# W.A.P. – W.A.D.A.

## Antarctic, Sub-Antarctic and Peri-Antarctic Directory

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

**Since 2001 edited by the authors**


**I1HYW, Gianni VARETTO**
**and**
**IK1GPG, Massimo BALSAMO**


**http://www.waponline.it**


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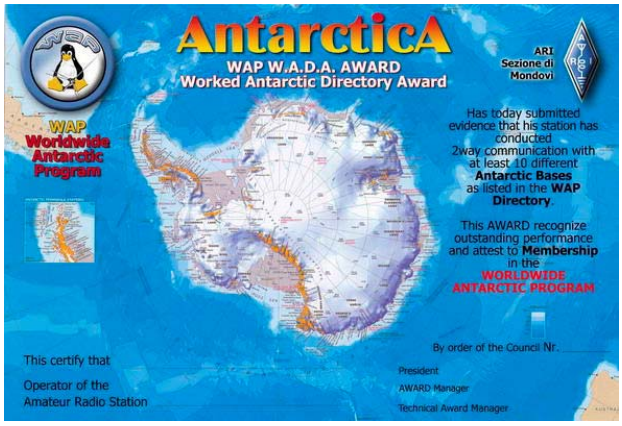
# Twenty-Third Edition - Year 2Ø24

## Updated Ø1 July 2Ø24 (Release 1.44)

**List of more than 1.ØØ9 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.**

**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 Igino Gazzano** chiamava le stazioni Antartiche Argentine, con le quali aveva sked regolari.
Molti di noi, con pochi anni di licenza sulle spalle, non dotati di antenne ed apparecchiature portentose, stavamo lì ad ascoltare e ad imparare, da chi aveva i mezzi e l'esperienza. Si collegavano stazioni rare per quel tempo, ci si scambiavano rapporti e c'era il tempo anche per passare il proprio nome e QTH.
Era principalmente l'Antartida Argentina che con le sue molteplici Basi, forniva ai radioamatori la possibilità di ottimi **DX**, ma anche si presentavano stazioni antartiche americane, cilene e inglesi, i famosi VP8.
Fu così che nacque la voglia di approfondire le conoscenze e di cominciare dal nulla, a censire le Basi ed i nominativi ricavando una sorta di libro di guardia, dove appuntare come in un puzzle i tasselli nuovi di questo fantastico mondo australe. Dall'81 all'88, le informazioni raccolte, erano svariate, tanto da farmi pensare che la cosa poteva essere messa in un raccoglitore a disposizione di chi, come noi voleva avere una guida o quantomeno, cercare tra le vecchie QSL quel nominativo particolare che ad una certa data aveva operato da una Base Antartica.


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

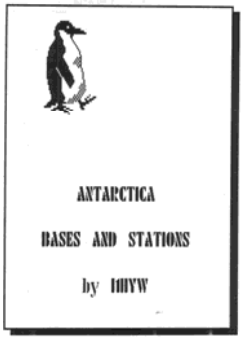
Nel 1988 fui contattato da **Jean Michel Duthilleul F6AJA** che già aveva una sua *Antarctic List* . Me la mandò volentieri e con questa integrammo la nostra. Anche **Manfred Stippshild DE0MST**, che conoscevo personalmente e con il quale avevo degli ottimi rapporti di collaborazione, iniziò a mandarmi il suo materiale, che come vecchio ed attivissimo SWL, era notevole.
Mi aiutava in questo lavoro, l'infaticabile e puntualissimo IK1GPG Massimo Balsamo.
Iniziammo quindi a redigere questo 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 **45 years of our work**, on an American web site: http://www.islandchaser.com/

In the Year 2ØØØ, 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 2ØØ1, 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 2ØØ1 did show the **Dynamic DX Charterhouse** web site (www.ddxc.net ) able to open a serious Antarctic World Wide Program.

**IZ8BRI, Dr. Egidio Settimio**, 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 2ØØ3 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 2ØØ1, 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 2ØØ7 we have a new WEB site named as our Antarctic Program http://www.waponline.it

17/Ø9/2Ø17: Presentation of **W.A.P. 2.Ø** during the 14° Meeting WAP in Mondovì 16-17/Ø9/2Ø17.
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 6Ø° of Latitude South, going East and West, till 9Ø°, 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 6Ø° 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/*

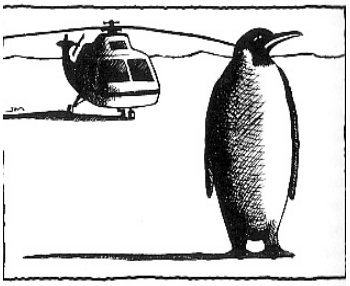
The use of their job, for our W.A.P. Directory, is exclusively done to let the Antarctic Enthusiasts known how big, dip and great the Antarctic Continents is , and how much respect and appreciation we must pay to the Organizations to the Scientists, to the Eplorers, to the Goverments and to all the people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

# Guide line to issue/validate new WAP References:

1. For uninhabitated 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 inhabitated 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 Antarctico Argentino** |
| **TAAF** | **Terres Australes et Antartiques Francaises** |
| **MARS** | **Military Affiliated Radio System** |
| **USN** | **U.S. Navy et Antartiques Francaises** |
| **NIPR** | **National Institute for Polar Research** |
| **BAE** | **Base Antártica Española** |



# CONTRIBUTORS

Even though the job done is the result of over **43** years of our Antarctic passion we must recognize the invaluable support and give special thanks to:
**I2LPA, Dr.Antonio La Porta**, for his help and supervision
**DL5EBE, Domink Weiel** & **F5NOD, Gil Gautier** for their help suggestions
**IZ8BRI, Dr. Egidio Settimio** for the great multimedia job in the WAP Staff
**IK6CAC, Carlo Delle Monache** for the nice WAP Software
**IZ1HKE, Alessandro Lastrucci** for the new WEB job in the WAP Staff

**Thanks for the invaluable assistance to compile this list, to the following Amateurs Radio Stations:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peter Rejcek** | **The Antarctic Sun's Editor** | **5B4AHJ** | **Alan Jubb** |
| **AD1C** | **James J. Reisert** | **DEØMST** | **Manfred Stippschild** |
| **DE1DXX** | **Andreas Ibold** | **B.P.E.S.** | **Dr. Eddy De Busschere@Belgian Polar Ex. Society** |
| **DL1LLL** | **Lars Lehnert** | **DL5EBE** | **Dominik Weiel** |
| **DL5XL-DP1POL** | **Felix Riess** | **DL8AAM** | **Thomas Roesner** |
| **DL8JDX** | **Volker Strecke** | **EA5KB** | **Josè F. Ardit Arlandis** |
| **EA8AG** | **Isidro Lopez Donate** | **F5JYD** | **Bruno Filippi** |
| **F5NOD** | **Gil Gautier** | **F5NQL** | **Maurice Charpentier** |
| **F5PFP** | **Mehdi Escoffier** | **F5XL** | **Jean Pierre Tendron** |
| **F6AGR** | **Jean-Louis Rault** | **F6DWQ** | **Michel Margaria** |
| **F8DVD** | **Francois Bergez** | **GM3ITN** | **Les Hamilton** |
| **HFØPOL** | **Marek Kraszula** | **I1AGC** | **Igino Gazzano** |
| **I1BSN** | **Franco Bessone** | **I2YDX** | **Giuseppe De Gasperin** |
| **I5DCE** | **Franco Guiducci (SK)** | **I5GWO** | **Paolo Ghelardini** |
| **I6DHY** | **Gianfranco Grossi** | **I8IYW** | **Giuseppe Iannuzzi** |
| **I8KUT** | **Umberto Marchesini (SK)** | **IØJBL** | **Luciano Blasi** |
| **IK1EDC** | **Pierluigi Rovero** | **IK1NEG** | **Gabriele Rocchi** |
| **IK1QFM** | **Betty Sciolla** | **IK2IWU** | **Carlo Raso** |
| **IK7JGQ** | **Michele Tirico** | **IK8OZZ** | **Luigi Cervasio** |
| **IV3TMM** | **Francesco Crosilla** | **IZØEGC** | **Carlo Avallone** |
| **IZ2DVI** | **Marco Gemelli** | **IZ8BRI** | **Egidio Settimio** |
| **JA1WJ** | **Zenya Koono** | **K2ARB** | **Adam R Brown** |
| **K4MZU** | **Robert P. Hines** | **K6EID** | **Philips W.Finkle** |
| **K6RFK** | **Dr. Alan Chandler (ex KC4AAD)** | **K9PPY** | **James S. Model** |
| **LU1JHF** | **Pedro** | **LU3ABX** | **Hugo Godfrid (SK)** |
| **LU3CQ** | **Roberto O. Gonzalez Gavio** | **LU4DXU** | **Enrique Henry Ledo** |
| **MØPRL-VP8DMH** | **Mike Clarke** | **ON5FP** | **Marc "Spooky" De Brabandere** |
| **ON5NT** | **Ghis Penny** | **PS7AB** | **Ronaldo Bastos Reis** |
| **RW3GW** | **Valery Sushkov** | **RZ3EC** | **Eugene Shelkanovtcev** |
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| **VE7IG** | **Reginald John Beck** | **VK3UY** | **Robert Eric Thomas Oldfield** |
| **VK6LC** | **Malcolm Keith Johnson** | **VU3BPZ** | **Bhagwati Prasad Semwal** |
| **WC6DX** | **Guillermo A. Costello** | **WD8MGQ** | **John Van Putten** |
| **KF5BRB** | **William B. Ashley** | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2ØØ1-2ØØ2 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.ØØ) - First and Second Edition (in progress) |
| 19 September 2ØØ4 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.Ø1) - Third Edition - Meeting WAP 19/Ø9/2ØØ4; |
| Ø4 October 2ØØ4 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.Ø2) |
| Ø4 January 2ØØ5 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.Ø3) - Fourth Edition |
| Ø5 April 2ØØ5 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.Ø4) |
| 1 January 2ØØ6 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.Ø5) - Fifth Edition |
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| Ø1 January 2Ø24 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.43) – Twenty-Third Edition |
| Ø1 July 2Ø24 | by I1HYW & IK1GPG | (Release 1.44) |

## 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 Goverments and to all the people involved at any titles in the Antarctic adventure.
**For uninhabitated locations, WAP reference 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). For poplulated or inhabitated 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.**

# 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)

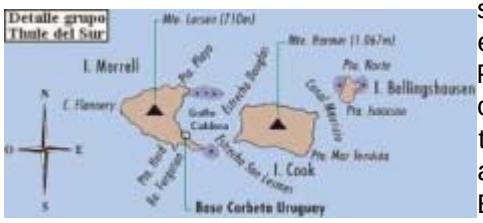
NZL- - Know as USA-Ø9 Hallett Station (1957-1973)
USA-Ø9 - Now NZL-*no* Cape Hallett Camp (from 1974)

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

Date: 25 January 2Ø13 - antarctica_list@yahoogroups.com per conto di GIANNI VARETTO <varettos@tin.it>

After **11 years**, we are now revising the situation of the South Sandwich operations which did generate **3 WAP references: GBR-22** for Ferguson Bay Camp, **ARG-22** for Corbeta Uruguay Station and **ARG-26** for Teniente Esquivel Refuge.
Here is the story: Argentina, in order to assert its claim over the South Sandwich Islands, did establish on **Jan. 25, 1955** the summer Station Teniente Esquivel at Ferguson Bay (**WAP ARG-26**) on the Southeastern coast of Thule Island; 3 men did operate for the first time from there as LU2ZY, LU3ZY and LU4ZY. The station had to be evacuated in **January 1956** because of volcanic eruption. In **1976**, Argentina established a 5Ø member Naval Base at Port Faraday-Caldera Gulf, in the lee (**southern East coast**) of Thule Island calling it Corbeta Uruguay Station (**WAP ARG-22**). The name honored the Argentine corvette ARA Uruguay that rescued Otto Nordenskjold and his crew in 19Ø3. 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 **2Ø 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 **2ØØ2** 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 3Ø feet away, and Ten. Esquivel Refuge 2ØØ to 3ØØ 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 **2ØØ2**, 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,ØØØ 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 18Ø8. 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 Kerguélen-Trémarec discovers the Îles Kerguélen.

- 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.

- 179Ø: 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.

- 181Ø: 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.

- 182Ø: 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.

- 182Ø: In January, Russian Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen becomes the first person to see the Antarctic continent (January 27).

- 182Ø: 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.

- 184Ø: In January, Lt. Charles Wilkes, American leader of the United States Exploring Expedition, sights an area now known as Wilkes Land.

- 184Ø: 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 Pensinsula. 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.

- 19Ø2: In February, a Swedish geologist, Otto Nordenskjöld, 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 4ØØ 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 19Ø3 by an Argentinean relief ship.

- 19Ø2: 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 2Ø volumes of reports.

- 19Ø2: 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 31ØØ miles.

- 19Ø4: 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.

- 19Ø4: 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.

- 19Ø4: Carl Larsen builds the first whaling station at Grytviken on South Georgia. Before ten years elapse, over 2Ø stations and factory ships are operating in this region.

- 19Ø8: In October, explorers Ernest Shackleton, Frank Wild, Eric Marshall and Jameson Adams attempt to reach the South Pole. Within 3Ø days they have surpassed Scotts effort in 19Ø3. Reaching within 97 nautical miles, the group is severely ill and undernourished requiring them to abandon their attempt on the pole.

- 19Ø9: 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 47ØØ 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 7Ø,ØØØ 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.

- 195Ø: 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 6Ø° 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 2ØØ tons of the ore. The ***AYDE***, ***MICHAEL*** and ***GABRIEL*** returned to England, bringing an Eskimo man (Kalicho), woman (Arnaq) and child (Nutaaq) 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 1ØØ 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 Straightes," now called Hudson Strait. Most of the fleet was eventually reunited in the region where 12ØØ 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.

- 16Ø2: George Waymouth, sent by the East India Company, may have proceeded along Hudson Strait for a good distance. His vessel, ***DISCOVERY***, is one of the earliest of a line of exploring ships bearing that name.

- 161Ø: Henry Hudson, aboard ***DISCOVERY***, sailed westward for 45Ø 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.

- 1619-2Ø: 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.

- 167Ø: 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 Streightes Bayes Rivers Lakes Creekes and Soundes in whatsoever latitude they shall bee that lye within the entrance of the Streightes commonly called Hudson's Streightes, 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 4Ø% 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."

- 177Ø-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 Matonabbee. The successful journey departed on December 7, 177Ø 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.

- 1776-8Ø: 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 "2ØØØ square leagues of the surface of the Greenland Sea, between the parallels of 74° and 8Ø° 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***.

- 1819-2Ø: 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 11Øth 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 11Ø° 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 3Ø, 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 5Ø 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 distainguished 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 5Ø expeditions are mounted to find him, with enormous sums of money spent on the search. The British Government spent approximately £675,ØØØ, Lady Franklin £35,ØØØ, the United States Government $15Ø,ØØØ and Henry Grinnell, president of the American Geographical Society, $1ØØ,ØØØ.

- 1848: The search for the Franklin expedition begins early in 1848. The First Lord of the Admiralty offers £1Ø,ØØØ 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.

- 185Ø-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 185Ø, ELEVEN SHIPS STRIKE OUT FOR LANCASTER SOUND AND THE EASTERN ARCTIC IN THE SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN:**

- 185Ø-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.

- 185Ø: 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 185Ø.

- 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 £1Ø,ØØØ 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.

- 186Ø-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.

- 186Ø-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.

- 1878-8Ø: 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 193Ø, unexpectedly came upon their camp. The ice had preserved their bodies in a extraordinary manner.

- 1898-19Ø2: Peary's third expedition to the Arctic. His plans to reach the North Pole end in failure.

- 1899-19ØØ: 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.

- 19Ø1-Ø2: The first Ziegler Expedition, led by Evelyn Baldwin. The expedition attempts to reach the North Pole via Norway but ends in failure.

- 19Ø3-Ø5: 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***.

- 19Ø3-Ø5: Roald Amundsen successfully completes the first navigation of the Northwest Passage aboard ***GJØA***.

- 19Ø5-Ø6: Peary's fourth attempt to reach the North Pole. His attempt only succeeds in establishing a new Farthest North.

- 19Ø7-Ø9: Frederick Cook's expedition to reach the North Pole. Cook makes a claim of having reached the Pole in April, 19Ø8.

- 19Ø8-Ø9: 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° 3Ø' N). In March 19Ø9, 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 15Ø 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 8:3Ø p.m. local time on May 13 (May 14, 7:3Ø 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 1Ø, 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."

- 196Ø: First transit of the Northwest Passage by submarine (***USS SEADRAGON***).

- 1962: First submerged transit of the Northwest Passage (eastward) by submarine (***USS SKATE***).

1519: In September, Ferdinand Magellan sails from Spain in search of a westerly route to the Indies. Sailing down the coast of South America he discovered the narrow straight passing through to the Pacific Ocean which today bears his name. To the south lies Tierra del Fuego which the early geographers assumed to be the edge of the southern continent.

# MAPS OF ANTARCTICA AND ASSOCIATED EXPEDITIONS

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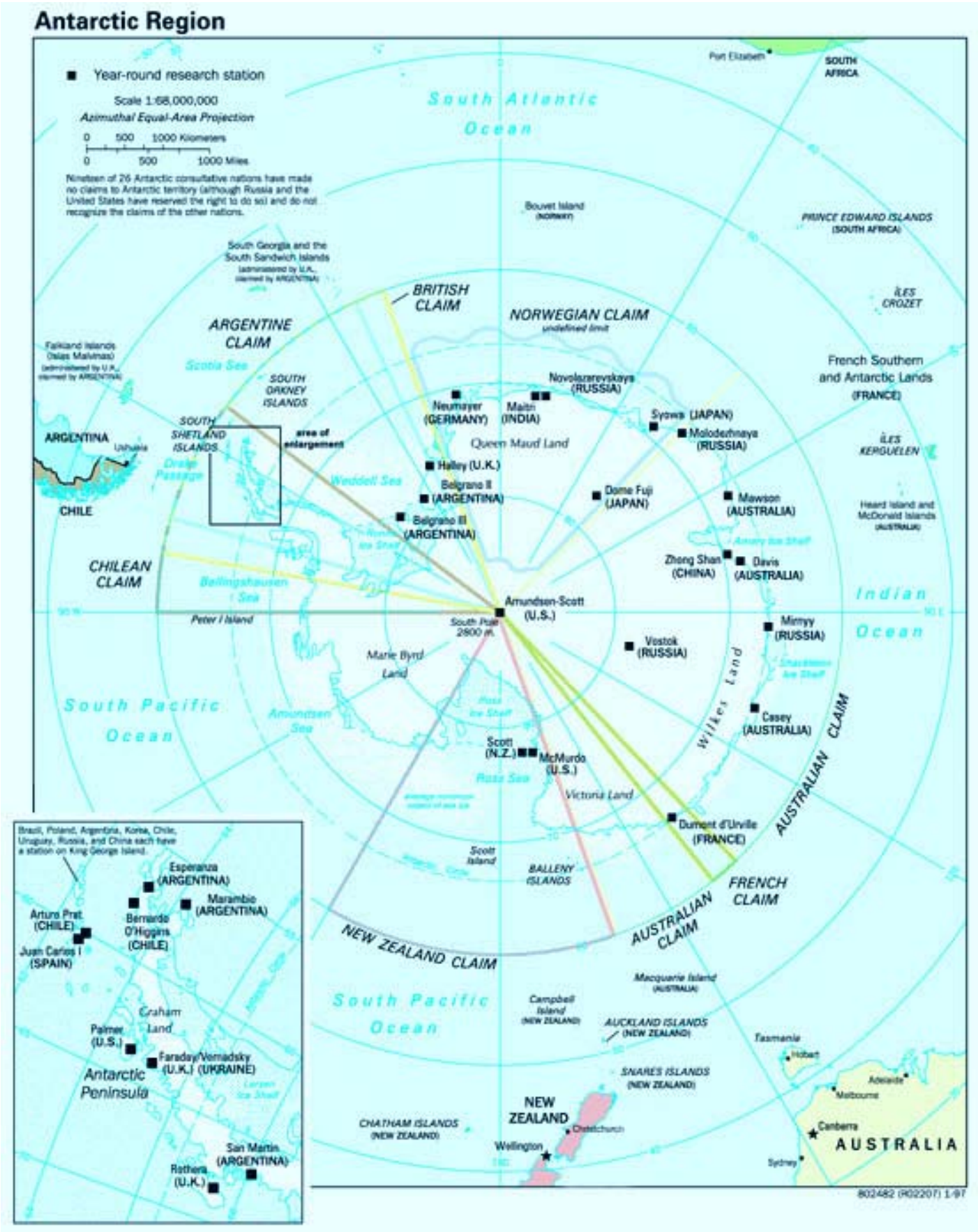
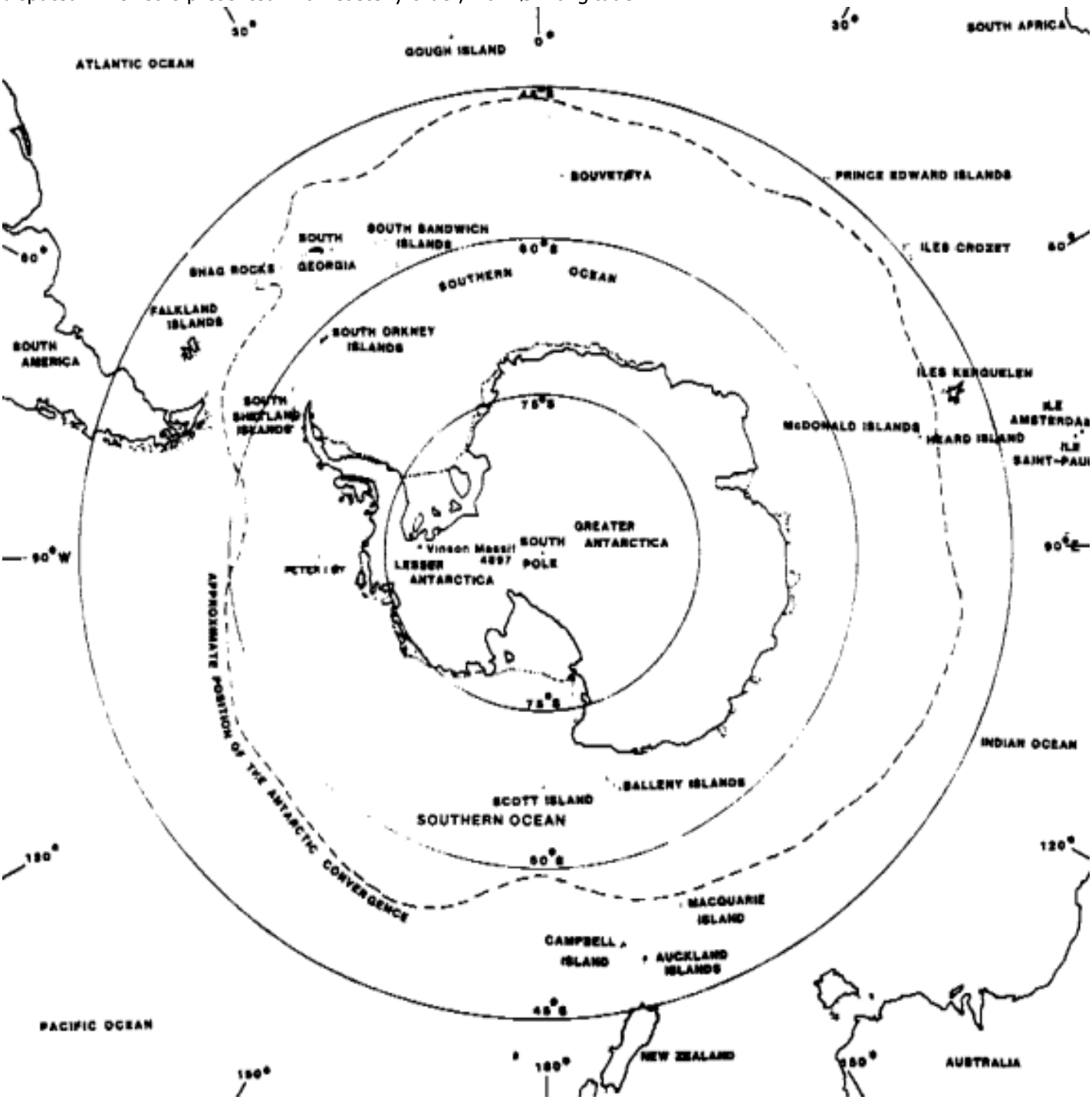

Antarctic Region
Year-round research station
Scale 1:68,000,000
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
0 500 1000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 Miles
Nineteen of 26 Antarctic consultative nations have made no claims to Antarctic territory (although Russia and the United States have reserved the right to do so) and do not recognize the claims of the other nations.
South Atlantic Ocean
South Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Port Elizabeth
SOUTH AFRICA
Bouvet Island (NORWAY)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS (SOUTH AFRICA)
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
BRITISH CLAIM
NORWEGIAN CLAIM
undefined limit
ÎLES CROZET
ARGENTINE CLAIM
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
French Southern and Antarctic Lands (FRANCE)
SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS
Novolazarevskaya (RUSSIA)
Neumayer (GERMANY)
Maitri (INDIA)
Syowa (JAPAN)
Molodezhnaya (RUSSIA)
ARGENTINA
Ushuaia
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS
area of enlargement
Queen Maud Land
ÎLES KERGUELEN
Drake Passage
Halley (U.K.)
Weddell Sea
Belgrano II (ARGENTINA)
Dome Fuji (JAPAN)
Mawson (AUSTRALIA)
CHILE
Belgrano III (ARGENTINA)
Heard Island and McDonald Islands (AUSTRALIA)
Amery Ice Shelf
Zhong Shan (CHINA)
Davis (AUSTRALIA)
CHILEAN CLAIM
Bellingshausen Sea
Peter I Island
Amundsen-Scott (U.S.)
South Pole 2800 m
Mirnyy (RUSSIA)
Vostok (RUSSIA)
Marie Byrd Land
Wilkes Land
Shackleton Ice Shelf
Ross Ice Shelf
Amundsen Sea
Casey (AUSTRALIA)
AUSTRALIAN CLAIM
Scott (N.Z.)
McMurdo (U.S.)
Ross Sea
Victoria Land
Dumont d'Urville (FRANCE)
Scott Island
BALLENY ISLANDS
FRENCH CLAIM
AUSTRALIAN CLAIM
NEW ZEALAND CLAIM
Macquarie Island (AUSTRALIA)
Campbell Island (NEW ZEALAND)
AUCKLAND ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND)
Tasmania
Hobart
SNARES ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND)
Adelaide
Melbourne
NEW ZEALAND
CHATHAM ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND)
Christchurch
Canberra
Wellington
Sydney
AUSTRALIA
Brazil, Poland, Argentina, Korea, Chile, Uruguay, Russia, and China each have a station on King George Island.
Esperanza (ARGENTINA)
Marambio (ARGENTINA)
Arturo Prat (CHILE)
Bernardo O'Higgins (CHILE)
Juan Carlos I (SPAIN)
Graham Land
Palmer (U.S.)
Faraday/Vernadsky (U.K.) (UKRAINE)
Antarctic Peninsula
Larsen Ice Shelf
San Martin (ARGENTINA)
Rothera (U.K.)
802482 (R02207) 1-97

# 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 Ø° longitude.




0
100 km
Elephant Island group
King George Island group
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS
Livingston Island group
SOUTH GEORGIA
Smith and Low Islands
HEARD ISLAND
AUCKLAND ISLANDS
ILES KERGUELEN
ILES CROZET
SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS
SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
BALLENY ISLANDS
PETER I ØY
MACQUARIE ISLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS
ILE AMSTERDAM
ILE SAINT-PAUL
CAMPBELL ISLAND
BOUVETØYA
GOUGH ISLAND
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 78Ø 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°Ø1E

* 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°3Ø'S : 5Ø°2Ø' 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 1ØØ km, these islands are of volcanic origin. The group covers 325 km² with the highest elevation being Pic Marion-Dufresne (1Ø9Ø 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 7Ø°35'E

* The Kerguelen Islands consist of one large island (Grande Terre) and several smaller ones. Additionally, there are some 3ØØ islets, rocks and outliers. The group is partly volcanic in origin. The group covers 7215 km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Ross at 185Ø m. The islands are 1Ø% glacierized. The first sighting and landing took place in February 1772 by French navigator Yves-Joseph de Kerguélen-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°5Ø'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°Ø3'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°5Ø'S : 77°31'E

* Amsterdam Island is a tiny volcanic island with offlier, about 9Ø 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 9Ø 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 181Ø. 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°3Ø' to 165°ØØ'E

* This chain of islands and offliers stretches for 19Ø km. The group contains three main islands: Young, Buckle and Sturge. The group covers 4ØØ 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**, 5Ø°29' to 5Ø°56'S : 165°52' to 166°2Ø'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 18Ø6, with sealers the first to land in 18Ø7. This New Zealand territory is uninhabited, however sealers, scientific personnel and a colonial settlement have wintered over.

**Campbell Island**, 52°33'S : 169°Ø9'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 181Ø. 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 Ø.4 km² with the highest elevation being Haggits Pillar at 63 m. The island is largely glacierized. Uninhabited, the island was first sighted and landed upon in 19Ø2. It is New Zealand territory, part of the Ross Dependency.

**Peter I Øy**, 68°51'S : 9Ø°37'W

* Uninhabited Peter I Island is of volcanic origin with an area of 157 km². The highest elevation is Mt. Lars Christensentoppen at 164Ø 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°ØØ' to 63°22'S : 53°5Ø' to 62°5Ø'W

* This group stretches some 54Ø 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 12Ø 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 21Ø5 m. The group is 8Ø% glacierized. The South Shetlands were first sighted in 1819 with sealers arriving in 182Ø. 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**, 6Ø°3Ø' to 6Ø°5Ø'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 3Ø 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 19Ø3. A whaling station operated at Signy Island between 192Ø 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°Ø2'W

* These six isolated rocks, and outlying Black Rock, are approximately 25Ø km west of the island of South Georgia. They are sedimentary in origin and cover an area of Ø.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°3Ø' to 55°ØØ'S : 35°3Ø' to 38°4Ø'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 19Ø4. 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 39Ø km. They cover an area of 31Ø km² with the highest elevation being Mt. Belinda, on Montague Island, at a height of 1375 m. The group is 8Ø% 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**, 4Ø°19'S : Ø9°57'W

* This unglacierized island, and several rocks, is of ancient volcanic origin. Covering an area of 65 km², the highest elevation is Edinburgh Peak at 91Ø m. It was probably sighted in 15Ø5 with the first landing in 1675. Sealers

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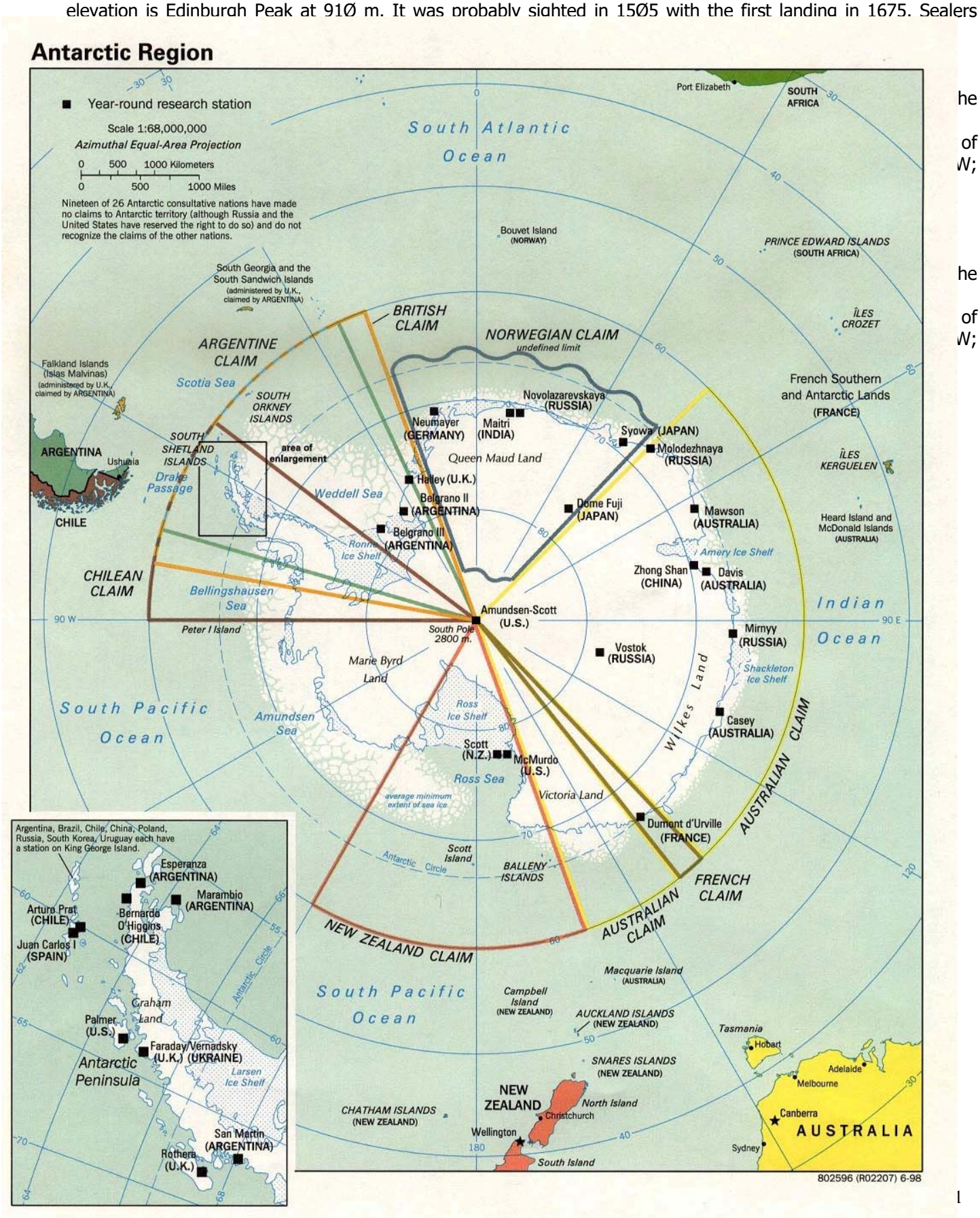


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# The Antarctic Treaty

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 2ØØØ, 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 5Ø 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 6Ø° S Parallel

Seven sovereign states have made eight territorial claims to land in Antarctica below the 6Ø° 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 9Ø°W | 194Ø |
| | 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 | 16Ø°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 | 2Ø°W to 8Ø°W | 19Ø8 |
| | Dronning Maud Land | Norway | 44°38′E to 2Ø°W | 1939 |
| | Peter I Island | | 68°5Ø′S, 9Ø°35′W | 1929 |
| | Ross Dependency | New Zealand | 15Ø°W to 16Ø°E | 1923 |
| Unclaimed territory (Marie Byrd Land) | | | 9Ø°W to 15Ø°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 | 2Ø°E to 1Ø°W | 1939–1945 |

**Subantarctic Island Territories**

Four island territories located above the 6Ø° S parallel are sometimes associated with the continent of Antarctica. None of these territories have an indigenous population.

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

## Overview of parties to the Antarctic Treaty System

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

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

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

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

**Notes**
1 Known as the Soviet Union until December 199Ø.
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 199Ø (now known as Germany).
4 Succeeded to the Treaty after independence from Australia.

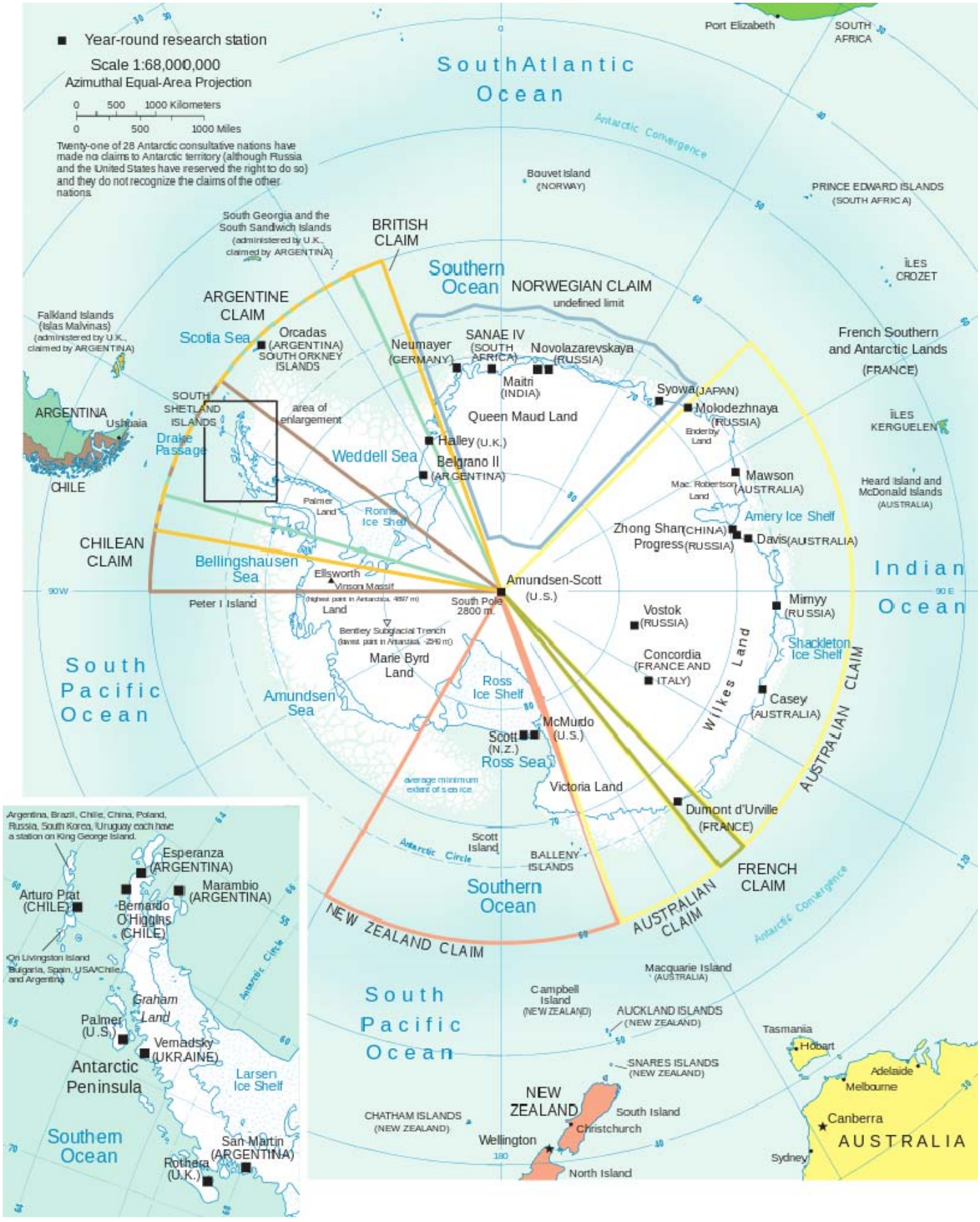
The Antarctic Treaty came into force on 23 June 1961 after ratification by the twelve countries then active in Antarctic science. The Treaty covers the area south of 6Ø°S latitude. Its objectives are simple yet unique in international relations. They are:

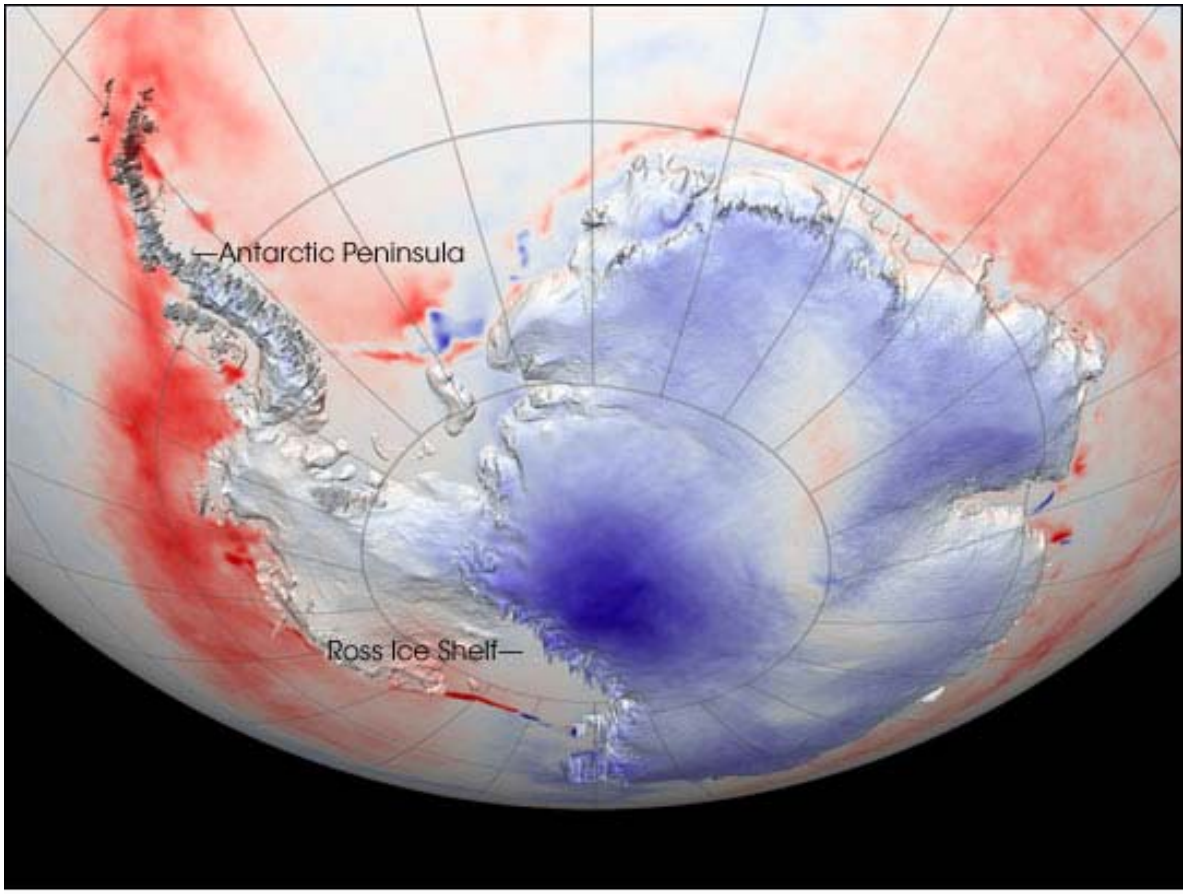
to demilitarize Antarctica, to establish it as a zone free of nuclear tests and the disposal of radioactive waste, and to ensure that it is used for peaceful purposes only;
to promote international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;
to set aside disputes over territorial sovereignty.

The treaty remains in force indefinitely. The success of the treaty has been the growth in membership. Forty-four countries, comprising 8Ø% 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 2ØØ 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:

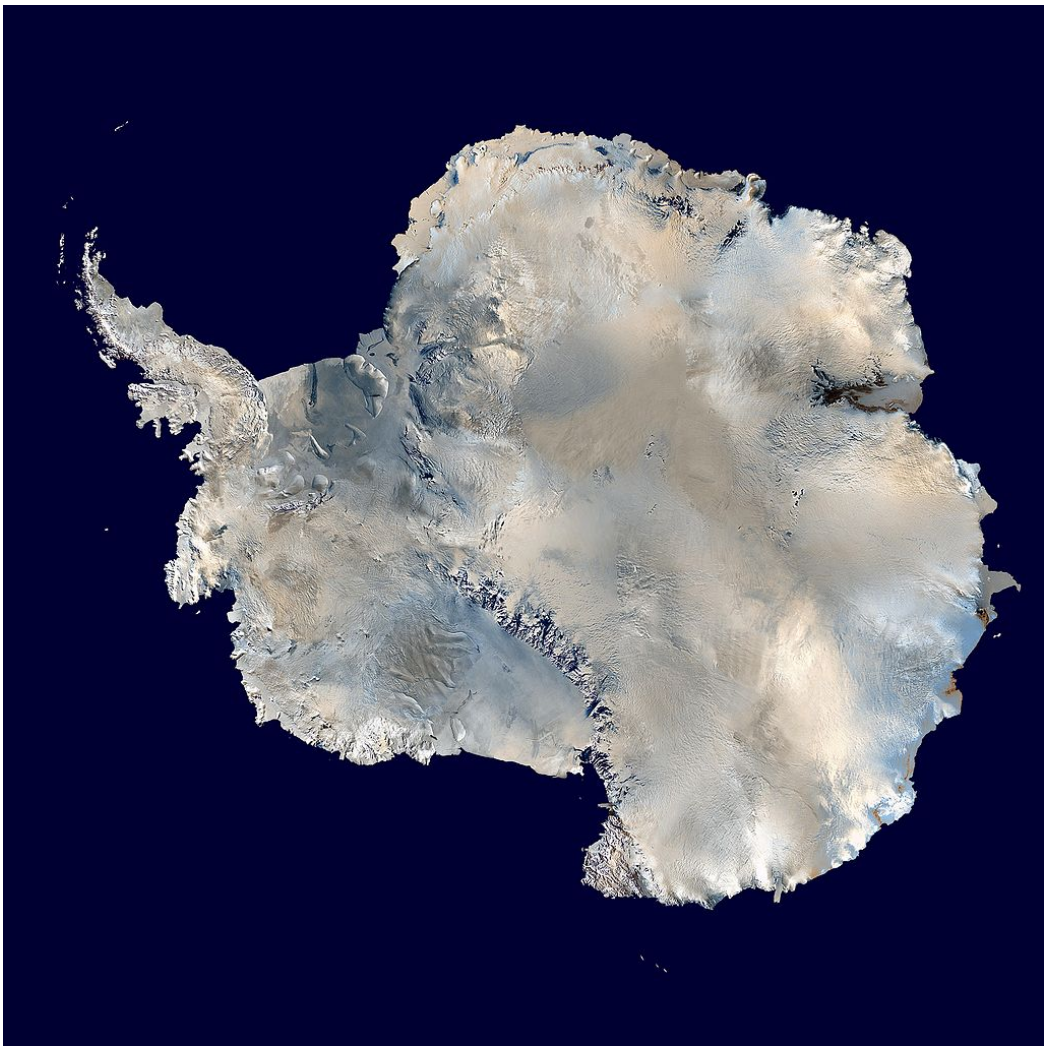
Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora (1964)
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972)
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (198Ø)
Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (1988)
Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991)


Year-round research station
Scale 1:68,000,000
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
0 500 1000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 Miles
Twenty-one of 28 Antarctic consultative nations have made no claims to Antarctic territory (although Russia and the United States have reserved the right to do so) and they do not recognize the claims of the other nations.
South Atlantic Ocean
Antarctic Convergence
Port Elizabeth
SOUTH AFRICA
Bouvet Island (NORWAY)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS (SOUTH AFRICA)
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (administered by U.K., claimed by ARGENTINA)
BRITISH CLAIM
Southern Ocean
NORWEGIAN CLAIM
undefined limit
ÎLES CROZET
ARGENTINE CLAIM
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (administered by U.K., claimed by ARGENTINA)
Scotia Sea
Orcadas (ARGENTINA)
SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS
Neumayer (GERMANY)
SANAE IV (SOUTH AFRICA)
Novolazarevskaya (RUSSIA)
French Southern and Antarctic Lands (FRANCE)
Maitri (INDIA)
Syowa (JAPAN)
Molodezhnaya (RUSSIA)
ARGENTINA
Ushuaia
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS
area of enlargement
Queen Maud Land
Enderby Land
ÎLES KERGUELEN
Drake Passage
Halley (U.K.)
Weddell Sea
Belgrano II (ARGENTINA)
Mawson (AUSTRALIA)
Mac. Robertson Land
Heard Island and McDonald Islands (AUSTRALIA)
CHILE
Palmer Land
Ronne Ice Shelf
Amery Ice Shelf
Zhong Shan (CHINA)
Progress (RUSSIA)
Davis (AUSTRALIA)
CHILEAN CLAIM
Bellingshausen Sea
Ellsworth
Vinson Massif
(highest point in Antarctica, 4897 m)
Land
Amundsen-Scott (U.S.)
South Pole 2800 m
Indian Ocean
90W
90 E
Peter I Island
Mirnyy (RUSSIA)
Vostok (RUSSIA)
Bentley Subglacial Trench (lowest point in Antarctica, -2540 m)
Marie Byrd Land
Shackleton Ice Shelf
Concordia (FRANCE AND ITALY)
Wilkes Land
AUSTRALIAN CLAIM
South Pacific Ocean
Ross Ice Shelf
Amundsen Sea
Casey (AUSTRALIA)
McMurdo (U.S.)
Scott (N.Z.)
Ross Sea
average minimum extent of sea ice
Victoria Land
Dumont d'Urville (FRANCE)
Scott Island
Antarctic Circle
BALLENY ISLANDS
FRENCH CLAIM
Southern Ocean
NEW ZEALAND CLAIM
AUSTRALIAN CLAIM
Antarctic Convergence
Macquarie Island (AUSTRALIA)
Campbell Island (NEW ZEALAND)
AUCKLAND ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND)
South Pacific Ocean
Tasmania
Hobart
SNARES ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND)
Adelaide
Melbourne
NEW ZEALAND
South Island
Christchurch
CHATHAM ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND)
Wellington
Canberra
AUSTRALIA
Sydney
North Island
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Uruguay each have a station on King George Island.
Esperanza (ARGENTINA)
Marambio (ARGENTINA)
Arturo Prat (CHILE)
Bernardo O'Higgins (CHILE)
On Livingston Island Bulgaria, Spain, USA/Chile, and Argentina
Antarctic Circle
Graham Land
Palmer (U.S.)
Vernadsky (UKRAINE)
Antarctic Peninsula
Larsen Ice Shelf
Southern Ocean
San Martin (ARGENTINA)
Rothera (U.K.)




**Temperature Trends** (˚C per year)

-0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2



## SECTIO SECTION 1

## ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

**The Antarctic territories start from 6Ø degrees of latitude South, going East and West, till 9Ø degrees, forming the Antarctic continent, or by definition "Antarctica".**

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | |
| ARG-Ø1 | Teniente Benjamin Matienzo Base (Air Force) | Nunatak Larsen, (Nunatak Foca), Barriere of Larsen, Weddell Sea | 64°58'34"S | 6Ø°Ø4'Ø5"W | | |
| ARG-Ø2 | Almirante Brown Base (Army) | Paradise Bay, Danco Coast, San Martin Land | 64°53'ØØ"S | 62°52'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-Ø3 | Alférez De Navió José Maria Sobral Base (Army) | Cape Primavera, Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Edith Ronne Land | 81°Ø4'45"S | 4Ø°31'12"W | | |
| ARG-Ø4 | Esperanza Base (Army) | Punta Foca, Choza and Aguila Coves, Esperanza Bay, San Martin Land | 63°23'5Ø"S | 56°59'37"W | | |
| ARG-Ø5 | General Manuel Belgrano Base (Army) | Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Bahía Comandante Piedrabuena, Luitpold Coast | 77°46'ØØ"S | 38°11'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-Ø6 | General Manuel Belgrano II Base (Army) | Moltke and Bertrab Nunataks, Vashel Bay, Confin Coast, North of Coast Land | 77°52'15"S | 34°37'4Ø"W | | |
| ARG-Ø7 | General Manuel Belgrano III Base (Army) | Berkner Island, Filchner Ronne Ice Shelves | 77°55'ØØ"S | 45°45'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-Ø8 | General San Martin Base (Army) | Islote Barry, Caleta Sanaviron, Mottet Pass, Debenham Group, Margarita Bay | 68°Ø7'55"S | 67°Ø8'12"W | | |
| ARG-Ø9 | Primavera Base (Army) (aka Capitan Cobett Base) | Spring Cape, Alejandrina Island, Brialmont Inlet, Danco Coast Bay, Estrecho de Gerlache | 64°Ø9'ØØ"S | 6Ø°57'5Ø"W | | |
| ARG-1Ø | Teniente Horacio Ballvé Base (Navy) (aka Refugio Naval Península Ardley) | Ardley Bay, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay, King George Island | 62°12'ØØ"S | 58°56'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-11 | Byers Camp (IAA) | North of Nikopol Point, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island | 62°39'46"S | 61°Ø6'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-12 | Destacamento Naval Decepción Base (Navy) | 1°de Mayo Bay, Foster Port, Deception Island | 62°59'ØØ"S | 6Ø°43'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-13 | Destacamento Naval Melchior Base (Navy) | Observatorio Island, Melchior Port, Principal Channel, Melchior Islands | 64°2Ø'ØØ"S | 62°59'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-14 | Ellsworth Base (IAA) | Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Luitpold Coast, Weddell Sea | 77°39'ØØ"S | 41°Ø5'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-15 | Destacamento Naval Orcadas del Sur Base (Navy) | Laurie Island, Caletas Uruguay and Scotia Bays | 6Ø°44'2Ø"S | 44°44'17"W | | |
| ARG-16 | Teniente de Navió Juan Camara Base (Navy) (aka Dest. Naval Bahía Luna) | Meda Luna Island, Half Moon Island, Caleta Menguante, Livingston Island | 62°36'ØØ"S | 59°54'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-17 | Destacamento Naval Petrel Base (Navy) | Dundee Island, Rada Petrel, Active Straight,Welchess Cape, Punta Bajos | 63°28'ØØ"S | 56°12'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-18 | Groussac Refuge (Navy) (aka Hipolito Bouchard Refuge) | Petermann Island, West Graham Coast | 65°1Ø'31"S | 64°Ø7'35"W | | |
| ARG-19 | Scientific Livingston Camp (IAA) | West side of Livinston Island, Byers Peninsula | 62°51'ØØ"S | 6Ø°49'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-2Ø | Alejandro Carlini Station and Jubany Meterological Center (Baliza Potter LH included) | Potter Bay, Bay of Guardia Nacional, King George Island | 62°14'16"S | 58°39'52"W | | |
| ARG-21 | Vicecomodoro Gustavo Marambio Base (Air Force) | Marambio Island, (Seymour Island), Weddell Sea | 64°14'42"S | 56°39'25"W | | |
| ARG-24 | Bahia Dorian Refuge | Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago | 64°49'ØØ"S | 63°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-25 | Argentine Glaciology Camp | Vega Island , Trinity Group, Antarctic Peninsula | 63°45'37"S | 58°1Ø'27"W | | |
| ARG-27 | Albatros Refuge | Península Potter, Isla 25 de Mayo | 62°15'Ø9"S | 58°39'23"W | | |
| ARG-28 | Francisco Gurruchaga Naval Refuge (aka Refugio Armonía - Harmony Haven) | Harmony Cove, Nelson Island | 62°14'24"S | 58°4Ø'43"W | | |
| ARG- | 17 De Agosto Refuge | Isla Millerand, Bahía Margarita, Costa Fallières | 68°Ø9'ØØ"S | 67°Ø9'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Aeródromo Capitán Jorge A. Campbell | Barrera de hielos Larsen, isla Robertson y el nunatak Larsen | 65°Ø2'ØØ"S | 59°39'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Andvord Bay | Andvord Bay | 64°36'39"S | 61°32'23"W | | |
| ARG- | Betbeder Naval Refuge (including Refugio Suecia-Nordenskjold's Hut HSM-38) | Cerro Nevado Island (Snow Hill Island) | 64°22'ØØ"S | 56°55'4Ø"W | | |
| ARG- | Bryde Refuge Naval | Paradise Bay, Danco Coast, San Martin Land | 64°53'ØØ"S | 62°56'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Cabo Lorenzo Vega Refuge | Peak of Valkyrjedomen, Prince Olav Coast, Southern Coast of Weddel Sea | 77°25'17"S | 33°23'19"W | | |
| ARG- | Cadete Naval Edgardo Luis Guillochon Refuge | Isla Rabot, Islas Biscoe | 65°59'3Ø"S | 65°58'5Ø"W | | |
| ARG- | Caleta Pendulo Refuge | 1°de Mayo Bay, Foster Port, Deception Island | 62°55'ØØ"S | 6Ø°36'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Capitán Caillet Bois Refuge Naval (Aka Puerto Mikkelsen) | Puerto Mikkelsen, Isla Mikkelsen (now Watkins Island) | 63°55'ØØ"S | 6Ø°48'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Capitán Cobbett Naval Refuge (aka Cabo Primavera Refuge) | Cierva Cove, Cape Primavera Costa Danco, Tierra de San Martín, Antarctic Peninsula | 64°Ø9'17"S | 6Ø°54'21"W | | |
| ARG- | Capitan Estivaris Refuge Naval | Isla Watkins, Trinity Peninsula | 66°23'ØØ"S | 67°13'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Capitan Fliess Refuge Naval (aka Refuge Pinguino) | Puerto Neko, Bahía Andvord, Danco Coast | 64°51'ØØ"S | 62°33'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Casa de Bote Marambio Hut (Marambio Boat house) | López de Bertodano Bay, Seymour Island | 64°15'22"S | 56°44'23"W | | |
| ARG- | Chacabuco Refuge | Zona del glaciar Bills Gulch, Costa Fallières, West Graham Land | 68°Ø6'ØØ"S | 66°31'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Comandante Zapiola Refuge | Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Bahía Comandante Piedrabuena, Luitpold Coast | 77°51'ØØ"S | 34°33'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Conscripto Ortiz Refuge Naval | Paradise Bay, Danco Coast, San Martin Land | 64°54'ØØ"S | 62°57'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Corrientes Refuge | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 75°34'ØØ"S | 26°36'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Cristo Redentor Refuge | Bahía Duse, James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula | 63°33'ØØ"S | 57°22'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | El Manco Refuge | Costa Norte de la isla Marambio | 64°14'42"S | 56°39'25"W | | |
| ARG- | Elefante Refuge | Península Potter, Isla 25 de Mayo | 62°15'18"S | 58°37'56"W | | |
| ARG- | Ensenada Martel Refuge | Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø6'ØØ"S | 58°28'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Florentino Ameghino Refuge | Cabo Longing, Trinity Peninsula | 64°25'ØØ"S | 58°57'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Fuerza Aerea N°1 Refuge | Isla Hearst, Trinity Peninsula | 69°26'ØØ"S | 62°28'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Fuerza Aerea TA-33 Refuge | Costa Oscar II | 65°41'ØØ"S | 61°16'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | General Pedernera Refuge | Isla Larga, Trinity Peninsula | 63°45'ØØ"S | 58°12'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Granaderos Refuge | Islotes Terra Firma, Bahía Mikkelsen, Costa Fallieres, Graham Land | 68°42'ØØ"S | 67°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Guarany Refuge | Cabo Sobral de la península Sobral, Costa Nordenskjöld, Trinity Peninsula | 64°3Ø'ØØ"S | 59°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Independencia Argentina Refuge | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°27'ØØ"S | 57°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Infantería Argentina Refuge | James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula | 63°33'ØØ"S | 57°51'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Islas Malvinas Refuge (aka Antonio Moro Refuge) | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°25'ØØ"S | 56°58'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Libertador General San Martin Refuge | Isla Persson, Trinity Peninsula | 64°11'ØØ"S | 58°21'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Maipu Refuge | Zona del glaciar Bills Gulch, Costa Fallieres, West Graham Land | 68°Ø6'ØØ"S | 65°58'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Martin Guemes 1 Refuge | James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula | 63°29'ØØ"S | 57°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Martin Guemes 2 Refuge | James Ross Island, Trinity Peninsula | 63°3Ø'ØØ"S | 57°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Mayor Arcondo Refuge | Nunatak Arcondo, Trinity Peninsula | 66°Ø9'ØØ"S | 61°43'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Nogal De Saldan Refuge | Sudeste del Cabo Jeremy, Costa Fallières, Graham Land | 69°49'ØØ"S | 68°33'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Nuestra Señora de Luján Refuge | Caleta Cierva, Trinity Peninsula | 64°Ø8'ØØ"S | 6Ø°56'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Observatorio Walter Soto Refuge | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 76°4Ø'ØØ"S | 29°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Ona Refuge | Glaciares de la Base San Martín | 68°Ø6'ØØ"S | 67°Ø1'32"W | | |
| ARG- | Paso De Los Andes Refuge | Isla Avian, Islotes Henkes, Mawson Coast, Mac Robertson Land | 67°49'ØØ"S | 68°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Paso Del Medio Refuge | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°25'ØØ"S | 57°Ø5'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Plumerillo Refuge | Islotes Refugio, Bahía Rymill, Costa Fallières | 68°2Ø'ØØ"S | 67°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Puerto Moro Refuge | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°24'ØØ"S | 57°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Rada Lote Refuge | Caleta Selvick, Costa Danco | 64°39'ØØ"S | 62°34'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Salta Refuge | Nutataks Moltke, Campo de hielos Filchner, Confin Coast, North of Coast Land | 78°Ø1'ØØ"S | 35°48'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | San Antonio Refuge | Nunatak Larsen, (Nunatak Foca), Barriere of Larsen, Weddell Sea | 64°58'ØØ"S | 6Ø°Ø2'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | San Carlos Refuge | Bahía Brandy o Aramburu, Trinity Peninsula | 63°49'ØØ"S | 57°59'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | San Juan Refuge | Lago Hidden, Trinity Peninsula | 64°Ø3'ØØ"S | 56°21'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | San Nicolas Refuge | Canal Príncipe Gustavo, Trinity Peninsula | 63°39'ØØ"S | 57°5Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | San Roque Refuge | Isla Robertson, Trinity Peninsula | 65°17'ØØ"S | 59°18'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Santa Barbara Refuge | Confin Coast, North of Coast Land | 79°58'ØØ"S | 37°48'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Santa Teresita Refuge | Caleta Adie, Trinity Peninsula | 66°22'ØØ"S | 62°55'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Sargento Ayudante Mariani Refuge | Confin Coast, North of Coast Land | 78°Ø1'ØØ"S | 45°58'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Sargento Ayudante Roque C. Cisterna Refuge | Confin Coast, North of Coast Land | 77°52'ØØ"S | 34°19'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Sargento Cabral Refuge | Punta Pitt, Trinity Peninsula | 63°5Ø'ØØ"S | 58°21'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Sub Oficial Principal Kurzmann Refuge | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°25'ØØ"S | 57°Ø6'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Suecia Refuge | Isla Cerro Nevado, Trinity Peninsula | 64°2Ø'ØØ"S | 57°Ø1'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Teniente Lasala Refuge | Caleta Balleneros, Deception Island | 62°55'ØØ"S | 58°28'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Teniente Primero Aroldo Serrano Refuge | Vega Island , Trinity Group, Antarctic Peninsula | 57°5Ø'ØØ"S | 57°33'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Thorne Refuge | Puerto Foster, Deception Island | 62°56'ØØ"S | 6Ø°42'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | VII Brigada Aerea Refuge | Isla Seymour, Trinity Peninsula | 64°12'ØØ"S | 56°28'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Virgen De Las Nieves Refuge | Confin Coast, North of Coast Land | 79°1Ø'ØØ"S | 38°53'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Virgen De Loreto Refuge | Barrera de hielos Larsen, Trinity Peninsula | 65°33'ØØ"S | 61°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG- | Yapeyu Refuge | Cordón Molinero, Costa Fallières, West Graham Land | 68°Ø5'ØØ"S | 66°41'ØØ"W | | |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | |
| AUS-Ø1 | Amery Station (ANARE) | Amery Ice Shelf | 69°28'ØØ"S | 71°25'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS-Ø2 | Richard Casey Station (ANARE) | Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°17'ØØ"S | 11Ø°31'11"E | | |
| AUS-Ø3 | Davis Station (ANARE) | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°34'38"S | 77°58'21"E | | |
| AUS-Ø4 | Douglas Mawson Station (ANARE) | Holme Bay, Mawson Coast, Mac Robertson Land | 67°36'17"S | 62°52'15"E | | |
| AUS-Ø5 | Wilkes Station (ANARE) (ex U.S. Knox Base) | Stonehocker Point, Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°15'ØØ"S | 11Ø°32'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS-Ø6 | Ionospherical Research Station (ANARE) | Holl Island, Donovan Islands | 66°25'ØØ"S | 11Ø°24'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS-1Ø | Edgeworth David Base (ANARE) | Bungers Hills, Knox Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°15'ØØ"S | 1ØØ°37'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Ace Lake Refuge | Long Fjord, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°29'ØØ"S | 78°11'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Ardery Base (ANARE) | Ardery Island, Windmill Islands, Budd Coast | 66°22'ØØ"S | 11Ø°28'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Bandit's Refuge | Bandit's Bluff, Tryne Islands | 68°2Ø'ØØ"S | 78°23'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Bechervaise Island Base | Béchervaise Island, Flat Islands | 62°5Ø'ØØ"S | 62°48'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Bevear Lake Camp | Aramis Range, Mac Robertson Land | 7Ø°47'ØØ"S | 68°17'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Brookes Refuge | Shirokaya Bay, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°32'ØØ"S | 78°11'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Browning Peninsula Refuge | Browning Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°28'ØØ"S | 11Ø°33'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Cape Denison Hut | Commonwealth Bay, Cape Denison, George V Land | 67°ØØ'ØØ"S | 142°4Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Casey Station Skiway | Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°17'17"S | 11Ø°45'27"E | | |
| AUS- | Colbeck Refuge | Colbeck Archipelago | 67°26'ØØ"S | 6Ø°58'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Crooked Lake Refuge | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°36'ØØ"S | 78°21'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Dovers Base | Prince Charles Mountains, Mac Robertson Land | 7Ø°13'ØØ"S | 65°52'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Fang Peak Refuge | David Range, Mac Robertson Land | 67°47'ØØ"S | 62°35'ØØ"E | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUS- | Fischer Nunatak Refuge | Frammes Mountains, Mac Robertson Land | 67°43'ØØ"S | 63°Ø2'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Hop Island Refuge | Rauer Islands, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°49'ØØ"S | 77°41'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Jack's Donga Refuge | Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°13'ØØ"S | 11Ø°39'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Law Dome (ANARE) | Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°53'ØØ"S | 113°15'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Ledingham Depot Hut | Stillwell Hills | 67°22'ØØ"S | 59°28'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Macey & Auster Islands Refuge | Robinson Group | 67°26'ØØ"S | 63°49'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Magnetic Island Refuge | Prydz Bay, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°32'ØØ"S | 77°54'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Marine Plain Refuge | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°36'ØØ"S | 78°Ø6'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Moore Pyramid Base | Prince Charles Mountains, Mac Robertson Land | 7Ø°18'ØØ"S | 65°Ø8'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Mount Henderson Hut | Mount Enderson, Mac Robertson Land | 67°42'ØØ"S | 63°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Peterson Island Emergency Shelter | Peterson Island, Windmill Islands, Budd Coast | 66°26'ØØ"S | 11Ø°3Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Platcha Huts Refuge | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°3Ø'ØØ"S | 78°3Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Rauer Islands Filla Refuge | Rauer Island | 68°38'34"S | 78°Ø6'17"E | | |
| AUS- | Rauer Islands Hop Refuge | Hop Island | 68°49'ØØ"S | 77°41'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Robinson Ridge Refuge | Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°22'ØØ"S | 11Ø°35'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Rookery Lake Refuge | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°29'ØØ"S | 78°Ø4'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Rumdoodle Airstrip (Skiway) | Mac Robertson Land | 67°45'13"S | 62°45'58"E | | |
| AUS- | Rumdoodle Refuge | North Masson Range, Mac Robertson Land | 67°46'ØØ"S | 62°49'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Samson Island Depot Huts | Ingrid Christensen Coast, Amery Ice shelf, Pryzd Bay, Samson Island | 69°2Ø'ØØ"S | 73°44'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Scullin Monolith Shelter | Mawson Coast, Mac Robertson Land | 66°42'ØØ"S | 66°41'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Trajer Ridge Refuge | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°33'ØØ"S | 78°28'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Watts Lake Refuge | Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 68°36'ØØ"S | 78°13'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Wilkes Hilton Refuge | Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°15'ØØ"S | 11Ø°32'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS- | Wilkins Runway Aerodrome | Upper Petersen Glacier, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°41'22"S | 111°29'Ø9"E | | |
| **BELGIUM** | | | | | | |
| BEL-Ø1 | Roi Baudouin Base | Princess Ragnhild Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°26'ØØ"S | 24°19'ØØ"E | | |
| BEL-Ø2 | Belgian Princess Elisabeth Station | Utsteinen Site Camp | 71°57'ØØ"S | 23°2Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| **BULGARIA** | | | | | | |
| BGR-Ø1 | St.Kliment Ohridski Base | South Bay, Livingston Island | 62°38'29"S | 6Ø°21'53"W | | |
| BGR- | Camp Academia | Huron Glacier, Wörner Gap, Livingston Island | 62°14'Ø9"S | 6Ø°1Ø'18"W | | |
| **BYELORUSSIA** | | | | | | |
| BLR- | Vechernyaya Station (From 2-1-2Ø12, before it belongs to Russia) | Enderby Land, Tala Hills, Alasheeva Gulf, Cosmonautsı Sea | 67°39'27"S | 46°Ø9'3Ø"E | | |
| **BRAZIL** | | | | | | |
| BRA-Ø1 | Astronomo Cruls Refuge | Harmony Point, Nelson Island | 62°14'3Ø"S | 58°58'48"W | | |
| BRA-Ø2 | Comandante Luiz Antonio de Carvalho Ferraz Base | Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø5'ØØ"S | 58°23'28"W | | |
| BRA-Ø3 | Hardy Point Camp | Greenwich Island | 62°3Ø'ØØ"S | 59°45'ØØ"W | | |
| BRA-Ø4 | Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°Ø9'54"S | 58°58'Ø4"W | | |
| BRA-Ø5 | Emilio Goeldi Refuge | Elephant Island | 61°Ø5'ØØ"S | 55°2Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| BRA- | Engenheiro Wiltgen Refuge | Elephant Island, Stinker Point | 61°13'ØØ"S | 55°21'ØØ"W | | |
| BRA- | Italian Valley Refuge | Italian Valley, Enseada Ezcurra, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø8'ØØ"S | 58°25'ØØ"W | | |
| BRA- | Vauréal Peak Refuge | Vauréal Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø8'ØØ"S | 58°25'ØØ"W | | |
| **REPUBLIC OF CHILE** | | | | | | |
| CHL-Ø1 | Capitan Arturo Prat Base | Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island | 62°3Ø'ØØ"S | 59°41'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-Ø2 | General Bernardo O'Higgins Riqueime Base (Army) | Cape Legoupil, Isabel Riquelme Island, Trinity Peninsula | 63°19'15"S | 57°54'Ø1"W | | |
| CHL-Ø3 | Julio Ripamonti Base (INACH) | Ardley Bay, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay, King George Island | 62°12'4Ø"S | 58°54'2Ø"W | | |
| CHL-Ø4 | Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base (Air Force) | Pendulum Cove, Port Forster, Deception Island | 62°56'ØØ"S | 6Ø°36'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-Ø5 | Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Base (Air Force) | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 6Ø°11'27"S | 58°59'13"W | | |
| CHL-Ø6 | Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Base (Air Force) | Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, West Graham Land | 64°49'ØØ"S | 62°52'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-Ø7 | Profesor Julio Escudero Base (INACH) | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°12'57"S | 58°57'35"W | | |
| CHL-Ø8 | Base Dr. Guillermo Mann (Formerly Camp Shirreff) | Shirreff Cape, Livingston Island | 62°27'ØØ"S | 6Ø°47'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-Ø9 | Teniente Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel (Air Force) | Adelaide Island, West Graham Land | 67°45'ØØ"S | 68°54'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-1Ø | Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin (Air Force) | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°11'ØØ"S | 58°59'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-11 | Yelcho Sub-Base (INACH) | South Bay, Doumer Island | 64°52'ØØ"S | 63°35'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-12 | Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (From 1997) | Ardley Island, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay | 62°13'ØØ"S | 58°54'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-14 | Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister Station (Air Force) | Patriot Hills, Cadena Heritage, Ellsworth Mountains | 8Ø°18'ØØ"S | 81°22'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-15 | Antonio Huneeus Gana Base (INACH) | Patriot Hills, Cadena Heritage, Ellsworth Mountains | 8Ø°18'Ø7"S | 81°2Ø'39"W | | |
| CHL-16 | Collins Refuge | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°Ø9'Ø7"S | 58°5Ø'57"W | | |
| CHL-17 | Luis Risopatrón Base (INACH) | Coppermine Cove, Robert Island | 62°22'ØØ"S | 59°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | 11 de Septiembre Refuge (Army) | Eyrie Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°37'ØØ"S | 57°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | Cabo Guitérrez Vargas Refuge | Deception Island | 62°57'ØØ"S | 6Ø°35'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | Campamento Glaciar Union | Ellsworth Mountains, Antarctic Plateau | 79°46'4Ø"S | 83°18'15"W | | |
| CHL- | Comodoro Federico Guesalaga Toro Refuge (Navy) | Avian Island, West Graham Land | 67°46'ØØ"S | 68°54'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | General Jorge Boonen Rivera Refuge | Bahia Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°32'16"S | 57°24'12"W | | |
| CHL- | General Ramon Canas Moltava Sub-Base (Army) | Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°32'ØØ"S | 53°13'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | Los Jemelos Refuge | Trinity Peninsula | 63°22'ØØ"S | 57°34'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | Refuge Dr. Guillermo Mann (aka Federico Puga, Punta Spring or Spring-INACH) | Spring Point, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, West Graham Land | 64°17'4Ø"S | 61°Ø4'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | Yankee Bay Refuge | Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island | 62°32'ØØ"S | 59°48'ØØ"W | | |
| **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA** | | | | | | |
| CHN-Ø1 | Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station) | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°12'59"S | 58°57'44"W | | |
| CHN-Ø2 | Zhong Shan Station (Sun Yat-Sen Station) | Larsemann Hills of Prydz Bay, Christensen Coast | 69°22'16"S | 76°23'13"E | | |
| CHN- | Kulun Station | East Antarctica Ice sheet | 8Ø°25'Ø1"S | 77°Ø6'58"E | | |
| CHN- | Stansbury Peninsula Refuge | Stansbury Peninsula, Nelson Island, King George Island | 62°15'ØØ"S | 58°59'ØØ"W | | |
| CHN- | Taishan Station | Princess Elizabeth Land | 75°51'ØØ"S | 76°58'ØØ"E | | |
| **CZECH REPUBLIC** | | | | | | |
| CZE-Ø1 | Eco Nelson Base | Harmony Point, Nelson Island | 62°14'3Ø"S | 58°58'48"W | | |
| CZE- | Johan Gregor Mendel Station | James Ross Island, Antarctic Peninsula | 63°48'Ø2"S | 57°52'56"W | | |
| **GERMANY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** | | | | | | |
| DDR-Ø1 | Georg Forster Station (Before 3 October 199Ø) | Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°46'ØØ"S | 11°51'ØØ"E | | |
| DDR-Ø2 | GDR Base Laboratory near Novolazarevskaya | Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°46'ØØ"S | 11°51'ØØ"E | | |
| DDR- | Lake Prilednikovoye Hut | Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud land close to Lake Prilednikovoje | 7Ø°46'ØØ"S | 11°36'ØØ"E | | |
| DDR- | Lake Podprudnoye Hut | Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud land close to Lake Podprudnoje | 7Ø°46'ØØ"S | 11°37'ØØ"E | | |
| **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** | | | | | | |
| DEU-Ø1 | George Von Neumayer Station | Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast | 7Ø°38'ØØ"S | Ø8°15'48"W | | |
| DEU-Ø2 | Neumayer 2 Station | Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast | 7Ø°39'ØØ"S | Ø8°15'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU-Ø3 | Georg Forster Station (From 3 October 199Ø) | Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°46'ØØ"S | 11°51'ØØ"E | | |
| DEU-Ø4 | Gondwana Station | Terra Nova Bay, Scott Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land | 74°38'ØØ"S | 164°13'ØØ"E | | |
| DEU-Ø5 | Ardley Station or German Refuge (Before 1997) | Ardley Island, Fildes Bay, Maxwell's Bay | 62°13'ØØ"S | 58°54'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU-Ø6 | Cape Williams Camp | Cape Williams, Scott Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land | 7Ø°32'ØØ"S | 164°12'ØØ"E | | |
| DEU-Ø7 | Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (Before Ø1/Ø1/1994) | Potter Cove, King George Island | 62°14'ØØ"S | 58°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU-Ø8 | Neumayer III Station | Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast | 7Ø°4Ø'79"S | Ø8°16'18"W | | |
| DEU-Ø9 | PALAOA Observatory | Ekström ice shelf, Eastern Weddell Sea | 7Ø°31'ØØ"S | Ø8°13'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU-1Ø | Watzmann Seismological Observatory-VNA2 | Ekstrom Ice shelf, Halvfar Ryggen | 7Ø°55'ØØ"S | Ø7°23'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU-11 | Heinz Kohnen Station | Queen Maud Land | 75°ØØ'Ø6"S | ØØ°Ø4'Ø6"E | | |
| DEU-12 | Olymp Seismological Observatory-VNA3 (Aka Søråsen) | Ekstrom Ice shelf, Soarasen Ice risen | 71°14'ØØ"S | Ø9°39'ØØ"E | | |
| DEU- | Drescher Camp | Drescher Inlet, Riiser Larsen Ice Shelf | 72°53'ØØ"S | 19°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU- | Kottas camp | Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica | 74°12'ØØ"S | Ø9°44'ØØ"W | | |
| DEU- | Lillie Marleen Hut Base | Pennell Coast, Mountain Dockery, Victoria Land | 71°12'ØØ"S | 164°31'ØØ"E | | |
| DEU- | Wilhelm Filchner Station (Before 2ØØ4) | Filchner-Ronne Shelf Ice, Southern Weddell Sea | 77°Ø6'ØØ"S | 5Ø°24'ØØ"W | | |
| **ECUADOR** | | | | | | |
| ECU-Ø1 | Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station | Canto Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island | 62°26'56"S | 59°44'29"W | | |
| ECU-Ø2 | Republica del Ecuador Refuge | Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø8'ØØ"S | 58°24'ØØ"W | | |
| **SPAIN** | | | | | | |
| ESP-Ø1 | Juan Carlos I Base (BAE) | Livingston Island | 62°39'46"S | 6Ø°23'ØØ"W | | |
| ESP-Ø2 | Base Gabriel De Castilla (aka Gabriel De Castilla Refuge) | Deception Island | 62°58'51"S | 6Ø°41'ØØ"W | | |
| ESP-Ø3 | Base Orcadas | Coronation Island | 6Ø°44'ØØ"S | 44°44'ØØ"W | | |
| ESP- | Camp Byers (aka International Field Camp-Byers Peninsula) | Livingston Island | 62°39'49"S | 61°Ø5'58"W | | |
| **FINLAND** | | | | | | |
| FIN-Ø1 | Aboa Station | Nunatak Basen, Vestfjella Mountains, Queen Maud Land | 73°Ø3'ØØ"S | 13°25'ØØ"W | | |
| **FRANCE** | | | | | | |
| FRA-Ø1 | Dumont D'Urville Base (TAAF) | Petrel Island, Pointe Geologie Archipelago, Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 66°39'46"S | 14Ø°ØØ'Ø5"E | | |
| FRA-Ø6 | Port Charcot Base (Now Memorial Site) | Wandel/Booth Island, Wilhelm Archipelago ( Graham land West) | 65°Ø5'ØØ"S | 64°Ø2'ØØ"W | | |
| FRA-Ø7 | Port Martin Station (HSM-46) | Cape Margerie, Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 66°49'ØØ"S | 141°23'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA-Ø8 | Port Circumcision Cairn & Charcot Plaque | Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, Argentine Islands | 65°1Ø'ØØ"S | 64°Ø8'ØØ"W | | |
| FRA-11 | Base Marret (aka Cabane Marret) | Petrel Island, Pointe Geologie Archipelago, Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 66°4Ø'12"S | 14Ø°Ø1'ØØ"E | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FRA- | Charcot Station | Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 69°22'ØØ"S | 139°Ø2'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | D1Ø Refuge | Petrel Island, Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 66°4Ø'Ø8"S | 139°19'18"E | | |
| FRA- | D85 Refuge | Petrel Island, Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 7Ø°25'5Ø"S | 134°Ø8'75"E | | |
| FRA- | Hauteville House Refuge | Hovgaard island (near Port Charcot-Wandel island) | 65°Ø7'ØØ"S | 64°Ø4'ØØ"W | | |
| FRA- | Lion Airfield (aka Lion Island Runway) | Lion Island, Pointe-Géologie archipelago (Adelie Land) | 66°39'32"S | 14Ø°ØØ'53"E | | |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | | | | | | |
| GBR-Ø1 | Station "A" Port Lockroy | Goudier Island, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago | 64°49'3Ø"S | 63°29'36"W | | |
| GBR-Ø2 | Station "B" Deception Island | Whalers Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island | 62°59'ØØ"S | 6Ø°34'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø3 | Station "C" Cape Geddes (aka "C" Laurie) | Cape Geddes, Ferguslie Peninsula, Laurie Island | 6Ø°41'ØØ"S | 44°34'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø4 | Station "D" Hope Bay | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°24'ØØ"S | 56°59'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø5 | Station "E" Stonington Island | Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast of West Graham Land | 68°11'ØØ"S | 67°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø6 | Station "F" Faraday | Marina Point, Galindez Island, Argentine Islands | 65°15'ØØ"S | 64°16'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø7 | Station "F" Faraday (James Wordie House) | Winter Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast of West Graham Land | 65°15'ØØ"S | 64°16'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø8 | Station "G" Admiralty Bay | Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø5'ØØ"S | 58°25'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-Ø9 | Station "H" Signy Island | Factory Cove, Borge Bay, Signy Island | 6Ø°42'3Ø"S | 45°35'42"W | | |
| GBR-1Ø | Station "KG" Fossil Bluff | Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island, Palmer Land | 71°2Ø'ØØ"S | 68°16'4Ø"W | | |
| GBR-11 | Station "O" Danco Island (aka "O" Finger Island) | Danco Coast, West Graham Land | 64°44'ØØ"S | 62°36'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-12 | Station "R" Rothera | Rothera Point, Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land | 67°34'Ø3"S | 68°Ø7'47"W | | |
| GBR-13 | Station "T" Adelaide | Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land | 67°46'ØØ"S | 68°55'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-14 | Station "Y" Horseshoe Island | Horseshoe Island, Bourgeois Fjord, Marguerite Bay, West Graham Land, Sally Cove | 67°49'ØØ"S | 67°18'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-15 | Station "Z" Edmond Halley I (aka Halley Bay until 15/Ø8/1977) | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 75°31'ØØ"S | 26°36'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-16 | Station "Z" Edmond Halley II | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 75°31'ØØ"S | 26°39'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-17 | Station "Z" Edmond Halley III | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 75°31'ØØ"S | 26°43'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-18 | Station "Z" Edmond Halley IV | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 75°36'ØØ"S | 26°46'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-19 | Station "Z" Edmond Halley V (closed on Febr. 8, 2Ø12) | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast | 75°34'54"S | 26°32'28"W | | |
| GBR-2Ø | Brabant Station | Avicenna Bay, Brabant Island | 64°27'ØØ"S | 62°14'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-21 | Smith Base | Smith Island | 62°59'ØØ"S | 62°32'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-26 | Base "W" Detaille Island (aka Loubet Coast Station) | Detaille Island, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land | 66°52'ØØ"S | 66°48'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-31 | Base "L" Damoy Point Hut Refuge | Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago | 64°49'ØØ"S | 63°31'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-32 | Base "S" Shackleton Camp | Shack Coates Land | 78°ØØ'ØØ"S | 37°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-33 | Base "J" Prospect Point (aka "J" Ferin Island) | Prospect Point, Ferin Head, Graham Coast of West Graham Land | 66°ØØ'ØØ"S | 65°21'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-34 | Waterpipe Refuge | Waterpipe Beach , Borge Bay, Signy Island | 6Ø°42'ØØ"S | 45°36'3Ø"W | | |
| GBR-35 | Lagoon Island Refuge | Lagoon Island, Ryder Bay (off of Rothera Point) | 67°35'4Ø"S | 68°14'1Ø"W | | |
| GBR-36 | Cape Reclus Refuge (aka Reclus Hut/Portal Point Hut) | Portal Point, Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast | 64°3Ø'ØØ"S | 61°48'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-37 | Halley VI Station | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Dronning Maud Land | 75°36'56"S | 26°Ø7'52"W | | |
| GBR-38 | Base "N" Anvers Island | Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago | 64°46'ØØ"S | 64°Ø5'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-4Ø | Halley VI-a Station | Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Dronning Maud Land | 74°34'Ø5"S | 25°3Ø'3Ø"W | | |
| GBR- | Base "P" Sandefjord | Livingston Island | 62°4Ø'ØØ"S | 61°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Base "V" View Point | Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°32'ØØ"S | 57°23'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Blaiklock Island Refuge | Blaiklock Island, Loubet Coast of West Graham Land | 67°32'ØØ"S | 67°12'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | British Drill Camp | James Ross Island, Antarctic Peninsula | 64°12'ØØ"S | 57°41'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Coats Station | Coats Land | 77°54'ØØ"S | 24°Ø8'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Cummings Refuge | Cummings Cove, Signy Island | 6Ø°43'45"S | 45°39'5Ø"W | | |
| GBR- | Foca Refuge | Foca Cove, Signy Islands | 6Ø°41'5Ø"S | 45°38'4Ø"W | | |
| GBR- | Gourlay Refuge | Gourlay Peninsula, Gourlay Point, Signy Island | 6Ø°43'5Ø"S | 45°35'Ø5"W | | |
| GBR- | Hut Point Camp | Ross Island | 77°4Ø'ØØ"S | 166°43'ØØ"E | | |
| GBR- | Orford Cliff Refuge | Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast | 66°55'ØØ"S | 66°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Rasmussen Hut Refuge (aka Rasmussen Point) | Rasmussen Island, Waddington Bay, Graham Coast of West Graham Land | 65°15'ØØ"S | 64°Ø6'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Sky-Blu Camp | Blue Ice, Sky-Hi Nunataks, Eastern Ellsworth Land | 74°58'ØØ"S | 7Ø°46'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | South Ice Camp | Edith Ronne Land | 82°Ø5'ØØ"S | 3Ø°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Station "C" Sandefjord Bay | Mareton Point, Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island | 6Ø°37'ØØ"S | 46°Ø2'ØØ"W | | |
| **INDIA** | | | | | | |
| IND-Ø1 | Dakshin Gangotri Station | Nivlisen, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°Ø5'ØØ"S | 12°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| IND-Ø2 | Indian Bay Camp | Nivlisen, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 69°56'ØØ"S | 11°54'ØØ"E | | |
| IND-Ø3 | Maitri Station | Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°45'57"S | 11°44'Ø9"E | | |
| IND-Ø4 | Bharati Base | Larsemann Hills, Princess Christensen Cost, Princess Elizabeth Land | 69°24'28"S | 76°11'14"E | | |
| IND- | Camp Zweissel Mountains | Queen Maud Land | 71°45'67"S | 12°ØØ'Ø1"E | | |
| **ITALY** | | | | | | |
| ITA-Ø1 | MZS (Mario Zucchelli Station aka Terra Nova Bay Station) | Victoria Land, Northern Foothills, Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea | 74°41'42"S | 164°Ø7'ØØ"E | | |
| ITA-Ø2 | Giacomo Bove Camp | Italia Valley, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°1Ø'ØØ"S | 58°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| ITA- | Talos Dome | Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land | 72°46'Ø1"S | 159°Ø2'2Ø"E | | |
| ITA- | Browning Pass | Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land | 74°37'37"S | 163°54'82"E | | |
| ITA- | Camp "C3" (Sitry Camp) | Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land | 74°4Ø'ØØ"S | 164°Ø7'ØØ"E | | |
| ITA- | Enigma Lake | Pennell Coast, Ross Sea Region, Victoria Land | 74°42'81"S | 164°Ø2'49"E | | |
| ITA- | Mid Point | Marie Bird Land | 75°32'44"S | 145°49'12"E | | |
| ITA- | Sitry | Marie Bird Land | 71°39'32"S | 148°39'15"E | | |
| **JAPAN** | | | | | | |
| JPN-Ø1 | Asuka Station (NIPR) | East Queen Maud Land, Breid Bay, Princess Ragnhild Coast | 71°31'ØØ"S | 24°Ø8'ØØ"E | | |
| JPN-Ø2 | Mizuho Station (NIPR) | Mizuho Plateau, Prince Olav Coast | 7Ø°41'ØØ"S | 44°54'ØØ"E | | |
| JPN-Ø3 | Syowa Station (NIPR) | East Ongul Island, Lutzow-Holm Bay, Queen Maud Land | 69°ØØ'25"S | 39°35'Ø1"E | | |
| JPN-Ø4 | Dome Fuji Station (NIPR) | Peak of Valkyrjedomen, Prince Olav Coast | 77°19'Ø1"S | 39°42'12"E | | |
| JPN- | Kizahashi Hut | Skarvsnes, Lützow Holm Bay, Queen Maud land, East Antarctica | 69°28'ØØ"S | 39°39'ØØ"E | | |
| JPN- | Yukidori Biological Research Hut | Yukidori Valley, Queen Maud land, East Antarctica | 69°ØØ'3Ø"S | 39°46'ØØ"E | | |
| **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA** | | | | | | |
| KOR-Ø1 | King Sejong Station | Barton Peninsula, King George Island | 62°13'24"S | 58°47'21"W | | |
| KOR-Ø2 | Jang Bogo Station | Ross Dependency, Terra Nova Bay | 74°ØØ'ØØ"S | 164°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| KOR- | Korean Barton Refuge | Barton Peninsula, Narebsky point, King George Island | 62°14'18"S | 58°45'2Ø"W | | |
| **THE NETHERLANDS** | | | | | | |
| NLD- | Dirck Gerritsz Laboratory | Rothera Point, Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast WGL | 67°34'Ø3"S | 68°Ø7'47"W | | |
| **NORWAY** | | | | | | |
| NOR-Ø1 | Blue Field Base Camp | Luitpold Coast, Coats Land | 77°3Ø'ØØ"S | 34°12'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-Ø3 | Ellsworth Mountains Camp | Ellsworth Land | 8Ø°ØØ'ØØ"S | 82°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-Ø4 | Guillaume | Guillaume II Coast | 66°33'ØØ"S | 93°Ø1'ØØ"E | | |
| NOR-Ø5 | Queen Maud Land | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 73°45'ØØ"S | 14°45'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-Ø6 | Norway 5 Camp | Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land | 72°15'ØØ"S | ØØ°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-Ø7 | Norway Station | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°3Ø'ØØ"S | Ø2°32'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-Ø8 | Peter I Øy Island | Eva Cape, Peter 1° Island | 68°42'ØØ"S | 9Ø°37'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-Ø9 | Terra Nova Bay Camp | Terra Nova Bay, Scott Coast, Victoria Land | 75°ØØ'ØØ"S | 164°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| NOR-1Ø | Theron Field Camp | Luitpold Coast, Coats Land | 79°ØØ'ØØ"S | 28°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-11 | Troll Station | Jutulsessen, Queen Maud land | 72°Ø1'1Ø"S | Ø2°32'2Ø"E | | |
| NOR-12 | Norwegian Aktieselskabet Hektor Whalers Station | Whalers Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island | 62°59'ØØ"S | 6Ø°33'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR-13 | Camp Norway 3 | Queen Maud Land | 72°19'ØØ"S | 16°18'ØØ"E | | |
| NOR- | Norway 6 | Princess Martha Coast | 75°3Ø'ØØ"S | 1Ø°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| NOR- | Svarthammaren | Princess Martha Coast | 71°53'ØØ"S | Ø5°Ø9'ØØ"E | | |
| NOR- | Tor Station | Svarthamaren, Queen Maud Land | 71°53'2Ø"S | Ø5°Ø9'3Ø"E | | |
| NOR- | Vassdalsbua Field Hut (aka Vassdalen Hut) | Dronning Maud Land | 72°Ø1'33"S | Ø2°37'38 E | | |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | |
| NZL-Ø1 | Scott Base (NZARP) | Pram Point, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°51'ØØ"S | 166°45'46"E | | |
| NZL-Ø2 | Swan Base | Borradaile Island, Balleny Islands | 66°34'Ø2"S | 162°36'18"E | | |
| NZL-Ø3 | Worldpark Base (Greenpeace Station) | Cape Evans, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°38'ØØ"S | 166°25'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Adair Cape Camp (aka Cape Adare including Borchgrevink's Hut and Terra Nova Expedition's Hut artefacts-HSM#22) | Cape Adair, Victoria Land | 71°19'Ø5"S | 17Ø°Ø8'15"E | | |
| NZL- | Arrival Heights Laboratory | Hut Point, Ross Island | 77°49'Ø1"S | 166°39'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Bratina Island Refuge | Bratina Island, Ross Ice Shelf, Brown Peninsula | 78°Ø1'ØØ"S | 165°32'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Butter Point Refuge | Barnes Piedmont | 77°38'ØØ"S | 166°2Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Cape Bird Camp (NZARP) | Mc Donald Beach, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°13'Ø6"S | 166°26'1Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Cape Commonwealth Camp | Mt.Barnes | 77°37'ØØ"S | 163°5Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Cape Evans Hut | Erebus Bay, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°38'18"S | 166°24'25"E | | |
| NZL- | Cape Roberts Camp | Granite Harbour, Scott Coast, Victoria Land | 77°Ø2'ØØ"S | 163°12'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Cape Royds Camp | Cape Royds, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°33'Ø2"S | 166°1Ø'2Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Chocolate Cape Base | Salmon River | 77°56'ØØ"S | 164°3Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Erebus Camp | Erebus Glacier | 77°42'ØØ"S | 166°3Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Fryxell Lake Camp | Canada Glacier | 77°36'ØØ"S | 163°Ø4'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Haskell Sea Ice Camp | Erebus Bay, Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°42'18"S | 166°27'Ø8"E | | |
| NZL- | Herb Camp | Herbertson Glacier | 77°42'ØØ"S | 163°4Ø'ØØ"E | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NZL- | Lake Miers Refuge | Blue Glacier | 78°Ø7'ØØ"S | 164°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Lake Vanda Camp (NZARP) | Wright Valley, Victoria Land | 77°31'ØØ"S | 161°4Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Lower Wright Refuge | Wright Valley, Victoria Land | 77°26'5Ø"S | 162°39'1Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Sabrina Refuge | Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands | 66°57'ØØ"S | 163°16'48"E | | |
| NZL- | Scott Refuge Hut | Scott Island | 66°24'ØØ"S | 179°55'ØØ"W | | |
| NZL- | Shackleton Camp | Cape Royds | 77°36'ØØ"S | 166°1Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Siple Coast Field Camp | West Antarctica Ice Shelf | 82°ØØ'ØØ"S | 155°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| NZL- | Windlass Bight Camp | Ross Island, Mc Murdo Sound | 77°53'ØØ"S | 166°41'ØØ"E | | |
| **PAKISTAN** | | | | | | |
| PAK- | Muhamad Ali Jinnah Research Station | Reine Mary Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°24'ØØ"S | 25°45'ØØ"E | | |
| **PERU** | | | | | | |
| PER-Ø1 | Machu Picchu Station | Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø5'29"S | 58°28'16"W | | |
| **POLAND** | | | | | | |
| POL-Ø1 | Henryk Arctowski Station | Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø9'34"S | 58°28'15"W | | |
| POL- | Antoni Dobrowolski Station | Bunger Hills, Knox Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°16'ØØ"S | 1ØØ°45'ØØ"E | | |
| POL- | Demay Point | Paradise Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°13'ØØ"S | 58°26'ØØ"W | | |
| POL- | Lions Rump Refuge | Martello Tower, King George Bay, King George Island | 62°Ø6'ØØ"S | 58°Ø5'ØØ"W | | |
| **RUSSIA FEDERATION** | | | | | | |
| RUS-Ø1 | Bellingshausen Station | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°11'47"S | 58°57'39"W | | |
| RUS-Ø2 | Druzhnaya I Station | Filchner Ice Shelf, Princess Astrid Coast | 77°34'ØØ"S | 4Ø°13'ØØ"W | | |
| RUS-Ø3 | Druzhnaya III Station | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 71°Ø6'ØØ"S | 1Ø°49'ØØ"W | | |
| RUS-Ø4 | Druzhnaya IV Station | Landing Bluff, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 69°44'Ø9"S | 73°42'59"E | | |
| RUS-Ø5 | Komsomolskaya Station | Wilkes Land | 74°Ø2'ØØ"S | 97°28'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS-Ø6 | Leningradskaya Station | Oates Coast | 69°3Ø'ØØ"S | 159°23'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS-Ø7 | Mirny Station | Davis Sea Coast, Guillaume II Coast | 66°33'Ø7"S | 93°ØØ'53"E | | |
| RUS-Ø8 | Molodezhnaya Station | Alasheyev Bight, Enderby Land | 67°4Ø'18"S | 45°51'21"E | | |
| RUS-Ø9 | Novolazarevskaya Station (née Lazarev) | Schirmacher Oasis, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°46'26"S | 11°51'54"E | | |
| RUS-1Ø | Pionerskaya Station | Reine Mary Coast | 69°39'ØØ"S | 95°26'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS-11 | Progress Station (aka Progress II from January 1989) | Prydz Bay, Larsemann Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land | 69°22'44"S | 76°23'13"E | | |
| RUS-12 | Russkaya Station | Cape Burks, Mary Bird Land | 74°46'ØØ"S | 136°49'ØØ"W | | |
| RUS-13 | Vostok Station | Wilkes Land | 78°28'ØØ"S | 1Ø6°48'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS-14 | Vostok I Station | Wilkes Land | 72°Ø9'ØØ"S | 96°34'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS-15 | Priroda Refuge | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°Ø9'ØØ"S | 58°56'35"W | | |
| RUS-16 | Ground based radio-echo sounding (RES) | Subglacial Lake Vostok's Area | from 69°-79°S | to 95°-1Ø7° E | | |
| RUS- | Bunger Oasis Station | Bunger Hills, Knox Coast | 66°16'ØØ"S | 1ØØ°45'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Buromskiy Island burial ground (HSM 9 and HSM 7) | North of Marbus Point, Haswell Islands | 66°32'ØØ"S | 93°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Camp at Zimmerman Mountain | Princess Astrid Coast | 71°19'ØØ"S | 13°13'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Druzhba Station | Wilkes Land | 66°43'ØØ"S | 86°24'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Druzhnaya II Station | Lassiter Coast | 74°3Ø'ØØ"S | 62°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| RUS- | Geological Camp at Richardson Lake | Enderby Land | 66°5Ø'ØØ"S | 5Ø°5Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Gora Vechernyaya Antarctic Field Station (Handed over to Belarus 1.1.2Ø12) | Enderby Land, Tala Hills, Alasheeva Gulf, Cosmonautsı Sea | 67°39'27"S | 46°Ø9'3Ø"E | | |
| RUS- | Lazarev Station | Lazarev Ice Shelf, Princess Astrid Coast | 69°58'ØØ"S | 12°55'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Mir Station | Knox Coast | 65°45'ØØ"S | 92°26'ØØ"W | | |
| RUS- | Mountain Camp No.1 | Princess Astrid Coast | 71°4Ø'ØØ"S | Ø9°32'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Mountain Camp No.2 | Princess Astrid Coast | 71°47'ØØ"S | Ø5°49'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Mountain Camp No.3 | Princess Astrid Coast | 72°Ø3'ØØ"S | Ø1°16'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Mountain Camp No.4 | Princess Astrid Coast | 71°26'ØØ"S | 11°29'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Pobeda Station | Wilkes Land | 64°39'ØØ"S | 98°54'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Pole of Inaccessibility Station (aka Polyus Nedostupnosti Station) | Wilkes Land | 83°Ø6'ØØ"S | 54°58'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Progress 1 (aka Progress Field Camp) | Prydz Bay, Larsemann Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land | 69°22'3Ø"S | 76°23'3Ø"E | | |
| RUS- | Salyut Station | Wilkes Land | 65°32'ØØ"S | 96°3Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Sodruzhestvo Station | Wilkes Land | 69°43'ØØ"S | 73°44'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Sovetskaya Station | Wilkes Land (Geomagnetic Pole) | 78°23'ØØ"S | 87°32'ØØ"E | | |
| RUS- | Soyuz Station | Alexander I., Beaver Lake East Coast, McRobertson Land | 7Ø°34'52"S | 68°47'Ø8"E | | |
| **SWEDEN** | | | | | | |
| SWE-Ø1 | Kirvanveggen Camp | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 74°Ø5'ØØ"S | Ø6°17'ØØ"W | | |
| SWE-Ø2 | Svea Research Station | Heimefront Range, Queen Maud Land | 74°35'ØØ"S | 11°13'ØØ"W | | |
| SWE-Ø3 | Sweden Camp | Princess Astrid Coast | 7Ø°36'ØØ"S | Ø8°22'ØØ"W | | |
| SWE-Ø4 | Wasa Research Station | Nunatakk Base, Vestfjella, Queen Maud Land | 73°Ø3'ØØ"S | 13°25'ØØ"W | | |
| SWE- | Advance Camp | Maudheim, Princess Martha Coast | 72°17'ØØ"S | Ø3°48'ØØ"W | | |
| SWE- | Base Camp | Maudheim, Princess Martha Coast | 71°Ø3'ØØ"S | 1Ø°55'ØØ"W | | |
| **TURKEY** | | | | | | |
| TUR- | Turkey Scientific Research Base | Horseshoe Island, Antarctic Peninsula | 67°49'4Ø"S | 67°12'Ø8"W | | |
| **UKRAINE** | | | | | | |
| UKR-Ø1 | Akademik Vernadsky Station | Marina Point, Galindez Island, Argentine Islands | 65°14'43"S | 64°15'24"W | | |
| **URUGUAY** | | | | | | |
| URY-Ø1 | General José Artigas Base | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°11'Ø4"S | 58°54'Ø9"W | | |
| URY- | Teniente de Navió Ruperto Elichiribehety Station | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°24'ØØ"S | 56°58'ØØ"W | | |
| URY- | Uruguayan Ionospheric Refuge | Fildes Peninsula, King George Island | 62°1Ø'59"S | 56°54'31"W | | |
| **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| USA-Ø1 | Beardmore South Camp | Walcott Névé, Dufek Coast | 84°Ø3'ØØ"S | 164°16'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-Ø2 | Brockton II Station | Ross Ice Shelf, Shackleton Coast | 8Ø°Ø1'ØØ"S | 178°Ø2'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-Ø3 | Byrd VLF Substation (aka Longwire) | Mary Bird Land | 79°54'ØØ"S | 12Ø°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-Ø4 | Central West Camp | Mary Bird Land | 82°5Ø'ØØ"S | 118°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-Ø5 | Dome Charlie Camp | Wilkes Land | 74°39'ØØ"S | 124°1Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-Ø6 | Downstream Bravo Camp | Whillans Ice Stream, Marie Bird Land | 84°Ø1'ØØ"S | 155°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-Ø7 | Eights Station | Ellsworth Land | 75°1Ø'ØØ"S | 77°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-Ø8 | Fuchs Sound Camp | West Graham Land | 67°22'ØØ"S | 68°36'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-Ø9 | Beardmore II Station | Ross Ice Shelf, Beardmore Glacier | 83°47'ØØ"S | 174°2Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-1Ø | Little Rockford II Station | Shirase Coast; Marie Byrd Land | 79°3Ø'ØØ"S | 147°19'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-11 | North Victoria Land Camp | Victoria Land | 72°13'ØØ"S | 163°52'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-12 | Pieter J.Lenie Field Station (aka Copacabana) | Admiralty Bay, King George Island | 62°1Ø'ØØ"S | 58°28'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-13 | Plateau Station | Reine Maud Land | 79°15'ØØ"S | 4Ø°3Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-14 | Upper West Station Camp | Marie Bird Land | 82°11'ØØ"S | 111°21'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-15 | Terra Nova Bay Camp | Scott Coast, Victoria Land | 74°42'ØØ"S | 164°Ø6'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-16 | Upstream B Camp | Whillans Ice Stream, Marie Bird Land | 83°29'ØØ"S | 138°Ø6'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-17 | Upstream C Camp | Whillans Ice Stream, Marie Bird Land | 82°26'ØØ"S | 135°56'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-18 | Siple Dome Camp | Marie Bird Land | 81°4Ø'ØØ"S | 149°Ø1'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-19 | Byrd Station (aka Old Byrd Station) | Marie Bird Land | 8Ø°Ø1'ØØ"S | 119°32'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-2Ø | Byrd Surface Camp | Marie Bird Land | 8Ø°ØØ'ØØ"S | 12Ø°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-21 | Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka NSF Station 1975) (Expired 1Ø-October 2Ø1Ø) | South Pole | 89°59'51"S | 139°16'22"E | | |
| USA-22 | McMurdo Station | Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island | 77°5Ø'53"S | 166°4Ø'Ø6"E | | |
| USA-23 | Palmer Station | Gamage Point, Bonaparte Point, Anvers Island | 64°46'3Ø"S | 64°Ø3'Ø4"W | | |
| USA-24 | Siple Station | Ellsworth Land | 75°56'ØØ"S | 84°15'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-25 | Williams Field | Ross Ice Shelf | 77°51'ØØ"S | 166°34'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-26 | Wilkes Station | Stonehocker Point, Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land | 66°15'ØØ"S | 11Ø°32'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-27 | East Camp Vostok | Lake Vostok, Knox Coast | 78°28'ØØ"S | 1Ø6°48'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-28 | Marble Point Camp | Scott Coast, Victoria Land | 77°25'ØØ"S | 163°4Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-29 | Little America V Station | Kainan Bay, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast | 78°19'ØØ"S | 162°22'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-3Ø | Leverett Glacier Camp | Marie Bird Land | 85°45'ØØ"S | 146°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-31 | Ellsworth Station | Barrera de Hielos Filchner, Luitpold Coast, Weddell Sea | 77°39'ØØ"S | 41°Ø5'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-32 | Marie Byrd Land Camp | Hobbs Coast | 75°45'ØØ"S | 135°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-33 | Old Palmer Station | Arthur Harbor, Norsel Point, Amsler Island/Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago | 64°46'27"S | 64°Ø3'11"W | | |
| USA-34 | WAIS Divide Camp | West Antarctic Ice Sheet Divide | 79°28'Ø1"S | 112°Ø5'Ø6"W | | |
| USA-35 | Byrd Radio Noise Outpost (aka Conjugate Point Station) | Mary Bird Land | 8Ø°ØØ'ØØ"S | 12Ø°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-36 | Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka New NSF Station) | South Pole | 9Ø°ØØ'ØØ"S | 139°16'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-37 | Little America III Station | Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast | 78°35'ØØ"S | 163°52'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-38 | AGO Camp 4 (aka P4) | Antarctic Plateau | 82°Ø1'ØØ"S | 96°76'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-39 | US Navy South Pole Station (aka 1st South Pole Station) | South Pole | 89°59'51"S | 139°16'22"E | | |
| USA-4Ø | East Base | Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast of West Graham Land | 68°11'ØØ"S | 66°55'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-41 | Byrd Aurora Substation | Marie Byrd Land | 79°26'ØØ"S | 118°Ø4'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-42 | Pegasus Field Runway | Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island | 78°ØØ'ØØ"S | 166°35'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-43 | Little America I Station | Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast | 78°35'ØØ"S | 165°32'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-44 | Yesterday Camp | Ross Ice Shelf (RIS) | 78°57'36"S | 179°53'2Ø"W | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USA-45 | Temporary Byrd Surface Camp | Marie Byrd Land | 81°11'45"S | 126°Ø8'18"W | | |
| USA-46 | Ellsworth Mountains Camp | Weddell Sea area | 79°Ø7'ØØ"S | 85°39'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-47 | Little Jeana Station ((aka Little Jeana Summer Weather Station) | Ross Ice Shelf, Shackleton Coast | 81°23'ØØ"S | 17Ø°45'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-48 | Ross Island Field Camp (Aka McMurdo Sound) | Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island | 77°5Ø'ØØ"S | 166°4Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA-49 | Sky-Hi Camp | Ellsworth Land | 75°15'ØØ"S | 77°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA-5Ø | Little America IV Station | Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast | 78°12'ØØ"S | 162°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | AGO Camp 1 (aka P1) | Antarctic Plateau | 83°86'ØØ"S | 12°61'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | AGO Camp 2 (aka P2) | Antarctic Plateau | 85°67'ØØ"S | 13°62'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | AGO Camp 3 (aka P3) | Antarctic Plateau | 82°75'ØØ"S | 28°59'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | AGO Camp 5 (aka P5) | Antarctic Plateau | 77°24'ØØ"S | 123°52'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | AGO Camp 6 (aka P6) | Antarctic Plateau | 69°51'ØØ"S | 13Ø°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Amundsen Glacier Camp | Faulkner Escarpment, Queen Maud Mountains | 86°18'ØØ"S | 16Ø°55'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Anchorage Island Refuge Hut | Anchorage Island, Ryder Bay | 67°36'ØØ"S | 68°13'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Beardmore I Station | Ross Ice Shelf, Liv Glacier | 83°47'ØØ"S | 174°2Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Bentley Shot Hole 2 Camp | Marie Bird Land | 82°22'Ø1"S | 119°16'59"W | | |
| USA- | Bentley Shot Hole 3 Camp | Marie Bird Land | 81°46'48"S | 111°19'3Ø"W | | |
| USA- | Bentley Shot Hole 4 Camp | Marie Bird Land | 81°22'23"S | 1Ø7°16'23"W | | |
| USA- | Bentley Shot Hole 5 Camp | Marie Bird Land | 82°Ø5'38"S | 115°13'41"W | | |
| USA- | Black Island USA Telecommunications Facility (BITF) | Black Island, Ross Archipelago | 78°Ø7'ØØ"S | 166°Ø8'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Brockton I Station | Ross Ice Shelf, Shackleton Coast | 78°45'ØØ"S | 174°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Bull Pass Huts & Communication Station | McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land | 77°26'4Ø"S | 161°51'Ø6"E | | |
| USA- | Byrd Coast Camp | Ford Range, Mount Farley, Marie Byrd Land | 76°55'ØØ"S | 144°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Camp Minnesota | Jones Mountains, Eights Coast | 73°3Ø'ØØ"S | 94°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Camp Ohio I | Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains | 84°52'ØØ"S | 114°2Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Camp Ohio II | Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains | 86°ØØ'ØØ"S | 127°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Cape Crozier Hut | Ross Island, McMurdo Sound | 77°3Ø'ØØ"S | 169°4Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Cape Deninson Camp | Adelie Land | 67°ØØ'ØØ"S | 143°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Cape Shirreff Field Station | Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island | 62°28'ØØ"S | 6Ø°48'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Crary Ice Rise Camp | Duffk Coast | 83°45'ØØ"S | 166°Ø5'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Dominion Range Camp | Queen Maud Mountains | 85°15'ØØ"S | 166°1Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | F6 Camp | Scott Coast, Victoria Land | 77°21'ØØ"S | 163°Ø9'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Gould Camp | East Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains | 78°57'ØØ"S | 85°45'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | J-9 Bern Camp | Marie Bird Land | 82°22'ØØ"S | 168°41'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Lake Bonney Camp | McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land | 77°43'ØØ"S | 162°26'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Bonney Filef Camp | McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land | 77°42'ØØ"S | 162°27'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Bonney Hut | Taylor Valley, Victoria Land | 77°42'ØØ"S | 162°27'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Fryxell Camp | McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land | 77°37'ØØ"S | 163°Ø9'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Fryxell Hut | Taylor Valley, Victoria Land | 77°36'ØØ"S | 163°Ø7'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Hoare Camp | McMurdo Dry Valley, Southern Victoria Land | 77°38'ØØ"S | 162°55'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Hoare Hut | Taylor Valley, Victoria Land | 77°36'ØØ"S | 162°53'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Lake Vida Cache | Victoria Valley | 77°2Ø'ØØ"S | 162°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Leonie Island Hut | Leonie Island, Ryder Bay | 67°36'ØØ"S | 68°21'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Little America II Station | Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf, Shirase Coast | 78°4Ø'ØØ"S | 164°Ø3'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Little Rockford I Station | Shirase Coast; Marie Byrd Land | 79°35'ØØ"S | 156°46'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | McGregor Glacier Hut | Dufek Coast | 85°Ø8'ØØ"S | 174°5Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Michigan Camp | Shirase Coast | 79°ØØ'ØØ"S | 165°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Mount Erebus Hut | Ross Island, McMurdo Sound | 77°3Ø'ØØ"S | 167°1Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Neptune Camp | Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains | 83°31'ØØ"S | 57°15'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | New Harbour Hut | Scott Coast, Victoria Land | 77°34'ØØ"S | 163°31'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Northwestern Station –Ocean Site | Weddell Sea | 63°ØØ'ØØ"S | 43°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Odell Glacier Camp | Victoria Land | 76°37'ØØ"S | 16Ø°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Oleona Base | Marguerite Bay, Stonington Island | 68°11'ØØ"S | 67°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Onset D Camp | Marie Bird Land | 8Ø°45'ØØ"S | 125°45'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Palmer Refuge | Arthur Harbour, Amsler Island, Palmer Archipelago | 64°45'Ø8"S | 64°Ø5'Ø2"W | | |
| USA- | Patuxent Camp | Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains | 84°54'ØØ"S | 63°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Phoenix Airfield | Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island | 77°57'23"S | 166°46'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Prebble Glacier Camp | Prebble Glacier, Queen Alexandra Range | 84°15'ØØ"S | 164°1Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Reedy Glacier Camp | Marie Bird Land | 85°34'ØØ"S | 132°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Roosevelt Island Hut | Ross Ice Shelf | 8Ø°11'ØØ"S | 161°39'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Shaclketon Field Camp | Transantarctic Mountains | 85°Ø5'24"S | 175°19'48"W | | |
| USA- | TAM Camp | Marie Bird Land | 81°41'ØØ"S | 144°26'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Taylor Dome | Marie Byrd Land | 77°47'ØØ"S | 158°45'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Thwaites Glacier Camp | Marie Byrd Land | 78°18'ØØ"S | 118°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| USA- | Vega Island Camp | Trinity Peninsula | 63°54'ØØ"S | 57°37'ØØ"W | | |
| USA- | Windless Bight Field Camp | Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island | 77°42'ØØ"S | 167°39'48"W | | |
| USA- | Wisconsin Camp | Shirase Coast | 79°2Ø'ØØ"S | 162°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | |
| ZAF-Ø1 | Sanae Echo Base (Emergency Base) | Fimbul Ice Shelf | 7Ø°18'ØØ"S | Ø2°24'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-Ø2 | Sanae III Base | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°18'ØØ"S | Ø2°24'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-Ø3 | Sanae IV Base | Vesleskarvet, Queen Maud Land | 71°4Ø'25"S | Ø2°49'44"W | | |
| ZAF-Ø4 | Sarie Marais Field Base (aka Grunehogna Field Base) | Grunehogna Mountains, Ahlmann Ridge, Queen Maud Land | 72°Ø1'ØØ"S | Ø2°48'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-Ø7 | Penguin Bay Camp | Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°ØØ'ØØ"S | Ø3°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-Ø8 | Borga Field Base | Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land | 72°58'ØØ"S | Ø3°48'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-11 | Summer Support Base (aka Neumayer Emergency Base) | Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast | 7Ø°39'ØØ"S | Ø8°15'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF- | Sanae I Base | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°18'ØØ"S | Ø2°24'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF- | Sanae II Base | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°18'ØØ"S | Ø2°24'ØØ"W | | |
| **MULTI-NATIONAL BASES** | | | | | | |
| MNB-Ø1 | Mount Vinson Station | Vinson Massif, Ellsworth Land | 78°32'ØØ"S | 82°Ø1'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB-Ø2 | Patriot Hills Station | Ellsworth Land | 8Ø°19'ØØ"S | 81°15'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB-Ø3 | Concordia Station | East Antarctic Plateau, Inland from Banzare Coast | 75°Ø6'Ø6"S | 123°23'43"E | | |
| MNB-Ø4 | Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (After Ø1/Ø1/1994) | Potter Cove, King George Island | 62°14'ØØ"S | 58°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB-Ø5 | Martin Hills Fiels Camp | Ellsworth Land | 82°Ø1'ØØ"S | 88°Ø4'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB-Ø6 | Blue One Runway Camp (or Novo Runway - aka DROMLAN) | Queen Maud Land | 7Ø°49'31"S | 11°37'41"E | | |
| MNB-Ø7 | Nordenskiöld Base (FIN-Ø1+SWE-Ø4 jointed) | Nunatak Basen, Western Dronning Maud Land | 73°Ø3'ØØ"S | 13°25'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB-Ø8 | Hallett Station | Cape Hallett, Borchgrevink Coast, Victoria Land | 72°18'5Ø"S | 17Ø°12'3Ø"E | | |
| MNB-Ø9 | Fuel Depot 83-South Pole Camp | Queen Maud land, Antarctic Plateau | 83°ØØ'ØØ"S | 11°38'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB-1Ø | Starr Nunatak Field Camp | Harbord Glacier, Victoria Land | 73°53'ØØ"S | 162°45'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB-11 | Whichaway Camp | Antarctic Plateau | 85°51'ØØ"S | 11°37'Ø1"E | | |
| MNB-12 | Wolfs Fang Runway (aka Wolf's Fang Runway) | Antarctic Plateau | 71°31'ØØ"S | Ø8°48'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB-13 | Traverse Stop Point-78 Temporary Field Camp | Queen Maud Land (aka. Dronning Maud Land) | 78°Ø1'45"S | 12°52'35"E | | |
| MNB-14 | Dome C Summer Camp (Old Epica Camp) | East Antarctic Plateau | 75°Ø5'59"S | 123°19'56"E | | |
| MNB-15 | Little Dome C - Beyond Epica Camp | East Antarctic Plateau | 75°17'57"S | 122°26'43"E | | |
| MNB-16 | Maudheim Multinational Base | Maudheim, Princess Martha Coast | 72°17'ØØ"S | Ø3°48'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB-17 | Wilkes Station | Clark Peninsula, Wilkes land | 66°ØØ'ØØ"S | 11Ø°ØØ'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB-18 | Robert Guillard Base-Cape Prud'Homme | Cape André Prud'Homme, Adelie Land, Wilkes Land | 66°41'ØØ"S | 139°55'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB-19 | Ganovex VII-Project Gamble "Camp La Gorce" | Marie Bird Land, Western Antarctica | 76°5Ø'ØØ"S | 153°41'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Abrazo De Maipo Refuge | Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula | 63°27'ØØ"S | 57°3Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Dome A (aka Dome Argus) | East Antarctic Plateau | 8Ø°22'ØØ"S | 77°22'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Echo Base Camp | Queen Maud Land Antarctica | 71°32'47"S | Ø8°5Ø'11"E | | |
| MNB- | German Antarctic Receiving Station O'Higgins (GARS) | Cape Legoupil, Isabel Riquelme Island, Trinity Peninsula | 63°32'ØØ"S | 57°55'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Hovgaard Island Field Camp | Wilhelm Archipelago, Antarctic Peninsula | 65°Ø7'ØØ"S | 64°Ø4'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Ice Station Weddell (ISW) | Drifting Station on Weddell Sea | 71°5Ø'ØØ"S | 51°45'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Law Racovita Base (Ex Law Base ANARE) | Larsemann Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land | 69°23'16"S | 76°22'47"E | | |
| MNB- | Mauddheim Station | Quar Ice Shelf, Princess Martha coast on Queen Maud's Land | 71°Ø3'ØØ"S | 1Ø°54'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Mount Newall Huts & Radio repeater site | McMurdo Dry Valleys | 75°5Ø'ØØ"S | 162°38'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | New Union Glacier Blue Ice Runway | Ellsworth Land | 79°45'ØØ"S | 83°14'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | New Union Glacier Camp | Ellsworth Land -Mount Rossman | 79°45'ØØ"S | 83°13'59"W | | |
| MNB- | Pole of Inaccessibility Station Camp | Wilkes Land | 82°Ø6'ØØ"S | 54°58'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB- | SCGC Union Glacier Blue-Ice Runway | Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains | 79°Ø7'ØØ"S | 85°39'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | SCGC Union Glacier Camp | Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains | 79°Ø7'ØØ"S | 85°39'ØØ"W | | |
| MNB- | Spaulding Pond Field Camp | Taylor Valley, Victoria Land | 77°39'ØØ"S | 163°Ø7'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB- | Super DARN Dome C East Camp (DCE) | East Antarctic Plateau-Inland from Banzare Coast | 75°Ø6'Ø4"S | 123°23'4Ø"W | | |
| MNB- | Troll Airfield | Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land | 71°57'26"S | Ø2°28'ØØ"E | | |
| MNB- | Union Glacier Camp | Ellsworth Land | 79°46'ØØ"S | 82°52'ØØ"W | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MNB- | Atka Bay Skiway | Ekström Shelf Ice, Atka Bay, Northeast Weddell Sea, Princess Martha Coast | 7Ø°36'45"S | Ø8°27'25"W | | |
| MNB- | Lake Mercer Field camp | Marie Byrd Land, West Antarctica | 84°39'39"S | 149°4Ø'37"W | | |
| MNB- | Little Dome C - Field Camp | Eastern Antarctic Plateau | 75°21'54"S | 122°24'49"E | | |

## SECTION 2

## SUB & PERI-ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

**(Included Localities among 6Ø° and 53° Southern parallels of Austral hemisphere, plus few other Territories selected according to the Peri Antarctic Islands map attached.)**

## AUSTRAL TERRITORIES

**(Included only Territories here selected among 37°.5Ø' and 53° South of Austral hemisphere.)**

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | |
| ARG-22 | Corbeta Uruguay Station (IAA) (expired 1982) | Caldera Gulf, Thule Island, (Isla Morell), South Sandwich Islands | 59°27'3Ø"S | 27°19'4Ø"W | | |
| ARG-23 | Tierra del Fuego Province | Tierra del Fuego Province (LU#XP-LU#XZ) | 53°ØØ'ØØ"S | - | | |
| ARG-26 | Teniente Esquivel Refuge | Ferguson Bay, Thule Island, (Isla Morell), South Sandwich Islands | 59°27'ØØ"S | 27°16'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-29 | Isla de los Estados (Staten island) | Ushuaia Dept. Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands Province | 54°47'ØØ"S | 64°15'ØØ"W | | |
| ARG-3Ø | Isla Observatorio Refuge | Ushuaia Dept. Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands Province | 54°39'16"S | 64°Ø8'27"W | | |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | |
| AUS-Ø7 | Heard Island Station (ANARE) | Atlas Cove, Heard Island | 53°Ø6'ØØ"S | 73°43'ØØ"E | | |
| AUS-Ø8 | Macquarie Island Station (ANARE) | Macquarie Island, Sub-Antarctic, Southern Ocean | 54°29'58"S | 158°56'Ø9"E | | |
| AUS-Ø9 | Hut Hill | Macquarie East Coast | 54°29'57"S | 158°56'24"E | | |
| AUS- | ANARE Spit Bay Camp | Sealers Beach, Doppler Hill, Spit Bay | 53°Ø6'26"S | 73°43'14"E | | |
| AUS- | Aurora Cave Depot | Macquarie West Coast, Aurora Point | 54°35'25"S | 158°5Ø'48"E | | |
| AUS- | Bauer Bay Hut | Macquarie West Coast, Bauer Bay | 54°56'ØØ"S | 158°52'56"E | | |
| AUS- | Brother Point Hut | Macquarie East Coast, Brother Point | 54°34'48"S | 158°55'51"E | | |
| AUS- | Eagle Cave Depot | Macquarie West Coast, Aeagle Bay | 54°31'13"S | 158°52'2Ø"E | | |
| AUS- | Green George Hut | Macquarie East Coast, Green George Bay Bay | 54°37'44"S | 158°53'41"E | | |
| AUS- | Hurd Point Hut | Macquarie West Coast, Hurd Point | 54°46'35"S | 158°5Ø'17"E | | |
| AUS- | Old Lusitania Bay ANARE Hut | Macquarie Island SW, Lusitania Bay | 54°43'Ø1"S | 158°51'Ø5"E | | |
| AUS- | Old Sandy Bay ANARE Hut | Macquarie Island NW, Sand Bay | 54°33'57"S | 158°55'Ø4"E | | |
| AUS- | Waterfall Bay Hut | Macquarie West Coast, Waterfall Bay | 54°4Ø'29"S | 158°52'37"E | | |
| AUS- | Wireless Hut | Macquarie East Coast | 54°29'41"S | 158°56'29"E | | |
| **REPUBLIC OF CHILE** | | | | | | |
| CHL-13 | Magallanes and Antartica Chilena Region (excluding Commune of Antartica) | Magallanes,Ultima Esperanza,Tierra del Fuego and Antartica Chilena (Communa de Cabo de Hornos) | 53°ØØ'ØØ"S | - | | |
| CHL-18 | Puerto Williams Station | Antarctic Support Center Base, Puerto Williams, Navarino Island | 54°56'ØØ"S | 67°37'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL-19 | Lennox Island Chilean Navy Outpost | West Lennox Island, Beagle Channel | 55°17'Ø6"S | 66°56'Ø8"W | | |
| CHL-2Ø | Hornos Island Meteo Station | Horn Island, Hermite Islands | 55°56'5Ø"S | 67°18'15"W | | |
| CHL-21 | Diego Ramirez Station | Gonzalo Island, Diego Ramirez Islands | 56°31'ØØ"S | 68°42'ØØ"W | | |
| CHL- | Snipe Island - Chilean Navy Outpost & Meterological Station | Snipe Island, Beagle Channel | 54°57'14"S | 67°Ø8'48"W | | |
| **FRANCE** | | | | | | |
| FRA-Ø2 | Alfred Faure Base (TAAF) | Possession Island, Crozet Archipelago | 46°25'48"S | 51°51'4Ø"E | | |
| FRA-Ø3 | Martin De Viviès Base (including Mataf Hut) | Amsterdam Island | 37°49'48"S | 77°34'12"E | | |
| FRA-Ø4 | Port Aux Français Base (TAAF) | Kerguelen Island | 49°21'Ø5"S | 7Ø°13'22"E | | |
| FRA-Ø5 | Port Jeanne d'Arc | Kerguelen Island | 49°33'14"S | 69°49'26"E | | |
| FRA-Ø9 | Antonelli Hut | Amsterdam Island | 37°48'ØØ"S | 77°33'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA-1Ø | Ratmanoff Refuge & Geomagnetic Station | Kerguelen Island, Courbet Peninsula | 49°14'Ø3"S | 7Ø°32'55"E | | |
| FRA- | Armor Base | Australia Island, Morbihan Gulf | 49°28'ØØ"S | 69°43'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Australia Hut | Australia Island, Morbihan Gulf | 49°27'ØØ"S | 69°51'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Betsy Cove Geomagnetic Station | Kerguelen Island, Accessible Bay, North Coast of Courbet Peninsula | 49°1Ø'ØØ"S | 4Ø°13'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | BMG Hut | Amsterdam Island | 37°49'51"S | 77°34'1Ø"E | | |
| FRA- | Cap Noir Refuge | Kerguelen Island | 49°Ø4'17"S | 7Ø°27'17"E | | |
| FRA- | Cochons Island Hut | Cochons Island | 49°28'ØØ"S | 7Ø°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Entrecasteaux Refuge (aka Becs Jaunes Refuge) | Amsterdam Island | 37°51'ØØ"S | 77°31'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Fjord Bossiere Hut | Kerguelen Island | - | - | | |
| FRA- | French Sounding Rocket Base | Kerguelen Island | 49°21'ØØ"S | 7Ø°16'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Guetteur Hut at Ratmanoff | Kerguelen Island, Close to the Ratmanoff Pinguins Rookery | 49°14'ØØ"S | 7Ø°34'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Guillou Island Refuge | Guillou Island | 49°28'ØØ"S | 69°48'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Haute Island Refuge | Haute Island, Morbihan Gulf | 49°23'ØØ"S | 69°55'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Jacky Hut | Kerguelen Island | - | - | | |
| FRA- | La Montjoie Scientific Camp | Kerguelen Island, Rocheuse Bay | 48°59'68"S | 68°5Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Le Ponce Hut | Kerguelen Island | - | - | | |
| FRA- | Mayes Island Hut | Mayers Island | 49°28'2Ø"S | 69°55"ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Molloy Hut Observatory | Kerguelen Island, Molloy Point, Courbet Peninsula | 49°21'38"S | 7Ø°Ø3'5Ø"E | | |
| FRA- | Mortadelle Refuge | Kerguelen Island | 49°25'ØØ"S | 69°1Ø'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Observatory Bay Station | Kerguelen Island, Eastern Fringe of Central Plateau, Northern Shore of Morbihan Gulf | 49°21'ØØ"S | 7Ø°12'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Phonolite Hut | Kerguelen Island | 49°37'ØØ"S | 7Ø°Ø8'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Pointe Benedicte Station | Amsterdam Island | 37°48'ØØ"S | 77°33'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Pointe du Morne Refuge | Kerguelen Island | 49°22'56"S | 7Ø°26'56"E | | |
| FRA- | Pointe Suzanne Refuge | Kerguelen Island | 49°26'21"S | 7Ø°25'15"E | | |
| FRA- | Port Bizet Seismographic Station | Longue Island | 49°31'12"S | 69°54'36"E | | |
| FRA- | Port Christmas Geomagnetic Station | Kerguelen Island, Baie de l'Oiseau, Loranchet Peninsula | 48°41'ØØ"S | 69°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Port Couvreux Refuge | Kerguelen Island, Hillsborough Bay, Southeast Coast of Presqu'île Bouquet de la Grye | 49°17'ØØ"S | 69°42'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Port Douzième Geomagnetic Station | Australia Island, Presqu'île Ronarch, Morbihan Gulf | 49°31'ØØ"S | 7Ø°Ø9'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Port Raymond Hut (Scientific Camp) | Kerguelen Island, Courbet Peninsula | 49°2Ø'69"S | 69°49'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Ribaud Hut | Amsterdam Island | 37°49'5Ø"S | 77°34'18"E | | |
| FRA- | Saint Paul Hut | Saint Paul Island | 38°43'ØØ"S | 77°31'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Sourcils Noirs Refuge | Kerguelen Island | 49°4Ø'ØØ"S | 7Ø°14'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Supply Bay Observatory | Kerguelen Island | 49°3Ø'47"S | 69°46'13"E | | |
| FRA- | Thumb Peak Auxiliary Station | Kerguelen Island | 49°31'12"S | 7Ø°1Ø'49"E | | |
| FRA- | US Bay Hut | Possession Island, Crozet Archipelago | 46°23'ØØ"S | 51°48'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | US Bay Refuge | Possession Island, Crozet Archipelago | 46°23'ØØ"S | 51°48'ØØ"E | | |
| FRA- | Val Studer Refuge | Kerguelen Island | 49°16'23"S | 7Ø°ØØ'56"E | | |
| FRA- | Vallée Ring Refuge | Kerguelen Island | - | - | | |
| FRA- | Verte Island Hut | Green Island | 49°3Ø'ØØ"S | 7Ø°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | | | | | | |
| GBR-22 | Ferguson Bay Base Camp (GBR-22 will also qualify for ARG-26) | Ferguson Bay, Thule Island, (Isla Morell), South Sandwich Islands | 59°27'ØØ"S | 27°25'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-23 | Station "BI" Bird Island Station | Freshwater Inlet, Jordan Cove, Bird Island, South Georgia Islands | 54°ØØ'31"S | 38°Ø3'Ø8"W | | |
| GBR-24 | Station "M" King Edward Point | King Edward Point, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia Islands | 54°17'ØØ"S | 36°29'37"W | | |
| GBR-25 | Falkland Islands | Falkland Islands | 51°44'ØØ"S | 59°ØØ'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-27 | Husvik Station | Husvik, South Georgia Islands | 54°1Ø'ØØ"S | 36°45'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-28 | Spenceley Glacier Camp | Spenceley Glacier, South Georgia Islands | 54°36'3Ø"S | 36°14'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-29 | Grytviken Station | Grytviken, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia Islands | 54°16'54"S | 36°3Ø'28"W | | |
| GBR-3Ø | Candlemas Island Camp | Candelemas Island, South Sandwich Islands | 57°1Ø'ØØ"S | 26°45'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-39 | Husvik Bay Camp | Husvik, South Georgia Islands | 57°1Ø'ØØ"S | 36°4Ø'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR-41 | Leith Harbour Station | Leith Harbor, South Georgia Islands | 54°Ø8'27"S | 36°41'16"W | | |
| GBR- | Godthul Station | Godthul Bay, South Georgia Islands | 54°17'ØØ"S | 36°17'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Maiviken Hut | Bore Valley, South Georgia islands | 54°14'52"S | 34°3Ø'23"W | | |
| GBR- | Ocean Harbour Station | South Georgia Islands | 54°2Ø'ØØ"S | 36°16'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Prince Olav Harbour Station | South Georgia Islands | 54°Ø4'ØØ"S | 37°Ø9'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Rosita Harbour Station | South Georgia Islands | 54°Ø1'ØØ"S | 37°27'ØØ"W | | |
| GBR- | Stromness Station | Stromness Bay, South Georgia Islands | 54°Ø9'36"S | 36°42'42"W | | |
| **NORWAY** | | | | | | |
| NOR-Ø2 | Norwegian Research Station Bouvetoya | New Rockheap or Nyroysa, Bouvet Island | 54°25'ØØ"S | Ø3°21'ØØ"E | | |
| NOR-14 | Cape Fie Camp | South East side of Bouvetøya | 54°27'ØØ"S | Ø3°28'ØØ"E | | |
| NOR- | Cape Circoncision Hut (aka Kapp Circoncision) | Cape Circoncision, North-Western edge of Bouvet island | 54°23'48"S | Ø3°17'3Ø"E | | |
| NOR- | Slakhallet Glacier Camp | Within Cape Lollo and Cape Meteor, Bouvet Island | 54°25'15"S | Ø3°23'35"E | | |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | |
| NZL-Ø4 | Auckland Island | Auckland Island | 5Ø°42'ØØ"S | 166°Ø5'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL-Ø5 | Campbell Island | Campbell Island | 52°32'4Ø"S | 169°Ø8'32"E | | |
| NZL-Ø6 | Coast Guard Weather Station | Tucker Cove, Campbell Island | 52°33'ØØ"S | 169°Ø8'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL-Ø7 | Weather Station | Beeman Cove, Campbell Island | 52°33'ØØ"S | 169°Ø9'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL-Ø8 | Enderby Station and Stella Hut | Enderby Island, Sandy Bay, Auckland Island | 5Ø°29'4Ø"S | 166°16'5Ø"E | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NZL-Ø9 | Ranui Coastwatcher Station | Auckland Island, Crozier Point, Ranui Cove | 5Ø°32'3Ø"S | 166°15'4Ø"E | | |
| NZL-1Ø | Snares Castaway Depot & Research Hut | Snares Islands, New Zealand, SubAntarctic Islands | 48°Ø1'ØØ"S | 166°32'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL-11 | Castaway Depot and Department of Lands and Survey Hut | Reef Point above Hut Cove-Anchorage Bay, Antipodes Island | 49°41'24"S | 178°46'48"E | | |
| NZL- | Antipodes Islands (including all islands in the group) | Antipodes Islands (New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands) | 49°41'31"S | 178°45'49"E | | |
| NZL- | Borchgrevink Huts (ASPA No.159 - HSM 22) | Cape Adare, Victoria Land, East Antarctic | 71°18'Ø4"S | 17Ø°12'Ø5"E | | |
| NZL- | Bounty Islands | Bounty Islands, Zealand SubAntarctic Islands | 47°45'ØØ"S | 179°Ø3'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Camp Cove Coastwatch Station | Auckland Island, Western Arm, Tangua Bay, Carnley Harbor | 5Ø°5Ø'45"S | 165°59'Ø3"E | | |
| NZL- | Depot Castaway Depot Hut | Depot Island, Bounty islands, Zealand SubAntarctic Islands | 47°45'ØØ"S | 179°Ø1'ØØ"E | | |
| NZL- | Emergency Bay Hut | Auckland Island, Carnley Harbor, Emergency Bay | 5Ø°49'3Ø"S | 166°Ø6'45"E | | |
| NZL- | Enderby Settlement Site | Auckland Island, Port Ross, Erebus Cove | 5Ø°32'4Ø"S | 166°12'37"E | | |
| NZL- | Kekeno Hut | Auckland Island, Kekeno Bay | 5Ø°34'4Ø"S | 166°16'4Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Magnetic Station | Auckland Island, North Arm Bay | 5Ø°44'5Ø"S | 166°Ø1'2Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Magnetic Station | Adams Island, Magnetic Bay, Auckland Island | 5Ø°52'ØØ"S | 166°ØØ'5Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Tagua Bay Station | Auckland Island, Musgrave Puninsula | 5Ø°49'28"S | 166°Ø4'15"E | | |
| NZL- | Tandy Inlet Campsite | Auckland Island, Tandy Inlet | 5Ø°38'5Ø"S | 166°Ø9'1Ø"E | | |
| NZL- | Tucker Hut | Perseverance Harbor, Tucker Point, Campbell Island | 52°32'4Ø"S | 169°Ø7'42"E | | |
| NZL- | Waterfall Hut | Auckland Island, Waterfall Inlet | 5Ø°49'2Ø"S | 166°12'3Ø"E | | |
| **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | |
| ZAF-Ø5 | SANAP Weather Station | Transvaal Bay, Gough Island | 4Ø°21'56"S | Ø9°52'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-Ø6 | Marion Station Weather Station (Expired November 2Ø1Ø) | Marion Island | 46°52'34"S | 37°51'32"E | | |
| ZAF-Ø9 | The Glen Station (a.k.a. Expedition Hut) | Glen Anchorage, Quest Bay, Gough Island | 4Ø°18'ØØ"S | Ø9°32'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF-1Ø | Marion Station Weather Station (New rebuilt Station from Dec-2Ø1Ø) | Marion Island | 46°52'34"S | 37°51'32"E | | |
| ZAF- | Greyheaded Hut | Marion Island | 46°52'ØØ"S | 37°38'ØØ"E | | |
| ZAF- | Katedraal Hut | Marion Island | 46°52'ØØ"S | 37°38'ØØ"E | | |
| ZAF- | Kildalkey Hut | Marion Island | 46°52'ØØ"S | 37°38'ØØ"E | | |
| ZAF- | Marsteinen Refuge | Valken Hill, Ahlmann Ridge, Queen Maud Land | 71°26'ØØ"S | Ø1°42'ØØ"W | | |
| ZAF- | Mixed Pickle Cove Hut | Marion Island | 46°52'ØØ"S | 37°38'ØØ"E | | |
| **ANTARCTIC EVENT STATIONS** | | | Mgr | | | |
| WAP-ØØ1 | INØG -Roma (RM), Italy | National Institute of Geophysics | IØJBL | | | |
| WAP-ØØ2 | IR1ANT -Torino (TO) and Casalgrasso (CN), Italy | Antarctic Adventure 1991, WPX 1995 & 1st-21th AAWs | I1HYW | | | |
| WAP-ØØ3 | IR2A -Ispra (VA), Italy | WPX1998-Antarctic Commemoration, 11th & 13th,19th,20th AAWs | IK2HTW,IK2JYT | | | |
| WAP-ØØ4 | IR2ANT - Varese (VA), Italy | Antarctic Commemoration & 4th AAW | IK2IWU | | | |
| WAP-ØØ5 | IR8ANT - Napoli (NA), Italy | Antarctic Commemoration | I8ACB | | | |
| WAP-ØØ6 | IYØA - Roma (RM), Italy | Official Station to contact BTN | IØJBL | | | |
| WAP-ØØ7 | IY8UN - Napoli (NA), Italy | Antarctic Commemoration | IK8DOI | | | |
| WAP-ØØ8 | TMØANT - Bron, France | 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th AAWs | F6KDF | | | |
| WAP-ØØ9 | ED2BAE - Las Arenas (Vizcaya), Spain | 1st, 3rd AAWs | EA2EC | | | |
| WAP-Ø1Ø | IRØANT - Formia (LT), Italy | 1st, 5th, 9th AAWs | IKØJFS | | | |
| WAP-Ø11 | II6ANT - Sassoferrato (AN), Italy | 1st AAW, 11th, 12th, 13th AAWs | DEØMST,IW6NZY | | | |
| WAP-Ø12 | II7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy | 1st, 9th AAWs | IZ7AUH | | | |
| WAP-Ø13 | IO8ANT - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy | 2nd, 3rd AAWs | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø14 | TM8ANT - Macon, France | 2nd, 3rd AAWs | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-Ø15 | IU7ANT - Porto Cesareo (LE), Italy | 2nd, 4th AAWs | IØYKN | | | |
| WAP-Ø16 | IIØANT - Cassino & Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy | 2nd, 3rd, 4th AAWs | IØNZK | | | |
| WAP-Ø17 | II4ANT - Forli (FC), Italy | 2nd, 3rd, 4th AAWs | IK4QIB | | | |
| WAP-Ø18 | II8ANT - Battipaglia (SA), Italy | 2nd, 3rd AAWs | IZ8EDJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø19 | IUØANT - Grottaferrata (RM), Italy | 2nd, 3rd, 4th AAWs | IZØBTV | | | |
| WAP-Ø2Ø | II2AMI - Varese (VA), Italy | Italian Air Force, 2nd AAW | IK2IWU | | | |
| WAP-Ø21 | AT3ANT - Kengeri Upanagara (Bangalore), India | 3rd, 5th, 1Øth, 11th, 13th, 14th AAWs | VU2UR | | | |
| WAP-Ø22 | 4O3ANT - Cajetina, Serbia and Montenegro | 3rd AAW | YZ1SG | | | |
| WAP-Ø23 | IO2MET - Gallarate (VA), Italy | IAF Meteo Center Linate, 3rd AAW | IK2IWU | | | |
| WAP-Ø24 | UE6ANT or R6ANT - Krasnodar, European Russia | 3rd, 4th, 5th AAWs | UA6HPR | | | |
| WAP-Ø25 | II5ANT - Lucca (LU), Italy | 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAWs | IZ5BTC | | | |
| WAP-Ø26 | TO2ANT - Guadeloupe Island | 3rd AAW | F6HMJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø27 | LR5U or LR5ØU - General Pico, La Pampa, Argentina | 5Øth Anniversary 1st Expedition to Thule I. SSI | EA5NI | | | |
| WAP-Ø28 | IO6ANT - Basciano (TE), Italy | 3rd AAW | IZ6FZS | | | |
| WAP-Ø29 | TM5ANT - Moidieu, France | 3rd AAW | F5NOD | | | |
| WAP-Ø3Ø | II2ANT - Induno Olona (VA), Italy | 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth,11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21th AAWs | I2JJR | | | |
| WAP-Ø31 | TM6ANT - Yves, France | 3rd AAW | F6ELE | | | |
| WAP-Ø32 | II1ANT - Genova (GE), Italy | 3rd, 5th AAWs | IZ1GJK | | | |
| WAP-Ø33 | EM1ØKY - Rivne, Ukraine | 1Øth Anniversary of work in the Ukrainian Antarctic Station | IK1QFM | | | |
| WAP-Ø34 | TM7ANT - Niort, France | 3rd AAW | F6CKH | | | |
| WAP-Ø35 | IOØANT - Cassino (FR), Italy | 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th AAWs | IØYKN | | | |
| WAP-Ø36 | LU2CN or LU6CN - Buenos Aires, Argentina | Servicio Auxiliar de La Armada | LU2CN | | | |
| WAP-Ø37 | TM1ANT- Vaulx en Velin, France | 3rd, 5th, 21th AAWs | F5SIH | | | |
| WAP-Ø38 | TM3ANT- Heyrieux, France | 3rd AAW | F5PFP | | | |
| WAP-Ø39 | TM9ANT - Wittelsheim, France | 3rd AAW | F5PAC | | | |
| WAP-Ø4Ø | TM2ANT - Savas Mepin, France | 3rd AAW | F4NDW | | | |
| WAP-Ø41 | TM4ANT - Bihorel, France | 3rd, 4th AAWs | F6BFH | | | |
| WAP-Ø42 | TM8TAF - Bordeaux, France | 3rd AAW | F8BBL | | | |
| WAP-Ø43 | TMØTAF - Provins, France | 3rd, 4th AAWs | F4TTR | | | |
| WAP-Ø44 | IU8ANT - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th AAWs | I8QJU | | | |
| WAP-Ø45 | EM1ØUA - Kyiv, Ukraine | 1Øth Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station | UT7UA | | | |
| WAP-Ø46 | EM1ØLV - Kharkov, Ukraine | 1Øth Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station | UR8LV | | | |
| WAP-Ø47 | EM1ØHO - Poltava, Ukraine | 1Øth Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station | UX2HO | | | |
| WAP-Ø48 | EM1ØKGG - Rovno, Ukraine | 1Øth Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station | UR5KGG | | | |
| WAP-Ø49 | EM1ØKCC - Rovno, Ukraine | 1Øth Ann. of Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station | UR5KCC | | | |
| WAP-Ø5Ø | UA3AV/UA1KAE - European Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA3AV | | | |
| WAP-Ø51 | UA3YH/ANT - European Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA3YH | | | |
| WAP-Ø52 | IU2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy | 4th, 6th, 7th AAWs | IK2QPR | | | |
| WAP-Ø53 | UA1JJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA1JJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø54 | RA3YV/ANT - Bryansk, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | RA3YV | | | |
| WAP-Ø55 | YL2AG/ANT - Riga, Latvia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | YL2AG | | | |
| WAP-Ø56 | RA3ZZ/ANT - Shebekino, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | RA3ZZ | | | |
| WAP-Ø57 | UA3GM/ANT - Vidnoe, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA3GM | | | |
| WAP-Ø58 | UA1BJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA1BJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø59 | UA1ADQ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA1ADQ | | | |
| WAP-Ø6Ø | II1MNA - Genova (GE), Italy | Museo Nazionale dell'Antartide-Genova, Italy, 4th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th AAWs | IZ1GJK | | | |
| WAP-Ø61 | UA6LV/ANT - Taganrog, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | UA6LV | | | |
| WAP-Ø62 | RW1AI/ANT - St.Petersburg, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | RW1AI | | | |
| WAP-Ø63 | UA1PAC/ANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 4th AAW | UA1PAC | | | |
| WAP-Ø64 | RN1NA/ANT - Sortavala, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 4th, 11th AAWs | RN1NA | | | |
| WAP-Ø65 | RK3DSW/ANT - European Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 5th AAW | RK3DSW | | | |
| WAP-Ø66 | UA1QV/ANT - Vologda, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia, 5th AAW | UA1QV | | | |
| WAP-Ø67 | IR4ICE - Bagnocavallo (RA), Italy | 4th AAW | IK4AKS | | | |
| WAP-Ø68 | RX6AA/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | RX6AA | | | |
| WAP-Ø69 | RX6AAP/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia | 5Øth Anniversary of UA1KAE Mirny Station-Russia | RX6AAP | | | |
| WAP-Ø7Ø | VA7ANTA or VA7AAW or VG7AAW - Williams Lake, Canada | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 12th AAWs | VE7IG | | | |
| WAP-Ø71 | VA3ANTA - Listowel, Canada | 4th AAW | VE3XN | | | |
| WAP-Ø72 | GBØANT - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K. | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 14th AAWs | MØOXO | | | |
| WAP-Ø73 | K4A - Marietta (GA), USA | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th AAWs | K6EID | | | |
| WAP-Ø74 | IR7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy | 4th, 9th AAWs | IZ7AUH | | | |
| WAP-Ø75 | YQ2ANT - Timisoara, Romania | 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th AAWs | YO2BP | | | |
| WAP-Ø76 | 8J1ANT or 8J1ANT/2 - Tokyo, Japan | 5Øth Ann. of JARE-Jap. Antarctic Research Exp. | JARL Bureau | | | |
| WAP-Ø77 | IO2ANT - Milano (MI), Italy | 4th, 5th, 8th AAWs | I2AZ | | | |
| WAP-Ø78 | K4Z/ANT - Centreville (VA) , USA | 4th AAW | W4DKS | | | |
| WAP-Ø79 | TM5TAF - La Seyne sur Mer, France | 4th AAW | F6AXX | | | |
| WAP-Ø8Ø | TM8WAP - Salernes, France | 4th AAW | F5XL | | | |
| WAP-Ø81 | HB9ICE or HE8ICE - Zuerich, Switzerland | SWISSAIR RADIO CLUB, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th AAWs | HB9BHY | | | |
| WAP-Ø82 | IO8IAA - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy | 4th AAW | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø83 | DR2ØØ7ANT -Bellenberg, Germany | 4th AAW | DC2SF | | | |
| WAP-Ø84 | TM4IPY - Macon, France | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-Ø85 | OE3WWB/ANT or OE3WWB/AAW - Sollenau, Austria | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs | OE3WWB | | | |
| WAP-Ø86 | OE3RPB/ANT or OE3RPB/AAW - Berndorf, Austria | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs | OE3RPB | | | |
| WAP-Ø87 | OE3KTA/ANT or OE3KTA/AAW - Sollenau, Austria | 4th, 5th AAWs | OE3KTA | | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WAP-Ø88 | OE3KKA/ANT or OE3KKA/AAW or OE88WAP - Pottendorf, Austria | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 21th AAWs | OE3KKA | | | |
| WAP-Ø89 | OE3AIS/ANT or OE3AIS/AAW or OE89ANT - Pottendorf, Austria | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAWs | OE3AIS | | | |
| WAP-Ø9Ø | OE3SGA/ANT or OE3SGA/AAW or OE9ØAAW - Pottendorf, Austria | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAWs | OE3SGA | | | |
| WAP-Ø91 | N5T/ANT - Quinlan (TX), USA | 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 21th AAWs | W5BOS | | | |
| WAP-Ø92 | K9A - Itasca (IL), USA | 4th AAW | K9PPY | | | |
| WAP-Ø93 | OE4VIE/ANT - St. Michael, Austria | 4th AAW | OE4VIE | | | |
| WAP-Ø94 | IAØIPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year, 6th AAW | IØYKN | | | |
| WAP-Ø95 | IA8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-Ø96 | IO4ANT - Cervia (RA), Italy | 4th AAW | IK4VFF | | | |
| WAP-Ø97 | IP7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IZ7AUH | | | |
| WAP-Ø98 | GB4IPY - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K. | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year, 5th, 6th AAWs | MØOXM | | | |
| WAP-Ø99 | IA7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IK7JWY | | | |
| WAP-1ØØ | IR1IPY - Genova (GE), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IZ1GJK | | | |
| WAP-1Ø1 | IA2IPY - Rodano (MI), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | I2MQP | | | |
| WAP-1Ø2 | IA3IPY - Marghera (VE), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | I3XMQ | | | |
| WAP-1Ø3 | IA4IPY or IR4IPY - Forlì (FC), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IK4QIB | | | |
| WAP-1Ø4 | IA9IPY - Avola (SR), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IT9YRE | | | |
| WAP-1Ø5 | IA6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IZ6GSQ | | | |
| WAP-1Ø6 | LZØ4ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 4th AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-1Ø7 | VE2/VYØICE - Baie De Schawinigan, Canada | 4th AAW & Iinternational Polar Year | VE2TKH | | | |
| WAP-1Ø8 | LZØ7IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-1Ø9 | VA2WAP - St.Nicolas, QC, Canada | 5th, 6th AAWs | VE2LHP | | | |
| WAP-11Ø | IP2IPY - Milano (MI), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | I2AZ | | | |
| WAP-111 | VA3WAP or VG3WAP - Consecon, ON, Canada | 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 12th, 13th, 21th AAWs | VA3NQ | | | |
| WAP-112 | EV5IPY - Grodno, Byelorussia | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | EW4IDP | | | |
| WAP-113 | IP8IPY - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | I8QJU | | | |
| WAP-114 | IR2IPY - Limbiate (MI), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IK2DUW | | | |
| WAP-115 | IUØIPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IW1CYZ | | | |
| WAP-116 | II8IPY - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | I8ACB | | | |
| WAP-117 | IR8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-118 | CQ4IPY - Oeiras, Portugal | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | CT1BWW | | | |
| WAP-119 | IU2IPY - Mantova (MN), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IK2QPR | | | |
| WAP-12Ø | IRØIPY - Isola dei Liri (FR), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IZØHTW | | | |
| WAP-121 | IIØIPY - Cassino (FR), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IØNZK | | | |
| WAP-122 | SNØIPY - Poland | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | SP5UHN | | | |
| WAP-123 | IPØIPY - Sora (FR), Italy | 2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IØNUM | | | |
| WAP-124 | IO4WAP - Forlì (FC), Italy | 5th AAW | IK4QIB | | | |
| WAP-125 | OE3HM/AAW - Austria | 5th, 6th, 7th AAWs | OE3HM | | | |
| WAP-126 | OE3AGA/AAW - Austria | 5th, 6th, 7th AAWs | OE3AGA | | | |
| WAP-127 | TM5ICE - France | 5th AAW | F5IL | | | |
| WAP-128 | DAØANT - Bellenberg, Germany | 5th, 7th, 8th, 6th AAWs | DC2SF | | | |
| WAP-129 | IPØWAP - Frosinone (FR) | Polar Bear's Friend @ 5th AAW | IW1CYZ | | | |
| WAP-13Ø | IR2WAP - Varese (VA) | 5th, 6th, 7th AAWs | IK2FIQ | | | |
| WAP-131 | II3ANT - Sona (VR) | 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs | IZ3DBA | | | |
| WAP-132 | II2EFA - Gallarate (VA), Italy | 5th AAW by Italian Air Force- Gallarate | IW2MNO | | | |
| WAP-133 | YE2IPY - Indonesia | 2ØØ7-2ØØ8 International Polar Year | YB2TJV | | | |
| WAP-134 | YB4IPY - Indonesia | 2ØØ7-2ØØ8 International Polar Year & 5th AAW | YB4IR | | | |
| WAP-135 | IQØIPY - Castelliri (FR), Italy | 2ØØ7-2ØØ8 International Polar Year | IZØHAM | | | |
| WAP-136 | IPØANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy | 5th AAW | IZØHAM | | | |
| WAP-137 | AO1WAP - Aviles, Spain | 5th, 14th AAWs | EA1CS | | | |
| WAP-138 | ISØIPY - Cagliari (CA), Italy | 2ØØ7-2ØØ8 International Polar Year | ISØMKX | | | |
| WAP-139 | IAØANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy | 5th AAW | IØOCD | | | |
| WAP-14Ø | IR6ANT - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy | 5th AAW | IZ6GFQ | | | |
| WAP-141 | IP6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy | 2ØØ6-2ØØ7 International Polar Year | IZ6GFQ | | | |
| WAP-142 | IQ8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-143 | IR8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | 5th AAW | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-144 | IR8PS - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy | Antarctic Event & 5th AAW | I8ACB | | | |
| WAP-145 | LZØ5ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 5th AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-146 | 4Z4DX/ANT - Ramat Hasharon, Israel | 5th AAW | 4Z4DX | | | |
| WAP-147 | LZØ8IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-148 | VA3AAO or VG3AAO - Listowel, Canada | 5th, 6th, 7th AAWs | VE3XN | | | |
| WAP-149 | R3ANT - European Russia | 5th AAW | RN3ANT | | | |
| WAP-15Ø | RU3HD/ANT - Pos.Zavety Il'Icha, European Russia | 5th AAW | RU3HD | | | |
| WAP-151 | S5ØIPY - Bistrica, Slovenia | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year, 6th AAW | S51RU | | | |
| WAP-152 | IR3IPY - Sona (VR), Italy | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year, 6th AAW | IZ3DBA | | | |
| WAP-153 | 5DØIPY - Settat, Morocco | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year, 6th AAW | IØYKN | | | |
| WAP-154 | TM8ICE - Macon, France | 6th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-155 | IN3IPY - Merano (BZ), Italy | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year | IN3UFW | | | |
| WAP-156 | DRØ9ANT - Munchen, Germany | 6th AAW (DARC Oberbayern) | DL5MHQ | | | |
| WAP-157 | IP9IPY - Palermo (PA), Italy | 2ØØ8-2ØØ9 IPY & 6th AAW | IT9YMM | | | |
| WAP-158 | UE6IPY - Stavropol, European Russia | 2ØØ8 International Polar Year | UA6GG | | | |
| WAP-159 | IR1WAP - Genova (GE), Italy | 6th AAW | IZ1GJK | | | |
| WAP-16Ø | II5AM - Pisa (PI), Italy | 6th AAW @ 46th A.B. Italian Airforce Base, Pisa | IK2IWU/5 | | | |
| WAP-161 | IY8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | 6th AAW | IK8WEJ | | | |
| WAP-162 | UT1KY/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine | 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th AAWs | UT1KY | | | |
| WAP-163 | UT7UA/WAP - Kyiv, Ukraine | 6th, 1Øth, 14th AAWs | UT7UA | | | |
| WAP-164 | UR5KGG/WAP - Rovno, Ukraine | 6th, 14th AAWs | UR5KGG | | | |
| WAP-165 | UR8LV/WAP - Kharkiv, Ukraine | 6th AAW | UR8LV | | | |
| WAP-166 | UR5KCC/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine | 6th AAW | UR5KCC | | | |
| WAP-167 | UX2HO/WAP - Poltava, Ukraine | 6th AAW | UX2HO | | | |
| WAP-168 | LZØ6ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 6th AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-169 | LZØ9IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria | International Polar Year 2ØØ9 | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-17Ø | UE6ICE - Stavropol, European Russia | 6th AAW | UA6GG | | | |
| WAP-171 | EG2ANT - Las Arenas, Spain | 6th, 7th AAWs | EA2RC | | | |
| WAP-172 | W6A - Fresno (CA), U.S.A. | 6th, 7th AAWs | K6HFA | | | |
| WAP-173 | IR1SMG - Genova (GE), Italy | Antarctic Event (Genova-Italy), 7th AAW | IK1GJK | | | |
| WAP-174 | EG2IPY - Las Arenas, Spain | Closure of the International Polar Year 2ØØ9 | EA2RC | | | |
| WAP-175 | ON1ØØPES - St.Truiden, Belgium | 1ØØth of Belgian's Pole expeditions | ON4TRC | | | |
| WAP-176 | K4K - Mc Donouhg (GA), U.S.A. | 7th, 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 21th AAWs | K4MZU | | | |
| WAP-177 | II1CAM - Cameri (NO), Italy | Special Event with IAF (Oct. 2ØØ9) Cameri Base | IW2MNO | | | |
| WAP-178 | IIØWAP - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy | 7th, 9th AAWs | IZØPSA | | | |
| WAP-179 | IIØAAW - Piedimonte San Germano (FR), Italy | 7th, 8th AAWs | IKØTRV | | | |
| WAP-18Ø | AO1ANT - Aviles, Spain | 7th AAW | EA1GHT | | | |
| WAP-181 | TM7AAW - Macon, France | 7th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-182 | S5ØANT - Bistrica, Slovenia | 7th, 8th AAWs | S51RU | | | |
| WAP-183 | IAØAAW - Cassino (FR), Italy | 7th AAW | IWØHLE | | | |
| WAP-184 | N1A - Chatham (MI), U.S.A. | 7th AAW | K8PG | | | |
| WAP-185 | TM7WAP, Noirétable, France | 7th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-186 | LZØ7ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 7th AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-187 | IP3ANT - Mezzocorona (TN), Italy | 7th, 8th AAWs | IN3UFW | | | |
| WAP-188 | VB3ANT or VB3A - Caledon, Canada | 7th, 8th, 9th AAWs | VA3ITA | | | |
| WAP-189 | AO6ANT - Mallorca, Balearic Islands | 7th AAW | EA6EAZ | | | |
| WAP-19Ø | IIØMETEO - Pratica di Mare (LT), Italy | 7th AAW from IAF Pratica di Mare-Rome, Italy- | IK2IWU | | | |
| WAP-191 | LY1ØANT - Siauliai, Lithuania | 7th, 9th AAWs | LY3BY | | | |
| WAP-192 | WK3N/AAW - Hartstown (PA), U.S.A. | 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th AAWs | WK3N | | | |
| WAP-193 | EG1AAW - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain | 7th AAW | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-194 | IU1ANT - Bussoleno (TO), Italy | 8th AAW | IZ1POO | | | |
| WAP-195 | IR2IR -Buguggiate (VA), Italy | 8th, 9th AAWs | IQ2IR | | | |
| WAP-196 | IP8AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy | 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 11th AAWs | IK8FIQ | | | |
| WAP-197 | TMØWAP, Noirétable, France | 8th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-198 | KØANT - Overland Park (KS), U.S.A. | 8th, 9th, 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAWs | KBØMZF | | | |
| WAP-199 | TM8AAW - Macon, France | 8th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-2ØØ | IP1METEO - Mondovi (CN), Italy | 8th AAW | IQ1BP | | | |
| WAP-2Ø1 | IP1NAVY - Genova (GE), Italy | 8th AAW | IK1GJK | | | |
| WAP-2Ø2 | IRØAW - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy | 8th AAW | IZØPSA | | | |
| WAP-2Ø3 | AO1AAW - Aviles, Spain | 8th AAW | EA1GHT | | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WAP-2Ø4 | YQ8ANT - Suceava, Romania | 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th AAWs | YO8AZQ | | | |
| WAP-2Ø5 | II3MNA - Trieste (TS), Italy | 8th, 12th, 14th AAWs Op. from Antarctic Museum of Trieste | IQ3TS | | | |
| WAP-2Ø6 | LY1ØØSP - Siauliai, Lithuania | 8th AAW & 1ØØ years R. Amundsen | LY3BY | | | |
| WAP-2Ø7 | EG1WAP - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain | 8th, 14th AAWs | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-2Ø8 | LZØ8ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 8th AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-2Ø9 | II8AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | 8th AAW | I8QJU | | | |
| WAP-21Ø | IO5ANT - Siena (SI), Italy | 8th, 1Øth 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, 1Øth, 11th, 13th AAWs | IK2QPR | | | |
| WAP-213 | AU8ANT - Bangalore, India | 8th AAW | VU2LYX | | | |
| WAP-214 | II2MAL - Malpensa (MI), Italy | 1st centenary of Malpensa Aitport | IW2MNO | | | |
| WAP-215 | HF36POL - Mierzecice, Poland | To celebrate the departure XXXVI Polish Antarctic Expedition to the ARCTOWSKI Station | SP9YI | | | |
| WAP-216 | HF35APAS or HF35APAS/mm - Mierzecice, Poland | To celebrate the departure XXXVI Polish Antarctic Expedition to the ARCTOWSKI Station | SP9YI | | | |
| WAP-217 | TM9WAP - Noirétable, France | 9th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-218 | PA1ØØSP - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands | 1ØØth Anniversary of the South Pole conquest | PA3FOE | | | |
| WAP-219 | IR1SP - Imperia (IM), Italy | 9th, 1Øth, 11th, 13th AAWs | IK1NEG | | | |
| WAP-22Ø | TM9AAW - Macon, France | 9th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-221 | PA6ANT - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands | 9th, 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAWs | PA3FOE | | | |
| WAP-222 | AO1POL - Aviles, Spain | 9th AAW | EA1GHT | | | |
| WAP-223 | YQØANT - Timisoara, Romania | 9th, 1Øth AAWs | YO2LIW | | | |
| WAP-224 | AO5ANT - Denia, Spain | 9th, 1Øth, 14th AAWs | EA5FL | | | |
| WAP-225 | TM1ØØSP - Macon, France | 1ØØth Anniversary of the South Pole conquest | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-226 | EG1SPA - Vilagarcia, Spain | 9th AAW | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-227 | PC12ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 9th AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-228 | EG1WAA - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain | 1Øth AAW | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-229 | IRØWAP - Piglio (FR), Italy | 1Øth AAW | IZØIUM | | | |
| WAP-23Ø | AO7WAP - Carmona, Spain | 1Øth AAW | EC7ZK | | | |
| WAP-231 | IRØAAW - Frosinone (FR), Italy | 1Øth AAW | IZØVHJ | | | |
| WAP-232 | VK2ANT - Bowraville, Australia | 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th AAWs | VK2FR | | | |
| WAP-233 | AO1ICE - Aviles, Spain | 1Øth AAW | EA1WK | | | |
| WAP-234 | IO5SP - Siena (SI), Italy | 1Øth AAW | IW5EFX | | | |
| WAP-235 | TM1ØAAW - Macon, France | 1Øth AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-236 | IR7WAP - Bari (BA), Italy | 1Øth AAW | IK7XNF | | | |
| WAP-237 | HFØA - Mierzecice, Poland | 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 14th AAWs | SP9YI | | | |
| WAP-238 | TM1ØWAP - Noirétable, France | 1Øth AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-239 | PF13ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 1Øth AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-24Ø | LZ1ØANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 1Øth AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-241 | N6A - Petaluma, U.S.A. | 1Øth AAW | AG6V | | | |
| WAP-242 | AO4HAG - Torrelodones, Spain | 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th AAWs | EA4GKV | | | |
| WAP-243 | 3ZL3Ø1GVX - Slubice, Poland | 1Øth AAW | SP3GVX | | | |
| WAP-244 | EM15ØKV or EM15ØKV/A - Rivne, Ukraine | 15Øth Anniversary of Volodymyr Ivanovich Vernadskyy | UT1KWA | | | |
| WAP-245 | TM11AAW - Macon, France | 11th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-246 | IIØAW - Rome, Italy | 11th AAW | MØOXO | | | |
| WAP-247 | TM11WAP - Noirétable, France | 11th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-248 | EM11KY - Rivne, Ukraine | 11th AAW | UT1KY | | | |
| WAP-249 | PF14ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 11th AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-25Ø | EG1WAS - Aviles, Spain | 11th AAW | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-251 | EG3ANT - Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Spain | 11th AAW | EA3LD | | | |
| WAP-252 | EH5ANT - Denia, Spain | 1Øth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 21th AAWs | EA5FL | | | |
| WAP-253 | K4C - Mc Donouhg (GA), U.S.A. | 12th, 18th, 19th, 20th AAWs | K4MZU | | | |
| WAP-254 | EG1LSP - Vilagarcia, Spain | 12th AAW | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-255 | TM6ØTAAF - Macon, France | 12th AAW & 6Øth Anniversary of FSAT/TAAF founding | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-256 | EG5ANT - Boadilla del Monte, Spain | 12th, 14th AAWs | EA5DY | | | |
| WAP-257 | PF15ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 12th AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-258 | TM12WAP - Noirétable, France | 12th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-259 | II8POLE - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy | 12th, 13th, 14th AAWs | IK8FIQ | | | |
| WAP-26Ø | TO1TAAF - Reunion Island | 13th AAW | FR4QT | | | |
| WAP-261 | IR5ANT - Montecatini Terme (PT), italy | 13th AAW | IZ5GST | | | |
| WAP-262 | II1IYBJ - Mondovi (CN), Italy | 13th AAW | IK1RKN | | | |
| WAP-263 | IR7IPY - Bari (BA), Italy | 13th AAW | IK7XNF | | | |
| WAP-264 | PG16ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 13th AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-265 | TM13AAW - Macon, France | 13th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-266 | AO3ANT - Girona, Spain | 13th, 14th AAWs | EA3EGB | | | |
| WAP-267 | EH5WAP - Denia, Spain | 13th, 14th AAWs | EA5FL | | | |
| WAP-268 | EG5WAP - Boadilla del Monte, Spain | 13th, 14th AAWs | EA5DY | | | |
| WAP-269 | EM2ØUASAV - Kyiv, Ukraine | 13th AAW | UT7UA | | | |
| WAP-27Ø | TM13WAP - Noirétable, France | 13th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-271 | II3BOVE - Trieste (TS), Italy | 13th, 17th, 18th AAWs | IV3CCT | | | |
| WAP-272 | AO5WAP - Altea, Spain | 13th, 14th AAWs | EA5DM | | | |
| WAP-273 | EG1PAA - Vilagarcia, Spain | 13th AAW | EA1GIB | | | |
| WAP-274 | IR4ANT - Terenzo, (PR), Italy | 13th, 14th AAWs | IU4DTT | | | |
| WAP-275 | TM14AAW - Macon, France | 13th, 14th AAWs | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-276 | IR2XIR - Buguggiate (VA), Italy | 13th, 14th AAWs | 9A8MDC | | | |
| WAP-277 | PH17ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 14th AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-278 | CF7AAW/1 - Williams Lake, Canada | 14th AAW | VE7IG | | | |
| WAP-279 | IR8AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | 14th AAW | I8QJU | | | |
| WAP-28Ø | TM14WAP - Noirétable, France | 14th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-281 | R14ANT - Stavropol, European Russia | 14th AAW | UA6GG | | | |
| WAP-282 | TM18ATS - Nozay, France | 15th AAW | F8ATS | | | |
| WAP-283 | KA4RXP/MM - M/V Spirit of Enderby | 15th AAW | KA4RXP | | | |
| WAP-284 | OE15AAW - Altenburg, Austria | 15th AAW | OE3DMA | | | |
| WAP-285 | TM15AAW - Macon, France | 15th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-286 | LU4AAO/D - Villa Adelina, Argentina | Antarctic Marambio Museum-Baires | LU4AAO | | | |
| WAP-287 | OR15ANT - Goesnes, Belgium | 15th AAW | ON7ZM | | | |
| WAP-288 | VI7ØHI - Narre Warren South, Australia | Commemorate the first ANARE Expedition to Heard Island in December 1947+15th AAW | MØOXO | | | |
| WAP-289 | PB18ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 15th AAW | PAØDRY | | | |
| WAP-29Ø | IR18AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy | 15th AAW | IK8FIQ | | | |
| WAP-291 | AM5WAP - Valencia, Spain | 15th AAW | EA1IT | | | |
| WAP-292 | EH3ANT - Barcelona, Spain | 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21th AAW | EA3EYO | | | |
| WAP-293 | VI7ØHI - Australia | Commemorate 7Ø years of ANARE for Macquarie Island | MØOXO | | | |
| WAP-294 | OT6A/P - Goesnes, Belgium | 16th AAW | ON7ZM | | | |
| WAP-295 | EM1UAP - Rivne, Ukraine | 16th AAW | UT1KY | | | |
| WAP-296 | PF19ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 16th AAW | PAØRDY | | | |
| WAP-297 | II8WAP - Grazzanise (CE), Italy. | 17th, 18th AAW | IK8FIQ | | | |
| WAP-298 | SPØANT - Bieskiekierz, Poland | 16th, 20th, 21th AAW | SQ1SGB | | | |
| WAP-299 | TM16WAP - Noirétable, France | 16th AAW | F8DHE | | | |
| WAP-3ØØ | TM16AAW - Macon, France | 16th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-3Ø1 | TM7ØTAAF - Macon, France | 17th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-3Ø2 | TM17AAW - Macon, France | 17th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-3Ø3 | OE17AAW - Altenburg, Austria | 17th AAW | OE3DMA | | | |
| WAP-3Ø4 | R2ØØANT - Orel, European Russia | 17th AAW | RZ2EC | | | |
| WAP-3Ø5 | EM2ØØANT - Rivne, Ukraine | 17th AAW | UT1KY | | | |
| WAP-3Ø6 | EN2ØØANT - Rivne, Ukraine | 17th AAW | UT1KY | | | |
| WAP-3Ø7 | PF88ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 17th, 18th, 19th, 21th AAW | PAØDRY | | | |
| WAP-3Ø8 | IB2ANT- Mantova (MN), Italy | 18th AAW | IK2QPR | | | |
| WAP-3Ø9 | OE18AAW - Altenburg, Austria | 18th AAW | OE3DMA | | | |
| WAP-31Ø | TM18AAW - Macon, France | 18th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-311 | LZ18ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | 18th AAW | LZ3SM | | | |
| WAP-312 | EM25VER - Rivne, Ukraine | 5th Anniversary of Vernadsky Base & 18th AAW | UT1KY | | | |
| WAP-313 | OE21AAW or OE21AAW - Saalfelden, Austria | 18th, 19th AAW | OE2KLM | | | |
| WAP-314 | DR6ØANT - Bruchhausen-Vilsen, Germany | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021) | DL2VFR | | | |
| WAP-315 | OE6ØANT - Altenburg, Austria | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021) | OE3DMA | | | |
| WAP-316 | DQ6ØANT - Koenigshain-Wiederau, Germany | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021) | DL1RUN | | | |
| WAP-317 | DPØPOL/MM - Port Bremerhaven, Germany | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/06/2021-31/12/2021) | DL5EBE | | | |
| WAP-318 | TM6ØANT - Macon, France | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (16/11/2021-30/11/2021) | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-319 | EM6ØKTS - Rivne, Ukraine | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021) | IK2DUW | | | |

| W.A.P. WADA Ref. | Base, Camp, Hut, Refuge, Station Name | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Callsigns | Date QSO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WAP-32Ø | HA6ØANT - Gyongyospata, Hungary | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | HA6LT | | | |
| WAP-321 | RG6ØANT - Stavropol, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | UA6GG | | | |
| WAP-322 | HB6ØANT - Zurich, Switzerland | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (15/08/2021-31/12/2021) | HB9DAX | | | |
| WAP-323 | II6OANT - Casalgrasso (CN), Italy | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | I1HYW | | | |
| WAP-324 | R6ØANT - Orel, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-325 | RA6ØANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-326 | UE6ØANT (instead of RB6ØANT) - Tambov, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-327 | RC6ØANT - Vologda, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-328 | RJ6ØAN (instead of RJ6ØANT) - Krasnodar, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-329 | RK6ØANT - Irkutsk, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-33Ø | RL6ØANT - Khabarovsk, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-331 | RN6ØANT - Karelia, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-332 | RT6ØANT - Kurgan, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-333 | RU6ØANT - Ryazan, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-334 | RZ6ØANT - Lipetsk, Russia | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-335 | RI6ØANT - Antarctica | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/10/2021-31/12/2021) | RZ3EC | | | |
| WAP-336 | CW6ØATS - Montevideo, Uruguay | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/07/2021-31/12/2021) | CX8ABF | | | |
| WAP-337 | GB6ØANT - Perth, Scotland | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/12/2021-31/12/2021) | GMØLVI | | | |
| WAP-338 | OQ6ØANT - Turnhout, Belgium | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/11/2021-31/12/2021) | ON1DX | | | |
| WAP-339 | SP6ØANT - Dobrzyca, Poland | 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty System (01/11/2021-31/12/2021), 19th AAW | SP3TYJ | | | |
| WAP-34Ø | 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 | OE2ØANT - Altenburg, Austria | 20th AAW | OE3DMA | | | |
| WAP-349 | | | | | | |
| WAP-35Ø | TM2ØAAW - Macon, France | 20th AAW | F8DVD | | | |
| WAP-351 | II2YLPS - Azzate (VA), Italy | 20th AAW | IZ2ELV | | | |
| WAP-352 | LZ2ØANT - 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 July 2Ø24)

| # | 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 | 141 | 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 | OE3WWB | 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 | Giraudo | 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 | Zuccon | 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 | Daehne | 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 | **DP1POL** | 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. | Kazakhistan | **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 | Kazakhistan | **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 July 2Ø24)

| # | 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 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 01/01/2005 | **A.M.I.** | - | Angelo | Romito | Italy |
| **36** | 23/02/2005 | **F5LGF** | - | Christian | Chaudron | France |
| **37** | 13/03/2005 | **IK1AAS** | - | Bruno | Giraudo | 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 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | Kazakhistan |
| **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 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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. | Kazakhistan |
| **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 |

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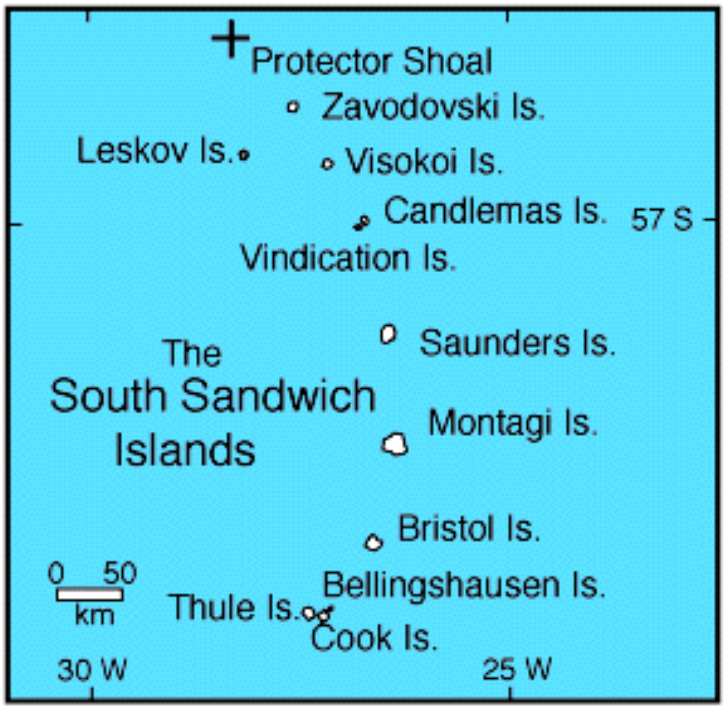
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 01/01/2005 | **A.M.I.** | - | Angelo | Romito | Italy |
| **221** | 22/03/2021 | **IK3ITX** | - | Gabriele | Zuccon | Italy |
| **222** | 17/05/2021 | **DL7UXG** | DM4XIG,Y51SL,Y28XL | Klaus | Poels | Germany |
| **223** | 08/10/2021 | **UA6CEY** | - | Andrey N.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

## SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS DXPEDITION – MARCH 6 TO 22 1964.

**Or:** ***TALES OF A HAM SANDWICH.***

Many must be the readers who have dreamt of a Dxotic callsign on some Dxotic island with the pack in full cry chasing a much needed QSO for some certificate or other, but very few ever live to achieve this pipe dream. I was fortunate in that I already had the Dxotic callsign, albeit /MM, and the ship I was on, HMS Protector, visited some pretty Dxotic places on the bottom of the world.
It was about June of last year (1963) when mention was made of the 'South Sandwich Islands' and having seen something in a DX column about **South Sandwich** being one of the most needed places in the world by leading DX men, rather more than the usual cursory interest in the ships' programme was aroused. It appeared that the hydrographers wanted a full scale survey of those islands which lie about 2,000 miles southwest of Capetown and about 2,500 miles east of Cape Horn. Very little was known about the South Sandwich group and there was certainly some doubt as to the exact position of them.




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

The ship was going to be visiting all the other islands in the group and as this would entail being around 160 miles south of Candlemas for about a week, the usual 62 set would not be very reliable, especially during the day. (62 set or 622 is a portable set of limited HF range and only 10 watts output). So a request was sent off for a Naval type 612 transportable wireless outfit, it being rated at 40watts output on CW , working from 24 volt batteries and was an entirely self contained station, complete with petrol engined battery charger.
When this equipment arrived onboard at Portsmouth, no other members of the radio staff had ever seen one before except the Radio Supervisor (me!) and I immediately offered my services as the base station radio operator, with a view to using the equipment on 40metres outside the Naval sked times. (Hence all the speculation on the state of 40metres for DX in last Decembers magazines!)

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

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

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

Way back in December, it had become obvious from the many queries I was receiving on the air that there was a great deal of interest in the proposed South Sandwich expedition and in QSO with GW3AHN an offer was made of the loan of a Hammarlund HX50 TX. This had to be declined due to power supply problems. However, a short time later, in QSO with W2BXA, an offer was made of the loan of a battery operated SSB transceiver from Hammarlunds in New York and later a QSO was made with Stuart W2GHK, President of Hammarlunds, and he confirmed that this equipment could be made available complete with a Hy-gain 3 element 20 metre beam, and all flown to Montevideo where the ship was calling at the end of January.

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

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)!!

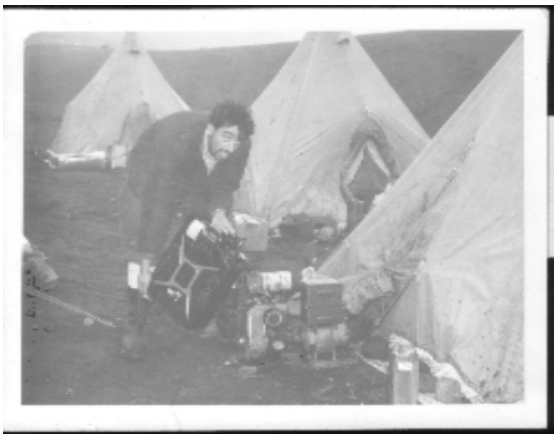
After a false start, the equipment duly arrived, was unpacked and checked and found to be all in order. The first night at sea from Montevideo saw VP8HF/MM on SSB for the first time. Regular contact was maintained with the gang in New York/New Jersey and plans went ahead anew for the expedition. Hammarlunds' 'Dxpedition 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.

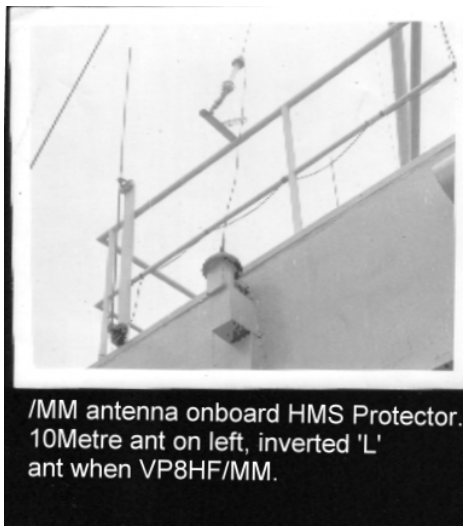
It was at this time that news of the AC generator was received and when the night before the party was due to be landed, it was said that the 612 would work OK but might be unreliable, I offered to take my own amateur equipment ashore, working off AC. Good communications with Candlemas Island were essential 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.



Refuelling the battery charger engine.

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 from the prevailing high southwesterly winds characteristic of the Antarctic.



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

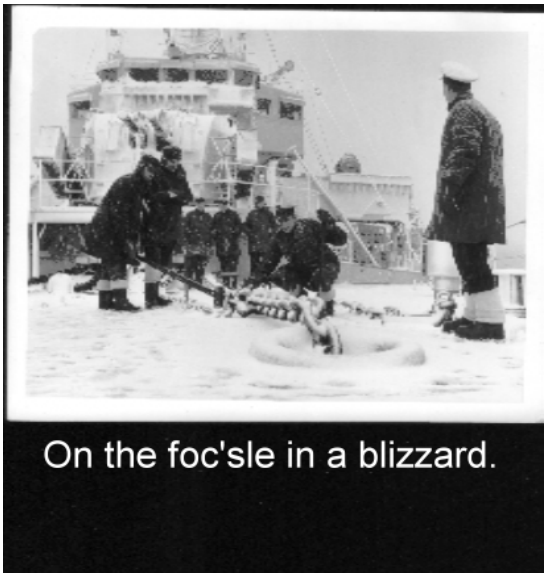
With this in mind the camp was established at the foot of the 3,000ft mountain, about half a mile from the volcano and situated in a small gully between two hillocks. The gully was obviously a river when the glacier behind thawed in summer but at this time of year it was practically dry and the glacier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

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.

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

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, 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.



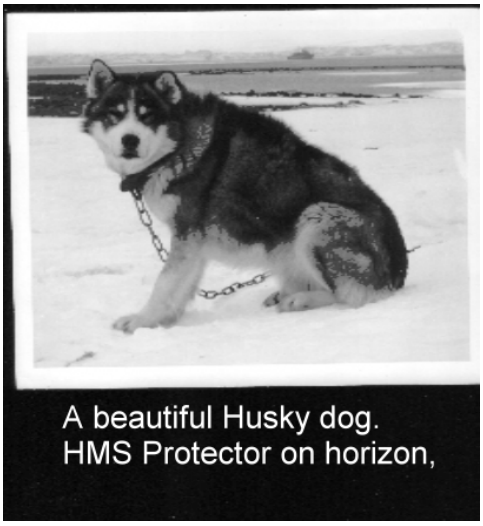
On the foc'sle in a blizzard.

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.

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

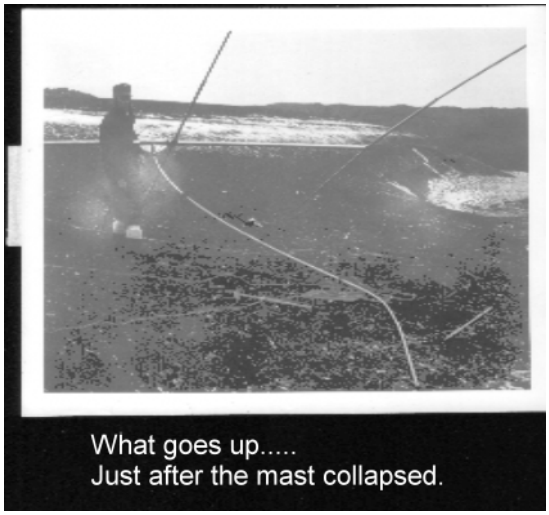
A fairly good night's sleep was had after some discussion as to what happens just before a volcano erupts. The volcanologist in the party was consulted and he put our minds at rest by saying it would not erupt that night!
A bad start was made next morning by oversleeping and missing the first (0800) 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 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.



A beautiful Husky dog.
HMS Protector on horizon,

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-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



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

Helicopter mascot!

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


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

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

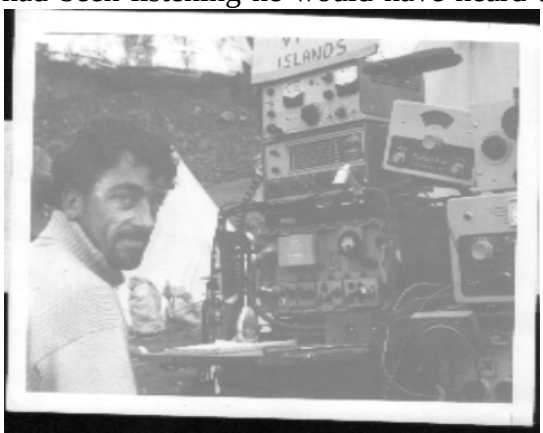
After a rather stormy night on the 10th with two inches of snow and gale force winds, all mast and whip aerial guys were checked and found still secure. Generally conditions on 20 metres were extremely poor and the Europeans could be heard for about 2 hours before the first one was contacted each day.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

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

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

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

there was just nothing coming in from that direction at all, and all efforts at a QSO in that area met with failure. By March 12, the batteries were getting low and 3 ZS6's and 2 CR6's were worked making the first contacts with ZS land. The remainder of that evening and night was spent in charging batteries although the band was monitored occasionally, practically no signals were being received.
On Friday March 13th HMS Protector visited Candlemas Island and the defective generator was lifted by helicopter to the ship where an engine change was carried out during the night.
Only 50 QSOs with Statesides were made that evening, one of them being W2GHK who had loaned the SSB equipment for the expedition. I was very relieved to make this QSO as it would have been extremely embarrassing to have had to report no QSO with the major benefactor! A contest of some sort commenced at 00:01 GMT and after working just one station at 00:01 GMT, no other QSOs were made after this time despite repeated calling and plenty of Ws coming in at good strength. Perhaps they just didn't want South Sandwich in the contest!
On the morning of March 14th the generator was returned to the camp but due to lack of wind (extremely rare occurrence!!), it could not be landed as close to the camp as originally. Instead it was deposited some 500 yards away in soft lava dust. After collecting driftwood from the foreshore, the generator was dragged over this wood to the camp, taking the 9 men of the party almost two hours to do so. As the AC was now on, the DX40 was tuned up on 15 metres and resulted in 20 QSOs that afternoon. In the evening another 139 QSOs were made, this giving a total to date of 727.
One particularly annoying incident took place that evening on 20 metres CW. In a lull in the pile up, a W was heard to be continuously calling VP8HF for a period of 5 minutes! – quite unnecessary as he was the only station calling at that time and if he had been listening he would have heard that no other station was in QSO. When he was informed of this and that he was creating unnecessary QRM there was absolute silence from him!



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

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 10:00GMTa 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.

Helicopter transferring stores ashore in blizzard conditions.

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.

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.

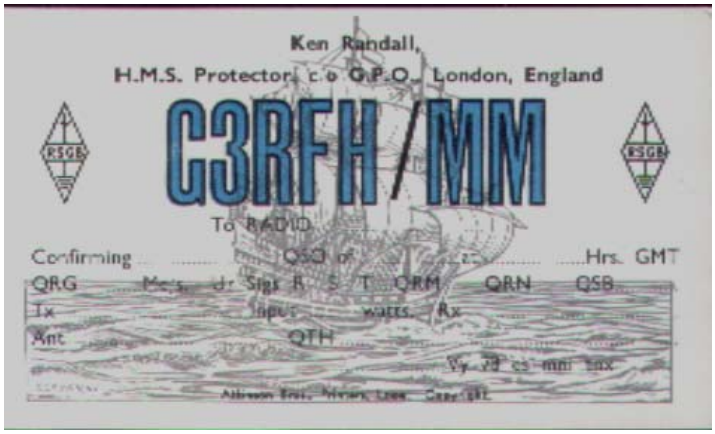
On the sked that evening the camp was informed that there was a shortage of helicopter fuel and flying was going to be severely restricted. They wanted to lift off all unnecessary stores and personnel the next morning so that they could more easily work out the amount of fuel they had left to play around 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.

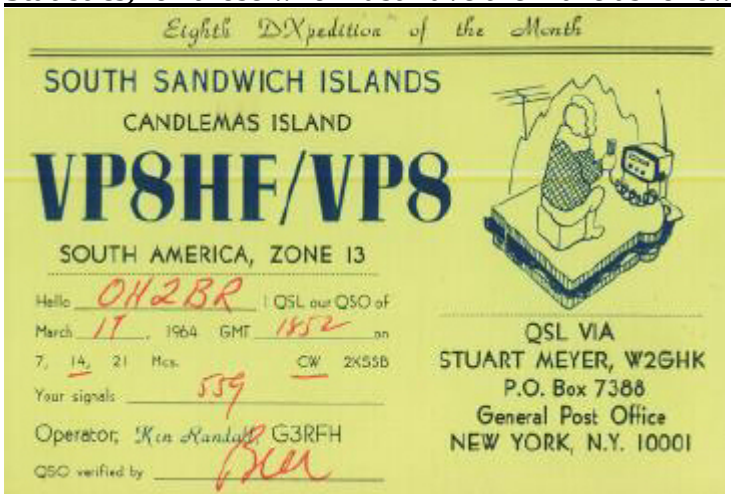
The morning of the 22nd dawned foggy and definitely unflyable, but everything had been dismantled and packed ready for the lift-off 'at first light' as requested, with the exception of the 62 set and the 36ft whip. This was kept for communications with the ship right up to the last moment. As it turned 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 Ø1/Ø7/2Ø24 by IK1GPG | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ref** | **Name Base** | **Acc** | **%** |
| **ARG-Ø1** | Teniente Benjamin Matienzo Base (Air Force) | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **ARG-Ø2** | Almirante Brown Base (Army) | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **ARG-Ø3** | Alférez De Navió José Maria Sobral Base (Army) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **ARG-Ø4** | Esperanza Base (Army) | **41** | **20,20%** |
| **ARG-Ø5** | General Manuel Belgrano Base (Army) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-Ø6** | General Manuel Belgrano II Base (Army) | **29** | **14,29%** |
| **ARG-Ø7** | General Manuel Belgrano III Base (Army) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **ARG-Ø8** | General San Martin Base (Army) | **40** | **19,70%** |
| **ARG-Ø9** | Primavera Base (Army) (aka Capitan Cobett Base) | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **ARG-1Ø** | Teniente Horacio Ballvé Base (Navy) (aka Refugio Naval Península Ardley) | **44** | **21,67%** |
| **ARG-11** | Byers Camp (IAA) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **ARG-12** | Destacamento Naval Decepción Base (Navy) | **68** | **33,50%** |
| **ARG-13** | Destacamento Naval Melchior Base (Navy) | **26** | **12,81%** |
| **ARG-14** | Ellsworth Base (IAA) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **ARG-15** | Destacamento Naval Orcadas del Sur Base (Navy) | **88** | **43,35%** |
| **ARG-16** | Teniente de Navió Juan Camara Base (Navy) (aka Dest. Naval Bahía Luna) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **ARG-17** | Destacamento Naval Petrel Base (Navy) | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **ARG-18** | Groussac Refuge (Navy) (aka Hipolito Bouchard Refuge) | **43** | **21,18%** |
| **ARG-19** | Scientific Livingston Camp (IAA) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-2Ø** | Alejandro Carlini Station and Jubany Meterological Center (Baliza Potter LH included) | **68** | **33,50%** |
| **ARG-21** | Vicecomodoro Gustavo Marambio Base (Air Force) | **49** | **24,14%** |
| **ARG-22** | Corbeta Uruguay Station (IAA) (expired 1982) | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **ARG-23** | Tierra del Fuego Province | **86** | **42,36%** |
| **ARG-24** | Bahia Dorian Refuge | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **ARG-25** | Argentine Glaciology Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **ARG-26** | Teniente Esquivel Refuge | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **ARG-27** | Albatros Refuge | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-28** | Francisco Gurruchaga Naval Refuge (aka Refugio Armonía - Harmony Haven) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **ARG-29** | Isla de los Estados (Staten island) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-3Ø** | Isla Observatorio Refuge | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **AUS-Ø1** | Amery Station (ANARE) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **AUS-Ø2** | Richard Casey Station (ANARE) | **30** | **14,78%** |
| **AUS-Ø3** | Davis Station (ANARE) | **101** | **49,75%** |
| **AUS-Ø4** | Douglas Mawson Station (ANARE) | **42** | **20,69%** |
| **AUS-Ø5** | Wilkes Station (ANARE) (ex U.S. Knox Base) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **AUS-Ø6** | Ionospherical Research Station (ANARE) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **AUS-Ø7** | Heard Island Station (ANARE) | **91** | **44,83%** |
| **AUS-Ø8** | Macquarie Island Station (ANARE) | **104** | **51,23%** |
| **AUS-Ø9** | Hut Hill | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **AUS-1Ø** | Edgeworth David Base (ANARE) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **BEL-Ø1** | Roi Baudouin Base | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **BEL-Ø2** | Belgian Princess Elisabeth Station | **32** | **15,76%** |
| **BGR-Ø1** | St.Kliment Ohridski Base | **72** | **35,47%** |
| **BRA-Ø1** | Astronomo Cruls Refuge | **60** | **29,56%** |
| **BRA-Ø2** | Comandante Luiz Antonio de Carvalho Ferraz Base | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **BRA-Ø3** | Hardy Point Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **BRA-Ø4** | Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge | **44** | **21,67%** |
| **BRA-Ø5** | Emilio Goeldi Refuge | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **CHL-Ø1** | Capitan Arturo Prat Base | **37** | **18,23%** |
| **CHL-Ø2** | General Bernardo O'Higgins Riqueime Base (Army) | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **CHL-Ø3** | Julio Ripamonti Base (INACH) | **55** | **27,09%** |
| **CHL-Ø4** | Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base (Air Force) | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **CHL-Ø5** | Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Base (Air Force) | **42** | **20,69%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CHL-Ø6** | Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Base (Air Force) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **CHL-Ø7** | Profesor Julio Escudero Base (INACH) | **55** | **27,09%** |
| **CHL-Ø8** | Base Dr. Guillermo Mann (Formerly Camp Shirreff) | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **CHL-Ø9** | Teniente Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel (Air Force) | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **CHL-1Ø** | Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin (Air Force) | **32** | **15,76%** |
| **CHL-11** | Yelcho Sub-Base (INACH) | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **CHL-12** | Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (From 1997) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **CHL-13** | Magallanes and Antartica Chilena Region (excluding Commune of Antartica) | **67** | **33,00%** |
| **CHL-14** | Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister Station (Air Force) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **CHL-15** | Antonio Huneeus Gana Base (INACH) | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **CHL-16** | Collins Refuge | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **CHL-17** | Luis Risopatrón Base (INACH) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **CHL-18** | Puerto Williams Station | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **CHL-19** | Lennox Island Chilean Navy Outpost | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **CHL-2Ø** | Hornos Island Meteo Station | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **CHL-21** | Diego Ramirez Station | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **CHN-Ø1** | Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station) | **79** | **38,92%** |
| **CHN-Ø2** | Zhong Shan Station (Sun Yat-Sen Station) | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **CZE-Ø1** | Eco Nelson Base | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **DDR-Ø1** | Georg Forster Station (Before 3 October 199Ø) | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **DDR-Ø2** | GDR Base Laboratory near Novolazarevskaya | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **DEU-Ø1** | George Von Neumayer Station | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **DEU-Ø2** | Neumayer 2 Station | **123** | **60,59%** |
| **DEU-Ø3** | Georg Forster Station (From 3 October 199Ø) | **50** | **24,63%** |
| **DEU-Ø4** | Gondwana Station | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **DEU-Ø5** | Ardley Station or German Refuge (Before 1997) | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **DEU-Ø6** | Cape Williams Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **DEU-Ø7** | Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (Before Ø1/Ø1/1994) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **DEU-Ø8** | Neumayer III Station | **59** | **29,06%** |
| **DEU-Ø9** | PALAOA Observatory | **24** | **11,82%** |
| **DEU-1Ø** | Watzmann Seismological Observatory-VNA2 | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **DEU-11** | Heinz Kohnen Station | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **DEU-12** | Olymp Seismological Observatory-VNA3 (Aka Søråsen) | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **ECU-Ø1** | Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **ECU-Ø2** | Republica del Ecuador Refuge | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **ESP-Ø1** | Juan Carlos I Base (BAE) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **ESP-Ø2** | Base Gabriel De Castilla (aka Gabriel De Castilla Refuge) | **33** | **16,26%** |
| **ESP-Ø3** | Base Orcadas | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **FIN-Ø1** | Aboa Station | **30** | **14,78%** |
| **FRA-Ø1** | Dumont D'Urville Base (TAAF) | **73** | **35,96%** |
| **FRA-Ø2** | Alfred Faure Base (TAAF) | **98** | **48,28%** |
| **FRA-Ø3** | Martin De Viviès Base (including Mataf Hut) | **97** | **47,78%** |
| **FRA-Ø4** | Port Aux Français Base (TAAF) | **88** | **43,35%** |
| **FRA-Ø5** | Port Jeanne d'Arc | **61** | **30,05%** |
| **FRA-Ø6** | Port Charcot Base (Now Memorial Site) | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **FRA-Ø7** | Port Martin Station (HSM-46) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **FRA-Ø8** | Port Circumcision Cairn & Charcot Plaque | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **FRA-Ø9** | Antonelli Hut | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **FRA-1Ø** | Ratmanoff Refuge & Geomagnetic Station | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **FRA-11** | Base Marret (aka Cabane Marret) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **GBR-Ø1** | Station "A" Port Lockroy | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **GBR-Ø2** | Station "B" Deception Island | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **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-Ø5** | Station "E" Stonington Island | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **GBR-Ø6** | Station "F" Faraday | **52** | **25,62%** |
| **GBR-Ø7** | Station "F" Faraday (James Wordie House) | **65** | **32,02%** |
| **GBR-Ø8** | Station "G" Admiralty Bay | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-Ø9** | Station "H" Signy Island | **66** | **32,51%** |
| **GBR-1Ø** | Station "KG" Fossil Bluff | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **GBR-11** | Station "O" Danco Island (aka "O" Finger Island) | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **GBR-12** | Station "R" Rothera | **75** | **36,95%** |
| **GBR-13** | Station "T" Adelaide | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **GBR-14** | Station "Y" Horseshoe Island | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **GBR-15** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley I (aka Halley Bay until 15/Ø8/1977) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **GBR-16** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley II | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **GBR-17** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley III | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **GBR-18** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley IV | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **GBR-19** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley V (closed on Febr. 8, 2Ø12) | **35** | **17,24%** |
| **GBR-2Ø** | 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** | **42,36%** |
| **GBR-23** | Station "BI" Bird Island Station | **49** | **24,14%** |
| **GBR-24** | Station "M" King Edward Point | **29** | **14,29%** |
| **GBR-25** | Falkland Islands | **133** | **65,52%** |
| **GBR-26** | Base "W" Detaille Island (aka Loubet  Coast Station) | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **GBR-27** | Husvik Station | **62** | **30,54%** |
| **GBR-28** | Spenceley Glacier Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-29** | Grytviken Station | **34** | **16,75%** |
| **GBR-3Ø** | Candlemas Island Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-31** | Base "L" Damoy Point Hut Refuge | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **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** | **16,75%** |
| **GBR-35** | Lagoon Island Refuge | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **GBR-36** | Cape Reclus Refuge (aka Reclus Hut/Portal Point Hut) | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **GBR-37** | Halley VI Station | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **GBR-38** | Base "N" Anvers Island | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-39** | Husvik Bay Camp | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **GBR-4Ø** | Halley VI-a Station | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **GBR-41** | Leith Harbour Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **IND-Ø1** | Dakshin Gangotri Station | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **IND-Ø2** | Indian Bay Camp | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **IND-Ø3** | Maitri Station | **76** | **37,44%** |
| **IND-Ø4** | Bharati Base | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **ITA-Ø1** | MZS (Mario Zucchelli Station aka Terra Nova Bay Station) | **99** | **48,77%** |
| **ITA-Ø2** | Giacomo Bove Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **JPN-Ø1** | Asuka Station (NIPR) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **JPN-Ø2** | Mizuho Station (NIPR) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **JPN-Ø3** | Syowa Station (NIPR) | **155** | **76,35%** |
| **JPN-Ø4** | Dome Fuji Station (NIPR) | **62** | **30,54%** |
| **KOR-Ø1** | King Sejong Station | **99** | **48,77%** |
| **KOR-Ø2** | Jang Bogo Station | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **MNB-Ø1** | Mount Vinson Station | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **MNB-Ø2** | Patriot Hills Station | **54** | **26,60%** |
| **MNB-Ø3** | Concordia Station | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **MNB-Ø4** | Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (After Ø1/Ø1/1994) | **47** | **23,15%** |
| **MNB-Ø5** | Martin Hills Fiels Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MNB-Ø6** | Blue One Runway Camp (or Novo Runway - aka DROMLAN) | **44** | **21,67%** |
| **MNB-Ø7** | Nordenskiöld Base (FIN-Ø1+SWE-Ø4 jointed) | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **MNB-Ø8** | Hallett Station | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **MNB-Ø9** | Fuel Depot 83-South Pole Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **MNB-1Ø** | Starr Nunatak Field Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **MNB-11** | Whichaway Camp | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **MNB-12** | Wolfs Fang Runway (aka Wolf's Fang Runway) | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **MNB-13** | Traverse Stop Point-78 Temporary Field Camp | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **MNB-14** | Dome C Summer Camp (Old Epica Camp) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **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** | **1,48%** |
| **MNB-19** | Ganovex VII-Project Gamble “Camp La Gorce” | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NOR-Ø1** | Blue Field Base Camp | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **NOR-Ø2** | Norwegian Research Station Bouvetoya | **87** | **42,86%** |
| **NOR-Ø3** | Ellsworth Mountains Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **NOR-Ø4** | Guillaume | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **NOR-Ø5** | Queen Maud Land | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NOR-Ø6** | Norway 5 Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NOR-Ø7** | Norway Station | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **NOR-Ø8** | Peter I Øy Island | **90** | **44,33%** |
| **NOR-Ø9** | Terra Nova Bay Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **NOR-1Ø** | Theron Field Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **NOR-11** | Troll Station | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **NOR-12** | Norwegian Aktieselskabet Hektor Whalers Station | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **NOR-13** | Camp Norway 3 | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NOR-14** | Cape Fie Camp | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **NZL-Ø1** | Scott Base (NZARP) | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **NZL-Ø2** | Swan Base | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NZL-Ø3** | Worldpark Base (Greenpeace Station) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **NZL-Ø4** | Auckland Island | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **NZL-Ø5** | Campbell Island | **21** | **10,34%** |
| **NZL-Ø6** | Coast Guard Weather Station | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **NZL-Ø7** | Weather Station | **71** | **34,98%** |
| **NZL-Ø8** | Enderby Station and Stella Hut | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **NZL-Ø9** | Ranui  Coastwatcher Station | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **NZL-1Ø** | Snares Castaway Depot & Research Hut | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NZL-11** | Castaway Depot and Department of Lands and Survey Hut | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **PER-Ø1** | Machu Picchu Station | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **POL-Ø1** | Henryk Arctowski Station | **159** | **78,33%** |
| **RUS-Ø1** | Bellingshausen Station | **147** | **72,41%** |
| **RUS-Ø2** | Druzhnaya I Station | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **RUS-Ø3** | Druzhnaya III Station | **36** | **17,73%** |
| **RUS-Ø4** | Druzhnaya IV Station | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **RUS-Ø5** | Komsomolskaya Station | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **RUS-Ø6** | Leningradskaya Station | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **RUS-Ø7** | Mirny Station | **140** | **68,97%** |
| **RUS-Ø8** | Molodezhnaya Station | **83** | **40,89%** |
| **RUS-Ø9** | Novolazarevskaya Station (née Lazarev) | **158** | **77,83%** |
| **RUS-1Ø** | Pionerskaya Station | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **RUS-11** | Progress Station (aka Progress II from January 1989) | **86** | **42,36%** |
| **RUS-12** | Russkaya Station | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **RUS-13** | Vostok Station | **138** | **67,98%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **RUS-14** | Vostok I Station | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **RUS-15** | Priroda Refuge | **36** | **17,73%** |
| **RUS-16** | Ground based radio-echo sounding (RES) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **SWE-Ø1** | Kirvanveggen Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **SWE-Ø2** | Svea Research Station | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **SWE-Ø3** | Sweden Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **SWE-Ø4** | Wasa Research Station | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **UKR-Ø1** | Akademik Vernadsky Station | **153** | **75,37%** |
| **URY-Ø1** | General José Artigas Base | **61** | **30,05%** |
| **USA-Ø1** | Beardmore South Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-Ø2** | Brockton II Station | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **USA-Ø3** | Byrd VLF Substation (aka Longwire) | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **USA-Ø4** | Central West Camp | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **USA-Ø5** | Dome Charlie Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **USA-Ø6** | Downstream Bravo Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **USA-Ø7** | Eights Station | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **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** | **8,87%** |
| **USA-13** | Plateau Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-14** | Upper West Station Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-15** | Terra Nova Bay Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-16** | Upstream B Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **USA-17** | Upstream C Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **USA-18** | Siple Dome Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-19** | Byrd Station (aka Old Byrd Station) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **USA-2Ø** | Byrd Surface Camp | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **USA-21** | Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka NSF Station 1975) (Expired 1Ø-October 2Ø1Ø) | **86** | **42,36%** |
| **USA-22** | McMurdo Station | **49** | **24,14%** |
| **USA-23** | Palmer Station | **60** | **29,56%** |
| **USA-24** | Siple Station | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-25** | Williams Field | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **USA-26** | Wilkes Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-27** | East Camp Vostok | **35** | **17,24%** |
| **USA-28** | Marble Point Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-29** | Little America V Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-3Ø** | Leverett Glacier Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-31** | Ellsworth Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-32** | Marie Byrd Land Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-33** | Old Palmer Station | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-34** | WAIS Divide Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-35** | Byrd Radio Noise Outpost (aka Conjugate Point Station) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-36** | Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka New NSF Station) | **26** | **12,81%** |
| **USA-37** | Little America III Station | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **USA-38** | AGO Camp 4 (aka P4) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-39** | US Navy South Pole Station (aka 1st South Pole Station) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-4Ø** | East Base | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **USA-41** | Byrd Aurora Substation | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-42** | Pegasus Field Runway | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-43** | Little America I Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-44** | Yesterday Camp | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **USA-45** | Temporary Byrd Surface Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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-5Ø** | Little America IV Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-ØØ1** | INØG -Roma (RM), Italy | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-ØØ2** | IR1ANT -Torino (TO) and Casalgrasso (CN), Italy | **54** | **26,60%** |
| **WAP-ØØ3** | IR2A -Ispra (VA), Italy | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **WAP-ØØ4** | IR2ANT - Varese (VA), Italy | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **WAP-ØØ5** | IR8ANT - Napoli (NA), Italy | **30** | **14,78%** |
| **WAP-ØØ6** | IYØA - Roma (RM), Italy | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **WAP-ØØ7** | IY8UN - Napoli (NA), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-ØØ8** | TMØANT - Bron, France | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **WAP-ØØ9** | ED2BAE - Las Arenas (Vizcaya), Spain | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **WAP-Ø1Ø** | IRØANT - Formia (LT), Italy | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **WAP-Ø11** | II6ANT - Sassoferrato (AN), Italy | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø12** | II7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **WAP-Ø13** | IO8ANT - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy | **36** | **17,73%** |
| **WAP-Ø14** | TM8ANT - Macon, France | **32** | **15,76%** |
| **WAP-Ø15** | IU7ANT - Porto Cesareo (LE), Italy | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **WAP-Ø16** | IIØANT - Cassino & Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **WAP-Ø17** | II4ANT - Forlì (FC), Italy | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **WAP-Ø18** | II8ANT - Battipaglia (SA), Italy | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **WAP-Ø19** | IUØANT - Grottaferrata (RM), Italy | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **WAP-Ø2Ø** | II2AMI - Varese (VA), Italy | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **WAP-Ø21** | AT3ANT - Kengeri Upanagara (Bangalore), India | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **WAP-Ø22** | 4O3ANT - Cajetina, Serbia and Montenegro | **32** | **15,76%** |
| **WAP-Ø23** | IO2MET - Gallarate (VA), Italy | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **WAP-Ø24** | UE6ANT or R6ANT - Krasnodar, European Russia | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **WAP-Ø25** | II5ANT - Lucca (LU), Italy | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **WAP-Ø26** | TO2ANT - Guadeloupe Island | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **WAP-Ø27** | LR5U or LR5ØU - General Pico, La Pampa, Argentina | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø28** | IO6ANT - Basciano (TE), Italy | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-Ø29** | TM5ANT - Moidieu, France | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **WAP-Ø3Ø** | II2ANT - Induno Olona (VA), Italy | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **WAP-Ø31** | TM6ANT - Yves, France | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-Ø32** | II1ANT - Genova (GE), Italy | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **WAP-Ø33** | EM1ØKY - Rivne, Ukraine | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **WAP-Ø34** | TM7ANT - Niort, France | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-Ø35** | IOØANT - Cassino (FR), Italy | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø36** | LU2CN or LU6CN - Buenos Aires, Argentina | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-Ø37** | TM1ANT- Vaulx en Velin, France | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **WAP-Ø38** | TM3ANT- Heyrieux, France | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **WAP-Ø39** | TM9ANT - Wittelsheim, France | **21** | **10,34%** |
| **WAP-Ø4Ø** | TM2ANT - Savas Mepin, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø41** | TM4ANT - Bihorel, France | **24** | **11,82%** |
| **WAP-Ø42** | TM8TAF - Bordeaux, France | **21** | **10,34%** |
| **WAP-Ø43** | TMØTAF - Provins, France | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **WAP-Ø44** | IU8ANT - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **WAP-Ø45** | EM1ØUA - Kyiv, Ukraine | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø46** | EM1ØLV - Kharkov, Ukraine | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø47** | EM1ØHO - Poltava, Ukraine | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø48** | EM1ØKGG - Rovno, Ukraine | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-Ø49** | EM1ØKCC - Rovno, Ukraine | **2** | **0,99%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WAP-Ø5Ø** | UA3AV/UA1KAE - European Russia | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-Ø51** | UA3YH/ANT - European Russia | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-Ø52** | IU2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **WAP-Ø53** | UA1JJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-Ø54** | RA3YV/ANT - Bryansk, Russia | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-Ø55** | YL2AG/ANT - Riga, Latvia | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-Ø56** | RA3ZZ/ANT - Shebekino, Russia | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø57** | UA3GM/ANT - Vidnoe, Russia | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-Ø58** | UA1BJ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-Ø59** | UA1ADQ/ANT - St. Petersburg, Russia | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-Ø6Ø** | II1MNA - Genova (GE), Italy | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø61** | UA6LV/ANT - Taganrog, Russia | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø62** | RW1AI/ANT - St.Petersburg, Russia | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-Ø63** | UA1PAC/ANT - Arkhangelsk, Russia | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø64** | RN1NA/ANT - Sortavala, Russia | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-Ø65** | RK3DSW/ANT - European Russia | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø66** | UA1QV/ANT - Vologda, Russia | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-Ø67** | IR4ICE - Bagnocavallo (RA), Italy | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø68** | RX6AA/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-Ø69** | RX6AAP/ANT - Krasnodar, Russia | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-Ø7Ø** | VA7ANTA or VA7AAW or VG7AAW - Williams Lake, Canada | **24** | **11,82%** |
| **WAP-Ø71** | VA3ANTA - Listowel, Canada | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **WAP-Ø72** | GBØANT - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K. | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **WAP-Ø73** | K4A - Marietta (GA), USA | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø74** | IR7ANT - Taranto (TA), Italy | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-Ø75** | YQ2ANT - Timisoara, Romania | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-Ø76** | 8J1ANT or 8J1ANT/2 - Tokyo, Japan | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-Ø77** | IO2ANT - Milano (MI), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-Ø78** | K4Z/ANT - Centreville (VA) , USA | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø79** | TM5TAF - La Seyne sur Mer, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø8Ø** | TM8WAP - Salernes, France | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-Ø81** | HB9ICE or HE8ICE - Zuerich, Switzerland | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **WAP-Ø82** | IO8IAA - Cassano Jonio (CS), Italy | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø83** | DR2ØØ7ANT -Bellenberg, Germany | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **WAP-Ø84** | TM4IPY - Macon, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-Ø85** | OE3WWB/ANT or OE3WWB/AAW - Sollenau, Austria | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø86** | OE3RPB/ANT or OE3RPB/AAW - Berndorf, Austria | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø87** | OE3KTA/ANT or OE3KTA/AAW - Sollenau, Austria | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-Ø88** | OE3KKA/ANT or OE3KKA/AAW or OE88WAP - Pottendorf, Austria | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø89** | OE3AIS/ANT or OE3AIS/AAW or OE89ANT - Pottendorf, Austria | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-Ø9Ø** | OE3SGA/ANT or OE3SGA/AAW or OE9ØAAW - Pottendorf, Austria | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **WAP-Ø91** | N5T/ANT - Quinlan (TX), USA | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-Ø92** | K9A - Itasca (IL), USA | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **WAP-Ø93** | OE4VIE/ANT - St. Michael, Austria | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-Ø94** | IAØIPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **WAP-Ø95** | IA8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-Ø96** | IO4ANT - Cervia (RA), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-Ø97** | IP7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-Ø98** | GB4IPY - Barnsley, South Yorkshire, U.K. | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-Ø99** | IA7IPY - Taranto (TA), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-1ØØ** | IR1IPY - Genova (GE), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-1Ø1** | IA2IPY - Rodano (MI), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-1Ø2** | IA3IPY - Marghera (VE), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-1Ø3** | IA4IPY or IR4IPY - Forlì (FC), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WAP-1Ø4** | IA9IPY - Avola (SR), Italy | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-1Ø5** | IA6IPY - Francavilla Mare (CH), Italy | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-1Ø6** | LZØ4ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-1Ø7** | VE2/VYØICE - Baie De Schawinigan, Canada | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-1Ø8** | LZØ7IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-1Ø9** | VA2WAP - St.Nicolas, QC, Canada | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-11Ø** | IP2IPY - Milano (MI), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-111** | VA3WAP or VG3WAP - Consecon, ON, Canada | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-112** | EV5IPY - Grodno, Byelorussia | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-113** | IP8IPY - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-114** | IR2IPY - Limbiate (MI), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-115** | IUØIPY - Rocca d'Arce (FR), Italy | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-116** | II8IPY - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-117** | IR8IPY - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-118** | CQ4IPY - Oeiras, Portugal | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-119** | IU2IPY - Mantova (MN), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-12Ø** | IRØIPY - Isola dei Liri (FR), Italy | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-121** | IIØIPY - Cassino (FR), Italy | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-122** | SNØIPY - Poland | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-123** | IPØIPY - Sora (FR), Italy | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-124** | IO4WAP - Forlì (FC), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-125** | OE3HM/AAW - Austria | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-126** | OE3AGA/AAW - Austria | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-127** | TM5ICE - France | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-128** | DAØANT - Bellenberg, Germany | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-129** | IPØWAP - Frosinone (FR) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-13Ø** | IR2WAP - Varese (VA) | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-131** | II3ANT - Sona (VR) | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-132** | II2EFA - Gallarate (VA), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-133** | YE2IPY - Indonesia | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-134** | YB4IPY - Indonesia | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-135** | IQØIPY - Castelliri (FR), Italy | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-136** | IPØANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-137** | AO1WAP - Aviles, Spain | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-138** | ISØIPY - Cagliari (CA), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-139** | IAØANT - Castelliri (FR), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-14Ø** | 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** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-143** | IR8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-144** | IR8PS - Torre del Greco (NA), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-145** | LZØ5ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-146** | 4Z4DX/ANT - Ramat Hasharon, Israel | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-147** | LZØ8IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-148** | VA3AAO or VG3AAO - Listowel, Canada | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-149** | R3ANT - European Russia | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-15Ø** | RU3HD/ANT - Pos.Zavety Il'Icha, European Russia | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-151** | S5ØIPY - Bistrica, Slovenia | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-152** | IR3IPY - Sona (VR), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-153** | 5DØIPY - Settat, Morocco | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **WAP-154** | TM8ICE - Macon, France | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-155** | IN3IPY - Merano (BZ), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-156** | DRØ9ANT - Munchen, Germany | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **WAP-157** | IP9IPY - Palermo (PA), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WAP-158** | UE6IPY - Stavropol, European Russia | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-159** | IR1WAP - Genova (GE), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-16Ø** | II5AM - Pisa (PI), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-161** | IY8WAP - Cassano Ionio (CS), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-162** | UT1KY/WAP - Rivne, Ukraine | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-163** | UT7UA/WAP - Kyiv, Ukraine | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-164** | UR5KGG/WAP - Rovno, Ukraine | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **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** | LZØ6ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-169** | LZØ9IPY - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-17Ø** | UE6ICE - Stavropol, European Russia | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-171** | EG2ANT - Las Arenas, Spain | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-172** | W6A - Fresno (CA), U.S.A. | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-173** | IR1SMG - Genova (GE), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-174** | EG2IPY - Las Arenas, Spain | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-175** | ON1ØØPES - St.Truiden, Belgium | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-176** | K4K - Mc Donouhg (GA), U.S.A. | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-177** | II1CAM - Cameri (NO), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-178** | IIØWAP - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-179** | IIØAAW - Piedimonte San Germano (FR), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-18Ø** | AO1ANT - Aviles, Spain | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-181** | TM7AAW - Macon, France | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-182** | S5ØANT - Bistrica, Slovenia | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-183** | IAØAAW - Cassino (FR), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-184** | N1A - Chatham (MI), U.S.A. | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-185** | TM7WAP, Noirétable, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-186** | LZØ7ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-187** | IP3ANT - Mezzocorona (TN), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-188** | VB3ANT or VB3A - Caledon, Canada | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-189** | AO6ANT - Mallorca, Balearic Islands | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-19Ø** | IIØMETEO - Pratica di Mare (LT), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-191** | LY1ØANT - Siauliai, Lithuania | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-192** | WK3N/AAW - Hartstown (PA), U.S.A. | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-193** | EG1AAW - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-194** | IU1ANT - Bussoleno (TO), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-195** | IR2IR -Buguggiate (VA), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-196** | IP8AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-197** | TMØWAP, Noirétable, France | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-198** | KØANT - Overland Park (KS), U.S.A. | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-199** | TM8AAW - Macon, France | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-2ØØ** | IP1METEO - Mondovì (CN), Italy | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **WAP-2Ø1** | IP1NAVY - Genova (GE), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-2Ø2** | IRØAW - Monte San Giovanni Campano (FR), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-2Ø3** | AO1AAW - Aviles, Spain | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-2Ø4** | YQ8ANT - Suceava, Romania | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-2Ø5** | II3MNA - Trieste (TS), Italy | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-2Ø6** | LY1ØØSP - Siauliai, Lithuania | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-2Ø7** | EG1WAP - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-2Ø8** | LZØ8ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-2Ø9** | II8AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-21Ø** | IO5ANT - Siena (SI), Italy | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-211** | EM15U - Kyiv, Ukraine | **4** | **1,97%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WAP-212** | IP2ANT - Mantova (MN), Italy | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **WAP-213** | AU8ANT - Bangalore, India | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-214** | II2MAL - Malpensa (MI), Italy | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-215** | HF36POL - Mierzecice, Poland | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-216** | HF35APAS or HF35APAS/mm - Mierzecice, Poland | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-217** | TM9WAP - Noirétable, France | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-218** | PA1ØØSP - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-219** | IR1SP - Imperia (IM), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-22Ø** | TM9AAW - Macon, France | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-221** | PA6ANT - Sliedrecht, The Netherlands | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-222** | AO1POL - Aviles, Spain | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-223** | YQØANT - Timisoara, Romania | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-224** | AO5ANT - Denia, Spain | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-225** | TM1ØØSP - Macon, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-226** | EG1SPA - Vilagarcia, Spain | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-227** | PC12ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-228** | EG1WAA - Vilagarcia De Arousa-Po, Spain | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-229** | IRØWAP - Piglio (FR), Italy | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-23Ø** | AO7WAP - Carmona, Spain | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-231** | IRØAAW - Frosinone (FR), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-232** | VK2ANT - Bowraville, Australia | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-233** | AO1ICE - Aviles, Spain | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-234** | IO5SP - Siena (SI), Italy | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-235** | TM1ØAAW - Macon, France | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-236** | IR7WAP - Bari (BA), Italy | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-237** | HFØA - Mierzecice, Poland | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-238** | TM1ØWAP - Noirétable, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-239** | PF13ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-24Ø** | LZ1ØANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-241** | N6A - Petaluma, U.S.A. | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-242** | AO4HAG - Torrelodones, Spain | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-243** | 3ZL3Ø1GVX - Slubice, Poland | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-244** | EM15ØKV or EM15ØKV/A - Rivne, Ukraine | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-245** | TM11AAW - Macon, France | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-246** | IIØAW - Rome, Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-247** | TM11WAP - Noirétable, France | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-248** | EM11KY - Rivne, Ukraine | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-249** | PF14ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **WAP-25Ø** | EG1WAS - Aviles, Spain | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-251** | EG3ANT - Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Spain | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **WAP-252** | EH5ANT - Denia, Spain | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **WAP-253** | K4C - Mc Donouhg (GA), U.S.A. | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-254** | EG1LSP - Vilagarcia, Spain | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-255** | TM6ØTAAF - Macon, France | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-256** | EG5ANT - Boadilla del Monte, Spain | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-257** | PF15ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-258** | TM12WAP - Noirétable, France | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-259** | II8POLE - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-26Ø** | TO1TAAF - Reunion Island | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-261** | IR5ANT - Montecatini Terme (PT), italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-262** | II1IYBJ - Mondovì (CN), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-263** | IR7IPY - Bari (BA), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-264** | PG16ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-265** | TM13AAW - Macon, France | **3** | **1,48%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WAP-266** | AO3ANT - Girona, Spain | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **WAP-267** | EH5WAP - Denia, Spain | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-268** | EG5WAP - Boadilla del Monte, Spain | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-269** | EM2ØUASAV - Kyiv, Ukraine | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-27Ø** | TM13WAP - Noirétable, France | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-271** | II3BOVE - Trieste (TS), Italy | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-272** | AO5WAP - Altea, Spain | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-273** | EG1PAA - Vilagarcia, Spain | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-274** | IR4ANT - Terenzo, (PR), Italy | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-275** | TM14AAW - Macon, France | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-276** | IR2XIR - Buguggiate (VA), Italy | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-277** | PH17ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-278** | CF7AAW/1 - Williams Lake, Canada | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-279** | IR8AAW - Casalnuovo (NA), Italy | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **WAP-28Ø** | TM14WAP - Noirétable, France | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **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** | **1,48%** |
| **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** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-289** | PB18ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-29Ø** | IR18AAW - Borgo Rurale Appio Grazzanise (CE), Italy | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **WAP-291** | AM5WAP - Valencia, Spain | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-292** | EH3ANT - Barcelona, Spain | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-293** | VI7ØHI - Australia | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **WAP-294** | OT6A/P - Goesnes, Belgium | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **WAP-295** | EM1UAP - Rivne, Ukraine | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **WAP-296** | PF19ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **2** | **0,99%** |
| WAP-297 | II8WAP - Grazzanise (CE), Italy. | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-298 | SPØANT - Bieskiekierz, Poland | **0** | **0,00%** |
| WAP-299 | TM16WAP - Noirétable, France | **2** | **0,99%** |
| WAP-3ØØ | TM16AAW - Macon, France | **2** | **0,99%** |
| WAP-3Ø1 | TM7ØTAAF - Macon, France | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-3Ø2 | TM17AAW - Macon, France | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-3Ø3 | OE17AAW - Altenburg, Austria | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-3Ø4 | R2ØØANT - Orel, European Russia | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-3Ø5 | EM2ØØANT - Rivne, Ukraine | **2** | **0,99%** |
| WAP-3Ø6 | EN2ØØANT - Rivne, Ukraine | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-3Ø7 | PF88ANT - Amsterdam, The Netherlands | **3** | **1,48%** |
| WAP-3Ø8 | IB2ANT- Mantova (MN), Italy | **1** | **0,49%** |
| WAP-3Ø9 | OE18AAW - Altenburg, Austria | **1** | **0,49%** |
| WAP-31Ø | TM18AAW - Macon, France | **1** | **0,49%** |
| WAP-311 | LZ18ANT - Dupnica, Bulgaria | **1** | **0,49%** |
| WAP-312 | EM25VER - Rivne, Ukraine | **2** | **0,99%** |
| 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** | **0,99%** |
| WAP-318 | TM6ØANT - Macon, France | **1** | **0,49%** |
| WAP-319 | EM6ØKTS - Rivne, Ukraine | **1** | **0,49%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | TBA | 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 | 16,26% |
| ZAF-Ø2 | Sanae III Base | 25 | 12,32% |
| ZAF-Ø3 | Sanae IV Base | 34 | 16,75% |
| ZAF-Ø4 | Sarie Marais Field Base (aka Grunehogna Field Base) | 5 | 2,46% |
| ZAF-Ø5 | SANAP Weather Station | 73 | 35,96% |
| ZAF-Ø6 | Marion Station Weather Station (Expired November 2Ø1Ø) | 92 | 45,32% |
| ZAF-Ø7 | Penguin Bay Camp | 4 | 1,97% |
| 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 | 13,30% |
| ZAF-11 | Summer Support Base (aka Neumayer Emergency Base) | 19 | 9,36% |

| WAP-WADA "Most Rare Bases" – Update Ø1/Ø7/2Ø24 by IK1GPG | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ref** | **Name Base** | **Acc** | **%** |
| **AUS-Ø6** | Ionospherical Research Station (ANARE) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **AUS-1Ø** | Edgeworth David Base (ANARE) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **CHL-17** | Luis Risopatrón Base (INACH) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **ECU-Ø2** | Republica del Ecuador Refuge | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **FRA-Ø7** | Port Martin Station (HSM-46) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-Ø8** | Station "G" Admiralty Bay | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-21** | Smith Base | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-28** | Spenceley Glacier Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **GBR-3Ø** | 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-Ø2** | Giacomo Bove Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **JPN-Ø1** | Asuka Station (NIPR) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **MNB-Ø5** | Martin Hills Fiels Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **MNB-1Ø** | 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%** |
| **NOR-Ø5** | Queen Maud Land | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NOR-Ø6** | Norway 5 Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NOR-13** | Camp Norway 3 | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NZL-Ø2** | Swan Base | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **NZL-1Ø** | Snares Castaway Depot & Research Hut | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **SWE-Ø3** | Sweden Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-Ø1** | Beardmore South Camp | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **USA-1Ø** | 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-5Ø** | Little America IV Station | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **ZAF-Ø8** | Borga Field Base | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **ZAF-Ø9** | The Glen Station (a.k.a. Expedition Hut) | **0** | **0,00%** |
| **ARG-Ø3** | Alférez De Navió José Maria Sobral Base (Army) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **ARG-14** | Ellsworth Base (IAA) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **ARG-25** | Argentine Glaciology Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **ARG-3Ø** | Isla Observatorio  Refuge | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **AUS-Ø1** | Amery Station (ANARE) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **BRA-Ø3** | Hardy Point Camp | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **CHL-14** | Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister Station (Air Force) | **1** | **0,49%** |
| **GBR-Ø3** | Station "C" Cape Geddes (aka "C" Laurie) | **1** | **0,49%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-19** | Scientific Livingston Camp (IAA) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-27** | Albatros Refuge | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-29** | Isla de los Estados (Staten island) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **BEL-Ø1** | Roi Baudouin Base | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **DEU-Ø6** | Cape Williams Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **GBR-17** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley III | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **MNB-Ø9** | Fuel Depot 83-South Pole Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **MNB-14** | Dome C Summer Camp (Old Epica Camp) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **NOR-Ø3** | Ellsworth Mountains Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **NOR-Ø4** | Guillaume | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **NOR-Ø9** | Terra Nova Bay Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **SWE-Ø1** | Kirvanveggen Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-Ø7** | Eights Station | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-18** | Siple Dome Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-33** | Old Palmer Station | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-34** | WAIS Divide Camp | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-38** | AGO Camp 4 (aka P4) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **USA-39** | US Navy South Pole Station (aka 1st South Pole Station) | **2** | **0,99%** |
| **ARG-Ø7** | General Manuel Belgrano III Base (Army) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **BRA-Ø5** | Emilio Goeldi Refuge | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **CHL-19** | Lennox Island Chilean Navy Outpost | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **CHL-2Ø** | Hornos Island Meteo Station | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **FRA-11** | Base Marret (aka Cabane Marret) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **MNB-18** | Robert Guillard Base-Cape Prud'Homme | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **NOR-1Ø** | Theron Field Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **NZL-Ø9** | Ranui Coastwatcher Station | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **RUS-16** | Ground based radio-echo sounding (RES) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-14** | Upper West Station Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-15** | Terra Nova Bay Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-24** | Siple Station | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-3Ø** | Leverett Glacier Camp | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-35** | Byrd Radio Noise Outpost (aka Conjugate Point Station) | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **USA-42** | Pegasus Field Runway | **3** | **1,48%** |
| **AUS-Ø9** | Hut Hill | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **CHL-Ø8** | Base Dr. Guillermo Mann (Formerly Camp Shirreff) | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **GBR-13** | Station "T" Adelaide | **4** | **1,97%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MNB-Ø1** | Mount Vinson Station | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **USA-Ø4** | Central West Camp | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **ZAF-Ø7** | Penguin Bay Camp | **4** | **1,97%** |
| **ARG-11** | Byers Camp (IAA) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **ARG-28** | Francisco Gurruchaga Naval Refuge (aka Refugio Armonía - Harmony Haven) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **AUS-Ø5** | Wilkes Station (ANARE) (ex U.S. Knox Base) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **DEU-Ø4** | Gondwana Station | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **DEU-Ø7** | Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (Before Ø1/Ø1/1994) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **MNB-11** | Whichaway Camp | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **MNB-13** | Traverse Stop Point-78 Temporary Field Camp | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **USA-19** | Byrd Station (aka Old Byrd Station) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **USA-44** | Yesterday Camp | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **ZAF-Ø4** | Sarie Marais Field Base (aka Grunehogna Field Base) | **5** | **2,46%** |
| **DEU-12** | Olymp Seismological Observatory-VNA3 (Aka Søråsen) | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **GBR-16** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley II | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **IND-Ø1** | Dakshin Gangotri Station | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **RUS-Ø2** | Druzhnaya I Station | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **RUS-Ø6** | Leningradskaya Station | **6** | **2,96%** |
| **NOR-12** | Norwegian Aktieselskabet Hektor Whalers Station | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **NOR-14** | Cape Fie Camp | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **USA-Ø3** | Byrd VLF Substation (aka Longwire) | **7** | **3,45%** |
| **CHL-18** | Puerto Williams Station | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **FRA-1Ø** | Ratmanoff Refuge & Geomagnetic Station | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **GBR-18** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley IV | **8** | **3,94%** |
| **CHL-21** | Diego Ramirez Station | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **ESP-Ø3** | Base Orcadas | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **MNB-Ø7** | Nordenskiöld Base (FIN-Ø1+SWE-Ø4 jointed) | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **SWE-Ø2** | Svea Research Station | **9** | **4,43%** |
| **GBR-36** | Cape Reclus Refuge (aka Reclus Hut/Portal Point Hut) | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **MNB-12** | Wolfs Fang Runway (aka Wolf's Fang Runway) | **10** | **4,93%** |
| **FRA-Ø8** | Port Circumcision Cairn & Charcot Plaque | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **GBR-4Ø** | Halley VI-a Station | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **USA-2Ø** | Byrd Surface Camp | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **USA-25** | Williams Field | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **USA-4Ø** | East Base | **11** | **5,42%** |
| **ARG-24** | Bahia Dorian Refuge | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **CHL-15** | Antonio Huneeus Gana Base (INACH) | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **GBR-14** | Station "Y" Horseshoe Island | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **GBR-35** | Lagoon Island Refuge | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **NZL-Ø6** | Coast Guard Weather Station | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **RUS-12** | Russkaya Station | **12** | **5,91%** |
| **CHL-11** | Yelcho Sub-Base (INACH) | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **DDR-Ø2** | GDR Base Laboratory near Novolazarevskaya | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **GBR-37** | Halley VI Station | **13** | **6,40%** |
| **ARG-26** | Teniente Esquivel Refuge | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **CHL-Ø4** | Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base (Air Force) | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **DEU-11** | Heinz Kohnen Station | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **FRA-Ø6** | Port Charcot Base (Now Memorial Site) | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **IND-Ø2** | Indian Bay Camp | **14** | **6,90%** |
| **ECU-Ø1** | Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **KOR-Ø2** | Jang Bogo Station | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **NZL-Ø4** | Auckland Island | **15** | **7,39%** |
| **SWE-Ø4** | Wasa Research Station | **15** | **7,39%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DEU-1Ø** | Watzmann Seismological Observatory-VNA2 | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **GBR-Ø2** | Station "B" Deception Island | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **GBR-31** | Base "L" Damoy Point Hut Refuge | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **NZL-11** | Castaway Depot and Department of Lands and Survey Hut | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **PER-Ø1** | Machu Picchu Station | **16** | **7,88%** |
| **ARG-Ø9** | Primavera Base (Army) (aka Capitan Cobett Base) | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **CHN-Ø2** | Zhong Shan Station (Sun Yat-Sen Station) | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **GBR-26** | Base "W" Detaille Island (aka Loubet  Coast Station) | **17** | **8,37%** |
| **ARG-17** | Destacamento Naval Petrel Base (Navy) | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **GBR-Ø1** | Station "A" Port Lockroy | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **NOR-Ø1** | Blue Field Base Camp | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **RUS-Ø4** | Druzhnaya IV Station | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **USA-12** | Pieter J.Lenie Field Station (aka Copacabana) | **18** | **8,87%** |
| **ARG-Ø2** | Almirante Brown Base (Army) | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **FRA-Ø9** | Antonelli Hut | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **GBR-11** | Station "O" Danco Island (aka "O" Finger Island) | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **MNB-Ø3** | Concordia Station | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **RUS-1Ø** | Pionerskaya Station | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **RUS-14** | Vostok I Station | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **ZAF-11** | Summer Support Base (aka Neumayer Emergency Base) | **19** | **9,36%** |
| **CHL-16** | Collins Refuge | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **GBR-Ø5** | Station "E" Stonington Island | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **GBR-39** | Husvik Bay Camp | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **RUS-Ø5** | Komsomolskaya Station | **20** | **9,85%** |
| **NZL-Ø5** | Campbell Island | **21** | **10,34%** |
| **ARG-16** | Teniente de Navió Juan Camara Base (Navy) (aka Dest. Naval Bahía  Luna) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **CHL-Ø6** | Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Base (Air Force) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **CHL-12** | Alfred Wegener Institute Refuge (AWI Refuge) (From 1997) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **ESP-Ø1** | Juan Carlos I Base (BAE) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **NZL-Ø3** | Worldpark Base (Greenpeace Station) | **22** | **10,84%** |
| **ARG-Ø1** | Teniente Benjamin Matienzo Base (Air Force) | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **BRA-Ø2** | Comandante Luiz Antonio de Carvalho Ferraz Base | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **CHL-Ø9** | Teniente Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel (Air Force) | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **NZL-Ø8** | Enderby Station and Stella Hut | **23** | **11,33%** |
| **DEU-Ø9** | PALAOA Observatory | **24** | **11,82%** |
| **ARG-22** | Corbeta Uruguay Station (IAA) (expired 1982) | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **CHL-Ø2** | General Bernardo O'Higgins Riqueime Base (Army) | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **GBR-1Ø** | Station "KG" Fossil Bluff | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **ZAF-Ø2** | Sanae III Base | **25** | **12,32%** |
| **ARG-13** | Destacamento Naval Melchior Base (Navy) | **26** | **12,81%** |
| **USA-36** | Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station  (aka New NSF Station) | **26** | **12,81%** |
| **CZE-Ø1** | Eco Nelson Base | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **DEU-Ø1** | George Von Neumayer Station | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **ZAF-1Ø** | Marion Station Weather Station (New rebuilt Station from Dec-2Ø1Ø) | **27** | **13,30%** |
| **DEU-Ø5** | Ardley Station or German Refuge  (Before 1997) | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **IND-Ø4** | Bharati Base | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **NZL-Ø1** | Scott Base (NZARP) | **28** | **13,79%** |
| **ARG-Ø6** | General Manuel Belgrano II Base (Army) | **29** | **14,29%** |
| **GBR-24** | Station "M" King Edward Point | **29** | **14,29%** |
| **AUS-Ø2** | Richard Casey Station (ANARE) | **30** | **14,78%** |
| **FIN-Ø1** | Aboa Station | **30** | **14,78%** |
| **DDR-Ø1** | Georg Forster Station (Before 3 October 199Ø) | **31** | **15,27%** |
| **NOR-11** | Troll Station | **31** | **15,27%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEL-Ø2** | Belgian Princess Elisabeth Station | **32** | **15,76%** |
| **CHL-1Ø** | Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin (Air Force) | **32** | **15,76%** |
| **ESP-Ø2** | Base Gabriel De Castilla (aka Gabriel De Castilla Refuge) | **33** | **16,26%** |
| **ZAF-Ø1** | Sanae Echo Base (Emergency Base) | **33** | **16,26%** |
| **GBR-29** | Grytviken Station | **34** | **16,75%** |
| **GBR-34** | Waterpipe Refuge | **34** | **16,75%** |
| **ZAF-Ø3** | Sanae IV Base | **34** | **16,75%** |
| **GBR-19** | Station "Z" Edmond Halley V (closed on Febr. 8, 2Ø12) | **35** | **17,24%** |
| **USA-27** | East Camp Vostok | **35** | **17,24%** |
| **RUS-Ø3** | Druzhnaya III Station | **36** | **17,73%** |
| **RUS-15** | Priroda Refuge | **36** | **17,73%** |
| **CHL-Ø1** | Capitan Arturo Prat Base | **37** | **18,23%** |
| **ARG-Ø8** | General San Martin Base (Army) | **40** | **19,70%** |
| **ARG-Ø4** | Esperanza Base (Army) | **41** | **20,20%** |
| **AUS-Ø4** | Douglas Mawson Station (ANARE) | **42** | **20,69%** |
| **CHL-Ø5** | Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Base (Air Force) | **42** | **20,69%** |
| **ARG-18** | Groussac Refuge (Navy) (aka Hipolito Bouchard Refuge) | **43** | **21,18%** |
| **ARG-1Ø** | Teniente Horacio Ballvé Base (Navy) (aka Refugio Naval Península Ardley) | **44** | **21,67%** |
| **BRA-Ø4** | Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge | **44** | **21,67%** |
| **MNB-Ø6** | Blue One Runway Camp (or Novo Runway - aka DROMLAN) | **44** | **21,67%** |
| **MNB-Ø4** | Eduard Dallmann Laboratory (After Ø1/Ø1/1994) | **47** | **23,15%** |
| **ARG-21** | Vicecomodoro Gustavo Marambio Base (Air Force) | **49** | **24,14%** |
| **GBR-23** | Station "BI" Bird Island Station | **49** | **24,14%** |
| **USA-22** | McMurdo Station | **49** | **24,14%** |
| **DEU-Ø3** | Georg Forster Station (From 3 October 199Ø) | **50** | **24,63%** |
| **GBR-Ø6** | Station "F" Faraday | **52** | **25,62%** |
| **MNB-Ø2** | Patriot Hills Station | **54** | **26,60%** |
| **CHL-Ø3** | Julio Ripamonti Base (INACH) | **55** | **27,09%** |
| **CHL-Ø7** | Profesor Julio Escudero Base (INACH) | **55** | **27,09%** |
| **DEU-Ø8** | Neumayer III Station | **59** | **29,06%** |
| **BRA-Ø1** | Astronomo Cruls Refuge | **60** | **29,56%** |
| **USA-23** | Palmer Station | **60** | **29,56%** |
| **FRA-Ø5** | Port Jeanne d'Arc | **61** | **30,05%** |
| **URY-Ø1** | General José Artigas Base | **61** | **30,05%** |
| **GBR-27** | Husvik Station | **62** | **30,54%** |
| **JPN-Ø4** | Dome Fuji Station (NIPR) | **62** | **30,54%** |
| **GBR-Ø7** | Station "F" Faraday (James Wordie House) | **65** | **32,02%** |
| **GBR-Ø9** | Station "H" Signy Island | **66** | **32,51%** |
| **CHL-13** | Magallanes and Antartica Chilena Region (excluding Commune of Antartica) | **67** | **33,00%** |
| **ARG-12** | Destacamento Naval Decepción Base (Navy) | **68** | **33,50%** |
| **ARG-2Ø** | Alejandro Carlini Station and Jubany Meterological Center (Baliza Potter LH included) | **68** | **33,50%** |
| **NZL-Ø7** | Weather Station | **71** | **34,98%** |
| **BGR-Ø1** | St.Kliment Ohridski Base | **72** | **35,47%** |
| **FRA-Ø1** | Dumont D'Urville Base (TAAF) | **73** | **35,96%** |
| **ZAF-Ø5** | SANAP Weather Station | **73** | **35,96%** |
| **GBR-12** | Station "R" Rothera | **75** | **36,95%** |
| **IND-Ø3** | Maitri Station | **76** | **37,44%** |
| **CHN-Ø1** | Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station) | **79** | **38,92%** |
| **RUS-Ø8** | Molodezhnaya Station | **83** | **40,89%** |
| **ARG-23** | Tierra del Fuego Province | **86** | **42,36%** |
| **GBR-22** | Ferguson Bay Base Camp (GBR-22 will also qualify for ARG-26) | **86** | **42,36%** |
| **RUS-11** | Progress Station (aka Progress II from January 1989) | **86** | **42,36%** |
| **USA-21** | Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (aka NSF Station 1975) (Expired 1Ø-October 2Ø1Ø) | **86** | **42,36%** |

| Ref | Name Base | Acc | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOR-Ø2** | Norwegian Research Station Bouvetoya | **87** | **42,86%** |
| **ARG-15** | Destacamento Naval Orcadas del Sur Base (Navy) | **88** | **43,35%** |
| **FRA-Ø4** | Port Aux Français Base (TAAF) | **88** | **43,35%** |
| **NOR-Ø8** | Peter I Øy Island | **90** | **44,33%** |
| **AUS-Ø7** | Heard Island Station (ANARE) | **91** | **44,83%** |
| **ZAF-Ø6** | Marion Station Weather Station (Expired November 2Ø1Ø) | **92** | **45,32%** |
| **FRA-Ø3** | Martin De Viviès Base (including Mataf Hut) | **97** | **47,78%** |
| **FRA-Ø2** | Alfred Faure Base (TAAF) | **98** | **48,28%** |
| **ITA-Ø1** | MZS (Mario Zucchelli Station aka Terra Nova Bay Station) | **99** | **48,77%** |
| **KOR-Ø1** | King Sejong Station | **99** | **48,77%** |
| **AUS-Ø3** | Davis Station (ANARE) | **101** | **49,75%** |
| **AUS-Ø8** | Macquarie Island Station (ANARE) | **104** | **51,23%** |
| **DEU-Ø2** | Neumayer 2 Station | **123** | **60,59%** |
| **GBR-25** | Falkland Islands | **133** | **65,52%** |
| **RUS-13** | Vostok Station | **138** | **67,98%** |
| **RUS-Ø7** | Mirny Station | **140** | **68,97%** |
| **RUS-Ø1** | Bellingshausen Station | **147** | **72,41%** |
| **UKR-Ø1** | Akademik Vernadsky Station | **153** | **75,37%** |
| **JPN-Ø3** | Syowa Station (NIPR) | **155** | **76,35%** |
| **RUS-Ø9** | Novolazarevskaya Station (née Lazarev) | **158** | **77,83%** |
| **POL-Ø1** | Henryk Arctowski Station | **159** | **78,33%** |

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

## Worldwide Antarctic Program - Worked All Directory Award

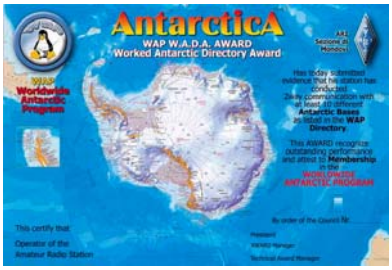
*Rule*

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

**Updated: 01 July 2024**

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 Mondovì, C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89, I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo) Italy.** It is necessary to send:
    a) **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.
    b) **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.
    c) **The award fee** is **13,00 Euro** or **17US$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **15,00 Euro** or **20US$** (shipping and handling costs outside Europe). **It is possible to use PayPal**. Please contact us for further information at wap_info@virgilio.it
    d) **The Sticker are free.** For the application to enclose **SAE+4,00 Euro** or **5US$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **SAE+5,00 Euro** or **7US$** (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 ho 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. The fee is **Euro 40,00** or **60US$** to cover the shipping cost in Europe (**Euro 50,00** or **75US$** to cover the shipping cost outside Europe).
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. The fee is **Euro 40,00** or **60US$** to cover the shipping cost in Europe (**Euro 50,00** or **75US$** to cover the shipping cost outside Europe).
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*

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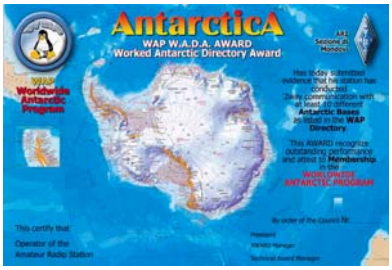
Associazione Radioamatori Italiani
Sezione di Mondovì (Cn) Italy

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

**Aggiornato al 01 luglio 2024**

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** (**R**adio **A**mateur's **S**tation) 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** (**R**adio **A**mateur's **S**tation) 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** (**R**adio **A**mateur's **S**tation)
   **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 (**R**adio **A**mateur's **S**tation) 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** (**R**adio **A**mateur's **S**tation)
   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:
   a) **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.
   b) **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.
   c) **Il costo del diploma** è pari a **10,00 Euro** per spedizioni in Italia (**13,00 Euro** oppure **17US$** per spedizioni in Europa, **15,00 Euro** oppure **20US$** per spedizioni fuori Europa). E' possibile accreditare l'importo utilizzando Postepay oppure PayPal nelle modalità che potranno essere richieste a: wap_info@virgilio.it
   d) **Gli Stickers** sono gratuiti. Per la richiesta allegare **SAE+3,00 Euro** per l'Italia, **SAE+4,00 Euro** (oppure **5US$)** per spedizioni in Europa, **SAE+5,00 Euro** (oppure **7US$**) 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 (**40,00 Euro** oppure **60US$** per spedizioni in Europa, **50,00 Euro** oppure **75US$** per spedizioni fuori Europa).
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 (**40,00 Euro** oppure **60US$** per spedizioni in Europa, **50,00 Euro** oppure **75US$** per spedizioni fuori Europa).
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 I diploma WAP:
   La procedura richiederà due liste separate: una lista per I QSO confermati con tradizionale QSL cartacea e un0altra lista con I dati dei QSO confermati con LOTW. Il totale del punteggio sarà la somma delle due liste.

*The WAP Staff*

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

## Worldwide Antarctic Program - Worked All Directory Award

### Règlement

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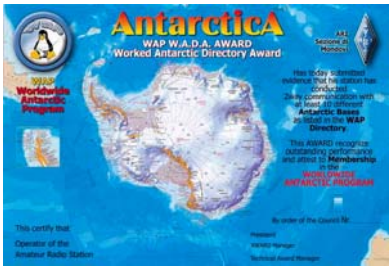
Associazione
Radioamatori Italiani
Sezione di Mondovì (Cn) Italy

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

**Updated: 01 Juillet 2024**

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 Mondovi (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 a 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** (**R**adio **A**mateurs **S**tation) 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** (**R**adio **A**mateurs **S**tation) 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 territorie 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 installeés 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 a 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 prevu 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.
    a) c) **Le prix du diplôme est de 13,00 Euro** ou **17US$** (coût d'expédition pour Europe), **15,00 Euro** ou **20US$** (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 **5US$** (coût d'expédition pour Europe), **SAE+5,00 Euro** ou **7US$** (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 où 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. Le prix est de **40,00 Euros** ou **60US$** (coût d'expédition pour Europe), **Euro 50,00** ou **75US$** (coût d'expédition pour extra Europe).
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. Le prix est de **40,00 Euros** ou **60US$** (coût d'expédition pour Europe), **Euro 50,00** ou **75US$** (coût d'expédition pour extra Europe).
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**
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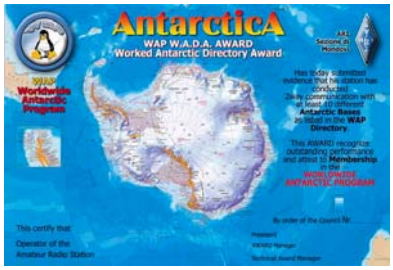



**Spedire il modulo di richiesta a:**
**WAP Manager IK1GPG, Massimo Balsamo**
**Sezione A.R.I. di Mondovì (CN)**
**C/o Segreteria, Via Torino 89**
**I-12084 Mondovì (Cuneo), ITALY**

## 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: _____

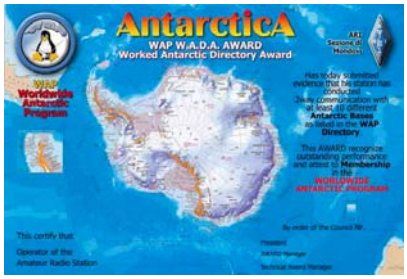
CAP, Città, Prov. _____

Data, ___/___/_____ Firma _____ E-mail _____ 07/2024

# 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 **17US$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **15,00 Euro** or **20US$** (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: SAE+4,00 Euro** or **5US$** (shipping and handling costs for Europe), **SAE+5,00 Euro** or **7US$** (shipping and handling costs outside Europe).
  Please write here which sticker you are applying for ……
- ☐ Enclosing for the hand painted **Ceramic Plate (Honour Roll): Euro 40,00** or **60US$** (shipping cost for Europe), **Euro 50,00** or **75US$** (shipping cost outside Europe**).**
- ☐ Enclosing for the hand painted **Ceramic Plate (Top Honour Roll): Euro 40,00** or **60US$** (shipping cost for Europe), **Euro 50,00** or **75US$** (shipping cost outside Europe**).**
  Please write here, what currency you are enclosing together with your 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. _____

Date, ___/___/_____ Signature _____ E-mail _____ 07/2024