

# Amateur Radio Q-Code

Code	Question	Answer or Statement
QRA	What is the name of your station?	The name of my station is ____.
QRG	Will you tell me my exact frequency?	Your exact frequency is ____ kHz.
QRH	Does my frequency vary?	Your frequency varies.
QRI	How is the tone of my transmission?	The tone of your transmission is ____ (1-Good, 2-Variable, 3-Bad.)
QRJ	Are you receiving me badly?	I cannot receive you, your signal is too weak.
QRK	What is the intelligibility of my signals?	The intelligibility of your signals is ____ (1-Bad, 2-Poor, 3-Fair, 4-Good, 5-Excellent.)
QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy, please do not interfere.
QRM	Is my transmission being interfered with?	Your transmission is being interfered with ____ (1-Nil, 2-Slightly, 3-Moderately, 4-Severly, 5-Extremely.)
QRN	Are you troubled by static?	I am troubled by static ____ (1-5 as under QRM.)
QRO	Shall I increase power?	Increase power.
QRP	Shall I decrease power?	Decrease power.
QRQ	Shall I send faster?	Send faster (____ WPM.)
QRS	Shall I send more slowly?	Send more slowly (____ WPM.)
QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready.
QRW	Shall I inform ____ that you are calling?	Please inform ____ that I am calling.
QRX	When will you call me again?	I will call you again at ____ hours.
QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by ____.
QSA	What is the strength of my signals?	The strength of your signals is ____ (1-Scarcely perceptible, 2-Weak, 3-Fairly Good, 4-Good, 5-Very Good.)
QSB	Are my signals fading?	Your signals are fading.
QSD	Is my keying defective?	Your keying is defective.
QSG	Shall I send ____ messages at a time?	Send ____ messages at a time.
QSK	Can you hear me between you signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?	I can hear you between my signals, break in on my transmission.
QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt.

QSM	Shall I repeat the last message which I sent you?	Repeat the last message.
QSN	Did you hear me on ___ kHz?	I did hear you on ___ kHz.
QSO	Can you communicate with ___ direct or by relay?	I can communicate with ___ direct (or by relay through ___.)
QSP	Will you relay to ___?	I will relay to ___.
QSR	Do you want me to repeat my call?	Please repeat your call.
QSS	What working frequency will you use?	I will use the working frequency ... kHz (or MHz).
QST	-	Here is a broadcast message to all amateurs.
QSU	Shall I send or reply on this frequency?	Send a series of Vs on this frequency.
QSW	Will you send on this frequency?	I am going to send on this frequency.
QSX	Will you listen to ... (call sign(s) on ... kHz (or MHz))?	I am listening to ... (call sign(s) on ... kHz (or MHz)).
QSY	Shall I change to another frequency?	Change to another frequency.
QSZ	Shall I send each word or group more than once?	Send each word or group twice (or ___ times.)
QTA	Shall I cancel message number ___?	Cancel message number ___.
QTC	How many messages have you to send?	I have ___ messages for you.
QTH	What is your location?	My location is ___.
QTR	What is the correct time?	The time is ___.

# International Morse Code

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units.
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units.
5. The space between words is seven units.

A ● —  
B — ● ● ●  
C — ● — ●  
D — ● ●  
E ●  
F ● ● — ●  
G — — ●  
H ● ● ● ●  
I ● ●  
J ● — — —  
K — ● —  
L ● — ● ●  
M — —  
N — ●  
O — — —  
P ● — — ●  
Q — — ● —  
R ● — ●  
S ● ● ●  
T —

U ● ● —  
V ● ● ● —  
W ● — —  
X — ● ● —  
Y — ● — —  
Z — — ● ●

1 ● — — —  
2 ● ● — —  
3 ● ● ● — —  
4 ● ● ● ● —  
5 ● ● ● ● ●  
6 — ● ● ● ●  
7 — — ● ● ●  
8 — — — ● ●  
9 — — — — ●  
0 — — — — —

# International Phonetic Alphabet

<b>A = Alpha</b>	<b>N = November</b>
<b>B = Bravo</b>	<b>O = Oscar</b>
<b>C = Charlie</b>	<b>P = Papa</b>
<b>D = Delta</b>	<b>Q = Quebec</b>
<b>E = Echo</b>	<b>R = Romeo</b>
<b>F = Foxtrot</b>	<b>S = Sierra</b>
<b>G = Golf</b>	<b>T = Tango</b>
<b>H = Hotel</b>	<b>U = Uniform</b>
<b>I = India</b>	<b>V = Victor</b>
<b>J = Juliet</b>	<b>W = Whiskey</b>
<b>K = Kilo</b>	<b>X = X-ray</b>
<b>L = Lima</b>	<b>Y = Yankee</b>
<b>M = Mike</b>	<b>Z = Zulu</b>

# The RST System

## **Readability**

- 1 - Unreadable
- 2 - Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable.
- 3 - Readable with considerable difficulty.
- 4 - Readable with practically no difficulty.
- 5 - Perfectly readable.

## **Signal Strength**

- 1 - Faint signals, barely perceptible.
- 2 - Very weak signals.
- 3 - Weak signals.
- 4 - Fair signals.
- 5 - Fairly good signals.
- 6 - Good signals.
- 7 - Moderately strong signals.
- 8 - Strong signals.
- 9 - Extremely strong signals.

## **Tone**

- 1 - Sixty cycle AC or less, very rough and broad.
- 2 - Very rough AC, very harsh and broad.
- 3 - Rough AC tone, rectified but not filtered.
- 4 - Rough note, some trace of filtering.
- 5 - Filtered rectified AC. but strongly ripple-modulated.
- 6 - Filtered tone, definite trace of ripple modulation.
- 7 - Near pure tone, trace of ripple modulation.
- 8 - Near perfect tone, slight trace of modulation.
- 9 - Perfect tone, no trace of ripple or modulation of any kind.

If the signal has the characteristic steadiness of crystal control, add the letter X to the RST report. If there is a chirp, the letter C may be added to so indicate. Similarly for a click, add K. The above reporting system is used on both cw and voice, leaving out the "tone" report on voice.