V73WW – Marshall Islands 2025

- The Next Generation -

Preface

V73WW was a DXPedition to the Marshall Islands in February 2025 where the team spent 14 days on island making 103,864 QSOs in CW, SSB, RTTY and FT8. The Marshall Islands were ranked #96 in the DXCC Most Wanted list according to Clublog *(Clublog: July 2025)*. The team was made up of 6 young and ambitious operators with an average age of 28 years, from 4 countries in Europe. How did we do it? Let's find out ...

Introduction

The Marshall Islands is a small island nation in the Pacific Ocean, located roughly halfway between Hawaii and Australia. It consists of over 1,000 islands and atolls spread across a vast area. Situated just 7° north of the equator, the islands enjoy a tropical climate year-round.

Known for their crystal-clear waters, coral reefs, and rich cultural heritage, the Marshall Islands are also one of the rarer DXCC entities, with very few resident amateur radio operators.

The Marshall Islands offered our team a comfortable home for two weeks while we enjoyed our shared passion – putting this remote Pacific entity on the map for thousands of radio amateurs worldwide.

Why Marshall Islands?

The Marshall Islands first caught the team's interest after discussions between Philipp DK6SP, Sven DJ4MX, and local radio friends following the success of the 8R7X – Guyana 2024 DXPedition. Looking to continue their DX journey, the team checked Clublog's Most Wanted list and quickly noticed V7 ranking among the rarer entities.

With rising solar activity and promising propagation into the Pacific, the timing felt right. Though remote, the Marshall Islands are relatively reachable with connections via the U.S. The team met in Honolulu, Hawaii, before flying to Majuro and taking a short boat ride to their private island QTH.

Ranked within the TOP #100 on Clublog, the Marshall Islands offered the perfect mix of rarity, accessibility, and Pacific adventure - making it the ideal choice for the team's next DXPedition.

The Team

Our operating team consisted of six young radio hams who have a love for amateur radio and traveling. We have a combined average age of 28 years old and have shared various experiences through the hobby. We have all been fortunate enough to experience DXPeditions as part of experienced teams or organize trips ourselves which have given us a huge advantage in taking on this challenge. Our team is as follows;

Philipp Springer - DK6SP
(Team Lead)

Philipp, a 27-year-old from Erding, Germany, developed an interest in amateur radio in 2008 after attending a soldering course at his local radio club with some friends. It was through this club that he was introduced to the world of radio and began making QSOs as DN5KID. Philipp received his novice class license, DO6PS, in 2011 and gained full privileges in 2013 with the callsign DK6SP. During these formative years, he rapidly advanced his operating skills, learning Morse Code (CW) and how to manage pileups. Philipp has since participated in numerous DXPeditions and has competed in many contests, including representing a youth team at the World Radiosport Team Championship (WRTC) on two occasions.

Sven Lovrić - DJ4MX
(Co-Lead + QSL Manager)

Sven, aged 22 from Munich, Germany is currently studying mechatronics and got interested in amateur radio through his father Mario, DJ2MX, for this reason Sven has been in contact with radio for almost all his life. Sven first started operating under the training callsign DN5MX in 2015. Most of the time he is operating CW, SSB, or RTTY contests from his small home station in Munich, but in the past, he was also operating from stations like E7DX, M6T, ED1R, NP4Z, 8R7X, etc.

Tomi Varrò - HA8RT
(Website + Team Member)

Tomi, aged 26 was born in Szeged Hungary where he studied IT engineering and currently living in Helsinki, Finland. Tomi was first licensed at age 14 and is now a seasoned amateur radio contester as part of the HG6N team. Tomi has operated in many places around the world such as 8R7X, OH5Z, K3LR, ES9C, 9A1A, and C4HQ. Tomi is proficient in CW as his preferred mode and has participated in HST (High-Speed Telegraphy) events on multiple occasions.

Jamie Williams - MØSDV
(Team Member)

Jamie, 24 years old from Staffordshire in England has an extensive history in amateur radio dating back only 10 years to 2015 where he has been involved in contesting and DXPeditioning including with some world-renowned teams. Jamie started traveling in 2017 where he met Philipp - DK6SP in Munich who he would travel the world with for many years to come. Jamie has been QRV with such callsigns as PJ2/MØSDV, PJ4V, 5V7EI, 3B8M, 8R7X and M6T. Jamie was also part of Youth Team #2 at WRTC 2023 in Bologna, Italy, where he operated as I47B with teammate DK6SP. Jamie is a proficient SSB and CW operator with good experience in pileup management. His favorite mode to operate is CW.

Yannick Hariga - DK1YH
(Team Member)

Yannick, is a 21-year-old ham from Mettmann, Germany. Passionate about CW, SSB, FT8, and RTTY, he brings strong all-mode skills to the team. As the youngest team member, Yannick proudly represents the next generation of DXPeditioners. V73WW is his first major DXPedition, where he supports planning and logistics while gaining valuable experience and learning from the rest of the team.

Emir Braco Memić - E77DX
(Team Member)

Braco, is a 50-year-old experienced contester and DXer originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina, now living in Vienna, Austria, where he runs his amateur radio business EMS. He has operated from numerous DXCC entities over the years and is well known for his strong presence in major contests and DXPeditions. As part of the V73WW team, Braco brings calm expertise, operating skill, and valuable technical insight to the project.

Individual Supporters

Our operating team has also been supported by many fellow radio amateurs and friends. While it's impossible to name everyone individually, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to a few key contributors. Most notably, we thank Sherwood Tibon and his family, who served as our generous hosts on the island. Their unwavering support, warm hospitality, and vital help with local infrastructure and communications with the telecommunications authority were instrumental in making this DXPedition a success.

We would also like to recognize the significant contributions of Uschi Schindler, DJ2UR (SK), and her partner Markus Grundner, DG8MG. Uschi and Markus generously provided their home and land as the main preparation location and logistics HQ for our team. Uschi's unwavering support of our projects over the years, including this endeavor to the Pacific, meant the world to us. Sadly, Uschi passed away just weeks before our departure, and her absence was deeply felt. We will always carry her name and memory with us as we continue our work.

We are also sincerely thankful to Gerrit Herzig, DH8GHH, for creating the distinctive V73WW logo, and to Martina Kašpárková, OK2YLQ, for designing our beautiful QSL card. Their creative talents gave our project a strong and professional visual identity that reflects the spirit of the team.

Lastly, we want to thank all the local helpers who contributed to the preparation of this project, whether through hands-on work during setup or behind the scenes in planning and logistics. This DXPedition wouldn't have been possible without the collective effort of this incredible support network.

Planning Phase including Sponsors

As with any major DXPedition, the planning and execution of V73WW required substantial financial resources. Recognizing the high cost of traveling to and operating from the Marshall Islands, the team reached out to various DX foundations, clubs, and commercial sponsors for support. Once again, the ***Northern California DX Foundation (NCDXF)*** stepped forward as the largest and most significant contributor to our project. Their trust in our team was evident from the start - they not only provided early funding that allowed us to prepay a large portion of the upfront costs, but also generously covered the flight costs for the three youngest team members: Sven DJ4MX, Yannick DK1YH, and Jamie MØSDV. Their continued commitment, after already supporting us during 8R7X, was vital in making V73WW a reality.

Beyond NCDXF, several other DX foundations, amateur radio clubs, and individual donors supported our efforts with grants and personal contributions. On the commercial side, we were fortunate to be backed by generous sponsors who helped equip our expedition with top-tier gear. Among the biggest contributors were ***SSB-Electronic, DXEngineering, Spiderbeam, HamParts.shop, ACOM and Mastrant***, alongside others who provided equipment, accessories, or technical support. Their contributions significantly enhanced our operational capabilities while reducing financial pressure.

Locally, Sherwood Tibon and his family played a key role in supporting the team. From helping us navigate infrastructure challenges to serving as our local connection to the telecommunications authorities, their efforts were invaluable to our success on Majuro Atoll.

With funding secured and logistics in place, the team began assembling everything needed for the trip: masts, poles, wire, ropes, antennas, and radios. A good portion of the equipment came from the team's own inventory; missing or specialized items were sourced through sponsorships, loans, or new purchases. The spirit of collaboration across foundations, individuals, and sponsors once again showcased the best of the global amateur radio community - without whom this expedition would not have been possible.

V73WW Team Lead DK6SP together with NCDXF Vice President K9CT at Dayton Hamvention 2023.

Detailed Preparations

After the successful 8R7X DXPedition, planning for V73WW began immediately - with the Pacific as the new and more remote target. The team wanted to build on its experience while improving efficiency and autonomy. Once again, the goal was to rely primarily on personal and team-owned equipment, supported by key sponsors and collaborators. Early outreach to companies and individuals led to an encouraging wave of support: from donated items to discounted gear and helpful advice, the amateur radio spirit was in full force.

Preparations took place primarily at the logistics HQ provided by DG8MG and DJ2UR (SK), who supported the team with space, infrastructure, and experience. Two main team preparation weekends were held at this location, where most of the heavy lifting took place - testing radios and amplifiers, assembling antennas, and organizing the complete station layout. Beyond those weekends, countless individual days were spent preparing smaller but equally important parts of the setup: cutting and labeling cables, updating logging software, prepping headset adapters, sorting power distribution systems, and packing backup items. At some point, we stopped counting the man hours - because when you love what you do, it really doesn't matter!

No aluminum towers with multiband Yagi setups were used this time. Instead, the team focused on a lightweight and ocean-friendly approach. Several monoband 2-element VDAs (Vertical Dipole Arrays) for 10m through 20m were designed, built, and tuned for maximum efficiency over saltwater. In addition, dedicated vertical antennas for 30m and 40m as well as a multiband vertical for 10m through 40m were tested. For the low bands, a full-size quarter-wave vertical for 80m and a T-antenna for 160m were calculated, modeled, and field-tested. To further improve our receive capabilities on the low bands, RX systems generously donated by **HamParts.shop** were set-up and deployed on the island.

With our antennas designed for oceanfront deployment, a new system using heavy-duty sandbags was introduced - serving as guying anchors and stabilizers against waves and tides. These were evaluated for holding capacity, ease of transport, and reliability under salt-heavy, remote-island conditions.

Testing the Setup of a VDA in advance of the V73WW DXPedition.

The shack setup was also thoroughly tested and refined. Existing laptops were updated with the latest logging software and tested with all radios. Amplifier and radio combinations were adjusted and reconfigured for reliable 110V usage, which matched the on-island power system. CAT control, footswitch setups, headset adapters, and power distribution across all stations were tested in full-station simulations to ensure seamless field operation.

Every piece of gear - from coax and guying kits to chargers, switches, and backup accessories - was checked, weighed, and packed into reinforced hard-shell Samsonite cases. Bubble wrap, foam, and strategic packing reduced the risk of transport damage. In total, roughly 400 kg of gear was sorted and prepared for long-distance air travel. Customs paperwork was again completed in Germany for smooth temporary export and re-import.

In parallel with the equipment side, ongoing communication with our local host Sherwood Tibon helped with general logistics, access planning, and local coordination. Thanks to his support, we were able to plan around the 110 V/60 Hz grid and prepare multiple protected circuits - one for each station - well in advance.

By the time departure neared, every antenna had been tested, every connector sealed, and every detail checked — the final step before the team met in Honolulu for the final prep phase and their onward journey to Majuro for V73WW.

Targets

The team aimed to achieve over 60,000 QSOs across modes such as CW, SSB, RTTY, and FT8, with a specific goal of making more than 2,000 of these in RTTY. The focus was on addressing the latest Clublog Most Wanted Ranking, ensuring various parts of the world would benefit from the operation. Priority was also given to low band operations, taking advantage of the expected lower noise level at the rural QTH. Participation in the ARRL CW 2025 contest as a Multi Operator / Two Transmitter (M/2) entry was planned. The team intended to upload QSOs to Clublog and LOTW as frequently as possible, and a Clublog livestream was anticipated, provided the internet connection was stable enough.

Location

The V73WW QTH was located on Bokanbotin Island within the Majuro Atoll, in locator RJ57pc. The team has booked this accommodation via AirBnB. The site was only a few meters from the shoreline, providing excellent saltwater take-off towards Europe, Japan and North America. We received warm and enthusiastic support from the local hosts. They welcomed our antenna plans and provided us with access to their property and resources without hesitation. This cooperative environment played a vital role in the smooth execution of our operation, especially in a remote Pacific context where logistics can be complex and time-consuming. Power-wise the location

offered a 65 kVA Generator on site, which was more than enough to handle our planned station setup. This local support and infrastructure readiness were critical to our success, allowing us to focus on the radio operation without major technical or logistical setbacks.

The V73WW QTH, Bokanbotin Island, Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands.

The V73WW Setup

The V73WW DXPedition station on Majuro Atoll was the result of careful preparation and thoughtful engineering, designed to deliver strong performance across all HF bands under the constraints of a remote island environment. With a six-operator international team, our goal was to maximize efficiency, reliability, and coverage while adapting to the limited physical footprint available at our seaside QTH.

The radio lineup included three Yaesu FT-DX10 transceivers, an Elecraft K3S, an ICOM IC-7300, and an ICOM IC-705. The Amplifiers were two Expert 1.3K-FA units, one Expert 1.5K-FA, one Juma PA1000, and one ACOM 500S, delivering consistent signal strength.

Antennas were strategically deployed as close to the saltwater as possible to ensure effective take-off angles towards the major DX regions. For the high bands, we used monoband 2-element vertical dipole arrays (VDAs) for 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meters, complemented by a light-weight 4-element Yagi for 10 meters at about wavelength above ground. To maximize the effectiveness of our 10-meter operations, we used a StackMatch to switch between or combine the Yagi and VDA. This configuration allowed direct comparison during openings, and interestingly, the VDA consistently outperformed the Yagi under the conditions we experienced. Additionally, a DXCommander vertical covering 10 through 40 meters was set up and available.

The low-band setup included a vertical dipole for 30 meters, a vertical with elevated radials for 40 meters, a quarter wave vertical for 80 meters, and a T-antenna for 160 meters. All antennas benefited from the location's proximity to the ocean, which significantly enhanced performance. To improve reception on the low bands, we experimented with several dedicated receive antennas, a nearly 170m long beverage, two triangle loop antennas and a DHDL.

Logging was managed using networked laptops running DXLog, which worked flawlessly during the whole DXPedition

2ele VDA antenna for 15m Band placed within the ocean on Majuro Atoll.

Travel

Traveling to the Marshall Islands from Europe is a long and complex journey with no direct connections and multiple transfers. For the V73WW DXPedition, the team faced the logistical challenge of not only getting themselves to Majuro, but also transporting over 400 kg of equipment.

The main group - DK6SP, DJ4MX, HA8RT, DK1YH, and E77DX - departed from Munich, Germany, on Sunday, February 9th, flying to San Francisco before continuing to Honolulu. Their layover in San Francisco was extremely tight, with only two hours scheduled between flights. Unfortunately, they spent approximately 1.5 hours waiting in the immigration queue, leaving very little time to clear U.S. customs, reclaim and re-check luggage, and reach the connecting gate. It was a tense transfer, but they managed to board the onward flight just in time.

Jamie traveled separately from the UK, flying from London Heathrow via Vancouver and arriving in Hawaii a day earlier, on Saturday, February 8th. He spent the extra day exploring O'ahu.

The full team reunited in Honolulu on the morning of Monday, February 10th, for their final leg to Majuro on the 0700 am United Airlines flight.

In total, the group traveled with 14 checked bags, 6 carry-on items, and 6 personal items - amounting to over 400 kg of equipment. This included multiple long and fragile bags containing antennas, masts, and other critical gear. Managing this volume of equipment through several airport transfers was a logistical challenge, particularly in the U.S., where all luggage had to be collected and re-checked.

Thankfully, all baggage arrived intact and on time.

The team landed at MAJ airport on February 11th at 1030 am local time, after catching a rare glimpse of KH3 - Johnston Atoll about halfway into the flight from Hawaii, and crossing the International Date Line. Customs clearance was quick and efficient. After a stop in Majuro to stock up on food, water, and other supplies, the team loaded their gear onto a boat for the short transfer to Bokanbotin Island, located just a 15-minute ride from the main island. They arrived on Bokanbotin at around 0400 pm, ready to begin setup and launch the V73WW operation.

Operations

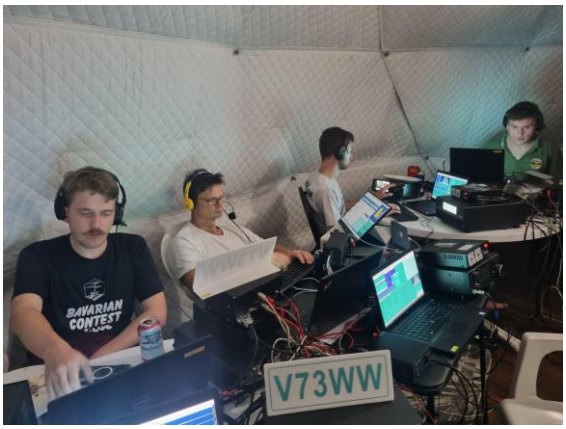
Once the team arrived at the QTH, some members immediately scouted the area, compared the antenna deployment plans to the actual available space, and made necessary adjustments. Meanwhile, others began unpacking and preparing the first antennas, as well as building and wiring the shack. Wiring the shack included bringing European Schuko connectors to directly wire the available circuit to our needs. This allowed the entire station to operate using the European Schuko standard without relying on unnecessary US-to-EU adapters.

The first QSOs were logged only a few hours after the arrival on the island. Within the next day all antennas except 80m and 160m were standing. Throughout this process, smaller transportation damages were fixed on-site as well. In total, setting up took around 3 days, but from day 1 we ensured having at least two operators on the radio, while the others built the antennas. The first contact was established directly after arrival on Tuesday, February 11th, 2025 at 2153 UTC.

Operating took place 24/7 whenever radios were available, with operators always alert for openings to maximize band conditions. To fulfill our goal of emphasizing the lowbands, we made sure to be active on 80m and 160m every night. All operators were proficient in all modes, allowing us

maximum flexibility to switch bands and modes as needed. This adaptability ensured efficient use of propagation and smooth operation, with shifts only interrupted by essential daily chores like cooking, station maintenance, and antenna upkeep.

We anticipated that there would be big pileups but nothing can prepare you for being behind the radio when the calls start rolling in. Being in the pacific the pileups were not always loud, but always big and from all parts of the world. We were running pileups in multiple modes at a very fast rate, putting over 13,000 QSOs in the log within the first 2 days.



V73WW running the tremendous Pileups 24/7 for two weeks straight.

ARRL CW Contest

During our expedition, we participated in the ARRL CW contest. It was a critical component of our expedition, primarily because it served as a platform for WRTC qualification and an opportunity to set new records. After the contest, the publication of claimed scores suggested promising results that could potentially enhance our standings. Operating in the M/2 High Power category, we demonstrated excellent team performance, effectively managing pileups and maximizing our score.

Exploring Majuro

Although the primary focus of the DXPedition was operating from Bokanbotin, the team made regular trips back to Majuro Atoll throughout the stay - mainly for grocery runs, as there were no food supplies available on the island itself. These shopping trips became an essential part of the expedition logistics, with different team members rotating in and out to restock on essentials like fresh produce, drinking water, and other necessities.

Each visit to Majuro also provided a welcome opportunity to explore the atoll beyond the radios. Thanks to the help of local guides, the operators were able to discover more of the island's character during these excursions. Whether it was walking along the oceanfront, visiting local shops and markets, or chatting with residents, the short trips turned into moments of cultural connection and brief but refreshing changes of pace from the operating schedule.

Toward the end of the DXPedition, the entire team made one final trip into Majuro for a special occasion: a group dinner at a local Chinese restaurant. It was a relaxed evening with good food and shared stories, providing a memorable close to the more social side of the DXPedition and a chance to reflect on the experience before the focus returned to teardown and departure.

Packing Away and Returning Home

Jamie, MØSDV, unfortunately had to leave the team three days early due to work obligations back in the UK and was already back home when the team concluded their operations.

The V73WW DXPedition came to a close on February 25th, 2025, at 0938 UTC, marking the successful end of a demanding yet rewarding operation. Dismantling and packing the station took approximately 1.5 days, as most antennas had been installed directly on sharp, wet coral stone banks that were only reachable during low tide. The weather also turned on the team, with the final two days marked by heavy rain, strong winds, and overall wet conditions. Despite these challenges, all equipment was

carefully organized and repacked into 14 pieces of checked luggage in full compliance with airline restrictions.

After a 15-minute boat ride from Bokanbotin Island to Majuro Atoll, the team transferred the gear via a small truck to the airport. Check-in went smoothly, though each team member had to pay the standard $20 airport departure fee.

Waiting for Departure at Majuro Airport after a very successful DXPedition to the Pacific.

The team arrived in Honolulu (HNL) after a 6-hour flight and spent a few days recovering and relaxing at the home of Alex, KH6YY. This downtime was a welcome break after the intense operating schedule. During their stay, the team had a great time exploring the island of O'ahu, enjoying Hawaiian culture, nature, and some well-earned rest.

On the evening of March 3rd, the team flew from Honolulu to San Francisco, landing on March 4th at 0630 am local time. With a 7-hour layover, they met with Denny, KX7M. The group enjoyed breakfast together, followed by a quick tour of San Francisco, including a visit to the Golden Gate Bridge and a short drive through the city's iconic landmarks.

The team then boarded their final flight back to Munich, arriving on March 5th at 1000 am local time. All team members and their equipment arrived safely and cleared German customs, officially concluding the V73WW DXPedition.

This DXPedition not only achieved its on-air goals, but also strengthened international friendships, created countless memories, and helped promote amateur radio across borders and cultures.

Conclusion of the V73WW DXPedition

As we reflect on the success of the V73WW DXPedition, we do so with immense satisfaction and gratitude. This operation was not only a significant technical achievement but also a fulfilling experience for the entire team, as we provided valuable contacts to operators from around the world. It was incredibly rewarding to assist stations worldwide securing an ATNO (All Time New One) and new band slots, helping extend the reach of the Marshall Islands on the amateur radio bands.

Operating across 6m through 160m (excluding 60m due to licensing restrictions), the team closely monitored band openings and used each one to make as many contacts as possible. The conditions throughout our stay were very favorable, with the bands often calm and clear, making for excellent operating conditions. We experienced only a few days with poor weather, which brought a slight increase in noise levels, but on the whole, the bands were quiet and free from significant interference. Even during these brief challenging periods, we continued to make successful contacts.

One of the highlights of the operation was the small but exciting 6m openings we were able to enjoy, which provided opportunities to connect with operators from VK, ZL, JA, BY, VR, VK9N, HL, and BV. These openings were a pleasant surprise and allowed us to make rare contacts on the 6m band, adding to the success of the DXPedition.

A significant accomplishment of this DXPedition was the smooth operation despite the challenges we faced. There were no power issues, and we did not require

backup generators. The equipment and power setup worked flawlessly, ensuring uninterrupted operations. However, operating in such a remote location was not without its difficulties. The weather posed a particular challenge, especially when it came to building, maintaining, and dismantling antennas in the harsh conditions. Despite these hurdles, our team handled the situation with determination and professionalism, ensuring that all tasks were completed effectively.

Another aspect that contributed to the success of the operation was the team's daily commitment to logistics. We cooked all our meals, managed inventory, and kept everything organized, from cleaning to ensuring all equipment was in top condition. These tasks may have been demanding, but they were all part of ensuring the DXPedition ran smoothly and efficiently.

While we encountered challenges, such as limited internet access and the complexities of managing the live log and daily free-of-charge LoTW uploads, these were handled professionally and promptly by our team. Having a backup is not always a guarantee of success — internet availability on the island had been confirmed upfront by our host, which led us to decide against bringing a Starlink device in order to save space and weight. Unfortunately, internet was not available at our planned shack location but only at the sleeping quarters area. Upon arrival, we attempted to obtain several local SIM cards for use with our backup router, but none were available. In the end we relied on a promptly organized Starlink device that was stationed on Majuro Atoll to establish a working internet connection. Despite these complications, we managed to keep our logs accurate and up-to-date, ensuring that every contact was properly recorded and verified.

Our success wouldn't have been possible without the tremendous support we received from our sponsors, helpers, and local supporters in the Marshall Islands. Their hospitality, assistance, and contributions made the DXPedition a success. We also owe a huge thank you to all those who trusted us with their time and energy, as well as those who provided vital logistical support.

In addition to achieving our goals, one of the most fulfilling aspects of the V73WW DXPedition was our ability to inspire the next generation of DXPeditioners. We are on a great path to share our knowledge with the global DX community, and it was a privilege to mentor and pass on our experiences to both young and seasoned operators alike. By doing so, we hope to inspire more people worldwide - young and old - to take part in future DXPeditions and continue the spirit of exploration and collaboration within the amateur radio community.

This DXPedition was a true celebration of the spirit of amateur radio, demonstrating the power of collaboration and global connections. It was an honor to help operators from around the world work a rare DXCC entity and strengthen their connections with the amateur radio community.

L-R: Philipp DK6SP, Yannick, DK1YH, Tomi HA8RT, Sven DJ4MX, Braco E77DX and Landlord Sherwood.

We look forward to the future, and we are already thinking about our next adventure. For more photos and updates from the DXPedition, feel free to visit our website at www.next-generation-dx.com.

And of course, the question remains: “Where do we go next?”

Sunset at the V73WW QTH on Bokanbotin Island.

All pictures featured within this report, except stated otherwise, are the property of the V73WW team members. © 2025 Team V73WW.

Statistics

Source of all statistics screenshots is clublog.org – May 7th, 2025

Operating Time

First QSO: **2025-02-11 21:53:45**
Last QSO: **2025-02-25 09:38:00**
Number of days: **13.49**

Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	RTTY	Total	Total %
160	393	1172	0	0	1565	1.5%
80	723	2931	9	0	3663	3.5%
40	2940	3917	796	109	7762	7.5%
30	3651	6384	0	157	10192	9.8%
20	6266	6183	6202	325	18976	18.3%
17	4159	6774	3879	427	15239	14.7%
15	6175	7425	5079	555	19234	18.5%
12	3501	5300	2501	215	11517	11.1%
10	4728	6165	3972	336	15201	14.6%
6	45	444	26	0	515	0.5%
Totals	32581	46695	22464	2124	**103864**	

Number of QSOs

Total QSOs: **103,864**
Unique Calls: **23,010**
Duplicate QSOs: **8,212** (7.91%)

DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

	CW	FT8	SSB	RTTY	Total
160	16	38	0	0	39
80	47	77	3	0	81
40	84	85	47	7	92
30	82	98	0	14	101
20	112	105	114	35	138
17	96	112	94	32	126
15	111	113	102	50	135
12	94	102	83	15	123
10	85	106	90	27	122
6	1	8	1	0	8
Totals	134	142	135	58	171

Daily QSOs (last 30 active) [Clickable]

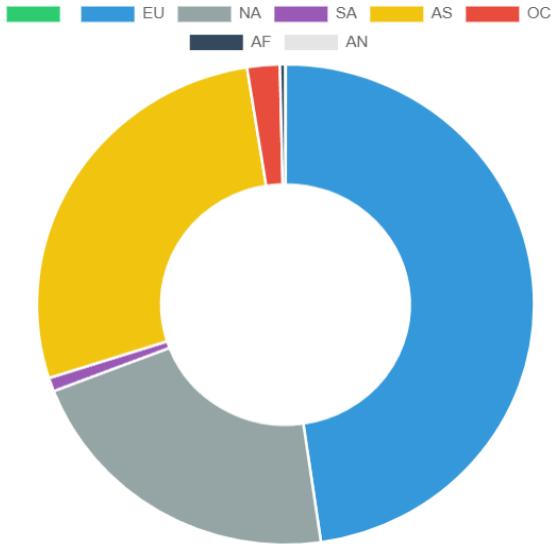
Date	Total QSOs	Uniques	Uniques %
25-02-2025	914	358	39.2
24-02-2025	7543	1375	18.2
23-02-2025	8036	1453	18.1
22-02-2025	6370	1053	16.5
21-02-2025	8182	1299	15.9
20-02-2025	8660	1646	19.0
19-02-2025	9791	1523	15.6
18-02-2025	8794	1544	17.6
17-02-2025	8048	1415	17.6
16-02-2025	9209	2195	23.8
15-02-2025	5606	1496	26.7
14-02-2025	9011	2052	22.8
13-02-2025	8235	2639	32.0
12-02-2025	4985	2562	51.4
11-02-2025	480	400	83.3
Totals	**103864**	**23010**	22.2

Multiband QSOs

Band	Total	Total %
10	133	0.6%
9	462	2.0%
8	911	4.0%
7	1072	4.7%
6	1164	5.1%
5	1461	6.3%
4	1933	8.4%
3	2648	11.5%
2	3861	16.8%
1	9365	40.7%
Totals	**23010**	

Breakdown by Continent

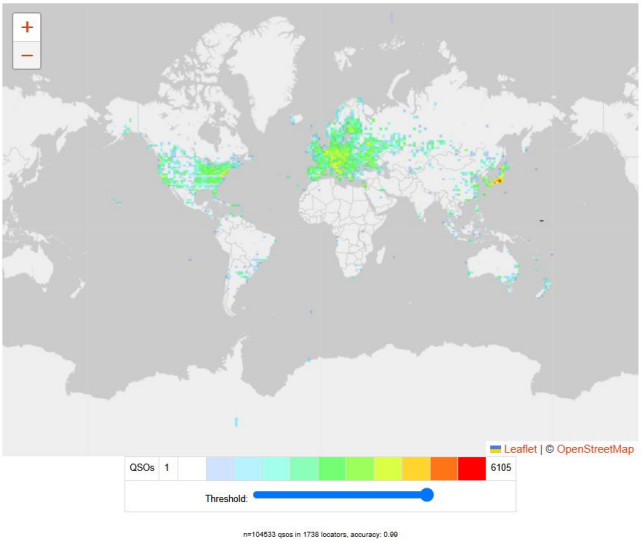
Continent	Total QSOs	%
	14	0.0
Africa	368	0.4
Antarctica	7	0.0
Asia	28529	27.5
Europe	49550	47.7
North America	22240	21.4
Oceania	2205	2.1
South America	951	0.9
Totals	**103864**	**100.0**



Continent By Mode

Band	SSB	CW	FT8	RTTY	Total	Total %
	3	6	5	0	14	0.0%
AF	104	98	164	2	368	0.4%
AN	1	2	4	0	7	0.0%
AS	5131	8008	14021	1369	28529	27.5%
EU	11987	15287	21819	457	49550	47.7%
NA	4575	8466	8977	222	22240	21.4%
OC	539	541	1070	55	2205	2.1%
SA	124	173	635	19	951	0.9%
Totals	22464	32581	46695	2124	**103864**	

Density of stations worked by locator



Continent By Band

Band	12	15	17	20	30	40	80	160	10	6	Total	Total %
	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	14	0.0%
AF	30	67	73	92	43	12	2	0	49	0	368	0.4%
AN	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	0.0%
AS	3724	4941	3697	3834	2442	2486	1526	950	4429	500	28529	27.5%
EU	4198	8862	8224	11781	6539	3836	1249	210	4651	0	49550	47.7%
NA	3186	4689	2776	2711	941	1210	739	359	5629	0	22240	21.4%
OC	258	459	260	363	171	199	129	45	306	15	2205	2.1%
SA	120	214	207	186	52	18	17	1	136	0	951	0.9%
Totals	11517	19234	15239	18976	10192	7762	3663	1565	15201	515	**103864**	

Expedition Impact On Users' Totals *(info)*

Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	Total %
New Band	406	958	0	679	903	1164	1590	1286	1177	1235	92	9490	39.9%
New Mode	2	6	0	61	114	526	224	349	146	247	5	1680	7.1%
New Band + New Mode	8	25	0	53	132	355	242	207	127	118	0	1267	5.3%
New Slot	157	383	0	717	700	1564	1672	1666	1155	1265	40	9319	39.2%
New DXCC	3	24	0	77	278	593	267	422	137	241	2	2044	8.6%
Totals	576	1396	0	1587	2127	4202	3995	3930	2742	3106	139	**23800**	

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Clubs and Foundations

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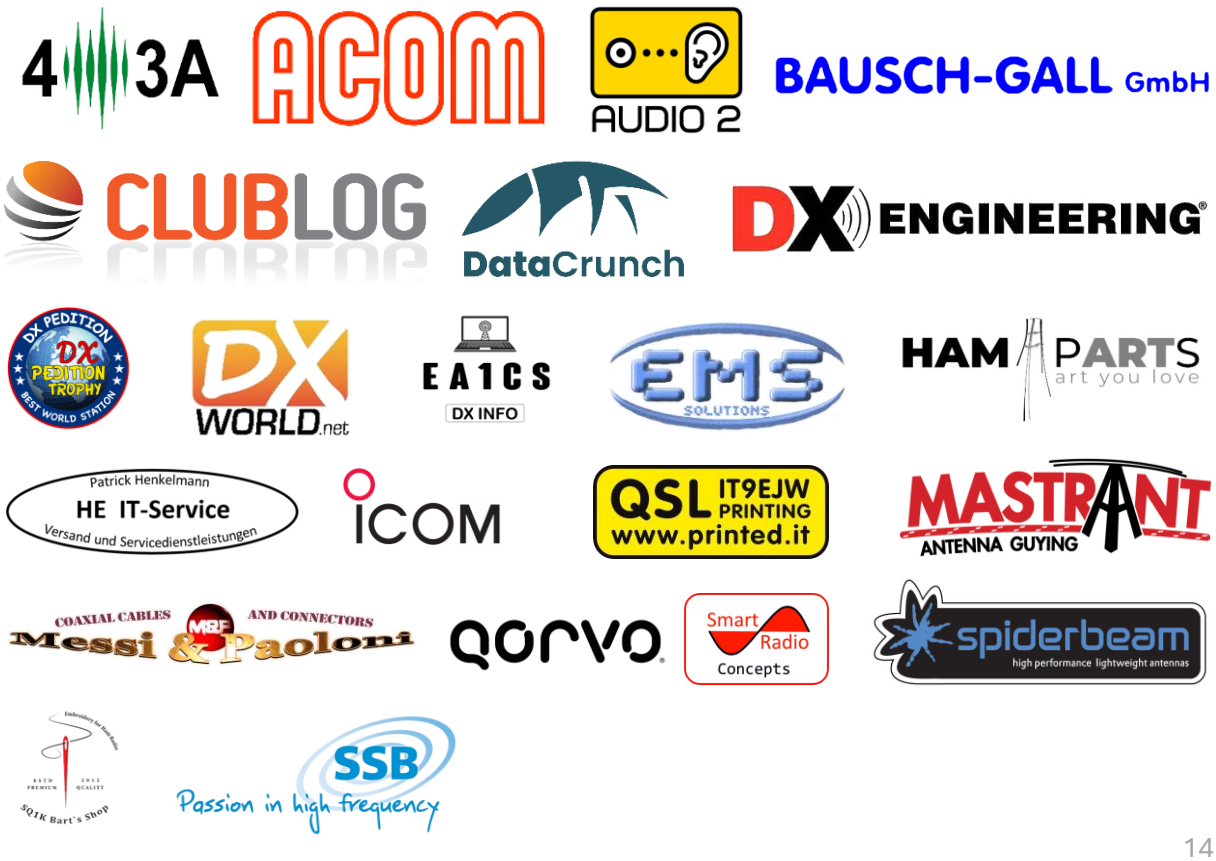
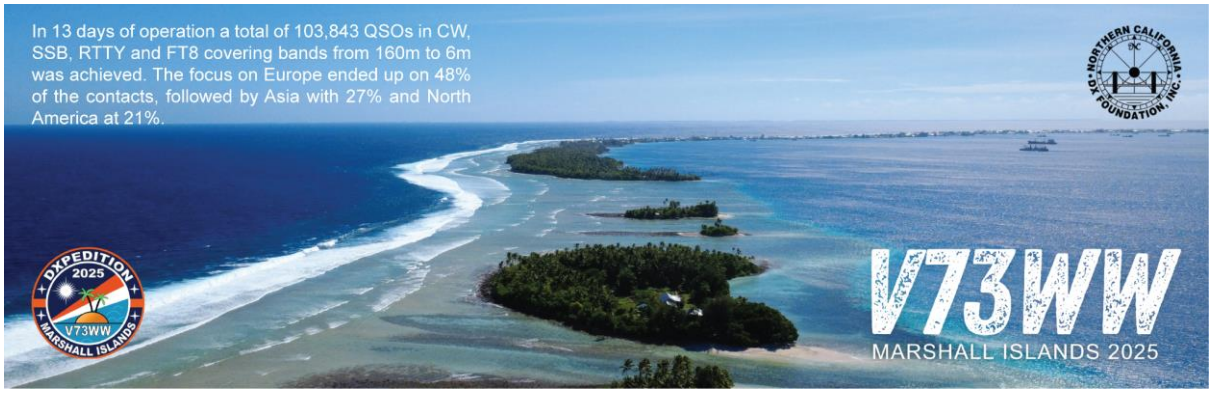


QSL Card Preview

All V73WW QSOs were regularly uploaded to LOTW throughout the DXPedition. Physical cards can be requested through the Clublog OQRS, accessible at https://clublog.org/charts/?c=V73WW.

- ***Four-sided QSL: 28 x 9 cm***

Front



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