			ON7ZM	
WAP-295	EM1LUAP - Rivne, Ukraine	16th AAW			UT1KY	
WAP-296	PF19ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	16th AAW			PA0RDY	
WAP-297	I18WAP - Grazzanise (CE), Italy	17th, 18th AAW			IK8FIQ	
WAP-298	SP0ANT - Biesiekierz, Poland	16th, 20th, 21th AAW			SQ15GB	
WAP-299	TM16WAP - Noiretable, France	16th AAW			F8DHE	
WAP-300	TM16AAW - Macon, France	16th AAW			F8DND	
WAP-301	TM70TAAF - Macon, France	17th AAW			F8DND	
WAP-302	TM17AAW - Macon, France	17th AAW			F8DND	
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, 21th AAW			PA0DRY	
WAP-308	IB2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy	18th AAW			IK2OPR	
WAP-309	OE18AAW - Altenburg, Austria	18th AAW			OE3DMA	
WAP-310	TM18AAW - Macon, France	18th AAW			F8DND	
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	

W.A.P. WADA Ref.	Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Callsigns	Date QSO
WAP-316	DO60ANT - Koenigshain-Wiederau, Germany	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021)	DL1RLN			
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			
WAP-323	II60ANT - Casalgrasso (CN), Italy	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	I1HYW			
WAP-324	R60ANT - Orel, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-325	RA60ANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-326	UE60ANT (instead of RB60ANT) - Tambov, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-327	RC60ANT - Vologda, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-328	RJ60AN (instead of RJ60ANT) - Krasnodar, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-329	RK60ANT - Irkutsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-330	RL60ANT - Khabarovsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-331	RN60ANT - Karelia, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-332	RT60ANT - Kurgan, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-333	RU60ANT - Ryazan, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-334	RZ60ANT - Lipetsk, Russia	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-335	RI60ANT - Antarctica	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021)	RZ3EC			
WAP-336	CW60ATS - Montevideo, Uruguay	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021)	CX8ABF			
WAP-337	GB60ANT - Perth, Scotland	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/12/2021-31/12/2021)	GM0LVI			
WAP-338	OQ60ANT - Turnhout, Belgium	60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/11/2021-31/12/2021)	OM1DX			
WAP-339	SP60ANT - 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, 21th AAW	EA5NI			
WAP-343	II2WAP - Vigevano (PV), Italy	19th AAW	IK2EKO			
WAP-344	TM19AAW - Macon, France	19th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-345	7T22ANT - Algeria	19th AAW, 20th, 21th AAW	7X2GK			
WAP-346	LZ19ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	19th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-347	IB2WAP - Vigevano (PV), Italy	20th AAW	IK2EKO			
WAP-348	OE20ANT - Altenburg, Austria	20th AAW	OE3DMA			
WAP-349						
WAP-350	TM20AAW - Macon, France	20th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-351	II2YLPS - Azzate (VA), Italy	20th AAW	I22ELV			
WAP-352	LZ20ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	20th AAW	LZ3SM			
WAP-353	TM21AAW - Macon, France	21th AAW	F8DVD			
WAP-354						
WAP-355						

W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. Ranking (Ø1 January 2025)

#	Callsign	Name	Surname	Country	Basi	HR	Data HR	THR	Data THR
.1	K4MZU	Robert	Hines	U.S.A.	204	23	18/09/2011	07	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	OE3SGA	Gus	Smitka	Austria	151	01	01/01/2005	09	05/09/2012
.7	DL-SWL	Maxi	Penn	Germany	143	25	30/08/2012	10	21/05/2013
.8	UA3AGW	Dmitry	Zaslavsky	European Russia	140	33	16/06/2024	13	16/06/2024
.9	I2YDX	Giuseppe	De Gasperin	Italy	139	13	27/09/2006	04	27/09/2006
.10	IK1NEG	Gabriele	Rocchi	Italy	139	YES	-	YES	-
.11	VE7IG	Reg	Beck	Canada	139	11	15/08/2006	02	15/08/2006
.12	IK1QFM	Betty	Sciolla	Italy	129	YES	-	YES	-
.13	DF2NS	Juergen	Lauterbach	Germany	125	27	22/05/2013	11	22/05/2013
.14	F8DVD	François	Bergez	France	124	YES	-	YES	-
.15	GM3ITN	Les	Hamilton	Scotland	124	YES	-	YES	-
.16	DL6JGN	Hans-Werner	Griessl	Germany	125	YES	-	YES	-
.17	VE3XN	Garry V.	Hammond	Canada	120	06	04/03/2006	01	04/03/2006
.18	F6ELE	Didier	Bass	France	115	20	05/04/2008	06	05/04/2008
.19	OM5MF	Margita	Lukackova	Slovakia	108	17	04/10/2007	08	08/02/2012
.20	F6FHO	Philippe	Laurent	France	104	32	12/05/2023	12	12/05/2023
.21	DJ9HX	Uwe	Jaeger	Germany	101	08	05/07/2006	YES	-
.22	OM3-27707	Leslie	Végh	Slovakia	95	YES	-	No	-
.23	I8QJU	Giuseppe	D'Avanzo	Italy	85	07	01/04/2006	No	-
.24	IK2IWU	Carlo	Raso	Italy	84	YES	-	No	-
.25	IK8OZZ	Luigi	Cervasio	Italy	84	YES	-	No	-
.26	F5PAC	Joel	Sutterlin	France	82	19	31/12/2007	No	-
.27	IK2QPR	Paolo	Fava	Italy	81	YES	-	No	-
.28	UR7GW	Alex	Servianov	Ukraine	80	22	18/04/2011	No	-
.29	F5XL	Jean-Pierre	Tendron	France	77	14	12/02/2007	No	-
.30	VK2FR	John S.	Sharpe	Australia	76	YES	-	No	-
.31	EA3GHZ	Joan Carles	Barcelo Torta	Spain	73	YES	-	No	-
.32	DE1DXX	Andreas	Ibold	Germany	72	YES	-	No	-
.33	OE3WVB	Wilhelm	Weber	Austria	72	03	08/01/2005	No	-
.34	K8SIX	Albert	L. Bailey	U.S.A.	70	YES	-	No	-
.35	DL3APO	Peter	Kohde	Germany	67	YES	-	No	-
.36	DL7CM	Hans-Rainer	Uebel	Germany	67	YES	-	No	-
.37	JN3SAC	Yano	Takashi	Japan	65	30	13/04/2016	No	-
.38	UA0ZC	Valery A.	Makarov	Asiatic Russia	64	09	28/06/2006	No	-
.39	DL8JDX	Volker	Strecke	Germany	62	21	05/04/2008	No	-
.40	K8LJG	John	Kroll	U.S.A.	62	YES	-	No	-
.41	HB9DAX	Manfred	Eisel	Switzerland	58	16	07/07/2007	No	-
.42	IV3GOW	Ervino	Gombac	Italy	58	24	19/12/2011	No	-
.43	ON4CAS	Egbert	Hertsen	Belgium	58	15	16/03/2007	No	-
.44	F8DHE	Pierre	Chassain	France	57	YES	-	No	-
.45	IK5MEN	Riccardo	Bernacchi	Italy	57	YES	-	No	-
.46	DL7AYM	Mario	Bautze	Germany	56	28	01/03/2015	No	-
.47	HB9BHY	Walter	Sieber	Switzerland	56	10	02/08/2006	No	-
.48	VE1HQ	Sheldon	Donaldson	Canada	55	31	21/01/2020	No	-
.49	IK4HPU	Alberto	Incerti Valli	Italy	54	18	07/11/2007	No	-
.50	LU1YU	Hellmut Carlos	Stillger	Argentina	54	YES	-	No	-
.51	DK2AI	Jorg	Scholtz	Germany	53	YES	-	No	-
.52	YO2BP	Zoltan Alexandru	Thury	Romania	53	YES	-	No	-
.53	UY5XE	George	Chliyants	Ukraine	52	29	01/04/2016	No	-
.54	IZ8DBJ	Mario	Pesce	Italy	51	YES	-	No	-
.55	DK2LO	Olaf	Achterberg	Germany	50	26	09/11/2012	No	-
.56	I1BSN	Franco	Bessone	Italy	50	05	18/09/2005	No	-
.57	I2AOX	Aldo	Aiolfi	Italy	50	YES	-	No	-
.58	RZ3EC	Eugene	Shelkanovtcev	European Russia	50	12	16/08/2006	No	-
.59	IK8WEJ	Francesco	Fazio	Italy	48	No	-	No	-
.60	K6EID	Philip	W. Finkle	U.S.A.	48	No	-	No	-
.61	IZ5ASZ	Massimo	Taddei	Italy	47	No	-	No	-
.62	S51RU	Marjan	Kalic	Slovenia	47	No	-	No	-
.63	VK7BC	Frank C.	Beech	Australia	47	No	-	No	-
.64	WK3N	James Lee	Scott	U.S.A.	47	No	-	No	-
.65	UA9YF	Mikhail	Melnikov	Asiatic Russia	46	No	-	No	-
.66	F5HNQ	Lionel	Peragoux	France	45	No	-	No	-
.67	F-17769	Claude	Renard	France	41	No	-	No	-
.68	I3ZSX	Silvio	Zecchinato	Italy	40	No	-	No	-

#	Callsign	Name	Surname	Country	Basi	HR	Data HR	THR	Data THR
.69	IK4HLU	Afro	Torelli	Italy	40	No	-	No	-
.70	IN3ASW	Gianni	Fattore	Italy	40	No	-	No	-
.71	F5NZO	Didier	Bruriaud	France	39	No	-	No	-
.72	I2UPG	Alberto	Pellegatta	Italy	38	No	-	No	-
.73	IN3QCI	Ivano	Pallaver	Italy	38	No	-	No	-
.74	EA1CS	Jose Luis	Martinez	Spain	36	No	-	No	-
.75	F5TNI	Didier	Cortini	France	36	No	-	No	-
.76	ON7DR	Ruddy	Dettmaring	Belgium	36	No	-	No	-
.77	DL4MCF	Thomas	Platz	Germany	35	No	-	No	-
.78	IZ0ADG	Fabio	Saliani	Italy	35	No	-	No	-
.79	VE3ZZ	Gregg A.	Calkin	Canada	32	No	-	No	-
.80	9A5AN	Nenad	Rotter	Croatia	31	No	-	No	-
.81	ON5FP	Marc	De Brabandere	Belgium	31	No	-	No	-
.82	DK4PE	Lutz	Ebert	Germany	30	No	-	No	-
.83	DL4FDM	Fritz	Zwingli	Germany	30	No	-	No	-
.84	HB9LCW	Silvio	Brendolise	Switzerland	29	No	-	No	-
.85	VK6LC	Malcolm K.	Johnson	Australia	28	No	-	No	-
.86	IK1AAS	Bruno	Giraud	Italy	27	No	-	No	-
.87	IZ8BRI	Egidio	Settimio	Italy	26	No	-	No	-
.88	F5LGF	Christian	Chaudron	France	25	No	-	No	-
.89	IZ2GOT	Ermanno	Pirondelli	Italy	25	No	-	No	-
.90	RA4HL	Anatoly	Savin	European Russia	25	No	-	No	-
.91	IK8BQE	Raimondo	Barone	Italy	24	No	-	No	-
.92	DL8BTL	Hans-Ulrich "Ulli"	Kühne	Germany	23	No	-	No	-
.93	W1AL	Scott F.	Oakland	U.S.A.	23	No	-	No	-
.94	DK8FG	Peter	Zahari	Germany	22	No	-	No	-
.95	IK2CMN	Mario	Arienti	Italy	22	No	-	No	-
.96	IK2QPO	Luciano	Lucini	Austria	22	No	-	No	-
.97	DE3MSD	Martin	Sittig	Germany	21	No	-	No	-
.98	IK3ABY	Stefano	Fabbro	Italy	21	No	-	No	-
.99	DL7KL	Reiner	Schlosser	Germany	20	No	-	No	-
.100	DM3XI	Klaus	Kessler	Germany	20	No	-	No	-
.101	EA1DFP	Enrique	Algarra Gonzalez	Spain	20	No	-	No	-
.102	F5BEG	Gerard	Gendron	France	20	No	-	No	-
.103	F5OVQ	Gilles	Poirier	France	20	No	-	No	-
.104	IK2SGB	Abele	Castelli	Italy	20	No	-	No	-
.105	IK3ITX	Gabriele	Zucon	Italy	20	No	-	No	-
.106	IK4CIE	Vittorio	Bussoni	Italy	20	No	-	No	-
.107	K9JF	Jim	Fenstermaker	U.S.A.	20	No	-	No	-
.108	KE5BWG	Robert	Holland	U.S.A.	20	No	-	No	-
.109	RX3BP	Vyacheslav	Kovalev	European Russia	20	No	-	No	-
.110	DL9MKA	Rüdiger	Hoff	Germany	19	No	-	No	-
.111	EA3IM	Wolfgang	Klaiber	Spain	19	No	-	No	-
.112	I0YKN	Nuccio	Meoli	Italy	19	No	-	No	-
.113	IK3ITR	Morris	Scarparolo	Italy	19	No	-	No	-
.114	DJ1BWH	Brigitte	Wolff	Germany	18	No	-	No	-
.115	DK3DG	Gottfried	Dutiné	Germany	18	No	-	No	-
.116	DK7JQ	Dietmar	Krause	Germany	18	No	-	No	-
.117	DL2KUA	Lothar	Lipinski	Germany	18	No	-	No	-
.118	F5UTE	Christian	Serraillier	France	18	No	-	No	-
.119	IN3PEE	Sergio	Mottaran	Italy	18	No	-	No	-
.120	IT9JQY	Francesco	Barbagallo	Italy	18	No	-	No	-
.121	N7TZ	Harold L.	Anderson	U.S.A.	18	No	-	No	-
.122	DF1ZN	Michael	Dachne	Germany	17	No	-	No	-
.123	DL1SVI	Stephan	Viertel	Germany	17	No	-	No	-
.124	IF9ZWA	Michele	Rotolo	Italy	17	No	-	No	-
.125	IK1UGX	Angelo	Ricci	Italy	17	No	-	No	-
.126	OZ1HPS	Lars	Henneberg	Denmark	17	No	-	No	-
.127	DK5AI	Wolfgang	Hellberg	Germany	16	No	-	No	-
.128	DL7UXG	Klaus	Poels	Germany	16	No	-	No	-
.129	HB9AGO	Hansruedi	Stettler	Switzerland	16	No	-	No	-
.130	IW9HII	Davide	Giacalone	Italy	16	No	-	No	-
.131	OK2PEX	Antonin	Pokorny	Czech Republic	16	No	-	No	-
.132	ON4RO	Guy	Roelandt	Belgium	16	No	-	No	-
.133	UT1KY	Paul	Tarasovich	Ukraine	16	No	-	No	-
.134	CT1DKS	Rui	Ferreira	Portugal	15	No	-	No	-
.135	IK5ACO	Giorgio	Baldassari	Italy	15	No	-	No	-
.136	UA9CGL	Vlad P.	Batuev	Asiatic Russia	15	No	-	No	-
.137	DJ4EY	Juergen "Jo"	Mertens	Germany	14	No	-	No	-
.138	DL1TC	Bernd	Klinke	Germany	14	No	-	No	-
.139	DL2VNL	Hanno-Klaus	Weicht	Greenland	14	No	-	No	-

#	Callsign	Name	Surname	Country	Basi	HR	Data HR	THR	Data THR
.140	DL6CNG	Dietrich	Haker	Germany	14	No	-	No	-
.141	EU4AA	Pavel A.	Anatsky	Byelorussia	14	No	-	No	-
.142	IK1NEW	Gerardo	Unia	Italy	14	No	-	No	-
.143	IN3MQT	Giuliano	Micheli	Italy	14	No	-	No	-
.144	JE2QIZ	Akio	Taguchi	Japan	14	No	-	No	-
.145	M0OXO	Charles R.	Wilmott	England	14	No	-	No	-
.146	OE6HVD	Heinz	Keilwert	Austria	14	No	-	No	-
.147	OM7CA	Vladimir	Buzek	Slovakia	14	No	-	No	-
.148	UX7IM	Mosienko	Vitaliy Victorovich	Ukraine	14	No	-	No	-
.149	DH8WE	Frank Andreas	Koecher	Germany	13	No	-	No	-
.150	DL2HUC	Erich	Trenkel	Germany	13	No	-	No	-
.151	DL6MVC	Klaus	Albrecht	Germany	13	No	-	No	-
.152	DPIPOL	Felix	Riess	Germany	13	No	-	No	-
.153	IK1RKN	Gino Secondo	De'Nobili	Italy	13	No	-	No	-
.154	IV3OQR	Alessandro	Orzan	Italy	13	No	-	No	-
.155	IW7DOL	Giovanni	Polo	Italy	13	No	-	No	-
.156	IZ1JLG	Flavio	Sturlese	Italy	13	No	-	No	-
.157	IZ6CLZ	Antonio	Lattanzi	Italy	13	No	-	No	-
.158	K4ELV	John Mike	Lord	U.S.A.	13	No	-	No	-
.159	KM4HI	James C.	Bilancio	U.S.A.	13	No	-	No	-
.160	VU2UR	B.L.	Manohar "Arasu"	India	13	No	-	No	-
.161	DE0GFM	Gunter	Franke	Germany	12	No	-	No	-
.162	DL1AY	Reinhard	Tauche	Germany	12	No	-	No	-
.163	DL2VFR	Enrico	Stumpf-Siering	Germany	12	No	-	No	-
.164	DL8UAT	Andreas	Thron	Germany	12	No	-	No	-
.165	DM2GON	Roland	Klitzsch	Germany	12	No	-	No	-
.166	HS0ZIV	Helmut	Heindl	Thailand	12	No	-	No	-
.167	IW0BLW	Fabio	De Chicchis	Italy	12	No	-	No	-
.168	IW8EXE	Antonio	Sangiovanni	Italy	12	No	-	No	-
.169	OE8TLK	Ernst	Lueger	Austria	12	No	-	No	-
.170	RK1AS	Dmitry	Varban	European Russia	12	No	-	No	-
.171	UA6CEY	Andrey N.	Khoroshun	European Russia	12	No	-	No	-
.172	DH8KM	Bob	Meiners	Germany	11	No	-	No	-
.173	DL3KOG	Siegfried	Ziesing	Germany	11	No	-	No	-
.174	DL6MRS	Reinhard	Scholz	Germany	11	No	-	No	-
.175	DL9NDC	Reinhard	Hofmann	Germany	11	No	-	No	-
.176	EA5QR	Francisco	Cerezuela Ortiz	Spain	11	No	-	No	-
.177	IK6TOT	Giorgio	Imperatore Antonucci	Italy	11	No	-	No	-
.178	IT9HLR	Salvatore	Costantino	Italy	11	No	-	No	-
.179	JH7DFZ	Mitsuru	Iwai	Japan	11	No	-	No	-
.180	N3MVF	Gregory J.	Dober	U.S.A.	11	No	-	No	-
.181	N3RC	Roger	M.Cooper	U.S.A.	11	No	-	No	-
.182	RU3PU	Gleb	Korneev	European Russia	11	No	-	No	-
.183	UN7FW	Mikhin	Vadim V.	Kazakhstan	11	No	-	No	-
.184	YO2LGH	Ioan	Curtu	Romania	11	No	-	No	-
.185	DE4ABB	Sandra	Gorek	Germany	10	No	-	No	-
.186	DL1ROJ	Juergen	Knuth	Germany	10	No	-	No	-
.187	DL3BQV	Jurgen	Erxleben	Germany	10	No	-	No	-
.188	DL5ST	Dietmar	Strauss	Germany	10	No	-	No	-
.189	EA4MY	Antonio	Bordallo Nieto	Spain	10	No	-	No	-
.190	F6HIA	Dominique	Maillard	France	10	No	-	No	-
.191	HE9SOL	Franz	Dorig	Switzerland	10	No	-	No	-
.192	I4EUM	Eros	Menabue	Italy	10	No	-	No	-
.193	IZ2ACD	Davide	Giammusso	Italy	10	No	-	No	-
.194	IZ8EDJ	Oreste	D'Anzilio	Italy	10	No	-	No	-
.195	K6HFA	Hubert "Hugh"	Clark	U.S.A.	10	No	-	No	-
.196	OX3MC	Michael	Kongstedt	Greenland	10	No	-	No	-
.197	RA1CW	Yuri	Telenkov	European Russia	10	No	-	No	-
.198	RU4HD	Alexei	Fadeev	European Russia	10	No	-	No	-
.199	RZ3AUL	Oleg	Rudenko	European Russia	10	No	-	No	-
.200	UN7ECA	Oleg	Russkikh	Kazakhstan	10	No	-	No	-
.201	UX7IN	Mosienko Victor	Ivanovich	Ukraine	10	No	-	No	-
.202	VE1WT	Phillip	Clifford Long	Canada	10	No	-	No	-
.203	WA4WKL	Julian A.	Harris Jr.	U.S.A.	10	No	-	No	-

W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. Issued (Ø1 January 2025)

#	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

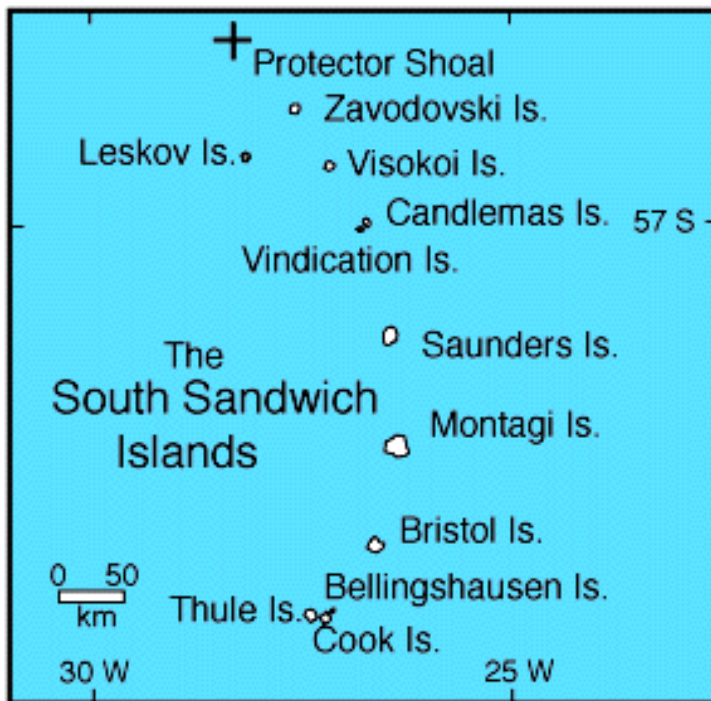
1	01/01/2005	A.M.I.	-	Angelo	Romito	Italy
221	22/03/2021	IK3ITX	-	Gabriele	Zucon	Italy
222	17/05/2021	DL7UXG	DM4XIG,Y51SL,Y28XL	Klaus	Poels	Germany
223	08/10/2021	UA6CEY	-	Andrey N.	Khoroshun	European Russia
224	27/12/2021	UX7IN	-	Mosienko Victor	Ivanovich	Ukraine
225	04/02/2022	RK1AS	-	Dmitry	Varban	European Russia
226	28/03/2023	N3RC	-	Roger	M.Cooper	U.S.A.
227	06/05/2023	F6FHO	-	Philippe	Laurent	France
228	27/05/2024	UA3AGW	-	Dmitry	Zaslavsky	European Russia

SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS EXPEDITION – 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



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

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

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.

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 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.

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,

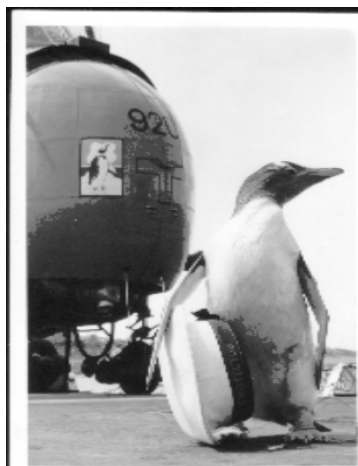
most of Europe was worked that evening – DJ1BZ being the first and G3LGW the first G. Later the States was worked, but reports were very much down on what should have been and reception was also down compared with the 36ft whip. The beam was pointed in various directions but no evident difference was 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 WIISQ and was waiting for his report. This highly amusing incident was indeed a break from the monotonous reports and call signs.



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:

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

WAP-WADA "Statistic for Base" – Update 01/01/2025 by IK1GPG

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
ARG-01	Teniente Benjamin Matienzo Base (Air Force)	23	11,22%
ARG-02	Almirante Brown Base (Army)	19	9,27%
ARG-03	Alférez De Navió José Maria Sobral Base (Army)	1	0,49%
ARG-04	Esperanza Base (Army)	41	20,00%
ARG-05	General Manuel Belgrano Base (Army)	2	0,98%
ARG-06	General Manuel Belgrano II Base (Army)	29	14,15%
ARG-07	General Manuel Belgrano III Base (Army)	3	1,46%
ARG-08	General San Martin Base (Army)	40	19,51%
ARG-09	Primavera Base (Army) (aka Capitan Cobett Base)	17	8,29%
ARG-10	Teniente Horacio Ballvé Base (Navy) (aka Refugio Naval Península Ardley)	44	21,46%
ARG-11	Byers Camp (IAA)	5	2,44%
ARG-12	Destacamento Naval Decepción Base (Navy)	68	33,17%
ARG-13	Destacamento Naval Melchior Base (Navy)	26	12,68%
ARG-14	Ellsworth Base (IAA)	1	0,49%
ARG-15	Destacamento Naval Orcadas del Sur Base (Navy)	88	42,93%
ARG-16	Teniente de Navió Juan Camara Base (Navy) (aka Dest. Naval Bahía Luna)	22	10,73%
ARG-17	Destacamento Naval Petrel Base (Navy)	18	8,78%
ARG-18	Groussac Refuge (Navy) (aka Hipolito Bouchard Refuge)	43	20,98%
ARG-19	Scientific Livingston Camp (IAA)	2	0,98%
ARG-20	Alejandro Carlini Station and Jubany Meterological Center (Baliza Potter LH included)	68	33,17%
ARG-21	Vicecomodoro Gustavo Marambio Base (Air Force)	49	23,90%
ARG-22	Corbeta Uruguay Station (IAA) (expired 1982)	25	12,20%
ARG-23	Tierra del Fuego Province	86	41,95%
ARG-24	Bahia Dorian Refuge	12	5,85%
ARG-25	Argentine Glaciology Camp	1	0,49%
ARG-26	Teniente Esquivel Refuge	14	6,83%
ARG-27	Albatros Refuge	2	0,98%
ARG-28	Francisco Gurruchaga Naval Refuge (aka Refugio Armonía - Harmony Haven)	5	2,44%
ARG-29	Isla de los Estados (Staten island)	2	0,98%
ARG-30	Isla Observatorio Refuge	1	0,49%
AUS-01	Amery Station (ANARE)	1	0,49%
AUS-02	Richard Casey Station (ANARE)	30	14,63%
AUS-03	Davis Station (ANARE)	101	49,27%
AUS-04	Douglas Mawson Station (ANARE)	42	20,49%
AUS-05	Wilkes Station (ANARE) (ex U.S. Knox Base)	5	2,44%
AUS-06	Ionospherical Research Station (ANARE)	0	0,00%
AUS-07	Heard Island Station (ANARE)	91	44,39%
AUS-08	Macquarie Island Station (ANARE)	104	50,73%
AUS-09	Hut Hill	4	1,95%
AUS-10	Edgeworth David Base (ANARE)	0	0,00%
BEL-01	Roi Baudouin Base	2	0,98%
BEL-02	Belgian Princess Elisabeth Station	32	15,61%
BGR-01	St.Kliment Ohridski Base	72	35,12%
BRA-01	Astronomo Cruls Refuge	60	29,27%
BRA-02	Comandante Luiz Antonio de Carvalho Ferraz Base	23	11,22%
BRA-03	Hardy Point Camp	1	0,49%
BRA-04	Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge	44	21,46%
BRA-05	Emilio Goeldi Refuge	3	1,46%
CHL-01	Capitan Arturo Prat Base	37	18,05%
CHL-02	General Bernardo O'Higgins Riqueime Base (Army)	25	12,20%
CHL-03	Julio Ripamonti Base (INACH)	55	26,83%
CHL-04	Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base (Air Force)	14	6,83%
CHL-05	Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Base (Air Force)	42	20,49%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
CHL-Ø6	Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Base (Air Force)	22	10,73%
CHL-Ø7	Profesor Julio Escudero Base (INACH)	55	26,83%
CHL-Ø8	Base Dr. Guillermo Mann (Formerly Camp Shirreff)	4	1,95%
CHL-Ø9	Teniente Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel (Air Force)	23	11,22%
CHL-1Ø	Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin (Air Force)	32	15,61%
CHL-11	Yelcho Sub-Base (INACH)	13	6,34%
CHL-12	Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (From 1997)	22	10,73%
CHL-13	Magallanes and Antartica Chilena Region (excluding Commune of Antartica)	67	32,68%
CHL-14	Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister Station (Air Force)	1	0,49%
CHL-15	Antonio Huneeus Gana Base (INACH)	12	5,85%
CHL-16	Collins Refuge	20	9,76%
CHL-17	Luis Risopatrón Base (INACH)	0	0,00%
CHL-18	Puerto Williams Station	8	3,90%
CHL-19	Lennox Island Chilean Navy Outpost	3	1,46%
CHL-2Ø	Hornos Island Meteo Station	3	1,46%
CHL-21	Diego Ramirez Station	9	4,39%
CHN-Ø1	Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station)	79	38,54%
CHN-Ø2	Zhong Shan Station (Sun Yat-Sen Station)	17	8,29%
CZE-Ø1	Eco Nelson Base	27	13,17%
DDR-Ø1	Georg Forster Station (Before 3 October 199Ø)	31	15,12%
DDR-Ø2	GDR Base Laboratory near Novolazarevskaya	13	6,34%
DEU-Ø1	George Von Neumayer Station	27	13,17%
DEU-Ø2	Neumayer 2 Station	123	60,00%
DEU-Ø3	Georg Forster Station (From 3 October 199Ø)	50	24,39%
DEU-Ø4	Gondwana Station	5	2,44%
DEU-Ø5	Ardley Station or German Refuge (Before 1997)	29	14,15%
DEU-Ø6	Cape Williams Camp	2	0,98%
DEU-Ø7	Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (Before Ø1/Ø1/1994)	5	2,44%
DEU-Ø8	Neumayer III Station	59	28,78%
DEU-Ø9	PALAOA Observatory	24	11,71%
DEU-1Ø	Watzmann Seismological Observatory-VNA2	16	7,80%
DEU-11	Heinz Kohnen Station	14	6,83%
DEU-12	Olymp Seismological Observatory-VNA3 (Aka Søråsen)	7	3,41%
ECU-Ø1	Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station	15	7,32%
ECU-Ø2	Republica del Ecuador Refuge	0	0,00%
ESP-Ø1	Juan Carlos I Base (BAE)	22	10,73%
ESP-Ø2	Base Gabriel De Castilla (aka Gabriel De Castilla Refuge)	33	16,10%
ESP-Ø3	Base Orcadas	9	4,39%
FIN-Ø1	Aboa Station	30	14,63%
FRA-Ø1	Dumont D'Urville Base (TAAF)	73	35,61%
FRA-Ø2	Alfred Faure Base (TAAF)	98	47,80%
FRA-Ø3	Martin De Viviès Base (including Mataf Hut)	97	47,32%
FRA-Ø4	Port Aux Français Base (TAAF)	88	42,93%
FRA-Ø5	Port Jeanne d'Arc	61	29,76%
FRA-Ø6	Port Charcot Base (Now Memorial Site)	14	6,83%
FRA-Ø7	Port Martin Station (HSM-46)	0	0,00%
FRA-Ø8	Port Circumcision Cairn & Charcot Plaque	11	5,37%
FRA-Ø9	Antonelli Hut	19	9,27%
FRA-1Ø	Ratmanoff Refuge & Geomagnetic Station	8	3,90%
FRA-11	Base Marret (aka Cabane Marret)	3	1,46%
GBR-Ø1	Station "A" Port Lockroy	18	8,78%
GBR-Ø2	Station "B" Deception Island	16	7,80%
GBR-Ø3	Station "C" Cape Geddes (aka "C" Laurie)	1	0,49%
GBR-Ø4	Station "D" Hope Bay	1	0,49%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
GBR-05	Station "E" Stonington Island	20	9,76%
GBR-06	Station "F" Faraday	52	25,37%
GBR-07	Station "F" Faraday (James Wordie House)	65	31,71%
GBR-08	Station "G" Admiralty Bay	0	0,00%
GBR-09	Station "H" Signy Island	66	32,20%
GBR-10	Station "KG" Fossil Bluff	25	12,20%
GBR-11	Station "O" Danco Island (aka "O" Finger Island)	19	9,27%
GBR-12	Station "R" Rothera	75	36,59%
GBR-13	Station "T" Adelaide	4	1,95%
GBR-14	Station "Y" Horseshoe Island	12	5,85%
GBR-15	Station "Z" Edmond Halley I (aka Halley Bay until 15/08/1977)	1	0,49%
GBR-16	Station "Z" Edmond Halley II	6	2,93%
GBR-17	Station "Z" Edmond Halley III	2	0,98%
GBR-18	Station "Z" Edmond Halley IV	8	3,90%
GBR-19	Station "Z" Edmond Halley V (closed on Febr. 8, 2012)	35	17,07%
GBR-20	Brabant Station	1	0,49%
GBR-21	Smith Base	0	0,00%
GBR-22	Ferguson Bay Base Camp (GBR-22 will also qualify for ARG-26)	86	41,95%
GBR-23	Station "BI" Bird Island Station	49	23,90%
GBR-24	Station "M" King Edward Point	29	14,15%
GBR-25	Falkland Islands	133	64,88%
GBR-26	Base "W" Detaille Island (aka Loubet Coast Station)	17	8,29%
GBR-27	Husvik Station	62	30,24%
GBR-28	Spenceley Glacier Camp	0	0,00%
GBR-29	Grytviken Station	34	16,59%
GBR-30	Candlemas Island Camp	0	0,00%
GBR-31	Base "L" Damoy Point Hut Refuge	16	7,80%
GBR-32	Base "S" Shackleton Camp	0	0,00%
GBR-33	Base "J" Prospect Point (aka "J" Ferin Island)	0	0,00%
GBR-34	Waterpipe Refuge	34	16,59%
GBR-35	Lagoon Island Refuge	12	5,85%
GBR-36	Cape Reclus Refuge (aka Reclus Hut/Portal Point Hut)	10	4,88%
GBR-37	Halley VI Station	13	6,34%
GBR-38	Base "N" Anvers Island	0	0,00%
GBR-39	Husvik Bay Camp	20	9,76%
GBR-40	Halley VI-a Station	11	5,37%
GBR-41	Leith Harbour Station	0	0,00%
IND-01	Dakshin Gangotri Station	6	2,93%
IND-02	Indian Bay Camp	14	6,83%
IND-03	Maitri Station	76	37,07%
IND-04	Bharati Base	28	13,66%
ITA-01	MZS (Mario Zucchelli Station aka Terra Nova Bay Station)	99	48,29%
ITA-02	Giacomo Bove Camp	0	0,00%
JPN-01	Asuka Station (NIPR)	0	0,00%
JPN-02	Mizuho Station (NIPR)	1	0,49%
JPN-03	Syowa Station (NIPR)	155	75,61%
JPN-04	Dome Fuji Station (NIPR)	62	30,24%
KOR-01	King Sejong Station	99	48,29%
KOR-02	Jang Bogo Station	15	7,32%
MNB-01	Mount Vinson Station	4	1,95%
MNB-02	Patriot Hills Station	54	26,34%
MNB-03	Concordia Station	19	9,27%
MNB-04	Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (After 01/01/1994)	47	22,93%
MNB-05	Martin Hills Fiels Camp	0	0,00%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
MNB-06	Blue One Runway Camp (or Novo Runway - aka DROMLAN)	44	21,46%
MNB-07	Nordenskiöld Base (FIN-01+SWE-04 jointed)	9	4,39%
MNB-08	Hallett Station	1	0,49%
MNB-09	Dixie's Camp at Fuel Depot 83	2	0,98%
MNB-10	Starr Nunatak Field Camp	0	0,00%
MNB-11	Whichaway Camp	5	2,44%
MNB-12	Wolfs Fang Runway (aka Wolf's Fang Runway)	10	4,88%
MNB-13	Traverse Stop Point-78 Temporary Field Camp	5	2,44%
MNB-14	Dome C Summer Camp (Old Epica Camp)	2	0,98%
MNB-15	Little Dome C - Beyond Epica Camp	0	0,00%
MNB-16	Maudheim Multinational Base	0	0,00%
MNB-17	Wilkes Station	0	0,00%
MNB-18	Robert Guillard Base-Cape Prud'Homme	3	1,46%
MNB-19	Ganovex VII-Project Gamble "Camp La Gorce"	0	0,00%
MNB-20	Echo Base Camp	0	0,00%
NOR-01	Blue Field Base Camp	18	8,78%
NOR-02	Norwegian Research Station Bouvetoya	87	42,44%
NOR-03	Ellsworth Mountains Camp	2	0,98%
NOR-04	Guillaume	2	0,98%
NOR-05	Queen Maud Land	0	0,00%
NOR-06	Norway 5 Camp	0	0,00%
NOR-07	Norway Station	1	0,49%
NOR-08	Peter I Øy Island	90	43,90%
NOR-09	Terra Nova Bay Camp	2	0,98%
NOR-10	Theron Field Camp	3	1,46%
NOR-11	Troll Station	31	15,12%
NOR-12	Norwegian Aktieselskabet Hektor Whalers Station	7	3,41%
NOR-13	Camp Norway 3	0	0,00%
NOR-14	Cape Fie Camp	7	3,41%
NZL-01	Scott Base (NZARP)	28	13,66%
NZL-02	Swan Base	0	0,00%
NZL-03	Worldpark Base (Greenpeace Station)	22	10,73%
NZL-04	Auckland Island	15	7,32%
NZL-05	Campbell Island	21	10,24%
NZL-06	Coast Guard Weather Station	12	5,85%
NZL-07	Weather Station	71	34,63%
NZL-08	Enderby Station and Stella Hut	23	11,22%
NZL-09	Ranui Coastwatcher Station	3	1,46%
NZL-10	Snares Castaway Depot & Research Hut	0	0,00%
NZL-11	Castaway Depot and Department of Lands and Survey Hut	16	7,80%
PER-01	Machu Picchu Station	16	7,80%
POL-01	Henryk Arctowski Station	159	77,56%
RUS-01	Bellingshausen Station	147	71,71%
RUS-02	Druzhnaya I Station	6	2,93%
RUS-03	Druzhnaya III Station	36	17,56%
RUS-04	Druzhnaya IV Station	18	8,78%
RUS-05	Komsomolskaya Station	20	9,76%
RUS-06	Leningradskaya Station	6	2,93%
RUS-07	Mirny Station	140	68,29%
RUS-08	Molodezhnaya Station	83	40,49%
RUS-09	Novolazarevskaya Station (née Lazarev)	158	77,07%
RUS-10	Pionerskaya Station	19	9,27%
RUS-11	Progress Station (aka Progress II from January 1989)	86	41,95%
RUS-12	Russkaya Station	12	5,85%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
RUS-13	Vostok Station	138	67,32%
RUS-14	Vostok I Station	19	9,27%
RUS-15	Priroda Refuge	36	17,56%
RUS-16	Ground based radio-echo sounding (RES)	3	1,46%
SWE-Ø1	Kirvanveggen Camp	2	0,98%
SWE-Ø2	Svea Research Station	9	4,39%
SWE-Ø3	Sweden Camp	0	0,00%
SWE-Ø4	Wasa Research Station	15	7,32%
UKR-Ø1	Akademik Vernadsky Station	153	74,63%
URY-Ø1	General José Artigas Base	61	29,76%
USA-Ø1	Beardmore South Camp	0	0,00%
USA-Ø2	Brockton II Station	1	0,49%
USA-Ø3	Byrd VLF Substation (aka Longwire)	7	3,41%
USA-Ø4	Central West Camp	4	1,95%
USA-Ø5	Dome Charlie Camp	1	0,49%
USA-Ø6	Downstream Bravo Camp	1	0,49%
USA-Ø7	Eights Station	2	0,98%
USA-Ø8	Fuchs Sound Camp	1	0,49%
USA-Ø9	Beardmore II Station	1	0,49%
USA-1Ø	Little Rockford II Station	0	0,00%
USA-11	North Victoria Land Camp	1	0,49%
USA-12	Pieter J.Lenie Field Station (aka Copacabana)	18	8,78%
USA-13	Plateau Station	0	0,00%
USA-14	Upper West Station Camp	3	1,46%
USA-15	Terra Nova Bay Camp	3	1,46%
USA-16	Upstream B Camp	1	0,49%
USA-17	Upstream C Camp	1	0,49%
USA-18	Siple Dome Camp	2	0,98%
USA-19	Byrd Station (aka Old Byrd Station)	5	2,44%
USA-2Ø	Byrd Surface Camp	11	5,37%
USA-21	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka NSF Station 1975) (Expired 1Ø-October 2Ø1Ø)	86	41,95%
USA-22	McMurdo Station	49	23,90%
USA-23	Palmer Station	60	29,27%
USA-24	Siple Station	3	1,46%
USA-25	Williams Field	11	5,37%
USA-26	Wilkes Station	0	0,00%
USA-27	East Camp Vostok	35	17,07%
USA-28	Marble Point Camp	0	0,00%
USA-29	Little America V Station	0	0,00%
USA-3Ø	Leverett Glacier Camp	3	1,46%
USA-31	Ellsworth Station	0	0,00%
USA-32	Marie Byrd Land Camp	0	0,00%
USA-33	Old Palmer Station	2	0,98%
USA-34	WAIS Divide Camp	2	0,98%
USA-35	Byrd Radio Noise Outpost (aka Conjugate Point Station)	3	1,46%
USA-36	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka New NSF Station)	26	12,68%
USA-37	Little America III Station	1	0,49%
USA-38	AGO Camp 4 (aka P4)	2	0,98%
USA-39	US Navy South Pole Station (aka 1st South Pole Station)	2	0,98%
USA-4Ø	East Base	11	5,37%
USA-41	Byrd Aurora Substation	0	0,00%
USA-42	Pegasus Field Runway	3	1,46%
USA-43	Little America I Station	0	0,00%
USA-44	Yesterday Camp	5	2,44%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
USA-45	Temporary Byrd Surface Camp	1	0,49%
USA-46	Ellsworth Mountains Camp	0	0,00%
USA-47	Little Jeana Station ((aka Little Jeana Summer Weather Station)	0	0,00%
USA-48	Ross Island Field Camp (Aka McMurdo Sound)	0	0,00%
USA-49	Sky-Hi Camp	0	0,00%
USA-50	Little America IV Station	0	0,00%
WAP-001	IN0G -Roma (RM), Italy	9	4,39%
WAP-002	IR1ANT -Torino (TO) and Casalgrasso (CN), Italy	54	26,34%
WAP-003	IR2A -Ispra (VA), Italy	18	8,78%
WAP-004	IR2ANT - Varese (VA), Italy	28	13,66%
WAP-005	IR8ANT - Napoli (NA), Italy	30	14,63%
WAP-006	IY0A - Roma (RM), Italy	27	13,17%
WAP-007	IY8UN - Napoli (NA), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-008	TM0ANT - Bron, France	27	13,17%
WAP-009	ED2BAE - Las Arenas (Vizcaya), Spain	11	5,37%
WAP-010	IR0ANT - Formia (LT), Italy	22	10,73%
WAP-011	II6ANT - Sassoferrato (AN), Italy	8	3,90%
WAP-012	II7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy	31	15,12%
WAP-013	IO8ANT - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy	36	17,56%
WAP-014	TM8ANT - Macon, France	32	15,61%
WAP-015	IU7ANT - Porto Cesareo (LE), Italy	15	7,32%
WAP-016	II0ANT - Cassino & Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy	20	9,76%
WAP-017	II4ANT - Forlì (FC), Italy	31	15,12%
WAP-018	II8ANT - Battipaglia (SA), Italy	31	15,12%
WAP-019	IU0ANT - Grottaferrata (RM), Italy	12	5,85%
WAP-020	II2AMI - Varese (VA), Italy	22	10,73%
WAP-021	AT3ANT - Kengeri Upanagara (Bangalore), India	15	7,32%
WAP-022	4O3ANT - Cajetina, Serbia and Montenegro	32	15,61%
WAP-023	IO2MET - Gallarate (VA), Italy	15	7,32%
WAP-024	UE6ANT or R6ANT - Krasnodar, European Russia	27	13,17%
WAP-025	II5ANT - Lucca (LU), Italy	31	15,12%
WAP-026	TO2ANT - Guadeloupe Island	17	8,29%
WAP-027	LR5U or LR50U - General Pico, La Pampa, Argentina	7	3,41%
WAP-028	IO6ANT - Basciano (TE), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-029	TM5ANT - Moidieu, France	11	5,37%
WAP-030	II2ANT - Induno Olona (VA), Italy	28	13,66%
WAP-031	TM6ANT - Yves, France	10	4,88%
WAP-032	II1ANT - Genova (GE), Italy	25	12,20%
WAP-033	EM10KY - Rivne, Ukraine	16	7,80%
WAP-034	TM7ANT - Niort, France	9	4,39%
WAP-035	IO0ANT - Cassino (FR), Italy	7	3,41%
WAP-036	LU2CN or LU6CN - Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	0,98%
WAP-037	TM1ANT- Vaulx en Velin, France	20	9,76%
WAP-038	TM3ANT- Heyrieux, France	18	8,78%
WAP-039	TM9ANT - Wittelsheim, France	21	10,24%
WAP-040	TM2ANT - Savas Mepin, France	7	3,41%
WAP-041	TM4ANT - Bihorel, France	24	11,71%
WAP-042	TM8TAF - Bordeaux, France	21	10,24%
WAP-043	TM0TAF - Provins, France	17	8,29%
WAP-044	IU8ANT - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	31	15,12%
WAP-045	EM10UA - Kyiv, Ukraine	6	2,93%
WAP-046	EM10LV - Kharkov, Ukraine	8	3,90%
WAP-047	EM10HO - Poltava, Ukraine	7	3,41%
WAP-048	EM10KGG - Rovno, Ukraine	2	0,98%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
WAP-049	EM1ØKCC - Rovno, Ukraine	2	0,98%
WAP-050	UA3AV/UA1KAE - European Russia	2	0,98%
WAP-051	UA3YH/ANT - European Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-052	IU2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy	17	8,29%
WAP-053	UA1JJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-054	RA3YV/ANT - Bryansk, Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-055	YL2AG/ANT - Riga, Latvia	0	0,00%
WAP-056	RA3ZZ/ANT - Shebekino, Russia	7	3,41%
WAP-057	UA3GM/ANT - Vidnoe, Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-058	UA1BJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia	4	1,95%
WAP-059	UA1ADQ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-060	II1MNA - Genova (GE), Italy	8	3,90%
WAP-061	UA6LV/ANT - Taganrog, Russia	6	2,93%
WAP-062	RW1AI/ANT - St.Petersburg, Russia	4	1,95%
WAP-063	UA1PAC/ANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia	6	2,93%
WAP-064	RN1NA/ANT - Sortavala, Russia	5	2,44%
WAP-065	RK3DSW/ANT - European Russia	7	3,41%
WAP-066	UA1QV/ANT - Vologda, Russia	9	4,39%
WAP-067	IR4ICE - Bagnocavallo (RA), Italy	8	3,90%
WAP-068	RX6AA/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-069	RX6AAP/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia	2	0,98%
WAP-070	VA7ANTA or VA7AAW or VG7AAW - Williams Lake, Canada	24	11,71%
WAP-071	VA3ANTA - Listowel, Canada	14	6,83%
WAP-072	GBØANT - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K.	22	10,73%
WAP-073	K4A - Marietta (GA), USA	6	2,93%
WAP-074	IR7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy	9	4,39%
WAP-075	YQ2ANT - Timisoara, Romania	9	4,39%
WAP-076	8J1ANT or 8J1ANT/2 - Tokyo, Japan	2	0,98%
WAP-077	IO2ANT - Milano (MI), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-078	K4Z/ANT - Centreville (VA) , USA	7	3,41%
WAP-079	TM5TAF - La Seyne sur Mer, France	7	3,41%
WAP-080	TM8WAP - Salernes, France	9	4,39%
WAP-081	HB9ICE or HE8ICE - Zuerich, Switzerland	17	8,29%
WAP-082	IO8IAA - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy	8	3,90%
WAP-083	DR2ØØ7ANT -Bellenberg, Germany	11	5,37%
WAP-084	TM4IPY - Macon, France	7	3,41%
WAP-085	OE3WWB/ANT or OE3WWB/AAW - Sollenau, Austria	6	2,93%
WAP-086	OE3RPB/ANT or OE3RPB/AAW - Berndorf, Austria	8	3,90%
WAP-087	OE3KTA/ANT or OE3KTA/AAW - Sollenau, Austria	0	0,00%
WAP-088	OE3KKA/ANT or OE3KKA/AAW or OE88WAP - Pottendorf, Austria	6	2,93%
WAP-089	OE3AIS/ANT or OE3AIS/AAW or OE89ANT - Pottendorf, Austria	6	2,93%
WAP-090	OE3SGA/ANT or OE3SGA/AAW or OE9ØAAW - Pottendorf, Austria	13	6,34%
WAP-091	N5T/ANT - Quinlan (TX), USA	10	4,88%
WAP-092	K9A - Itasca (IL), USA	13	6,34%
WAP-093	OE4VIE/ANT - St. Michael, Austria	10	4,88%
WAP-094	IAØIPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy	12	5,85%
WAP-095	IA8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-096	IO4ANT - Cervia (RA), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-097	IP7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-098	GB4IPY - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K.	8	3,90%
WAP-099	IA7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-100	IR1IPY - Genova (GE), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-101	IA2IPY - Rodano (MI), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-102	IA3IPY - Marghera (VE), Italy	6	2,93%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
WAP-103	IA4IPY or IR4IPY - Forlì (FC), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-104	IA9IPY - Avola (SR), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-105	IA6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy	10	4,88%
WAP-106	LZ04ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	9	4,39%
WAP-107	VE2/VY0ICE - Baie De Schawinigan, Canada	8	3,90%
WAP-108	LZ07IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria	8	3,90%
WAP-109	VA2WAP - St.Nicolas, QC, Canada	1	0,49%
WAP-110	IP2IPY - Milano (MI), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-111	VA3WAP or VG3WAP - Consecon, ON, Canada	2	0,98%
WAP-112	EV5IPY - Grodno, Byelorussia	4	1,95%
WAP-113	IP8IPY - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-114	IR2IPY - Limbiate (MI), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-115	IU0IPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy	7	3,41%
WAP-116	II8IPY - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy	9	4,39%
WAP-117	IR8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-118	CQ4IPY - Oeiras, Portugal	5	2,44%
WAP-119	IU2IPY - Mantova (MN), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-120	IR0IPY - Isola dei Liri (FR), Italy	7	3,41%
WAP-121	II0IPY - Cassino (FR), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-122	SN0IPY - Poland	1	0,49%
WAP-123	IP0IPY - Sora (FR), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-124	IO4WAP - Forlì (FC), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-125	OE3HM/AAW - Austria	0	0,00%
WAP-126	OE3AGA/AAW - Austria	2	0,98%
WAP-127	TM5ICE - France	2	0,98%
WAP-128	DA0ANT - Bellenberg, Germany	10	4,88%
WAP-129	IP0WAP - Frosinone (FR)	0	0,00%
WAP-130	IR2WAP - Varese (VA)	4	1,95%
WAP-131	II3ANT - Sona (VR)	10	4,88%
WAP-132	II2EFA - Gallarate (VA), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-133	YE2IPY - Indonesia	3	1,46%
WAP-134	YB4IPY - Indonesia	6	2,93%
WAP-135	IQ0IPY - Castelliri (FR), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-136	IP0ANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-137	AO1WAP - Aviles, Spain	6	2,93%
WAP-138	IS0IPY - Cagliari (CA), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-139	IA0ANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-140	IR6ANT - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-141	IP6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-142	IQ8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-143	IR8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-144	IR8PS - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-145	LZ05ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	5	2,44%
WAP-146	4Z4DX/ANT - Ramat Hasharon, Israel	5	2,44%
WAP-147	LZ08IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria	8	3,90%
WAP-148	VA3AAO or VG3AAO - Listowel, Canada	6	2,93%
WAP-149	R3ANT - European Russia	4	1,95%
WAP-150	RU3HD/ANT - Pos.Zavety Il'Icha, European Russia	5	2,44%
WAP-151	S50IPY - Bistrica, Slovenia	6	2,93%
WAP-152	IR3IPY - Sona (VR), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-153	5D0IPY - Settat, Morocco	13	6,34%
WAP-154	TM8ICE - Macon, France	5	2,44%
WAP-155	IN3IPY - Merano (BZ), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-156	DR09ANT - Munchen, Germany	23	11,22%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
WAP-157	IP9IPY - Palermo (PA), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-158	UE6IPY - Stavropol, European Russia	2	0,98%
WAP-159	IR1WAP - Genova (GE), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-160	I15AM - Pisa (PI), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-161	IY8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-162	UT1KY/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine	5	2,44%
WAP-163	UT7UA/WAP - Kyiv, Ukraine	7	3,41%
WAP-164	UR5KGG/WAP - Rovno, Ukraine	4	1,95%
WAP-165	UR8LV/WAP - Kharkiv, Ukraine	1	0,49%
WAP-166	UR5KCC/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine	1	0,49%
WAP-167	UX2HO/WAP - Poltava, Ukraine	0	0,00%
WAP-168	LZ06ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	3	1,46%
WAP-169	LZ09IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria	3	1,46%
WAP-170	UE6ICE - Stavropol, European Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-171	EG2ANT - Las Arenas, Spain	7	3,41%
WAP-172	W6A - Fresno (CA), U.S.A.	1	0,49%
WAP-173	IR1SMG - Genova (GE), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-174	EG2IPY - Las Arenas, Spain	4	1,95%
WAP-175	ON10PES - St.Truiden, Belgium	5	2,44%
WAP-176	K4K - Mc Donouhg (GA), U.S.A.	5	2,44%
WAP-177	I11CAM - Cameri (NO), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-178	I10WAP - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-179	I10AAW - Piedimonte San Germano (FR), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-180	AO1ANT - Aviles, Spain	10	4,88%
WAP-181	TM7AAW - Macon, France	10	4,88%
WAP-182	S50ANT - Bistrica, Slovenia	7	3,41%
WAP-183	IA0AAW - Cassino (FR), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-184	N1A - Chatham (MI), U.S.A.	1	0,49%
WAP-185	TM7WAP, Noirétable, France	7	3,41%
WAP-186	LZ07ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	5	2,44%
WAP-187	IP3ANT - Mezzocorona (TN), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-188	VB3ANT or VB3A - Caledon, Canada	4	1,95%
WAP-189	AO6ANT - Mallorca, Balearic Islands	2	0,98%
WAP-190	I10METEO - Pratica di Mare (LT), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-191	LY10ANT - Siauliai, Lithuania	7	3,41%
WAP-192	WK3N/AAW - Hartstown (PA), U.S.A.	5	2,44%
WAP-193	EG1AAW - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain	5	2,44%
WAP-194	IU1ANT - Bussoleno (TO), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-195	IR2IR -Buguggiate (VA), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-196	IP8AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-197	TM0WAP, Noirétable, France	5	2,44%
WAP-198	K0ANT - Overland Park (KS), U.S.A.	3	1,46%
WAP-199	TM8AAW - Macon, France	5	2,44%
WAP-200	IP1METEO - Mondovì (CN), Italy	10	4,88%
WAP-201	IP1NAVY - Genova (GE), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-202	IR0AW - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-203	AO1AAW - Aviles, Spain	4	1,95%
WAP-204	YQ8ANT - Suceava, Romania	4	1,95%
WAP-205	I13MNA - Trieste (TS), Italy	8	3,90%
WAP-206	LY100SP - Siauliai, Lithuania	3	1,46%
WAP-207	EG1WAP - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain	4	1,95%
WAP-208	LZ08ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	1	0,49%
WAP-209	I18AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-210	IO5ANT - Siena (SI), Italy	9	4,39%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
WAP-211	EM15U - Kyiv, Ukraine	4	1,95%
WAP-212	IP2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy	9	4,39%
WAP-213	AU8ANT - Bangalore, India	2	0,98%
WAP-214	II2MAL - Malpensa (MI), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-215	HF36POL - Mierzecice, Poland	3	1,46%
WAP-216	HF35APAS or HF35APAS/mm - Mierzecice, Poland	5	2,44%
WAP-217	TM9WAP - Noirétable, France	6	2,93%
WAP-218	PA1ØØSP - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands	1	0,49%
WAP-219	IR1SP - Imperia (IM), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-22Ø	TM9AAW - Macon, France	6	2,93%
WAP-221	PA6ANT - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands	5	2,44%
WAP-222	AO1POL - Aviles, Spain	7	3,41%
WAP-223	YQØANT - Timisoara, Romania	6	2,93%
WAP-224	AO5ANT - Denia, Spain	7	3,41%
WAP-225	TM1ØØSP - Macon, France	7	3,41%
WAP-226	EG1SPA - Vilagarcia, Spain	5	2,44%
WAP-227	PC12ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	7	3,41%
WAP-228	EG1WAA - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain	2	0,98%
WAP-229	IRØWAP - Piglio (FR), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-23Ø	AO7WAP - Carmona, Spain	4	1,95%
WAP-231	IRØAAW - Frosinone (FR), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-232	VK2ANT - Bowraville, Australia	4	1,95%
WAP-233	AO1ICE - Aviles, Spain	5	2,44%
WAP-234	IO5SP - Siena (SI), Italy	6	2,93%
WAP-235	TM1ØAAW - Macon, France	5	2,44%
WAP-236	IR7WAP - Bari (BA), Italy	5	2,44%
WAP-237	HFØA - Mierzecice, Poland	5	2,44%
WAP-238	TM1ØWAP - Noirétable, France	7	3,41%
WAP-239	PF13ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	6	2,93%
WAP-24Ø	LZ1ØANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	4	1,95%
WAP-241	N6A - Petaluma, U.S.A.	2	0,98%
WAP-242	AO4HAG - Torrelodones, Spain	4	1,95%
WAP-243	3ZL3Ø1GVX - Slubice, Poland	0	0,00%
WAP-244	EM15ØKV or EM15ØKV/A - Rivne, Ukraine	2	0,98%
WAP-245	TM11AAW - Macon, France	8	3,90%
WAP-246	IIØAW - Rome, Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-247	TM11WAP - Noirétable, France	7	3,41%
WAP-248	EM11KY - Rivne, Ukraine	6	2,93%
WAP-249	PF14ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	8	3,90%
WAP-25Ø	EG1WAS - Aviles, Spain	3	1,46%
WAP-251	EG3ANT - Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Spain	7	3,41%
WAP-252	EH5ANT - Denia, Spain	6	2,93%
WAP-253	K4C - Mc Donouhg (GA), U.S.A.	3	1,46%
WAP-254	EG1LSP - Vilagarcia, Spain	2	0,98%
WAP-255	TM6ØTAAF - Macon, France	4	1,95%
WAP-256	EG5ANT - Boadilla del Monte, Spain	3	1,46%
WAP-257	PF15ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	4	1,95%
WAP-258	TM12WAP - Noirétable, France	3	1,46%
WAP-259	II8POLE - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-26Ø	TO1TAAF - Reunion Island	0	0,00%
WAP-261	IR5ANT - Montecatini Terme (PT), italy	4	1,95%
WAP-262	II1IYBJ - Mondovi (CN), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-263	IR7IPY - Bari (BA), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-264	PG16ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	5	2,44%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
WAP-265	TM13AAW - Macon, France	3	1,46%
WAP-266	AO3ANT - Girona, Spain	5	2,44%
WAP-267	EH5WAP - Denia, Spain	4	1,95%
WAP-268	EG5WAP - Boadilla del Monte, Spain	3	1,46%
WAP-269	EM2ØUASAV - Kyiv, Ukraine	2	0,98%
WAP-27Ø	TM13WAP - Noirétable, France	4	1,95%
WAP-271	II3BOVE - Trieste (TS), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-272	AO5WAP - Altea, Spain	3	1,46%
WAP-273	EG1PAA - Vilagarcia, Spain	2	0,98%
WAP-274	IR4ANT - Terenzo, (PR), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-275	TM14AAW - Macon, France	3	1,46%
WAP-276	IR2XIR - Buguggiate (VA), Italy	3	1,46%
WAP-277	PH17ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	3	1,46%
WAP-278	CF7AAW/1 - Williams Lake, Canada	2	0,98%
WAP-279	IR8AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-28Ø	TM14WAP - Noirétable, France	3	1,46%
WAP-281	R14ANT - Stavropol, European Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-282	TM18ATS - Nozay, France	1	0,49%
WAP-283	KA4RXP/MM - M/V Spirit of Enderby	0	0,00%
WAP-284	OE15AAW - Altenburg, Austria	1	0,49%
WAP-285	TM15AAW - Macon, France	3	1,46%
WAP-286	LU4AAO/D - Villa Adelina, Argentina	0	0,00%
WAP-287	OR15ANT - Goesnes, Belgium	1	0,49%
WAP-288	VI7ØHI - Narre Warren South, Australia	4	1,95%
WAP-289	PB18ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	3	1,46%
WAP-29Ø	IR18AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy	4	1,95%
WAP-291	AM5WAP - Valencia, Spain	3	1,46%
WAP-292	EH3ANT - Barcelona, Spain	1	0,49%
WAP-293	VI7ØHI - Australia	3	1,46%
WAP-294	OT6A/P - Goesnes, Belgium	2	0,98%
WAP-295	EM1UAP - Rivne, Ukraine	1	0,49%
WAP-296	PF19ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	2	0,98%
WAP-297	II8WAP - Grazzanise (CE), Italy.	3	1,46%
WAP-298	SPØANT - Bieskiekierz, Poland	0	0,00%
WAP-299	TM16WAP - Noirétable, France	2	0,98%
WAP-3ØØ	TM16AAW - Macon, France	2	0,98%
WAP-3Ø1	TM7ØTAAF - Macon, France	3	1,46%
WAP-3Ø2	TM17AAW - Macon, France	3	1,46%
WAP-3Ø3	OE17AAW - Altenburg, Austria	3	1,46%
WAP-3Ø4	R2ØØANT - Orel, European Russia	3	1,46%
WAP-3Ø5	EM2ØØANT - Rivne, Ukraine	2	0,98%
WAP-3Ø6	EN2ØØANT - Rivne, Ukraine	3	1,46%
WAP-3Ø7	PF88ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands	3	1,46%
WAP-3Ø8	IB2ANT- Mantova (MN), Italy	2	0,98%
WAP-3Ø9	OE18AAW - Altenburg, Austria	1	0,49%
WAP-31Ø	TM18AAW - Macon, France	2	0,98%
WAP-311	LZ18ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	1	0,49%
WAP-312	EM25VER - Rivne, Ukraine	2	0,98%
WAP-313	OE21AAW or OE21AAW - Saalfelden, Austria	0	0,00%
WAP-314	DR6ØANT - Bruchhausen-Vilsen, Germany	1	0,49%
WAP-315	OE6ØANT - Altenburg, Austria	1	0,49%
WAP-316	DQ6ØANT - Koenigshain-Wiederau, Germany	1	0,49%
WAP-317	DPØPOL/MM - Port Bremerhaven, Germany	2	0,98%
WAP-318	TM6ØANT - Macon, France	1	0,49%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
WAP-319	EM6ØKTS - Rivne, Ukraine	1	0,49%
WAP-32Ø	HA6ØANT - Gyongyospata, Hungary	1	0,49%
WAP-321	RG6ØANT - Stavropol, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-322	HB6ØANT - Zurich, Switzerland	1	0,49%
WAP-323	II6OANT - Casalgrasso (CN), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-324	R6ØANT - Orel, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-325	RA6ØANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-326	UE6ØANT (instead of RB6ØANT) - Tambov, Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-327	RC6ØANT - Vologda, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-328	RJ6ØAN (instead of RJ6ØANT) - Krasnodar, Russia	0	0,00%
WAP-329	RK6ØANT - Irkutsk, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-33Ø	RL6ØANT - Khabarovsk, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-331	RN6ØANT - Karelia, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-332	RT6ØANT - Kurgan, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-333	RU6ØANT - Ryazan, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-334	RZ6ØANT - Lipetsk, Russia	1	0,49%
WAP-335	RI6ØANT - Antarctica	1	0,49%
WAP-336	CW6ØATS - Montevideo, Uruguay	1	0,49%
WAP-337	GB6ØANT - Perth, Scotland	1	0,49%
WAP-338	OQ6ØANT - Turnhout, Belgium	1	0,49%
WAP-339	SP6ØANT - Dobrzyca, Poland	1	0,49%
WAP-34Ø	LU5DSM/ANT - San Miguel, Buenos Aires, Argentina	0	0,00%
WAP-341	OE19AAW - Altenburg, Austria	1	0,49%
WAP-342	EH5AAW - Murcia, Spain	1	0,49%
WAP-343	II2WAP - Vigevano (PV), Italy	1	0,49%
WAP-344	TM19AAW - Macon, France	1	0,49%
WAP-345	7T22ANT - Algeria	1	0,49%
WAP-346	LZ19ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	1	0,49%
WAP-347	IB2WAP - Vigevano (PV), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-348	OE2ØANT - Altenburg, Austria	0	0,00%
WAP-349	TBD	0	0,00%
WAP-35Ø	TM2ØAAW - Macon, France	0	0,00%
WAP-351	II2YLPS - Azzate (VA), Italy	0	0,00%
WAP-352	LZ2ØANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria	0	0,00%
WAP-353	TM21AAW - Macon, France	0	0,00%
ZAF-Ø1	Sanae Echo Base (Emergency Base)	33	16,10%
ZAF-Ø2	Sanae III Base	25	12,20%
ZAF-Ø3	Sanae IV Base	34	16,59%
ZAF-Ø4	Sarie Marais Field Base (aka Grunehogna Field Base)	5	2,44%
ZAF-Ø5	SANAP Weather Station	73	35,61%
ZAF-Ø6	Marion Station Weather Station (Expired November 2Ø1Ø)	92	44,88%
ZAF-Ø7	Penguin Bay Camp	4	1,95%
ZAF-Ø8	Borga Field Base	0	0,00%
ZAF-Ø9	The Glen Station (a.k.a. Expedition Hut)	0	0,00%
ZAF-1Ø	Marion Station Weather Station (New rebuilt Station from Dec-2Ø1Ø)	27	13,17%
ZAF-11	Summer Support Base (aka Neumayer Emergency Base)	19	9,27%

WAP-WADA "Most Rare Bases" – Update 01/01/2025 by IK1GPG

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
AUS-06	Ionospheric Research Station (ANARE)	0	0,00%
AUS-10	Edgeworth David Base (ANARE)	0	0,00%
CHL-17	Luis Risopatrón Base (INACH)	0	0,00%
ECU-02	Republica del Ecuador Refuge	0	0,00%
FRA-07	Port Martin Station (HSM-46)	0	0,00%
GBR-08	Station "G" Admiralty Bay	0	0,00%
GBR-21	Smith Base	0	0,00%
GBR-28	Spenceley Glacier Camp	0	0,00%
GBR-30	Candlemas Island Camp	0	0,00%
GBR-32	Base "S" Shackleton Camp	0	0,00%
GBR-33	Base "J" Prospect Point (aka "J" Ferin Island)	0	0,00%
GBR-38	Base "N" Anvers Island	0	0,00%
GBR-41	Leith Harbour Station	0	0,00%
ITA-02	Giacomo Bove Camp	0	0,00%
JPN-01	Asuka Station (NIPR)	0	0,00%
MNB-05	Martin Hills Fiels Camp	0	0,00%
MNB-10	Starr Nunatak Field Camp	0	0,00%
MNB-15	Little Dome C - Beyond Epica Camp	0	0,00%
MNB-16	Maudheim Multinational Base	0	0,00%
MNB-17	Wilkes Station	0	0,00%
MNB-19	Ganovex VII-Project Gamble "Camp La Gorce"	0	0,00%
MNB-20	Echo Base Camp	0	0,00%
NOR-05	Queen Maud Land	0	0,00%
NOR-06	Norway 5 Camp	0	0,00%
NOR-13	Camp Norway 3	0	0,00%
NZL-02	Swan Base	0	0,00%
NZL-10	Snares Castaway Depot & Research Hut	0	0,00%
SWE-03	Sweden Camp	0	0,00%
USA-01	Beardmore South Camp	0	0,00%
USA-10	Little Rockford II Station	0	0,00%
USA-13	Plateau Station	0	0,00%
USA-26	Wilkes Station	0	0,00%
USA-28	Marble Point Camp	0	0,00%
USA-29	Little America V Station	0	0,00%
USA-31	Ellsworth Station	0	0,00%
USA-32	Marie Byrd Land Camp	0	0,00%
USA-41	Byrd Aurora Substation	0	0,00%
USA-43	Little America I Station	0	0,00%
USA-46	Ellsworth Mountains Camp	0	0,00%
USA-47	Little Jeana Station ((aka Little Jeana Summer Weather Station)	0	0,00%
USA-48	Ross Island Field Camp (Aka McMurdo Sound)	0	0,00%
USA-49	Sky-Hi Camp	0	0,00%
USA-50	Little America IV Station	0	0,00%
ZAF-08	Borga Field Base	0	0,00%
ZAF-09	The Glen Station (a.k.a. Expedition Hut)	0	0,00%
ARG-03	Alf3rez De Navi3 Jos3 Maria Sobral Base (Army)	1	0,49%
ARG-14	Ellsworth Base (IAA)	1	0,49%
ARG-25	Argentine Glaciology Camp	1	0,49%
ARG-30	Isla Observatorio Refuge	1	0,49%
AUS-01	Amery Station (ANARE)	1	0,49%
BRA-03	Hardy Point Camp	1	0,49%
CHL-14	Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister Station (Air Force)	1	0,49%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
GBR-Ø3	Station "C" Cape Geddes (aka "C" Laurie)	1	0,49%
GBR-Ø4	Station "D" Hope Bay	1	0,49%
GBR-15	Station "Z" Edmond Halley I (aka Halley Bay until 15/Ø8/1977)	1	0,49%
GBR-2Ø	Brabant Station	1	0,49%
JPN-Ø2	Mizuho Station (NIPR)	1	0,49%
MNB-Ø8	Hallett Station	1	0,49%
NOR-Ø7	Norway Station	1	0,49%
USA-Ø2	Brockton II Station	1	0,49%
USA-Ø5	Dome Charlie Camp	1	0,49%
USA-Ø6	Downstream Bravo Camp	1	0,49%
USA-Ø8	Fuchs Sound Camp	1	0,49%
USA-Ø9	Beardmore II Station	1	0,49%
USA-11	North Victoria Land Camp	1	0,49%
USA-16	Upstream B Camp	1	0,49%
USA-17	Upstream C Camp	1	0,49%
USA-37	Little America III Station	1	0,49%
USA-45	Temporary Byrd Surface Camp	1	0,49%
ARG-Ø5	General Manuel Belgrano Base (Army)	2	0,98%
ARG-19	Scientific Livingston Camp (IAA)	2	0,98%
ARG-27	Albatros Refuge	2	0,98%
ARG-29	Isla de los Estados (Staten island)	2	0,98%
BEL-Ø1	Roi Baudouin Base	2	0,98%
DEU-Ø6	Cape Williams Camp	2	0,98%
GBR-17	Station "Z" Edmond Halley III	2	0,98%
MNB-Ø9	Dixie's Camp at Fuel Depot 83	2	0,98%
MNB-14	Dome C Summer Camp (Old Epica Camp)	2	0,98%
NOR-Ø3	Ellsworth Mountains Camp	2	0,98%
NOR-Ø4	Guillaume	2	0,98%
NOR-Ø9	Terra Nova Bay Camp	2	0,98%
SWE-Ø1	Kirvanveggen Camp	2	0,98%
USA-Ø7	Eights Station	2	0,98%
USA-18	Siple Dome Camp	2	0,98%
USA-33	Old Palmer Station	2	0,98%
USA-34	WAIS Divide Camp	2	0,98%
USA-38	AGO Camp 4 (aka P4)	2	0,98%
USA-39	US Navy South Pole Station (aka 1st South Pole Station)	2	0,98%
ARG-Ø7	General Manuel Belgrano III Base (Army)	3	1,46%
BRA-Ø5	Emilio Goeldi Refuge	3	1,46%
CHL-19	Lennox Island Chilean Navy Outpost	3	1,46%
CHL-2Ø	Hornos Island Meteo Station	3	1,46%
FRA-11	Base Marret (aka Cabane Marret)	3	1,46%
MNB-18	Robert Guillard Base-Cape Prud'Homme	3	1,46%
NOR-1Ø	Theron Field Camp	3	1,46%
NZL-Ø9	Ranui Coastwatcher Station	3	1,46%
RUS-16	Ground based radio-echo sounding (RES)	3	1,46%
USA-14	Upper West Station Camp	3	1,46%
USA-15	Terra Nova Bay Camp	3	1,46%
USA-24	Siple Station	3	1,46%
USA-3Ø	Leverett Glacier Camp	3	1,46%
USA-35	Byrd Radio Noise Outpost (aka Conjugate Point Station)	3	1,46%
USA-42	Pegasus Field Runway	3	1,46%
AUS-Ø9	Hut Hill	4	1,95%
CHL-Ø8	Base Dr. Guillermo Mann (Formerly Camp Shirreff)	4	1,95%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
GBR-13	Station "T" Adelaide	4	1,95%
MNB-Ø1	Mount Vinson Station	4	1,95%
USA-Ø4	Central West Camp	4	1,95%
ZAF-Ø7	Penguin Bay Camp	4	1,95%
ARG-11	Byers Camp (IAA)	5	2,44%
ARG-28	Francisco Gurruchaga Naval Refuge (aka Refugio Armonía - Harmony Haven)	5	2,44%
AUS-Ø5	Wilkes Station (ANARE) (ex U.S. Knox Base)	5	2,44%
DEU-Ø4	Gondwana Station	5	2,44%
DEU-Ø7	Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (Before Ø1/Ø1/1994)	5	2,44%
MNB-11	Whichaway Camp	5	2,44%
MNB-13	Traverse Stop Point-78 Temporary Field Camp	5	2,44%
USA-19	Byrd Station (aka Old Byrd Station)	5	2,44%
USA-44	Yesterday Camp	5	2,44%
ZAF-Ø4	Sarie Marais Field Base (aka Grunehogna Field Base)	5	2,44%
GBR-16	Station "Z" Edmond Halley II	6	2,93%
IND-Ø1	Dakshin Gangotri Station	6	2,93%
RUS-Ø2	Druzhnaya I Station	6	2,93%
RUS-Ø6	Leningradskaya Station	6	2,93%
DEU-12	Olymp Seismological Observatory-VNA3 (Aka Søråsen)	7	3,41%
NOR-12	Norwegian Aktieselskabet Hektor Whalers Station	7	3,41%
NOR-14	Cape Fie Camp	7	3,41%
USA-Ø3	Byrd VLF Substation (aka Longwire)	7	3,41%
CHL-18	Puerto Williams Station	8	3,90%
FRA-1Ø	Ratmanoff Refuge & Geomagnetic Station	8	3,90%
GBR-18	Station "Z" Edmond Halley IV	8	3,90%
CHL-21	Diego Ramirez Station	9	4,39%
ESP-Ø3	Base Orcadas	9	4,39%
MNB-Ø7	Nordenskiöld Base (FIN-Ø1+SWE-Ø4 jointed)	9	4,39%
SWE-Ø2	Svea Research Station	9	4,39%
GBR-36	Cape Reclus Refuge (aka Reclus Hut/Portal Point Hut)	10	4,88%
MNB-12	Wolfs Fang Runway (aka Wolf's Fang Runway)	10	4,88%
FRA-Ø8	Port Circumcision Cairn & Charcot Plaque	11	5,37%
GBR-4Ø	Halley VI-a Station	11	5,37%
USA-2Ø	Byrd Surface Camp	11	5,37%
USA-25	Williams Field	11	5,37%
USA-4Ø	East Base	11	5,37%
ARG-24	Bahia Dorian Refuge	12	5,85%
CHL-15	Antonio Huneus Gana Base (INACH)	12	5,85%
GBR-14	Station "Y" Horseshoe Island	12	5,85%
GBR-35	Lagoon Island Refuge	12	5,85%
NZL-Ø6	Coast Guard Weather Station	12	5,85%
RUS-12	Russkaya Station	12	5,85%
CHL-11	Yelcho Sub-Base (INACH)	13	6,34%
DDR-Ø2	GDR Base Laboratory near Novolazarevskaya	13	6,34%
GBR-37	Halley VI Station	13	6,34%
ARG-26	Teniente Esquivel Refuge	14	6,83%
CHL-Ø4	Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base (Air Force)	14	6,83%
DEU-11	Heinz Kohnen Station	14	6,83%
FRA-Ø6	Port Charcot Base (Now Memorial Site)	14	6,83%
IND-Ø2	Indian Bay Camp	14	6,83%
ECU-Ø1	Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station	15	7,32%
KOR-Ø2	Jang Bogo Station	15	7,32%
NZL-Ø4	Auckland Island	15	7,32%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
SWE-Ø4	Wasa Research Station	15	7,32%
DEU-1Ø	Watzmann Seismological Observatory-VNA2	16	7,80%
GBR-Ø2	Station "B" Deception Island	16	7,80%
GBR-31	Base "L" Damoy Point Hut Refuge	16	7,80%
NZL-11	Castaway Depot and Department of Lands and Survey Hut	16	7,80%
PER-Ø1	Machu Picchu Station	16	7,80%
ARG-Ø9	Primavera Base (Army) (aka Capitan Cobett Base)	17	8,29%
CHN-Ø2	Zhong Shan Station (Sun Yat-Sen Station)	17	8,29%
GBR-26	Base "W" Detaille Island (aka Loubet Coast Station)	17	8,29%
ARG-17	Destacamento Naval Petrel Base (Navy)	18	8,78%
GBR-Ø1	Station "A" Port Lockroy	18	8,78%
NOR-Ø1	Blue Field Base Camp	18	8,78%
RUS-Ø4	Druzhnaya IV Station	18	8,78%
USA-12	Pieter J.Lenie Field Station (aka Copacabana)	18	8,78%
ARG-Ø2	Almirante Brown Base (Army)	19	9,27%
FRA-Ø9	Antonelli Hut	19	9,27%
GBR-11	Station "O" Danco Island (aka "O" Finger Island)	19	9,27%
MNB-Ø3	Concordia Station	19	9,27%
RUS-1Ø	Pionerskaya Station	19	9,27%
RUS-14	Vostok I Station	19	9,27%
ZAF-11	Summer Support Base (aka Neumayer Emergency Base)	19	9,27%
CHL-16	Collins Refuge	20	9,76%
GBR-Ø5	Station "E" Stonington Island	20	9,76%
GBR-39	Husvik Bay Camp	20	9,76%
RUS-Ø5	Komsomolskaya Station	20	9,76%
NZL-Ø5	Campbell Island	21	10,24%
ARG-16	Teniente de Navió Juan Camara Base (Navy) (aka Dest. Naval Bahía Luna)	22	10,73%
CHL-Ø6	Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Base (Air Force)	22	10,73%
CHL-12	Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (From 1997)	22	10,73%
ESP-Ø1	Juan Carlos I Base (BAE)	22	10,73%
NZL-Ø3	Worldpark Base (Greenpeace Station)	22	10,73%
ARG-Ø1	Teniente Benjamin Matienzo Base (Air Force)	23	11,22%
BRA-Ø2	Comandante Luiz Antonio de Carvalho Ferraz Base	23	11,22%
CHL-Ø9	Teniente Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel (Air Force)	23	11,22%
NZL-Ø8	Enderby Station and Stella Hut	23	11,22%
DEU-Ø9	PALAOA Observatory	24	11,71%
ARG-22	Corbeta Uruguay Station (IAA) (expired 1982)	25	12,20%
CHL-Ø2	General Bernardo O'Higgins Riqueime Base (Army)	25	12,20%
GBR-1Ø	Station "KG" Fossil Bluff	25	12,20%
ZAF-Ø2	Sanae III Base	25	12,20%
ARG-13	Destacamento Naval Melchior Base (Navy)	26	12,68%
USA-36	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka New NSF Station)	26	12,68%
CZE-Ø1	Eco Nelson Base	27	13,17%
DEU-Ø1	George Von Neumayer Station	27	13,17%
ZAF-1Ø	Marion Station Weather Station (New rebuilt Station from Dec-2Ø1Ø)	27	13,17%
IND-Ø4	Bharati Base	28	13,66%
NZL-Ø1	Scott Base (NZARP)	28	13,66%
ARG-Ø6	General Manuel Belgrano II Base (Army)	29	14,15%
DEU-Ø5	Ardley Station or German Refuge (Before 1997)	29	14,15%
GBR-24	Station "M" King Edward Point	29	14,15%
AUS-Ø2	Richard Casey Station (ANARE)	30	14,63%
FIN-Ø1	Aboa Station	30	14,63%
DDR-Ø1	Georg Forster Station (Before 3 October 199Ø)	31	15,12%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
NOR-11	Troll Station	31	15,12%
BEL-Ø2	Belgian Princess Elisabeth Station	32	15,61%
CHL-1Ø	Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin (Air Force)	32	15,61%
ESP-Ø2	Base Gabriel De Castilla (aka Gabriel De Castilla Refuge)	33	16,10%
ZAF-Ø1	Sanae Echo Base (Emergency Base)	33	16,10%
GBR-29	Grytviken Station	34	16,59%
GBR-34	Waterpipe Refuge	34	16,59%
ZAF-Ø3	Sanae IV Base	34	16,59%
GBR-19	Station "Z" Edmond Halley V (closed on Febr. 8, 2Ø12)	35	17,07%
USA-27	East Camp Vostok	35	17,07%
RUS-Ø3	Druzhnaya III Station	36	17,56%
RUS-15	Priroda Refuge	36	17,56%
CHL-Ø1	Capitan Arturo Prat Base	37	18,05%
ARG-Ø8	General San Martin Base (Army)	40	19,51%
ARG-Ø4	Esperanza Base (Army)	41	20,00%
AUS-Ø4	Douglas Mawson Station (ANARE)	42	20,49%
CHL-Ø5	Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Base (Air Force)	42	20,49%
ARG-18	Groussac Refuge (Navy) (aka Hipolito Bouchard Refuge)	43	20,98%
ARG-1Ø	Teniente Horacio Ballvé Base (Navy) (aka Refugio Naval Península Ardley)	44	21,46%
BRA-Ø4	Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge	44	21,46%
MNB-Ø6	Blue One Runway Camp (or Novo Runway - aka DROMLAN)	44	21,46%
MNB-Ø4	Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (After Ø1/Ø1/1994)	47	22,93%
ARG-21	Viccomodoro Gustavo Marambio Base (Air Force)	49	23,90%
GBR-23	Station "BI" Bird Island Station	49	23,90%
USA-22	McMurdo Station	49	23,90%
DEU-Ø3	Georg Forster Station (From 3 October 199Ø)	50	24,39%
GBR-Ø6	Station "F" Faraday	52	25,37%
MNB-Ø2	Patriot Hills Station	54	26,34%
CHL-Ø3	Julio Ripamonti Base (INACH)	55	26,83%
CHL-Ø7	Profesor Julio Escudero Base (INACH)	55	26,83%
DEU-Ø8	Neumayer III Station	59	28,78%
BRA-Ø1	Astronomo Cruls Refuge	60	29,27%
USA-23	Palmer Station	60	29,27%
FRA-Ø5	Port Jeanne d'Arc	61	29,76%
URY-Ø1	General José Artigas Base	61	29,76%
GBR-27	Husvik Station	62	30,24%
JPN-Ø4	Dome Fuji Station (NIPR)	62	30,24%
GBR-Ø7	Station "F" Faraday (James Wordie House)	65	31,71%
GBR-Ø9	Station "H" Signy Island	66	32,20%
CHL-13	Magallanes and Antartica Chilena Region (excluding Commune of Antartica)	67	32,68%
ARG-12	Destacamento Naval Decepción Base (Navy)	68	33,17%
ARG-2Ø	Alejandro Carlini Station and Jubany Meterological Center (Baliza Potter LH included)	68	33,17%
NZL-Ø7	Weather Station	71	34,63%
BGR-Ø1	St.Kliment Ohridski Base	72	35,12%
FRA-Ø1	Dumont D'Urville Base (TAAF)	73	35,61%
ZAF-Ø5	SANAP Weather Station	73	35,61%
GBR-12	Station "R" Rothera	75	36,59%
IND-Ø3	Maitri Station	76	37,07%
CHN-Ø1	Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station)	79	38,54%
RUS-Ø8	Molodezhnaya Station	83	40,49%
ARG-23	Tierra del Fuego Province	86	41,95%
GBR-22	Ferguson Bay Base Camp (GBR-22 will also qualify for ARG-26)	86	41,95%
RUS-11	Progress Station (aka Progress II from January 1989)	86	41,95%

Ref	Name Base	Acc	%
USA-21	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka NSF Station 1975) (Expired 1Ø-October 2Ø1Ø)	86	41,95%
NOR-Ø2	Norwegian Research Station Bouvetoya	87	42,44%
ARG-15	Destacamento Naval Orcadas del Sur Base (Navy)	88	42,93%
FRA-Ø4	Port Aux Français Base (TAAF)	88	42,93%
NOR-Ø8	Peter I Øy Island	90	43,90%
AUS-Ø7	Heard Island Station (ANARE)	91	44,39%
ZAF-Ø6	Marion Station Weather Station (Expired November 2Ø1Ø)	92	44,88%
FRA-Ø3	Martin De Viviès Base (including Mataf Hut)	97	47,32%
FRA-Ø2	Alfred Faure Base (TAAF)	98	47,80%
ITA-Ø1	MZS (Mario Zucchelli Station aka Terra Nova Bay Station)	99	48,29%
KOR-Ø1	King Sejong Station	99	48,29%
AUS-Ø3	Davis Station (ANARE)	101	49,27%
AUS-Ø8	Macquarie Island Station (ANARE)	104	50,73%
DEU-Ø2	Neumayer 2 Station	123	60,00%
GBR-25	Falkland Islands	133	64,88%
RUS-13	Vostok Station	138	67,32%
RUS-Ø7	Mirny Station	140	68,29%
RUS-Ø1	Bellingshausen Station	147	71,71%
UKR-Ø1	Akademik Vernadsky Station	153	74,63%
JPN-Ø3	Syowa Station (NIPR)	155	75,61%
RUS-Ø9	Novolazarevskaya Station (née Lazarev)	158	77,07%
POL-Ø1	Henryk Arctowski Station	159	77,56%

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

Rule

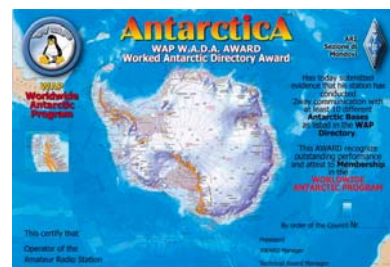


Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì
C/o Segreteria, IK1QFM Betty Sciolla
Via Torino 89
I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo)
Italia



Updated: 01 January 2025

E-mail: wap_info@virgilio.it
Official Site: <http://www.waponline.it>



- 1) The **A.R.I.** (Italian Amateur Radio Association), Sezione A.R.I. of Mondovì (Cuneo) supported by **W.A.P. Staff**, issues, starting from Jan. 1st 2005, to Radio Amateurs and SWLs the **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. (Worldwide Antarctic Program - Worked All Directory Award)**
- 2) To get the Award (released in only one category), the applicants must show to have worked and confirmed by QSL cards, at least of **10 different Bases**, belonging **at least to 3 (three) different Nations**, as reported on the W.A.P. Directory, for Antarctic, Peri & Sub Antarctic localities and Austral Territories.
- 3) Contacts could be made complied to rules of Radio Amateur's Service by any of their transmission mode and frequencies bands, therefore on bands, from 2 to 160 metres and on SSB, CW, RTTY, SSTV & Digital modes.
- 4) Contacts made from **15 November 1945** onwards, are available.
- 5) What does the term "Base" mean?
The meaning of "Base", includes true Base, its supply installations and logistical accessories, Laboratories, Huts, Camps, Stations, Refuges, Naval Detachments, and so on.
Other than these, there could be Bases of other nature, such as an insulated **RAS** (RAS means **R**adio **A**mateur's **S**tation) and settlement, not fully or prevailing scientific, operating from some remote, known or unknown places in the Antarctic Territory, insulated or far away from the rest of the Scientific Official Bases, using its own installation, and operating by an own callsign.
- 6) Antarctic Bases, are mainly geographically located to the South of 60° Parallel of the Austral hemisphere, as listed on the WAP Directory, Antarctic Sector, and grouped by name of the belonging's Nation. Peri & Sub Antarctic localities as well as Austral Territories are **only** those listed on each specified sector of the WAP Directory and grouped by name of the belonging's Nation.
- 7) To recognize the nationality of the **RAS** settlement, not integrated with a scientific Base, it is insignificant:
 - a) personal nationality of the operators;
 - b) political changes that for the Base, does not involve the control, from one to another Country of the Radio Amateur activity's regulations;
 - c) any conceptual or geographic reference to other Awards.
- 8) Nationality of the Base and RAS's concepts.
 - A) BASE.**
 - 1) Scientific Base has the same Nationality of that public or private Organism's who organizes and manages it.
 - 2) Base **not** exclusively or prevalently scientific, or other nature having, has same Nationality of the territory that it lawful holds.
 - 3) The settlement on an area, not already occupied with National scientific installations" by a RAS has the same nationality of the RAS itself.
 - 4) Multi-National Base is when two or more Organism having different Nationality, put together an installation and share/conduct scientific activities.
 - B) R A S**
 - 1) The RAS always has its Nationality identified/recognized by the Ham license and callsign.
 - 2) The Nationality of RAS and Base coincide, when same Country allows both them (integrated Base and RAS)
 - 3) The RAS operating / P (or / other letter) has same nationality of concerned Organism, who allows to use its international prefix and has on it law authority.
 - 4) A RAS, operating regularly or occasionally from a Base of different nationality, as regards to his own callsign, or its national Base callsign, is intent operating from the Base who have allowed it to use it.
 - 5) The RAS lawful operating in a Multi-National Base has such feature as well.
- 9) Each WAP reference, is recognized by three letters according to international and alphabetical "**Country Code ISO 3166**" which identify the Nation's code, and a progressive numerical group.
- 10) **WAP Directory** is free downloadable from the web site <http://www.waponline.it>
It will be updated any time following the evolution of the Antarctic Continent's scientific installation, as well as Peri & Sub Antarctic and Austral Territories ones.
- 11) Starting from **Jan. 1st 2005**, a Database containing a collection of all the known Antarctic callsign, will be insert on the over mentioned two web sites, in order to simplify any kind of research, from the chasers.
- 12) Any information of Call signs or Bases not present on the WAP Directory, will be welcome. Just send a copy of your QSL card or documentation to the Technical Award Manager (TAM). The call of the helper will be mentioned on the first page of the **WAP Directory** as "**Contributor**".

- 13) Stickers for any subsequent 5 Bases are available free on request (just send to the Award manager, a SASE or a SAE+1IRC)
- 14) **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** Award is available from OM and SWL following a request addressed to the **Award Manager (Massimo Balsamo, IK1GPG) Sezione A.R.I. of Mondovi, C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89, I-12084 Mondovi (Cuneo) Italy.** It is necessary to send:
- Application Form** dated and signed, where the applicant certifies that rules and regulations of his Country have been followed, and a detailed list of the contacts made and confirmed in alphabetical and number's order as: WAP Reference, Callsign, Date of QSO and Time GMT.
 - Photocopy of QSL cards** of the contacts submitted.
Note: Photocopies are not necessary if the "Application Form" is signed by two OM. It could be possible that occasionally, some QSL will be required for check or eventual dispute.
 - The award fee** is **13,00 Euro** or **17US\$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **15,00 Euro** or **15US\$** (shipping and handling costs outside Europe). **It is possible to use PayPal.** Please contact us for further information at wap_info@virgilio.it
 - The Sticker are free.** For the application to enclose **SAE+4,00 Euro** or **4US\$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **SAE+5,00 Euro** or **5US\$** (shipping and handling costs outside Europe).
- 15) The **Technical Award Manager is Gianni Varetto I1HYW**, to whom competes the technical WAP references and up dates. He will also take care of any eventual questions and keep contacts with the chasers.
- 16) The owner of WAP Awards could use the title to sign their QSL cards and the mail.
- 17) **WAP-WADA** Award consists in a full colour personalized parchment paper (**A3 size** - 297x420 millimetres).
- 18) Operators who have to activate or having activated **at least a WAP Reference** has the right to apply **WAP-WADA Award signed as Operator.**
- 19) Regular up dates are not required, therefore OM & SWL could send their up dates when they wish.
- 20) The list of Awards issued and the score will be published regularly on web sites <http://www.waponline.it>
- 21) **Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A** is available to those OM & SWL who have prove confirmation of **at least 50 different Bases**, representing **at least 20 Nations** (Country). The Honour Roll consists in a Ceramic Plate, hand painted of 280 millimetres in Diameter. **Due to the constant fluctuations in shipping costs for Europe and outside Europe, the cost will be calculated at the time of the request.**
- 22) **Top Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A** is available for OM & SWL who have achieved the Base Award, the Honour Roll, and subsequently (step by step) shown confirmation of **at least 100 different Bases** representing **at least 25 Country** (including the Green Peace Station, exceptionally considered as a Country). Applicant's must have already issued its **Basic Award** and the **Honour Roll**. Top Honour Roll consists in a Ceramic Plate, hand painted of 280 millimetres in Diameter. **Due to the constant fluctuations in shipping costs for Europe and outside Europe, the cost will be calculated at the time of the request.**
- 23) The **W.A.P.- W.A.D.A.** is conceived and controlled by rules in order to get a modern and simple certificate, by the lowest possible bonds and bureaucracy.
The WEB use is more marked to get a fast, nimble and economic communication.
The rules 5-6-7-8 are the heart and frame of the diploma. Previously we wanted to close to any eventual suggestion for strange alteration of the rules themselves. So, according to WAP purposes we have early declared by responsible clarity, what we mean as Antarctic Base and Antarctic Radio Amateur's Station. These four rules settle the important concept of "nationality" making it really applicable.
No not rules of penalty to the one bad behaving, because one doing that, is already punish by himself giving up her fairness that is main property of any Radio Amateur.
This is one of the WAP diplomas entrusting its charm to reliability of efforts for it to get, and easy to be managed.
- 24) **Operating Portable Stations in Antarctica.**
Stations in the Antarctic Continent, operating portable (such as **/P, /A, /M** or **/whatsoever else**), non specifically operating from a Base, a Hut or a Camp, will not qualify for WAP-WADA, as they will not be given a Reference number. Same procedure will be adopted for station operating from Antarctica, but of which, locations is not well identified. For this last eventuality in particular, when a clear location will be provided, they will be referenced with a specific WAP Reference number and qualify for WAP-WADA.
In the over mentioned cases, these stations will only be valid for WAP-WACA (Worked Antarctic Stations Award), with the same procedure adopted for /MM stations, which do not have any WAP reference.
- 25) **WAP Special Events.**
Starting from **January 1st. 2006** applicants who apply for **WAP WADA & WAP WACA Awards**, can present a maximum of **18 of these** Special Event Callsign, chosen among the list of the **353 referenced Calls actually listed** on the WAP Directory.
The launch of the new **W.A.P. A.S.E.A. (Antarctic Special Event Award)**, from ARI CR-Lazio and Section A.R.I. of Cassino, foresees that **ALL** the Special Event Stations will be valid for this specific Antarctic Special Event Award, of which the guide line will be the WAP reference number's list, included on the WAP Directory, under Antarctic Event Station's session.
- 26) **Logbook of the World (LOTW)**
WAP Awards Manager IK1GPG together with the Technical WAP Manager I1HYW have agreed that, starting from **January 1st 2018**, LOTW confirmations of QSOs will be accepted for WAP Awards: The procedure will just require two separate lists: the one for QSOs confirmed by regular QSL cards and another list with data of QSOs confirmed by LOTW. The final score will be a sum of the two lists.

Enjoy Antarctica

The WAP Staff

W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.

Worldwide Antarctic Program - Worked All Directory Award

Regolamento

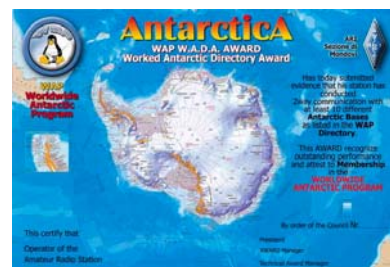
IQ1BP
Associazione
Radioamatori Italiani
Sezione di Mondovì (Cn) Italy

Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì
C/o Segreteria, IK1QFM Betty Sciolla
Via Torino 89
I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo)
Italia



Aggiornato al 1 gennaio 2025

E-mail: wap_info@virgilio.it
Sito ufficiale: <http://www.waponline.it>



- 1) Il **Diploma W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. (Worldwide Antarctic Program - Worked All Directory Award)** è rilasciato, a far data dal **01/01/2005**, dalla Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì (Cuneo) coadiuvata con dallo Staff W.A.P., ad O.M. ed S.W.L.
- 2) Per l'ottenimento del diploma, che sarà rilasciato in una sola categoria, il richiedente dovrà dimostrare di avere collegato e confermato con cartolina QSL **almeno 10 differenti Basi Antartiche e/o Peri & Sub Antartiche** di stazione di radioamatore, appartenenti ad almeno **tre diverse nazionalità**, e riportate sulla W.A.P. Directory.
- 3) I collegamenti possono essere effettuati su tutte le bande radioamatoriali, dai 2 ai 160 metri, e nei modi di emissione SSB, CW, RTTY, SSTV e qualsiasi altro modo digitale.
- 4) Hanno validità i collegamenti a far data dal **15 novembre 1945**.
- 5) L'accezione Base include la vera Base con le sue installazioni logistiche, Campi, Hut, Laboratori, Stazioni, Rifugi, distaccamenti navali, eccetera. Base di altra natura è quella della **RAS (Radio Amateur's Station)** isolata e l'installazione non solamente o prevalentemente scientifica.
- 6) Le Basi Antartiche, geograficamente tutte a sud del 60° parallelo dell'emisfero australe, sono **esclusivamente** quelle elencate nella parte specifica della Directory W.A.P. e raggruppate secondo la Nazione di appartenenza. Le basi dei Territori Australi o Peri & Sub Antartici, sono raggruppati in una specifica sessione della WAP Directory. Ognuna è identificata da tre lettere che sono l'indicativo alfabetico internazionale della nazione di appartenenza, da un gruppo numerico e dalle loro area e coordinate geografiche.
- 7) Per la determinazione della nazionalità dell'insediamento della **RAS (Radio Amateur's Station)** non integrata con una base scientifica sono irrilevanti:
 - a) la nazionalità personale degli operatori di stazione;
 - b) i mutamenti politici che per la Base non comportino il trasferimento da uno all'altro Stato dei poteri regolamentari sulla attività di radioamatore;
 - c) qualsiasi riferimento concettuale e geografico a qualunque altro diploma.
- 8) Concetto di Nazionalità della Base della **RAS (Radio Amateur's Station)**
 - A) BASE.**
 - 1) La Base scientifica ha la stessa nazionalità di quella dell'Organismo pubblico o privato che l'organizza e la gestisce.
 - 2) La Base non esclusivamente o prevalentemente scientifica o di altra natura assume la nazionalità del territorio che essa occupa in modo legale.
 - 3) L'insediamento in terra di nessuno di una RAS (**Radio Amateur's Station**) ne assume la sua stessa nazionalità.
 - 4) Base multinazionale è quella in cui due o più Organismi di nazionalità diversa nello stesso territorio condividono impianti fissi ed attività scientifica.
 - B) RAS (Radio Amateur's Station)**
 - 1) La RAS ha sempre una sua nazionalità individuata dalla licenza e dal nominativo.
 - 2) La nazionalità della Base coincide con quella della RAS se ambedue sono regolate dallo stesso Stato (RAS integrata con la Base).
 - 3) La RAS operante in /p (o altra lettera) assume la nazionalità dell'Organismo che le ha concesso l'uso del prefisso internazionale e che ha poteri regolamentari.
 - 4) La RAS regolarmente o saltuariamente operante da una Base di nazionalità diversa da quella della sua licenza/nominativo, si intende operante dalla Base che ne ha concesso l'uso.
 - 5) La RAS regolarmente operante da una base multinazionale assume tale caratteristica.
- 9) Ogni referenza W.A.P. è identificata con il **"Country Code ISO 3166"** e cioè da tre lettere che identificano il codice del paese ed una sequenza progressiva numerica.
- 10) La **Directory W.A.P.** è scaricabile gratuitamente dal sito <http://www.waponline.it> e periodicamente sarà aggiornata seguendo l'evoluzione del continente Antartico, delle località Peri & Sub-Antartiche, dei Territori Australi, e della ripartizione geografico - politica.
- 11) A far data 01/01/2005 sarà inserito sui due siti WEB un Data Base contenente la raccolta di tutti i nominativi Antartici conosciuti in modo da favorire la ricerca da parte degli appassionati.
- 12) Chiunque abbia informazioni relative a nominativi (Callsigns) non compresi nella Directory W.A.P. è pregato di inviare documentazione o cartolina QSL al Technical Award Manager; il proprio nominativo verrà menzionato nella apposita pagina della Directory in qualità di "Contributore".
- 13) Sono previsti stickers di avanzamento ogni 5 Basi successive.

- 14) Il diploma **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** è rilasciato ad ogni O.M. o S.W.L. che presenterà all'**Award Manager (Massimo Balsamo, IK1GPG) della Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì, C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89, I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo) Italia**, quanto segue:
- L'apposito modulo di richiesta datato e firmato** con il quale il richiedente attesta che sono stati rispettati i regolamenti del proprio Paese e la lista dettagliata dei collegamenti in ordine di referenza, contenente i seguenti dati: referenza WAP, nominativo, data QSO e ora UTC.
 - Fotocopie delle cartoline QSL** relative ai suddetti collegamenti.
Note: l'invio delle fotocopie delle QSL non è necessario se il modulo di richiesta è vistato da due radioamatori; in ogni caso qualche cartolina potrà essere richiesta per eventuale controllo.
 - Il costo del diploma** è pari a **10,00 Euro** per spedizioni in Italia (**13,00 Euro** oppure **13US\$** per spedizioni in Europa, **15,00 Euro** oppure **15US\$** per spedizioni fuori Europa). E' possibile accreditare l'importo utilizzando Postepay oppure PayPal nelle modalità che potranno essere richieste a: wap_info@virgilio.it
 - Gli Stickers** sono gratuiti. Per la richiesta allegare **SAE+3,00 Euro** per l'Italia, **SAE+4,00 Euro** (oppure **4US\$**) per spedizioni in Europa, **SAE+5,00 Euro** (oppure **5US\$**) per spedizioni fuori Europa.
- 15) Al **Technical Award Manager (Gianni Varetto, I1HYW)** sono affidati l'aggiornamento tecnico delle referenze WAP, dei relativi parametri di riferimento e le public relation esterne.
- 16) I possessori del diploma W.A.P.-W.A.D.A. potranno usare tale titolo sulle proprie QSL e nella corrispondenza.
- 17) Il diploma **W.A.P.-W.A.D.A.** consiste in una pergamena a colori personalizzata delle dimensioni **A3** (297x420 millimetri).
- 18) L'operatore che attiva o che ha attivato almeno **una referenza WAP**, ha diritto a richiedere il diploma **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. Operatore**.
- 19) Non sono richiesti aggiornamenti cadenzali, quindi ogni O.M. o S.W.L. può inviare l'aggiornamento ogni qualvolta lo ritenga necessario.
- 20) L'elenco dei diplomi emessi e le classifiche saranno periodicamente pubblicate sul sito WEB <http://www.waponline.it>
- 21) E' previsto l' **Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** per coloro che avranno confermate **almeno 50 differenti Basi** appartenenti ad almeno **20 Nazioni**. Esso consiste in un piatto ceramico decorato a mano delle dimensioni di 280 millimetri. **Il costo** è pari a **30,00 Euro** quale rimborso spese per spedizioni in Italia; ([a causa delle continue oscillazioni delle spese di spedizione per Europa o Fuori Europa, il costo sarà calcolato al momento della richiesta](#)).
- 22) E' previsto il **Top Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** per coloro che avranno confermate **almeno 100 differenti Basi** appartenenti ad almeno **25 Nazioni (compresa Green Peace Station, eccezionalmente considerata come Nazione)** e che siano già in possesso del **Diploma Base e dell'Honour Roll**. Esso consiste in un piatto ceramico decorato a mano delle dimensioni di 280 millimetri. **Il costo** è pari a **30,00 Euro** quale rimborso spese per spedizioni in Italia; ([a causa delle continue oscillazioni delle spese di spedizione per Europa o Fuori Europa, il costo sarà calcolato al momento della richiesta](#)).
- 23) Il diploma **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** è stato concepito e regolamentato in modo tale da ottenere un certificato moderno, semplice e con il minimo possibile di vincoli e burocrazia. L'informatica vi è stata privilegiata al massimo per ottenere una comunicazione veloce, snella ed economica.
Le regole ai punti 5-6-7-8 sono il cuore e l'ossatura del diploma. Con esse si è voluto preventivamente precludere la via a eventuali insensate proposte di modifiche regolamentari.
Perciò, in accordo agli scopi del WAP, si è dichiarato anticipatamente, e con responsabile chiarezza, che cosa il diploma intende per base antartica e per stazione di radioamatore operante in Antartide.
Queste tre regole fissano l'importante concetto di "Nazionalità" e lo rendono applicabile ai casi concreti.
Non sono previste norme penalizzanti per chi non si dovesse comportare bene poiché già si auto punisce colui che viene meno alla lealtà, che è la principale prerogativa di ogni radioamatore.
E' questo uno dei diplomi del WAP che affida il suo fascino alla serietà degli sforzi per conseguirlo e per bene amministrarlo.
- 24) **Stazioni Portatili in Antartide che non trasmettono specificatamente da una Base o Campo Remoto.**
Se la stazione in **/A** o **/P** o **/M** o **/qualsiasi altra cosa**, opera da una Base, da un Hut, da un Camp, ecc., verrà accreditata per i diplomi WADA e WACA, in caso contrario, se le coordinate indicate sulla QSL o se le informazioni in nostro possesso non consentono di identificare con certezza una Base, la stazione varrà solo per il WACA, non per il WADA. Lo stesso dicasi per stazioni delle quali è certa la presenza in Antartide ma non è chiara la località. Queste stazioni, quando di esse si sarà chiarita la posizione, diventeranno una nuova referenza WADA, in caso contrario saranno solamente valide come WACA, e non avranno una Referenza WAP, come già avviene per le stazioni /MM.
- 25) **WAP Special Events.**
A far data **01/01/2006** si potranno presentare come accredito per i Diplomi WAP WADA & WAP WACA solamente **18 referenze**, scelte nella lista delle **353 fino ad ora disponibili** nella specifica Sezione della WAP Directory. Il lancio del Diploma **W.A.P. A.S.E.A. (Antarctic Special Event Award)**, da parte dell'A.R.I. C.R.-Lazio e dalla Sezione A.R.I. di Cassino, prevede infatti che le Special Event Stations siano **tutte** valide per l'ottenimento di questo specifico Diploma, del quale farà riferimento la lista delle Referenze WAP inserite nell'apposita sezione della Directory.
- 26) **Logbook of the World (LOTW)**
WAP Awards Manager IK1GPG insieme con il Technical WAP Manager I1HYW hanno concordato che, con decorrenza **01/01/2018**, i QSO confermati con LOTW saranno validi per il diploma WAP: La procedura richiederà due liste separate: una lista per i QSO confermati con tradizionale QSL cartacea e un'altra lista con i dati dei QSO confermati con LOTW. Il totale del punteggio sarà la somma delle due liste.

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

Règlement

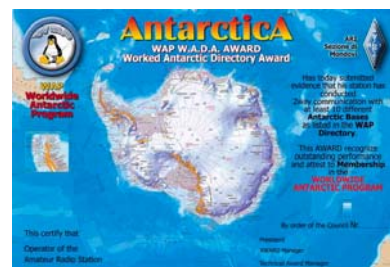


Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì
C/o Segreteria, IK1QFM Betty Sciolla
Via Torino 89
I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo)
Italia



Updated: 01 Janvier 2025

E-mail: wap_info@virgilio.it
Sito ufficiale: <http://www.waponline.it>



- 1) L'**A.R.I.** (Association des radioamateurs italiens), section A.R.I. de Mondovì (Cuneo) soutenu par le bureau du **WAP** à compter du 01/01/2005, pour les radioamateurs et les SWLs. le **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. (Worldwide Antartic Program – Worked All Directory Award)**
- 2) Pour l'obtention du diplôme (réalisé en une seule catégorie), les demandeurs devront prouver qu'ils ont contacté et confirmé par cartes QSLs au moins **10 Bases différentes** Bases Antarctiques ou Peri et Sub Antarctic **dans au moins 3 Pays différents** mentionnés au W.A.P. Directory.
- 3) Les contacts peuvent être effectués sur toutes les bandes radioamateurs, du 2 au 160m, en mode d'émission SSB, CW, RTTY, SSTV et modes digitaux.
- 4) Les contacts réalisés à partir du **15 Novembre 1945** sont valables.
- 5) Que signifie « Base » ?
La signification de Base comprend la Base par elle même avec ses installations et accessoires logistiques, les laboratoires, les baraquements, les camps, les stations, les refuges, les détachements navals, etc... en plus de celles-ci, il pourrait y avoir des Bases d'une autre nature telle qu'une **RAS (Radio Amateurs Station)** séparée, d'installation principalement scientifique fonctionnant à partir d'endroits éloignés ou isolés par rapport au reste des Bases Officielles Scientifiques, connues ou inconnues au territoire antarctique, utilisant sa propre installation et trafiquant avec son propre indicatif.
- 6) Les Bases Antarctiques sont principalement localisées géographiquement au Sud du 60° parallèle de l'hémisphère Austral comme mentionné dans le W.A.P. Directory, Secteur Antarctic, sont groupées selon le Pays d'appartenance. Les Bases du Territoire Austral, Peri et Sub Antarctic sont regroupées dans une session spéciale dans le W.A.P. Directory. Chacune est identifiée par trois lettres correspondant à l'indicatif alphabétique international du Pays d'appartenance, d'un groupe numérique, de leur zone et des coordonnées géographiques.
- 7) Pour la détermination de la nationalité de l'installation des **RAS (Radio Amateurs Station)** non intégrée avec une Base Scientifique, sont insignifiantes :
 - a) La nationalité personnelle des opérateurs.
 - b) Des changements politiques qui pour la Base, n'impliquent pas le contrôle d'un autre pays de règlements d'activité radioamateur.
 - c) Référence conceptuelle et géographique à d'autre diplôme.
- 8) Nationalité de la Base et concept RAS (Radio Amateurs Station)
A) BASE
 - 1) La Base Scientifique a la même nationalité que l'organisme public ou privé qui organise et gère l'activité.
 - 2) La Base **non exclusivement** ou a dominante scientifique, ou d'autre nature, a la même nationalité que le territoire étant occupé légalement.
 - 3) Le règlement sur un secteur, non déjà occupé avec des installations scientifiques nationales par un RAS a la même nationalité que le RAS lui-même.
 - 4) Une Base est multinationale quand deux ou plusieurs organismes ayant des nationalités différentes sont installés dans un même territoire réunissant une installation et des activités scientifiques.**B) RAS**
 - 1) Le RAS a toujours identifié sa nationalité par une licence radioamateur et un indicatif.
 - 2) La nationalité de la Base coïncide avec celle du RAS si les deux sont réglés par le même État (RAS intégré avec le Base).
 - 3) Le RAS opérant en /p (ou /autre lettre) a la nationalité de l'organisme qui accorde l'usage de son préfixe International et qui a sus lui une autorité légale.
 - 4) Le RAS régulièrement ou occasionnellement opérant d'une Base de nationalité différente de celle de sa Licence /nominatif, opère en respectant la règle en vigueur de la Base qui en a accordé l'usage.
 - 5) Le fonctionnement légal RAS dans une base multi nationale a la même caractéristique.
- 9) Chaque référence de W.A.P. est identifiée par le « **Country Code ISO 3166** » et est reconnue par trois lettres selon l'international et l'alphabétique du Country Code ISO (organisme international de normalisation), d'un Code de Pays et d'un groupe numérique progressif.
- 10) Le **Directory W.A.P.** est téléchargeable gratuitement sur le site <http://www.waponline.it> et est mis à jour périodiquement en fonction de l'évolution des Continents Antarctiques, des localités Peri et Sub Antarctique, des territoires Australes et de la répartition géographique et politique.

- 11) A compter du **01/01/2005**, il sera inséré sur deux site Web une Data Base contenant tous les indicatifs Antarctiques connus afin de favoriser la recherche des passionnés de « chasseur de Base ».
- 12) Si quelqu'un possède des informations relatives à un nominatif ou un indicatif non compris dans le Directory W.A.P., vous êtes invité à envoyer les informations, documentations ou carte QSL au manager technique du diplôme (TAM). Votre propre indicatif figurera sur la première page du Directory en qualité de **contributeur**.
- 13) Les autocollants sont prévu avec des endossements successifs toutes les 5 Bases (envoyer au manager du diplôme avec une enveloppe retour + 1IRC).
- 14) Le diplôme **W.A.P.- W.A.D.A.** est disponible pour tout OM ou SWL qui présentera une demande au **manager du diplôme (Massimo Balsamo, IK1GPG) de la session A.R.I. de Mondovi, C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89, I-12084 Mondovi (Cuneo) Italie.** Comme indiqué ci-dessous :
 - a) Le **formulaire spécial** de demande daté et signé sur lequel le demandeur atteste que les conditions d'obtention sont bien respectées, relatif au règlement du pays et la liste détaillée des contacts par ordre de référence, contenant les données suivantes : référence WAP, indicatif, date du QSO et l'heure UTC.
 - b) **Photocopies des cartes QSLs** relatives aux contacts.
Note : L'envoi des photocopies des cartes QSLs n'est pas nécessaire si le formulaire spécial de demande est signé et vérifié par deux radioamateurs. Dans certains cas, quelques cartes QSLs pourront être demandées pour un éventuel contrôle.
 - c) **Le prix du diplôme est de 13,00 Euro ou 13US\$** (coût d'expédition pour Europe), **15,00 Euro ou 15US\$** (coût d'expédition pour extra Europe). **C'est possible d'utiliser PayPal.** S'il vous plaît contactez-nous pour l'information à wap_info@virgilio.it
 - d) **Les endossements sont gratuits** (envoyez seulement au diplôme Manager **SAE+4,00 Euro ou 4US\$** (coût d'expédition pour Europe), **SAE+5,00 Euro ou 5US\$** (coût d'expédition pour extra Europe).
- 15) Le **Manager Technical du Diplôme est Gianni Varetto – I1HYW** responsable de la mise à jour des références W.A.P., des paramètres de référence et la relation publique externe.
- 16) Le possesseur du diplôme W.A.P. – W.A.D.A. pourra utiliser le titre sur leurs cartes QSLs et dans leur correspondance.
- 17) Le diplôme **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** représente un parchemin aux couleurs personnalisées au format **A3** (297x420 mm).
- 18) L'opérateur qui active ou qui a activé **au moins une référence W.A.P.** a le droit de demander le **Diplôme W.A.P. – W.A.D.A. Opérateur.**
- 19) Les mises a jour ne sont pas demandées à des cadences régulières, donc chaque OM et SWL peut l'envoyer a chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire.
- 20) L'énumération des diplômes émis et le classement sont publiés périodiquement sur le site web <http://www.waponline.it>
- 21) **L'Honour Roll W.A.P. – W.A.D.A.** est disponible pour tout OM ou SWL ayant confirmé **au moins 50 Bases différentes** appartenant **au moins à 20 Pays**. Il représente une assiette céramique décorée à la main d'un diamètre de 280 mm. **En raison des fluctuations constantes des frais d'expédition pour l'Europe et hors Europe, le coût sera calculé au moment de la demande.**
- 22) **Le Top Honour Roll W.A.P. – W.A.D.A.** est disponible pour tout OM ou SWL ayant confirmé **au moins 100 Bases différentes** appartenant **au moins à 25 Pays** (y compris Green Peace Station considérée exceptionnellement comme Pays). Pour l'obtention du Top Honour Roll, tout OM ou SWL effectuant sa demande de diplôme devra être obligatoirement en possession du **Diplôme de Base** ainsi que de **L'Honour Roll**. Il représente une assiette céramique décorée à la main d'un diamètre de 280 mm. **En raison des fluctuations constantes des frais d'expédition pour l'Europe et hors Europe, le coût sera calculé au moment de la demande.**
- 23) Le **W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** est conçu et contrôlé selon des règles afin d'obtenir un certificat moderne et simple, avec le minimum d'obligations et de bureaucratie. L'informatique a été privilégié au maximum afin d'obtenir une communication rapide, simple et économique.
 Les règles citées aux chapitres 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 sont le cœur et l'ossature du diplôme. Ainsi, selon les buts apporter à ces chapitres, il s'est d'avance déclaré, avec une responsabilité claire, qu'est-ce que le diplôme entend par « base antarctique » et par station radioamateur opérant en Antarctique.
 Ces trois règles fixent l'importance du concept de "Nationalité" et ils le rendent applicable aux cas 'est prévu aucune pénalité pour mauvais comportement. Il faut respecter les règles prérogatives des radioamateurs. C'est un des diplômes W.A.P. a son charme à la fiabilité des efforts pour obtenir ce diplôme et le gérer facilement.
- 24) **Stations portables en Antartique :**
 Les stations portables en Antarctique qui ne transmettent pas spécifiquement d'une Base ou d'un camp lointain, si la station est portable **/P, /A, /M** ou **/quelque chose** d'autre sera accréditée pour le diplôme W.A.D.A. et W.A.C.A. Dans le cas ou les coordonnées indiquées sur la QSL ou si les informations en notre possession ne permettent pas d'identifier avec certitude une Base, la station sera valable uniquement pour le W.A.C.A. et non pour le W.A.D.A. Même cas pour la station dont la présence est en Antarctique mais dont la localité n'est pas claire. Dans ce cas, lorsque la position sera clarifiée, elle deviendra une nouvelle référence W.A.D.A. dans le cas contraire ou la position ne peut être clarifiée elle sera valable seulement comme W.A.C.A. par conséquent ne possèdera pas de référence W.A.P. comme il est déjà arrivé pour les stations /MM.
- 25) **W.A.P. Spécial Evènement :**
 A compter du **01/01/2006**, il est possible de présenter en accréditation pour le diplôme **W.A.P. – W.A.D.A. et W.A.P. – W.A.C.A.** au maximum **18 références** avec l'indicatif Spécial Evènement détaillé dans la liste des **353 références « call » actuellement listée** dans le WAP Directory. Le lancement du Diplôme **W.A.P. – A.S.E.A. (Antarctic Special Event Award)** de l'A.R.I. C.R. Lazio et de la session A.R.I. de Cassino, prévoit en

fait que les Stations Spéciales Evènement sont toutes valides pour l'obtention de ce diplôme spécifique dont fera référence la liste des références WAP insérée dans la session spéciale du W.A.P. Directory.

26) Logbook of the World (LOTW)

WAP Awards Manager IK1GPG ensemble au Technical WAP Manager I1HYW ont établi que à partir du **01/01/2018**, les confirmations de QSOs avec LOTW seront acceptées pour les diplômes WAP: La procédure nécessite que deux listes distinctes: la première liste pour les QSO confirmée par les QSL en papier et une autre liste avec les QSO confirmées en LOTW. Le score final sera une somme des deux listes.

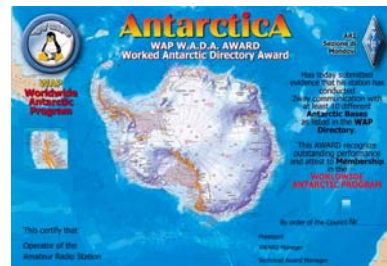
Enjoy Antarctica - *The WAP Staff*



W.A.P. – W.A.D.A.

Worldwide Antarctic Program Worked All Directory Award

E-mail: wap_info@virgilio.it
Sito ufficiale: <http://www.waponline.it>



Spedire il modulo di richiesta a:
WAP Manager IK1GPG, Massimo Balsamo
Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì (CN)
C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89
I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo), ITALY

Modulo di richiesta.

Il sottoscritto _____, con nominativo _____, richiede il rilascio:

- del **Diploma W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.**, per aver confermato nr. _____ differenti Basi Antartiche (Peri & Sub Antartiche e Territori Australi) di stazioni di radioamatore, appartenenti ad almeno **tre diverse nazionalità**, e riportate sulla W.A.P. Directory.
- del **Honour Roll WAP-WADA** per aver confermato almeno **50** differenti Basi appartenenti ad almeno **20** Nazioni. Il mio WAP-WADA Basic AWARD è il Nr. _____ del ____ / ____ / _____.
- del **Top Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.** per aver confermato almeno **100** differenti Basi appartenenti ad almeno **25** Nazioni (compresa Green Peace Station, eccezionalmente considerata come Nazione) e già in possesso del **Diploma Base e dell'Honour Roll**. Il mio WAP-WADA Honour Roll è il Nr. _____ del ____ / ____ / _____.
- di nr. ____ **stickers** di avanzamento (uno Sticker per ogni sequenza di 5 basi), per un totale di _____.

Nr.	Referenza	Nominativo	Data QSO	GMT	Banda	Modo	RST	Nome Base
1			/ /	:	Mhz			
2			/ /	:	Mhz			
3			/ /	:	Mhz			
4			/ /	:	Mhz			
5			/ /	:	Mhz			
6			/ /	:	Mhz			
7			/ /	:	Mhz			
8			/ /	:	Mhz			
9			/ /	:	Mhz			
10			/ /	:	Mhz			
11			/ /	:	Mhz			
12			/ /	:	Mhz			
13			/ /	:	Mhz			
14			/ /	:	Mhz			
15			/ /	:	Mhz			
16			/ /	:	Mhz			
17			/ /	:	Mhz			
18			/ /	:	Mhz			
19			/ /	:	Mhz			
20			/ /	:	Mhz			

- Si allegano inoltre le fotocopie delle QSLs.
- NON si allegano le QSLs poiché già controllate di seguenti due radioamatori in data ____ / ____ / 202__.

1° (Nominativo e firma) _____

2° (Nominativo e firma) _____

- Si allega per il diploma **10,00 Euro** per spedizioni in Italia
- Si allega per gli **Stickers SAE+3,00 Euro** per spedizioni in Italia
Per favore scrivi qui quale sticker richiedi per
- Si allega per il piatto ceramico (Honour Roll) **30,00 Euro** quale rimborso spese per spedizioni in Italia
- Si allega per il piatto ceramico (Top Honour Roll) **30,00 Euro** quale rimborso spese per spedizioni in Italia

Il modulo di richiesta è composto da Nr. _____ fogli. Questo foglio è il nr. _____ di _____

Si richiede che il Diploma sia recapitato al seguente indirizzo:

Sig. _____ Nominativo _____

Indirizzo: _____

CAP, Città, Prov. _____

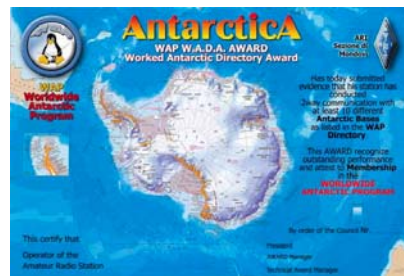
Data, ____ / ____ / _____ Firma _____ E-mail _____ 01/2025



W.A.P. – W.A.D.A.

Worldwide Antarctic Program Worked Antarctic Directory Award

E-mail: wap_info@virgilio.it
Official Web site: <http://www.waponline.it>



Send the Application Form to:
WAP Manager IK1GPG, Massimo Balsamo
Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì (CN)
C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89
I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo), ITALY

Application Form.

The undersigned Mr. _____, owner of Callsign _____, require the following:

- W.A.P. - W.A.D.A. Award**, by proving to have confirmation, at least of **10 different Bases**, belonging **at least to 3 (three) different Nations**, as reported on the W.A.P. Directory, for Antarctic, Peri & Sub Antarctic localities and Austral Territories.
- Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.**, to have proved confirmation of at least **50 different Bases**, representing **at least 20 Nations** (Country).
My WAP-WADA Basic AWARD is Nr. _____ of ____ / ____ / _____.
- Top Honour Roll W.A.P. - W.A.D.A.**, to have proved confirmation of **at least 100 different Bases** representing **at least 25 Country** (including the Green Peace Station, exceptionally considered as a Country). Applicant's must have already issued its **Basic Award** and the **Honour Roll**.
My WAP-WADA Honour Roll is Nr. _____ of ____ / ____ / _____.
- Number of **endorsement Stickers** (one sticker for any subsequent 5 Bases), for a total of

Nr.	Reference	Call	Date QSO	GMT	Band	Mode	RST	Base Name
1			/ /	:	Mhz			
2			/ /	:	Mhz			
3			/ /	:	Mhz			
4			/ /	:	Mhz			
5			/ /	:	Mhz			
6			/ /	:	Mhz			
7			/ /	:	Mhz			
8			/ /	:	Mhz			
9			/ /	:	Mhz			
10			/ /	:	Mhz			
11			/ /	:	Mhz			
12			/ /	:	Mhz			
13			/ /	:	Mhz			
14			/ /	:	Mhz			
15			/ /	:	Mhz			
16			/ /	:	Mhz			
17			/ /	:	Mhz			
18			/ /	:	Mhz			
19			/ /	:	Mhz			
20			/ /	:	Mhz			

- Please find attached, photocopies of the submitted QSLs.
- QSLs in copy are NOT enclosed as already checked by the following two Ham: date ____ / ____ / 202__ .
1st. (Call and signature) 2nd (Call and Signature)
- Fee enclosed for the Award: **13,00 Euro** or **13US\$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **15,00 Euro** or **15US\$** (shipping and handling costs outside Europe). **It is possible to use PayPal**. Please contact for information at wap_info@virgilio.it
- Enclosed for the **Stickers "full list"**: **SAE+4,00 Euro** or **4US\$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **SAE+5,00 Euro** or **5US\$** (shipping and handling costs outside Europe).
- Enclosing for the hand painted **Ceramic Plate (Honour Roll)**: **Due to the constant fluctuations in shipping costs for Europe and outside Europe, the cost will be calculated at the time of the request.**
- Enclosing for the hand painted **Ceramic Plate (Top Honour Roll)**: **Due to the constant fluctuations in shipping costs for Europe and outside Europe, the cost will be calculated at the time of the request.**

My application form is composed by Nr..... of sheets. This is sheet nr. of
I'm hereby asking that the Award, will be sent to the following address:

Mr. _____ Call Sign _____
Address: _____
City, ZIP Code, Country. _____