

## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>3</b>
1.1	USE OF THIS HANDBOOK .....	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Goul of our team</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1	WE WANT TO BECOME THE BEST DXPEDITION OF THE YEAR 2000 .....	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Who to work</b> .....	<b>4</b>
3.1	AMATEUR POPULATION.....	4
3.2	POPULATION CENTRES: .....	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Individual luggage</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1	STANDERD EQUIPMENT:.....	5
<b>5</b>	<b>Operating</b> .....	<b>5</b>
5.1	GENERELL.....	5
5.2	EXPECTED QSO TOTAL.....	5
5.3	OPERATING- SHIFT.....	5
5.4	SHIFT-PLAN .....	5
5.5	SHIFT LEADERS .....	6
5.6	CALLSIGN .....	6
5.7	EXPEDITION FREQUENCIES .....	6
5.8	PILEUPES.....	6
5.9	SPLIT OPERATION.....	6
5.10	SPLITTING UP BY CONTINENT .....	7
5.11	SPLITTING UP BY CONTINENT ZONES .....	7
5.12	SPLITTING UP BY NUMBERS ONLY SSB!!.....	8
5.13	THE OPERATING RHYTHM.....	8
5.14	EQUAL CHANCES FOR CONTINENTS .....	9
5.15	GUIDELINES FOR RTTY OPERATION .....	9
5.16	SKEDS, WORKING FRIENDS & FAMILY, ODD SPLITS .....	9
<b>6</b>	<b>Satellite- Operating</b> .....	<b>10</b>
6.1	AND HERE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE SATELLITES:.....	10
<b>7</b>	<b>RTTY-</b> .....	<b>11</b>
7.1	RTTY EQUIPMENT.....	11
7.2	TRANSCEIVER / LINEAR AMPLIFIER .....	11
7.3	FT-1000MP OPERATING SETTINGS .....	11
7.4	THE FUNCTION KEYS OF RTTY ARE PROGRAMMED AS FOLLOWS:.....	12
<b>8</b>	<b>PSK 31- Operating</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>6m - Operating</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>160m - Operating</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>80/40m - Operating</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>FM - Operating</b> .....	<b>14</b>

13 Pilots .....	15
14 Computers and CT .....	15
14.1 LOGGING.....	15
14.2 FUNCTION -KEYS.....	15
15 Leisure time .....	15
16 Food .....	16
17 Station .....	16
18 Generator .....	16
19 Medical supply .....	16
19.1 A. WEATHER.....	16
19.2 PROTECTION: .....	16
19.3 C. MEDICINES.....	19
20 The life on Agalega .....	20
20.1 GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT.....	20
20.2 THE CAMP.....	20
20.3 COMMUNICATION ON AGALEGA .....	21
20.4 HYGIENE .....	21
21 Sponsoring .....	21
22 The use of Inmarsat: .....	21
23 Responsibility .....	21
24 Thanks.....	24
25 Schedule plan.....	25
26 Agalega map .....	26
27 3B6- Camp- Plan .....	27
28 3B6 Antenna layout .....	28
29 3b6- crew address list .....	29
30 The Earth as seen from Agalega.....	31

## 1 Foreword

### 1.1 Use of this handbook

This handbook should make sure that we all have the same basics so that we are able to take concerted action. By keeping a special eye on a standardized operating we will appear as a unity.

## 2 Goul of our team

### 2.1 We want to become one of the best Dxpediton of the year 2001

What do we mean by „the best Dxpediton“?

By means of fun and an excellent operating we want to reach the goal of 100k QSO.

#### 2.1.1 What do we have to bear in mind in order to achieve this goal?

It is absolutely important that we try to form a unified team to make sure that the expedition goes off smoothly. Our 3B7RF expedition back in 1998 shall be taken as an example. It has been a success because of the outstanding teamwork in a friendly atmosphere. Each member has contributed to this success by working carefully and dutifully and most important without dominating or even boasting. On the contrary individual know-how has been shared rather than kept for oneself. This positive approach has led to an increase in knowledge of each expedition member.

Bearing in mind these thoughts 5 principles can be formulated.

The order corresponds to the priority.

##### 2.1.1.1 We enjoy our work

We choose the work we like and which is useful for the team. In terms of operating this means that you go for your favourite modes which will contribute to the goul of our team. There are no egoistic aims, only gouls in favour of the team are desired.

##### 2.1.1.2 We make it possible for lots of amateurs to contact 3B6

Our aim is to give as many amateurs as possible the chance to work 3B6 for the first time. However, we will not only work a high number of QSOs but as many as possible different call signs. That is the reason why we have to look for and make use of any band openings. To reach this target we have to respect our band plan strictly.

##### 2.1.1.3 We consider all continents

We do not only want to make as many QSOs as possible but also to contact as many different calls as possible. That is why we have to concentrate on every opening by strictly sticking to the bandplan.

##### 2.1.1.4 We consider as many bands and modes as possible With no doubt CW is the most efficient mode. Nevertheless we want to come up to the variety of nowadays bands and modes. For this reason we will offer modes such as SSB and RTTY as well as bands such as 6m and VHF/UHF via satellite.

##### 2.1.1.5 We work efficiently and friendly

We strictly stick to our operating principles in order to work efficiently and friendly which will ensure a high rate. Remember: our QSO total is set as high as 100'000 QSOs.

## 3 Who to work

### 3.1 Amateur population

In some countries there are lots of amateurs whereas in other countries we can only find a small number of active Dxers. Bearing in mind this fact we want to work stations proportionally to the ratio of calls and country. The statistics below show the distribution of the major amateur population.

It is necessary that we also consider sparsely populated areas even if the pileups are not big. A smaller QSO rate simply must be accepted in this case.

### 3.2 Population centres:

Asia	50%	(JA= 1,000.000; DX.int. 250.000)
Northamerica	26%	
Europe	18%	
Southamerica	5%	
Pacific	1%	
Africa	1%	

#### 3.2.1 Distribution of the amateur population in Northamerica

1	6%
2	9%
3	6%
4	19%
5	11%
6	15%
7	10%
8	9%
9	8%
0	8%

#### 3.2.2 Distribution of the US amateur population regarding coastal areas

Eastcoast	49%	(1-2-3-4-8)
Midwest	26%	(9-0-5)
Westcoast	25%	(6-7)

#### 3.2.3 Distribution of the amateur population in Japan

1	33%
2	11%
3	13%
4	7%
5	3%
6	9%
7	9%
8	8%
9	3%
0	5%

#### 3.2.4 Distribution of the amateur distribution in Europe

South Europe	7%
North Europe	11%

## 4 Individual luggage

Since we travel by ship luggage limitation will not be a problem. Mind however the limits of your flight to Mauritius and remember that less is more. You will have 30Kg free for the Mauritius airline.

#### 4.1 **Standard equipment:**

Each member must take along the following standard equipment items:

- Small light sleeping tent
- Light mattress (therm a rest recommended!).
- CW-key, with 6,3 mm STEREO plug. (only CW-operators)
- Dual-Handy, 2m/70cm, for independent communication on 3B6.
- torch with rechargeable batteries and charger
- Individual medicaments, general drugs will be provided by the team doctor
- Alarm clock

## 5 Operating

### 5.1 **Generell**

**What is a qualitatively good operating?**

- Work efficiently, today's amateurs do not have ample of time to work you.
- Make the QSO as brief as possible, so that as many amateurs as possible can get a contact with 3B6.
- Be friendly to all amateurs.
- Do not complain in case of dupes, dupers will get punished when they get their QSL card, since we will also print out the dupes.
- When you started a QSO and you haven't got the complete call, be consequent by sticking to that very call sign until you have got the complete call as well as the confirmation.

### 5.2 **Expected QSO total**

CW	56000
SSB	43000
RTTY	2500
6m	100
Satellite	200

### 5.3 **Operating- Shift**

Each member has got two 4 hours shifts per day.

The shift plan can be found in the 3B6 centre. You find the following information on this plan: who is due to work at what time, at which station, on what band, into what region.

Basically you are free to put your name onto the list (when and where). It goes without saying that a certain amount of rotation in terms of time is necessary. It is not fair, that the same people always have to put up with the nightshift. It is obvious, however, that the lowband specialists spend more of their operating time at night. Flexibility as well as team spirit are a must to make sure that we succeed in operating the stations around the clock.

It is a matter of honour, that you show up at the station at least five minutes before your shift as well as not to leave the station except for swinging the beam or having a look at technical problems

We use every minute to make QSOs

What does a QSO cost?? > 1US\$

### 5.4 **Shift-Plan**

Hans-Peter HB9BXE and Kurt HB9AFI are responsible for the shift plan. It will be made 24 hours in advance so that experience and the current propagation can be taken into account.

Before the shift each member gets his operation card in the 3B6 centre with the following information:

Call, beginning and end of shift, operator's name to be replaced, operator's name to take over after your shift, frequency, beam headings, continents and other details.

At the end of the shift each operator must write down remarks concerning propagation, DX window etc on the back of his operation card. Then it must be set up in the 3B6 centre. These information are very important for the new planning of propagation.

## **5.5 SHIFT LEADERS**

It is important to identify a shift leader for each four hour shift. This person may be one of the shift operators. With five or more stations it is probably necessary to ask another team member to undertake this task. However, the implication of such a policy needs to be thought through carefully as the overall team size may have to be increased to provide this capacity.

The shift leader has some key duties to undertake including:

1. Making sure that all the operators are available at the start of their shifts.
2. Reviewing the propagation forecasts to ensure that all forecast propagation openings are exploited. This is a very important function. In times of low sunspot activity it is only too easy to concentrate on 15 and 20 metres in the daytime and to miss short openings on the 10 and 12 meters bands.
3. Reviewing the pilot messages to ensure that corrective action is being taken as necessary.
4. Dealing with problems such as inter-station interference within a shift and deciding on priorities.
5. Monitoring QSO rates being achieved and recommending band and mode changes when these are inadequate.
6. Generally resolving issues and organising refreshments.

## **5.6 Callsign**

The only callsign to be used is 3B6RF.  
You are not allowed to use your own callsign.

## **5.7 Expedition frequencies**

We stick to the published frequencies, no exceptions. (see frequency plan)  
For reasons of possible intermodulation or permanent QRM on our RX frequencies we must, however, change our frequencies. These changes must be coordinated and published in the internet by our pilots.

## **5.8 Pileups**

It is up to you, dear member, that the pileup takes an efficient course rather than a chaotic one. You are responsible for a smooth operating. Discipline and continuity are the most important factors. In order to guarantee our concerted action you must respect the laws of operation 5.7 to 5.14. By the way, this operating style has led us to success on 3B7.

## **5.9 Split operation**

The bigger the pileup, the bigger the split. At the beginning of a smaller pileup you tune up exactly 5 kHz. See below.

CW= 5-15 up

SSB= 5-20 up

When listening to the split window move up a couple of 100 Hertz after one to several QSOs (depending on the density of the pileup). When you come to the upper end of the split window, go down and start tuning up again. This method allows you to widen the pileup so that copying becomes easier. Such systematic tuning is the major pillar of a good operating. Good Dxers are used to check the split window as well as your strategy so that they can follow you quickly and work you fast. This is fun for the callers.

Never work outside the split window. This would lead to confusion.

Always try to make the pileup as broad as possible, otherwise it will concentrate very quickly on the 5kHz up.

Tune a little bit faster at the low and high end of the window, stay longer in the middle.

In SSB don't hesitate to say: there is nobody on 14.207. Good listeners will show up at once so that you can work them very fast.

You can use a similar strategy in a bigger SSB pileup by tuning up the VFO a couple of 100 Hertz after two QSOs. Say 5 to 15 up after two QSOs. Indicating an exact frequency such as 14.205 causes confusion.

It is vital that the calling stations can hear you! Jammers and policemen on your frequency disturb an efficient operating by covering your signal. Hence the station being worked cannot copy its call, report or confirm, so that you have to repeat it several times. Hence the discipline starts to fade, everyone is just calling so that your operating is decreasing. You can avoid this problem by listening to your transmit frequency from time to time. You can do that by simply pressing the VFO B button of the FT1000MP. Do that whenever you notice that stations don't come back to your confirm. In this case it is very likely that your transmit frequency is being jammed.

You can then tell the jammers and policeman on your Tx frequency that you are working split: XX0YY, I am working split. But never work a station on your TX frequency, the pileup would grow out of hand! So don't forget to switch back to your RX VFO after having checked your TX frequency.

On St. Brandon we had the same effect with the automatic frequency exchange between transceiver and computer when we changed the band and forgot to set the correct Rx/Tx split. Then we had the complete chaos, very embarrassing!

How can I notice that my TX frequency is being jammed when I don't hear the jammers?

There are several indications: the efficiency decreases, the stations ask a second time, they don't come back to your confirm, the discipline becomes worse, that is to say the stations keep on calling when you work a station etc. Please, never ask whether your TX frequency is clear. This just leads to confusion.

If the pileup seems to grow out of hand repeat the following message several times: I'm working split, please listen up. Please, never say: if you don't behave I will go QRT. This is contraproductive since it even motivates jammers to go on until they have reached their goal: making an efficient operating impossible. If all these methods fail simply make QSY.

The FT1000MP has got two RX VFO. It is therefore easy to listen to both frequencies simultaneously (RX and TX frequency). It is, however, not a good idea, because it is far too tiring.

If stations don't come back to your confirm at once your TX frequency is probably jammed. This is often the case on the lower bands such as 40, 80 and 160. In order to avoid that give the call of the station being worked twice then add the report: *W4RTX W4RTX ur 599 k* (on the keyboard: F5 button, insert button). You will realise that the rhythm of operating becomes smoother and more efficient.

## 5.10 Splitting up by continent

There are three continents in our book: Asia/Pacific, Europe/Africa/Middle East, and the Americas. This will be very important, as propagation will differ to each continent. Splitting by continent (SSB: *Asia/Pacific 5- 10 up*), will ensure that you get the maximum out of every continent, and that every continent gets its chance.

By default, work the continent with the peak propagation. If openings to a rare continent happen during peaks to another continent, make sure the latter understands that you try to work some rare opening to the first and that they have to standby. This is very tricky, as often ops in the peak will hear you with 9+ sigs, while you work some other continent.

Stick to the continent you are working. No exceptions. If you hear too many callers from another continent, this means that something goes wrong: your TX is jammed, or the non-targeted continent is not pleased.

It is good from time to time to listen out for rare DX stations outside of the continent you are working. A YB or DU can be worked in the Asia pileup, but might be covered by JA's. In phone, do not hesitate to ask for any Asian stations outside of JA.

Also do not forget some rather large populations within the continent you work. E.g. make sure VK/ZL can get through when working Asia/Pacific.

## 5.11 Splitting up by continent zones

This might only be needed for EU and NA. This is mainly usable in SSB

EU there are two zones: North/Central Europe down to G-DL-HB9-F and South EU (mainly EA, I, ex-YU, SV). It might be needed to ask for North/Central EU only, as sometimes (due to the difference in propagation) South

EU totally covers the rest of EU. (This was often the case on AH1A). Make sure that the southerners stand by if needed.

NA has 3 zones: East Coast: areas 1-2-3-4-8, including VE9's, Midwest: 9-0-5, West-Coast: 6-7, including KL7 and KH6.

Make sure that the pileup understands which area you work, and what is contained in that area. While working with NA areas, people might sign portable. If not, ask them what area they are in. If not in the specified area, they do not go in the log. No exceptions, or the pileup will grow out of hand.

## 5.12 Splitting up by numbers only SSB!!

Before you start working by numbers assess the following:

- Is the pileup too dense? If so, that is an indicator to go by numbers
  - Is my speed too low because of the density? If so, an other indicator to go numbers
- How stable is the propagation? If stable, then work 20 QSOs per number, if not, do not go for more than 10 per number. This is very very tricky. If you misjudge, the numbers at the end will have no more propagation by the time you work them

Never go for more than 20-25 per number (or about 5-6 minutes per number), making sure you work more for the densely populated areas (USA 4-6). Limit the time you spend on each number! Always count that you will spend (time per number) x 10 = total time needed to finish the list... Will there still be propagation?

Once going by numbers, stick to numbers. Announce the change of numbers in advance. Once switching to the number system, it might be useful to reduce your window.

The number sequence for EU/Asia is the normal: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-0.

Very important: The number sequence for NA follows propagation: 1 2 3 4 8 9 0 5 7 6. Do NOT deviate from this sequence.

Portables are a non-issue. AA1AA/4, is a 4, not a 1. If he calls in as AA1AA, he is a 1.

Propagation for NA might probably be so, that it is not opportune to run by numbers. Propagation might be so selective that there is only one zone to be worked at the same time. Be very careful that you make sure that one zone is not covering the other though!

## 5.13 The operating rhythm

Rhythm will have you run a pileup like a professional or like a machine.

### 5.13.1 The rhythm of working stations

Insist in working the guys in the same way, with the same words, with the same rhythm.

Typical exchange for our expedition in SSB (with complete calls) is:

- VE1KU, 59

- VE1KU, thanks, 59

- *thank you* (occasionally: *thank you, up 5-10*)

Typical exchange with incomplete calls) is:

- "KU", 59

- VE1KU, thanks, 59

- VE1KU, *thank you, up 5-10* --> ALWAYS repeat his complete call to confirm!

In CW (complete call):

- VE1KE 5NN

- de VE1KE 5NN

- TU or UP or TU UP

In CW (incomplete call):

- KE 5NN

- de VE1KE 5NN

- VE1KE TU or VE1KE UP --> always repeat his complete call to confirm!

In all modes make sure that the one that you worked clearly understands that he is now logged. In all modes, repeat the station's complete call if you had it wrong or incomplete the first time, before you call QRZ again. This will increase the certainty of the guy that he was logged correctly, and thus increase the pileups joy, and reduce the chances for dupes. Your rate will be a bit lower, but the end result will show more net QSOs (less dupes).

In SSB speak clearly, standardize your words (see example above) and minimize your words.

In CW standardize your overs (how you give a report and how you call QRZ.)



In all modes make sure that you persist in the selected station until you have his full call. Do NOT ever make exceptions. Once you get “KU”, you stick to “KU” until VEIKU gets through. If you realize that you made a mistake (you must be sure), and “KU” does not come back, but it is “KA” go like this:

- CW: *NIL UP* and then after 3 seconds: *KA 5NN*
- SSB: *nothing heard, QRZ* and after 3 seconds *KA 59*

In this way you make clear that only KU was what you needed, and KA just called on the next QRZ.

Dupes are a non issue. Normally, you should not make a remark. If, however, 1 out of 10 stations you work in a pile shows to be a dupe, make clear you do not appreciate dupes. In a friendly way. e.g.: *KK0KK, worked before.* or *KK0KK QSO B4*. Try to figure out why you-have so many dupe callers.

Do not dare to go faster than 20-25 wpm in CW on 160/80. Also make clear repeats of the calls on the low bands. Get your speed records on the main bands, not on the edge bands!

Remember that a lot of hams can only get their own call at a high CW speed. So do not try to give QSL info or pileup directives at 50 wpm, reduce it when sending information!

It is important to get yourself into the right gear, before you start operating in the right rhythm. In other words, before you start operating, make sure the amp is properly tuned, right antenna, right direction, right mike or speed or keyer settings. With the first station you work in your new session, check your modulation and ask him if your frequency is clear. The latter is very important on the lower bands (e.g. 40 and 80m are very narrow and crowded and it can take a long time to find a good clear spot).

### 5.13.2 The rhythm of announcing calls, splits, QSL manager

Establish your rhythm of announcing our call, the split and the QSL manager. Depending on your speed, the best rhythm is:

Call: every 10 QSOs

Split: in SSB: every 10 QSOs (together with the split, call area etc.), in CW: every 20 QSO or so.

QSL manager: every 25 odd QSOs in SSB, every 50 odd QSOs in CW. *Our QSL manager is ?X?X?????*

### 5.13.3 The rhythm of announcing other frequencies (mainly for SSB)

People want to be informed. Tell them where the other stations are, what mode, and eventually what area they are working. This gives a professional impression. At the same time, it will give the people with limited air time, the chance of working us on a couple of band/modes in a short time.

Best is to integrate the announcement of the other frequencies together with the QSL manager.

### 5.13.4 The rhythm of announcing news (mainly for SSB) ,

When pileups do allow it, announce a bit of news every 100 odd QSOs. How many stations are on the air, temperature, wind etc..

You will get questions in the middle of pileups. By default, we do not answer questions, but if you get the same question over and over again, you might announce the answer once in a while. This is much easier in SSB than in CW though. Typical questions are: 'when on 160', 'when on RTTY'. Answering questions directly just encourages more questions. And questions can totally disrupt your rhythm.

## 5.14 Equal chances for continents

We have to make absolutely sure that we give all continents an equal chance on all bands and all main modes (at least one band for RTTY, most bands for CW/SSB).

## 5.15 Guidelines for RTTY operation

They are very time consuming and are often more interruptive (cross band interference) than the other modes.

1. During the first two days, the RTTY activity will be limited to one hour per continent.
2. As the digital DXCC award is not split up by bands, we will just try to work all continents on any of the main bands that are open, to provide that one RTTY contact that is needed.
3. After about 300 RTTY contacts in the log, the RTTY activity will be reduced to a minimum.

## 5.16 Skeds, working friends & family, odd splits

Sorry, we will NOT keep skeds with non-ham friends and family over the radio. All traffic will have to be passed over Internet, Inmarsat phone and fax.

We will NOT keep skeds with pilots. All pilot traffic will go via e-mail/ Inmarsat

### 5.16.1 Externally induced interruptions

You might be interrupted by other factors on which you have little or no control. The propagation might change (change continent, or start working freelance after finishing the numbers). You might get interference from another station within the camp: ask that operator if he has his filters in, or if he tuned the ampl. correctly). Your pileup might be interrupted by QRM, too many questions, requests, policing, wrong split. Deal with it on the spot. Get the stations off your TX frequency, or ask someone at the other end of the pileup what is happening. If your rate is getting lower, and people ask for repeats, or people do not get back to you fast enough, this is an indicator that your TX frequency is not clear or propagation went down. The pileups might give you some feedback, or criticism. If it is only once, it might be a one time thing, but if it is repetitive, you might be doing something wrong, correct your course.

## 6 Satellite- Operating

Our Satellite-Activity from Agalega will be the first activity in this mode from there. Unfortunately we can not use the P3D. Since the launch of P3D has been postponed to Ariane flight 507 in September/October we will concentrate on using the satellite AO-10. But Attention! The problem with AO-10 is – the batteries are dead, so the satellite shuts down during periods of eclipse. We can not use the satellite if the beacon frequency wavers, or if downlink signals chirp, warble or drift irregularly. Such FMing occurs when sunlight strikes the satellite's solar cells at an unfavorable angle, resulting in insufficient power to the electronics.

Apart from our activity via AO-10 we should also use RS-12/13 respectively RS-15 sporadically, which doesn't allow worldwide operation.

As far as I can see it is unrealistic to reach more than 100 QSOs via satellite. 100 to 200 QSOs should be a very good result. We should publish all the necessary data of our activity on our homepage and sat-bulletins in time to make sure that interested hams can successfully QSOs with 3B6RF. It seems, the US-Westcoast will be reach very difficult. So we have to give our full concentration to these small windows. All other continents we can reach easier.

The satellite-antennas are checked and on the way to Zurich. We have a 9ele-Tonna-Yagi for 2m-Downlink incl. a preamplifier from ssb-electronics and a 21ele-Tonna-Yagi for 70cm Uplink and as transceiver a Yaesu FT-847. It is very simple to set up the antenna-system. The computerprogram is SATSCAN by G4GPQ (AMSAT UK). For the antenna-tracking we will not use any rotor, instead our head, the program and our hands.

### 6.1 *And here are the most important information about the satellites:*

#### 6.1.1 AO-10 Mode B

Uplink 435.030 – 435.180 CW/LSB  
Downlink 145.975 – 145.825 CW/USB  
Beacon 145.810 CW

Our Downlink-frequency should be 145.900 MHz, +/- QRM. In the case of heavy pile-up we can listen 5up an in the case of heavy QRM on our first frequency we should use 145.920 MHz.

#### 6.1.2 RS-12/13

Mode K Uplink 21.260 – 21.300 CW/USB  
Mode K+A Downlink 29.460 – 29.500 CW/USB  
Mode A Downlink 145.960 – 146.000 CW/USB  
Beacons 29.458 CW

#### 6.1.3 RS-15

Mode A Uplink 145.858 – 145.898 CW/USB  
Downlink 29.354 – 29.394 CW/USB  
Beacons 29.3525 CW and 29.3987 CW

Don't forget – 100 Watts is more than enough to produce an adequate Downlink-signal! CW is the most effective mode, but the most of satellite-enthusiasts prefer SSB.

More special details (e.g. handling the transceiver, antennas and so on) will follow during our journey to Agalega. Then I can give you exact date and times for our SAT-activities to the different continents.

## 7 RTTY-

Operating Instruction for RTTY Operation in Agalega

### 7.1 RTTY Equipment

Apart of the FT-1000MP and the linear amplifier we shall use:

Pactor Controller PTC-II from SCS

RTTY contester program of WF1B installed on IBM 365XD notebook

### 7.2 Transceiver / Linear Amplifier

FT-1000MP without Linear Amplifier: Do not operate with more than 50 Watts in RTTY mode !

FT-1000 with Linear Amplifier: Do not operate with more than 500 Watts to not overload the generator and the antenna.

### 7.3 FT-1000MP Operating Settings

Settings	RTTY
Mode	Data / USB
AGC:	Fast
Mike Gain	12 o'clock
RF Power	12 o'clock
Filter	Narrow

The FT-1000MP and the SCS Pactor Controller are configured in such a way that the Mark Frequency is shown on the FT-1000 display.

#### 7.3.1 RTTY Operation

All logging is done with the RTTY contester program of WF1B

Always leave the computer switched on and leave it in the RTTY program. Do not experiment

If you get difficulties with the RTTY program or computer ask for assistance (Joe or Rene)

Backup: We use manual backup to save the worked stations by entering **savelog** in the call sign field and confirm this command by pressing **enter**. Save the log every approx. 15 minutes.

#### 7.3.2 Run operation

Incoming RTTY signals will be displayed in the upper left widow as they are received. If a call sign is detected by RTTY, it will be displayed in high intensity. If you want to work this station press **INS** (or press the RIGHT mouse button on the first letter of call sign). This will cause all of the following actions to occur:

Place the captured call sign in log area (if one is not already entered)

Update the call sign and the country windows (upper right windows)

Place the PTC-II in transmit mode

Send report and exchange

Place the PTC-II back into receive mode

The RX station will come back to you and send his report (we won't log his report)

When it's your turn again press **PgDn**. This will cause all of the following actions to occur:

Log this contact

Place the PTC-II in transmit mode

Send QRZ

#### **7.4 The function keys of RTTY are programmed as follows:**

F1 CQ CQ CQ DE 3B6RF 3B6RF UP K

F2 AB5XYZ AB5XYZ DE 3B6RF 599 599 QSL? BK

AB5XYZ is just an example for the  
RX call sign

F3 AB5XYZ TU 73 QRZ DE 3B6RF UP K

F4 AB5XYZ AB5XYZ K

F5 AB5XYZ ? AGAIN? DE 3B6RF K

F6 QSL VIA .....

Change bands: If you change band you have to enter this manually in the RTTY by pressing Alt-F1 for change band down or Alt-F2 for change band up.

Commonly used commands in RTTY

Alt-F1 Change band down

Alt-F2 Change band up

Alt-F Force figures in receive window

Alt-H Displays help window

Alt-I Edit worksheet

Alt-K Enter keyboard mode for chatting on the air

Alt-L Force letters in receive window

Alt-Q Quit RTTY (use savelog before quit RTTY!!!)

Alt-W Wipe out the current QSO

Home Put call sign in log

Insert Put call in log and send exchange

PgDn Log call sign and send QRZ message (F3)

End Log call sign

## 8 PSK 31- Operating

During the expedition in Agalega we are also QRV in PSK31. This mode becomes popular more and more. Therefore we will activate the DX bands 20m, 15m and 10m. We are operating this mode alternating with RTTY.

The following equipment will be used:

Transceiver: YAESU FT1000MP + Linear VL1000  
 Power: approx. 200Watt  
 Antenna: Force 12 Multiband Beam 3 El  
 Computer: Toshiba CX230 Pentium 133 MHz  
 Software: WinPSK31 Version 2.02

QRG:

20m	14068.15 KHz	+/- 1.2 KHz
15m	21078.15 KHz	+/- 1.2 KHz
10m	28078.15 KHz	+/- 1.2 KHz

We call CQ on this frequencies above. To avoid a pileup, we will listen in the range of +/- 1.2 KHz. This means, that you should a little bit shift the tone of your soundcard f.i. set the TX freq. to 1500 Hz and the RX freq to 1350 Hz or vice versa. In contrary of a regular QSO, 3B6RF set the botton "Net" off, so your TX freq. is the master. This is a goodsolution to give a chance to "little guns" too.

good dx de Rene HB9BQI

## 9 6m - Operating

The 50MHz-Band are a real "Magic Band". Do you believe that on a deadly VHF-Band sudden you can hear a DX station abot 10000km away from you. Thats the "Magic Band". Now, we are at the solar maximum of cycle 23 and worldwide contacts may be possible via F2-Reflections and TEP (TransEquatorial Propagation) very often. We have good chances to use F2 when solar flux are >185 and earth magnetic A=20 .. 30. Six-meter F2 contacts are generally completed only over paths entirely in daylight. Limited experience with TEP indicates that it peaks between 1700 and 2200 local time. TEP signals have a rough aurora-like note. So it is better to work slow CW as USB. High power and large antennas are not required to work TEP. A strong pile-up will be sure from european area. For using TEP from 3B6 turn the antenna into northern direction (360' +/- 45') only. On Agalega you have the choose of 3 different modes of operating 6m: MemorieScanMode, Beacon Mode and work the existing pile-up. Always remember: nobody knows the duration of an opening. It can be some minutes or some hours.

## 10 160m - Operating

Despite the upsurge in 160 metre interest, a DXpedition to a remote location can expect to work, at most, perhaps 2000 QSOs on the band. The nature of 160 metres is that propagation beyond the first hop can be very variable. Long hours can be spent for little or no result, only to be followed by an excellent band opening during which hundreds of QSOs can be made. 160 metres is also the band most likely to be affected by atmospheric noise, which can be both loud and constant, especially in the equatorial regions where thunderstorms are frequent.

As far as the 160 metre operating is concerned, the important thing is to be on consistently for all potential openings, which effectively means being on the band throughout the hours of darkness, Too often one sees cornments on the Top Band reflector on the Internet that a DXpedition on 160 has moved bands just as signals were moving towards their peak. Top Band operators are prepared to lose a lot of sleep to work a rare one, but will be unimpressed to discover later that they were wasting their time because the DXpedition was not even on the band at that time. If you have limited resources, you may want to advertise beforehand via the Top Band reflector and other means that, for example, you will check 160 metres on the hour every hour for 10 minutes and will otherwise be on 80 metres. At least the Top Band enthusiasts will then know when and where to focus their energies. But ideally, have someone on the band throughout the hours of darkness. For long periods QSO rates will be low, which can be discouraging, so it makes sense to cycle your operators. To have one operator listening for hours on end to a dead band, while his fellow operators are making hundreds of QSOs on the other bands is likely to hit morale, so try to ensure that the burden is shared as much as possible. Of course, there are some Top Band enthusiasts who will gladly take on their shoulders the whole 160-metre task; if your DXpedition is able to acquire the services of one of these folk, you are fortunate indeed.

## 11 80/40m - Operating

In a sense it is no longer reasonable to think of 80 and 40 metres as specialist bands. With SBDXCC and 5BWAZ both well established, most DXpeditions operate on these bands as a matter of course. Having said this, there is a difference between paying lip service to the low bands and making a serious effort. Suppose you are operating from a Pacific island. A trapped dipole from a palm tree will enable you to make plenty of 40 and 80 metres QSOs with Japan and the Western United States. But this will still leave a huge unfulfilled demand for those bands from Europe and the East Coast. Increasingly, the major DXpeditions are making substantial efforts to meet demand on the low bands, frequently using high-gain antenna systems such as the four-square array. Installing such an array makes a huge difference to what a DXpedition can achieve in the low bands, particularly when the path to one or more major population areas lies across the magnetic pole.

It is worth remembering that, even on 80 metres, band openings are short and the best openings occur around dawn and dusk. This is also when peak propagation will occur on Top Band and when the high bands will be opening and closing. At those times you may well have some difficult decisions to make as to which bands to activate. As with Top Band, it is important that the 80 and 40 metre operators are aware of which parts of the world are in darkness and where the greyline will lead to enhanced propagation. And, as with 'Fop Band, the other low bands will also expect to have priority use of linear amplifiers if there is a shortage.

On all bands, as is mentioned elsewhere in this book, the operators will need to be aware of international and local band plans. On 80 and 40 metres this becomes especially important and can be turned to the DXpedition's advantage. On both bands, when operating SSB, the DXpedition can make good use of the fact that, for much of the world, the band ends at 3800kHz and 7100kHz respectively while, for Region 2, the band edges are 4000kHz and 7300kHz respectively (there are, of course, a number of other local variations too, for example in VK and VU). This makes it much easier to separate the calling stations by continent, simply by the choice of receive frequency. Of course, it also means that the DXpedition operator needs to be aware of those times when he needs to swap frequencies and, hence, areas. For example, it is not uncommon to hear Pacific DXpeditions working the USA on 40 metres, above 7100kHz, as dawn sweeps across Europe and the Europeans have their best chance for Pacific propagation. From the European end this is deeply frustrating. The other issue with 40 metres SSB is that, for much of the world, the band is restricted to just 60kHz (7040 - 7100kHz). Even this limited bandwidth is frequently polluted by various commercial intruders. Therefore care must be taken in choosing a receive frequency and the listening range must be kept as narrow as is reasonably possible in order to avoid destroying the limited band for other users.

The choice of transmitting antenna for 80 and 40 metres can be a tough one and, as with 160 metres, depends very much on local circumstances. On 40 metres many DXpeditions use a small Yagi such as the popular 40-2CD and this will do an excellent job provided it is high enough. High enough in this context means probably 50 to 60ft minimum. This can be trivial if, for example, there is a suitable flat-roofed building above which the antenna can be installed. But erecting a 40 metre Yagi at such a height on a guyed mast is a much more difficult proposition and then keeping it in place through winds and storms may be more difficult still.

Although QRN is not likely to be quite such a serious problem on 80 and 40 meters as it is on 160 metres, it is nevertheless important to optimise your receiving capability on these bands. We also yousing are using a four-square antenna on 80 and 40 meters for transmitting, so we will have an excellent directional receiving antenna and this may well suffice. The same is true of 40 metre Yagis such as the 40-2CD. Otherwise you may want to add Beverages, loops, low dipoles or whatever for these bands too. A Beverage can sometimes be shared between bands and commercial boxes exist which are intended to facilitate this. However, personal experience suggests that this often leads to such a loss in signal strength that it makes the Beverage almost worthless. If possible, it is far better to install separate receive antennas for each band. This may sound like a lot of additional work, but Beverage need not be a major task.

## 12 FM - Operating

One of the surprises to those of us who went on the 9MOC DXpedition, was the demand from Japan in particular for QSOs on 10 meters FM. These are not just casual daytime operators. Many of the 'big guns' join in too. If there is 10 meter propagation to that part of the world, a DXpedition will generate significant goodwill by catering to this particular interest. Operation is simplex on one of the recognised 10 meters FM channels (which lie at 10kHz spacing between 29550kHz and 29700kHz).

## 13 Pilots

We have the following pilot stations:

- HB9DLE sIGI, Europe and pilot coordinator, <hb9dle@uska.ch>
- N3SL, Bill, K6GNX, (bavery@telemetry.com)
- JA3LDH, Yasu, Japan, <ja3ldh@tcct.zaq.ne.jp>
- PT7BI Daniel, Southamerica, <mdmassun@fortalnet.com.br

These people are our main public relations and feedback channel to and from our DX audience. They will feel how our expedition is perceived and what we can do to improve. Their input will be very important.

This will be feedback on our signal strengths etc.. but also possible openings to look out for, things to try etc.. atop of the routine feedback.

The input/output to/from the pilots will go via satellite Inmarsat, and printouts will be displayed at our information board.

## 14 Computers and CT

### 14.1 Logging

- All logging is done with CT
- Always keep the computer switched on and leave it in the directory 3B6
- Each log in each computer might no differ
- If you get into trouble with the computer, or with CT, ask for assistance. Do not experiment.
- There will be no need for you to save your log onto floppy.
- Always log into the computer directly.
- Always keep paper and pencil ready, in case that you hear two or more calls at the same time, log the first while scribbling the others on a bit of paper.

### 14.2 Function -keys

F1	QSL via HB9AGH HB9AGH up
F2	5nn
F3	CQ CQ de 3B6RF 3B6RF up
F4	3B6RF
F5	his Call
F6	tu up
F7	?
Delet	red
Insert	green
Enter	red point

## 15 Leisure time

Each member has got two 4 hours shifts. Basically it is up to you how to spend your free time. But remember that there are also other tasks to be done such as looking after the generators, taking pictures, filming, camp extension, optimizing the antenna system etc. In addition to that, the 6m station and the satellite station must also be operated. You should spend about 2 hours a day for these things.

## 16 Food

The food is organised by the OICD. We will have two cooks who will prepare and serve the dishes. They will be served at (localtime):

breakfast: 07.30 - 08.00  
 lunch: 12.00 - 12.30  
 dinner: 19.30 - 16.00

The shifts will also take place at these times. The operator who has to take over must be early at his table and has got 15 minutes to eat. Then he will take over his shift. By doing so the operator just coming from his shift has got one hour to enjoy his dish. This is very important because it allows us to exchange our experience and make plans in terms of optimizing our operation. These discussions also have an socializing aspect which is a key factor. A fixed shift plan should be avoided, so that everyone can get benefit from this aspect.

## 17 Station

We have got 4 tents with the following stations inside.

Tent 1: 2 highpower CW stations

Tent 2: 2 highpower SSB- Stationen

Tent 3: 1 highpower RTTY- plus 1 highpower CW station.

Tent 4: 1 6m and 1 satellite station

The three CW and SSB stations will be operated around the clock.

RTTY, 6m and satellite will only be operated if conditions are favourable.

As soon as RTTY mode has been satisfied this station will support CW operation

## 18 Generator

We will take along four 5.6kW dieselgenerators from Bimex. For reasons of weight we will only add a limited amount of reserve supply. Consumption of one generator is 1.2 litre per hour. Hence we will be using 1000 litre Diesel during our 16 day operation. Weight of one generator: 100 kg.

## 19 Medical supply

### 19.1 A. WEATHER

Summer months from November to April, temperature varies from 20°C to 28°C on the central plateau and from 25° C to 33°C on the coast. Sea temperature approaches 27°C and the daylight hours from approximately 05:00 to 19:00.

Winter months from May to October, temperature varies from 13° C at night to 23°C on the central plateau and from 18°C to 26°C on the coast. Sea temperature approaches 22°C and the daylight hours from approximately 06:00 to 17:30.

Cyclones: may occur between mid November and March.

Rainy season: from December to April

### 19.2 Protection:

Sun glasses

Hat, Cap (prefferably with neck protection "safari")

Sun protector (> 20 , the higher is better, possibly the highest available, particularly for persons who don't expose on sun very often)



## 19.2.1 B. INSECTS

However the area of Mauritius and it's islands is not being recognised as a Malaria infection area anymore, you should be aware that mosquitos are the most dangerous enemies if they will occur on the island.

Protection:

Protect yourself from insects by remaining in well-screened areas, using repellents (applied sparingly at 4-hour intervals) and permethrin-impregnated mosquito nets, and wearing long-sleeved shirts and long pants from dusk through dawn.

Insect - repellent

## 19.2.2 C. DISEASES & VACCINATIONS

### YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION

International Certificate of Vaccination for Yellow Fever is required upon arrival if traveling from an INFECTED AREA and the traveler is more than 1 year of age.

ALSO required from travelers arriving from countries in the endemic zones:

#### **Africa Americas**

Angola Kenya Belize

Benin Liberia Bolivia

Botswana Malawi Brazil

Burkina Faso Mali Colombia

Burundi Mauritania Costa Rica

Cameroon Niger Ecuador

Central African Republic Nigeria Fr. Guiana

Chad Rwanda Guatemala

Congo Sao Tome & Principe Guyana

Equatorial Guinea Senegal Honduras

Ethiopia Sudan (south of 15\*N) Nicaragua

Gabon Tanzania Panama

Gambia Togo Peru

Ghana Uganda Suriname

Guinea Zaire Venezuela

Guinea-Bissau Zambia Trinidad &

Ivory Coast Tobago

#### **MALARIA**

Malaria exists throughout the year in rural areas only. There is no reported resistance to Chloroquine

Malaria is a preventable infection that can be fatal if left untreated. Prevent infection by taking prescription antimalarial drugs and protecting yourself against mosquito bites. Most travelers to malaria risk areas in this region should take mefloquine to prevent malaria.

List of popular antimalarial drugs:

Mefloquine (brand name Lariam®)

Directions for use:

The adult dosage is 250 mg salt (one tablet).

Take the first dose of mefloquine tablet 1 week before arrival in the malaria-risk area.

Take mefloquine once a week while in the malaria-risk area.

Take mefloquine once a week for 4 weeks after leaving the malaria-risk area.

Mefloquine should be taken on a full stomach, for example, after dinner.

Mefloquine side effects

Most travelers who take mefloquine have few, if any, side effects. The most commonly reported minor side effects include nausea, dizziness, difficulty sleeping, and vivid dreams. Mefloquine has very rarely been reported to cause serious side effects, such as seizures, hallucinations, and severe anxiety. Minor side effects usually do not require stopping the drug. Travelers who have serious side effects should see a health care provider.

Do NOT take mefloquine if you have

Ever had an allergic reaction to mefloquine;

Epilepsy or other seizure disorders;

A history of severe mental illness or other psychiatric disorders;

Been prescribed medication for an irregular heart beat.

Doxycycline, when taken as prescribed, can prevent malaria in travelers who cannot or choose not to take mefloquine.

Chloroquine + proguanil is a less effective alternative to mefloquine for travelers to Africa.

### Chloroquine (brand name Aralen®)

#### Directions for use:

The adult dosage is 500 mg (salt) chloroquine phosphate.

Take the first dose of chloroquine 1 week before arrival in the malaria-risk area.

Take chloroquine once a week while in the malaria-risk area.

Take chloroquine once a week for 4 weeks after leaving the malaria-risk area.

Chloroquine should be taken on a full stomach to minimize nausea.

#### Chloroquine side effects

Although side effects are rare, nausea and vomiting, headache, dizziness, blurred vision, and itching can occur.

Chloroquine may worsen the symptoms of psoriasis.

### Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (brand name Plaquenil®)

#### Directions for use:

The adult dosage is 400 mg (salt).

Take the first dose of hydroxychloroquine sulfate 1 week before arrival in the malaria-risk area.

Take hydroxychloroquine sulfate weekly while in the malaria-risk area.

Take hydroxychloroquine sulfate weekly for 4 weeks after leaving the malaria-risk area.

Take hydroxychloroquine sulfate on a full stomach, for example, after dinner, to minimize nausea.

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate may be better tolerated than chloroquine.

#### Hydroxychloroquine sulfate side effects

Although side effects are rare, nausea and vomiting, headache, dizziness, blurred vision, and itching have been reported. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate may worsen the symptoms of psoriasis.

Alternatives to chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine sulfate: doxycycline, mefloquine, chloroquine + proguanil

### Doxycycline

#### Directions for use:

The adult dosage is 100 mg.

Take the first dose of doxycycline 1 or 2 days before arrival in the malaria-risk area.

Take doxycycline once a day while in the malaria-risk area.

Take doxycycline once a day for 4 weeks after leaving the malaria-risk area.

#### Doxycycline side effects and warnings

Taking doxycycline may cause travelers to sunburn faster than normal. To prevent sunburn, avoid midday sun, wear a high-SPF sunblock, wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and a hat.

Take doxycycline on a full stomach to lessen nausea; do not lie down for 1 hour after taking the drug to prevent reflux (burping up stomach acid).

Women who use doxycycline may develop a vaginal yeast infection. Take an over-the-counter yeast medication with you for use if vaginal itching or discharge develops.

Do not give doxycycline to children under the age of 8; teeth may become permanently stained.

Do NOT take doxycycline if you are pregnant.

Mefloquine, when taken as prescribed, can prevent malaria in travelers who cannot or choose not to take doxycycline.

Less effective alternatives: chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine sulfate

Chloroquine + proguanil is used for travelers to Africa who cannot take the more effective drugs mefloquine or doxycycline.

Chloroquine + proguanil will provide some protection against malaria.

Know that taking chloroquine + proguanil is a less effective combination than taking mefloquine or doxycycline and may put you at higher risk for malaria.

Immediately see a health care provider if you develop fever or flu-like symptoms.

Prevent mosquito bites to further reduce your risk of developing malaria.

### CHOLERA

None

Food and waterborne diseases are the number one cause of illness in travelers. Travelers' diarrhea can be caused by viruses, bacteria, or parasites, which are found throughout the region and can contaminate food or water.

Infections may cause diarrhea and vomiting (E. coli, Salmonella, cholera, and parasites), fever (typhoid fever and toxoplasmosis), or liver damage (hepatitis). Make sure your food and drinking water are safe.

Dengue, filariasis, leishmaniasis, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), and Rift Valley fever are diseases carried by insects that also occur in this region. Protecting yourself against insect bites will help to prevent these diseases.

Schistosomiasis, a parasitic infection, is found in fresh water in the region. Do not swim in fresh water (except in well-chlorinated swimming pools) in these countries.

Recommends the Following Vaccines :

Hepatitis A or immune globulin (IG).

Hepatitis B, if you might be exposed to blood (for example, health-care workers), have sexual contact with the local population, stay longer than 6 months, or be exposed through medical treatment.

Typhoid,

Di-Te Anatoxal lockjaw - Tetanus

Summary :

	Special Precautions	Certificate Required
Yellow Fever	No	1
Cholera	No	No
Typhoid & Polio	Yes	-
Malaria	2	-
Food & Drink	3	-

1: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required of travellers over one year of age arriving from infected areas. The Mauritius government considers those countries and areas classified as yellow fever endemic to be infected.

2: Malaria risk, exclusively in the benign vivax form, exists throughout the year in northern rural areas, except on Rodrigues Island. The recommended prophylaxis is chloroquine.

3: Water used for drinking should have first been boiled or otherwise sterilised. Bottled water is readily available. Milk is unpasteurised and should be boiled. Powdered or tinned milk is available and is advised, but make sure that it is reconstituted with pure water. Avoid dairy products which are likely to have been made from unboiled milk. Vegetables should be cooked and fruit peeled.

Bilharzia (schistosomiasis) is present. Avoid swimming and paddling in fresh water. Swimming pools which are well-chlorinated and maintained are safe.

Hepatitis A, B and E occur.

### 19.3 C. MEDICINES

Bring your personal medicines like:

Pain killer

Tables against cold

Sore throat tablets

Diarrhea or constipation medicines

Heart tabletes

Any other tabletes that you are regullary using... ( like Viagra ☺ )

All other popular medicines as well as some basic medical equipment, including first aid kit will be carried and supplied by N3SL

To Stay Healthy, Do:

Wash hands often with soap and water.

Drink only bottled or boiled water, or carbonated (bubbly) drinks in cans or bottles. Avoid tap water, fountain drinks, and ice cubes.

Eat only thoroughly cooked food or fruits and vegetables you have peeled yourself. Remember: boil it, cook it, peel it, or forget it.

Protect yourself from insects by remaining in well-screened areas, using repellents (applied sparingly at 4-hour intervals) and permethrin-impregnated mosquito nets, and wearing long-sleeved shirts and long pants from dusk through dawn.

To prevent fungal and parasitic infections, keep feet clean and dry, and do not go barefoot.  
 Always use latex condoms to reduce the risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. ☺  
 To Avoid Getting Sick:

Don't eat food purchased from street vendors.

Don't drink beverages with ice.

Don't eat dairy products unless you know they have been pasteurized.

Don't share needles with anyone.

Don't handle animals (especially monkeys, dogs, and cats), to avoid bites and serious diseases (including rabies and plague). (For more information, please see the Animal-Associated Hazards on the Making Travel Safe page.)

Don't swim in fresh water. Salt water is usually safer. (For more information, please see the Swimming Precautions on the Making Travel Safe page.)

What You Need To Bring with You:

A COPY OF YOUR HEALTH INSURANCE

Sunblock, sunglasses, hat.

Insect repellent

Individual medicines ( see above)

Replacement for glasses if you wear them

Although it won't be easy for all of us to do, but long-sleeved shirt and long pants to wear while outside whenever possible, to prevent illnesses carried by insects

Health care: In Mauritius public medical facilities are numerous and of a high standard and there are several private clinics. All treatment at state-run hospitals is free for Mauritians, but foreign visitors would have to pay. There is no reciprocal health agreement with the UK; health insurance is advised.

## 20 The life on Agalega

### 20.1 General code of conduct

Please mind the fact that we are only guests on Agalega. We were not asked to come as it is normally the case when we go on a holiday. Hence we are at least at the beginning not welcomed. The people on Agalega make their living from their coconut plantation. Try to picture this: a group of black Africans suddenly shows up on official places of your neighbourhood in order to celebrate „something“. They did not ask whether they are allowed to come. You were just informed of their coming. As long as they do not enter your garden in order to do some strange things you will certainly be tolerant.

Also bewegen wir uns nur in den uns zugewiesenen Gebieten, oder was es auch sein mag.

### 20.2 The Camp

We live inside our little camp village. It includes :

1) the large „Pub“-tent (30 square meters, L-formed), where we have our meals, where we sit together, exchange and discuss our experiences, organise further activities a.s.o. There is a refrigerator filled with beverages (sparkling/non sparkling water, orange juice, milk, coca cola, sprite, beer). You serve yourself to snacks and cookies. Please don't eat at the operating station. If you wish you can take hot coffee or tea in a thermos jug when you are operating at night.- We will do some decorating. That is a chain of coloured lights and a chain of pennants/small flags of your country. Please bring two small triangular or square pennants/flags.- We install a stereo system. If you want, please bring your favourite CD's or cassettes. - On a board in an edge you can look at the operating plan and other informations. Also the e-mails of our pilots will be hanging there at this „office“.

2) the relax-tent, where you can sit or lie on a quiet spot. There are some chairs and deckchairs. You can be just doing nothing, thinking, reading, writing, listening to your walkmen ...

3) the storage/depository tent, where we store the often needed tools, ropes, spares, some food a.s.o.

We don't know yet whether the cook does his work in a house in the village or f.i. in the storage tent.

4) the sleeping tents. Every operator sleeps in his personal tent. You need a camping mattress, a pillow, a light sleeping bag and a light (torch/flashlight or you install a more comfortable light. 220 Volt is not available in the sleeping tents.).

5) 2 toilet tents

6) 4 operating tents

## 20.3 Communication on Agalega

Everyone will constantly have a dual handheld within reach so that we do not have to look for each other in case of questions, repair works and assistance. 145.500 is our usual calling frequency. When you head for the sack don't turn off your handheld but set it to 70 cm. By doing so you will only be disturbed in case of an emergency. Otherwise you can sleep the sleep of the just (or the sleep of the efficient operator...)

## 20.4 Hygiene

We put up 2 mobile dry toilets in two tents. Such a thing is a toilet seat made of a synthetic material. We fill the tank with a little water and put down a quantity of disinfecting granules. We put the toilet paper in a waste sack. If the tank is full, we have to empty in a pit. A third military style toilet we will build in the palm forest. We were told that we can use a toilet and a proper shower in a house in the village. Beside the toilets there is hanged up a camping shower (black sack filled with 20 liters of rain water) so you can wash your hands. A soap is available. Or you can take there a shower too. Beside the Pub there is also water and soap available. There are 3 additional camping showers hanged up on a palm tree at your disposal. Of course you can take a bath in the sea and go to wash you using a creamsoap. The washing of your clothing- if necessary - you do in the sea too.

## 21 Sponsoring

Hermann, HB9CRV, is responsible for the sponsoring.

Joe, HB9AJW, is his representative.

The sponsoring is divided as follows

- Industry, DX clubs etc. Hermann, HB9CRV/HB9DLE
- Radios, antennas, generators, etc. Joe, HB9AJW/HB9AAQ

If you happen to get a new sponsor, please contact Hermann beforehand. He is keeping a list of the sponsors already contacted so that „dupes“ can be avoided. The 3B6 members living in DL, G, F and the USA are primarily responsible for the sponsoring in their countries. Contact possible sponsors in cooperation with Joe and Hermann.

## 22 The use of Inmarsat:

- All calls out will have to be logged. They will be billed to you later when we back in Mauritius.
- Keep the Telephone number secret. Only your own family and the pilots will know it. We will NOT take any wild callers.
- Make sure that you arrange with your family to call you at a pre-arranged time.

## 23 Responsibility

responsibility	concern	responsible	co-responsible
<b>Leader</b>	Head of the team, head of meetings, invitations for meetings, represents expedition	HB9BXE	HB9JAI
<b>License / authorities</b>	License application, keeps contact to the authorities of Mauritius and Agalega	HB9JAI	HB9BQI
<b>Antennas high band</b>	40m to 10m, masts, guying wires. Pins and mast plates, Coax cables	N6KF	HB9CRV
<b>Antennas low band</b>	160m to 80m, Beverage, Loop, Vertical, Coax cables and control cables	HB9HFN	HB9CRV
<b>Technique</b>	Equipment's, transceivers, PAs, Band pass filters ,Rx filter, head sets	HB9BQI	HB9JBI
<b>Cashier</b>	Budget, book keeping	HB9BQW	HB9BXE
<b>Public relations</b>	Articles for radio amateur journals,	HB9CRV	G3KHZ

responsibility	concern	responsible	co-responsible
	organizations (DX clubs), home page, bulletins, press releases.		
<b>Cargo</b>	Preparation of air freight, handling, freight lists, weight control of cargo.	HB9BQI	HB9JAI
<b>Travel organization</b>	Booking and buying of tickets for HB9 to 3B8 and 3B6 and return Stay at Agalega	HB9JAI	HB9BXE
<b>SSTV</b>	Preparation of equipment	SP9RTI	HB9EAX
<b>RTTY- Station</b>	Preparation and maintenance of RTTY equipment. Training of RTTY mode.	HB9BQI	HB9AAQ
<b>Sponsoring equipment manufacturers and related tech. equipment</b>	Sponsoring of equipment manufacturer	HB9CRV	HB9AJW
<b>Sponsoring money</b>	Sponsoring of industry, clubs etc.	HB9CRV HB9JAI	HB9AJW
<b>Computer-Log</b>	Organizing and maintenance of laptops, troubleshooting of PCs	HB9JBI	HB9BXE
<b>Internet</b>	Construction and maintenance of our homepage including update every 2 weeks. Daily update during expedition.	HB9JBI	HB9BQI
<b>Minutes</b>	Minutes of the meetings.	HB9BWQ	HB9AAQ
<b>Food and kitchen</b>	Buy of food and other needed material at Mauritius. Hire of cook and related material for the 3B6 kitchen.	HB9BQI	HB9JAI HB9BQW
<b>Head of station installations and dismantling at Agalega</b>	Management of installation and dismantling of the stations and antennas.	HB9CRV	HB9BXE
<b>Camp + station tents Hygienic rules</b>	Selection and buying of station tents, kitchen and dining room tents, hygienic rules inside of the camp	HB9BQW	HB9BQI
<b>Clothes and hygienic articles</b>	Checklist for clothes and personal accessories.	HB9BQW	HB9BQI
<b>Photography</b>	Photography and pictures for PR publications	SP9RTI	G3KHZ
<b>Video film</b>	Script of the 3B6-2000 film, manufacturing of the video film at Agalega and cutting	SP9RTI	F6HMJ
<b>Power</b>	Diesel fuel, generator and power cables until wall plug at the tents, grounding	HB9BQI	HB9JBI
<b>Satellite - Station</b>	Satellite equipment installation and maintenance. Training of satellite operation.	DI3KUD	HB9CRV
<b>6m- Station</b>	6m equipment installation and maintenance. Training of 6m operation.	DL6UAA	HB9AAQ
<b>Operating</b>	Operating plan for operating at Agalega.	HB9BXE	HB9CRV
<b>Organization Pilot</b>	Organization pilot net work	HB9BXE	HB9JBI
<b>Log</b>	Log editing at Agalega and forwarding to the head of pilot HB9DLE	HB9BXE	HB9CRV
<b>Medical care</b>	Organization of medical care 3B6 team and individual crew members	N3SL	
<b>Author</b>	Memorial, CD,	HB9CRV HB9BQW/I	G3KHZ
<b>Band plan</b>	Provide propagation tables.	HB9BXE	HB9CRV

responsibility	concern	responsible	co-responsible
	Provide of daily band plan		
<b>QSL- card</b>	Work out of QSL-layout and printing order at Funkamateur	HB9AHL	HB9AAQ
<b>QSL</b>	QSL management	HB9AGH	HB9BXE
<b>Inmarsat</b>	Provide and maintenance of Inmarsat	HB9BXE	HB9JBI HB9AJW
<b>Co webmaster</b>	Log data transfer to the web page and Adding of short information during the expedition	HB9ZFL	HB9DLE
<b>Head-Pilot HB9</b>	Organization of the pilots EU, USA and JA	HB9DLE	HB9ZFL
<b>Pilot JA</b>	Yasu	JA3LDH	
<b>Pilot USA</b>	Dr. Bill Avery	K6GNX	
<b>Pilot SA</b>	Daniel Moutinho	PT7BI	

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- Mr. Dev Ruhee, Permanent Secretary.
- Telecommunication Authority,
- Mr. Anat Chairman, Mr. B.Beeharee for Chairman.
- Prime Minister Office
- Outer Islands Development Corporation
- Mr. P.Davay Secretary.
- MARS
- Assistant Superintendant of Police
- Mr. P.O.Randamy, President.
- Mr. Jacky Seewoodsankar Mandary, Secretary.
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- Mr. K.Beegoo, Director Cargo.
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Hans-Peter Blättler, HB9BXE



## 25 Schedule plan

## 26 Agalega map

## 27 3B6- Camp- Plan

## 28 3B6 Antenna layout

## **29 3b6- crew address list**



## **30 The Earth as seen from Agalega**