QSL CARDS

By Tony Baker - AA3HD

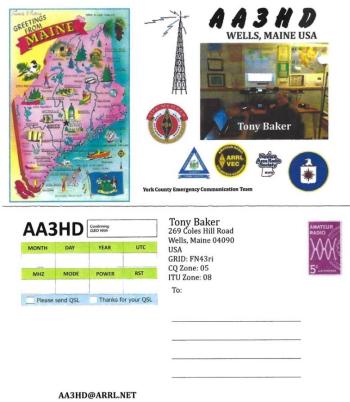
I am one of those HAM operators that exchanges QSL cards, and I fully indulge in this aspect of the hobby. But before I get too much into that, let me provide you with some background information on QSL cards.

"QSL" is a telegrapher's shorthand for: "Can you acknowledge/I acknowledge receipt of my/your message or transmission."

QSL cards are a form of postcard exchanged between amateur radio operators (HAMs) to confirm an on-air contact. The international standard size for a QSL card is $5.5'' \times 3.5''$ with a maximum weight of three grams.

Most modern QSL cards feature an image or images on the front side detailing something of radio, social, or geographical interest, as well as the sender's callsign. The images are a way to convey more about the sender, and/or the sender's interests, location, etc.

QSL cards also normally detail the band or frequency used, the time and date of the contact, how many watts were used, the mode, and other technical information, such as your ITU Zone, CQ Zone, and Grid Square. Often operators will include what kind of rig and antenna they used during the contact. Once sent, cards are often used to confirm details for amateur radio awards, competitions, etc.



The front and back of my QSL card.

It is not compulsory to send a QSL card to confirm a contact and you probably should not send one for multiple contacts with the same station. Some HAMs note numerous contacts with the same station on just one card.



Example of a QSL card I received from an operator with whom I made multiple contacts.

QSL cards can be very decorative and are collected by some to not only confirm on-air contacts, and/or as a record, (in addition to their log), of their amateur radio contacts, but also because QSL cards are collectables, just as some other hobbyists might collect matchbooks or coins. QSL cards are a fun way to also enjoy a visual as well as an RF memory.



I keep my QSL cards in see-thru pages in loose leaf notebooks.

Not everyone is able to receive a QSL card for a variety of routing or membership reasons, and it may be wise to check with your contact before sending out a QSL card. Some operators just don't want QSL cards, although they may be willing to send out one of theirs if so requested.

Although QSL cards are, basically speaking, a postcard, I personally have not sent one out or received one just as a postcard through the mail. When sending out QSL cards domestically using the postal system, I place my QSL card and a self-addressed stamped envelope, (SASE), inside another envelope and mail it to my contact, indicating on my QSL card that she/he send me one of their QSL cards. For DX, (areas outside the US), contacts, I normally enclose a couple of dollars to cover foreign postage costs and don't put a stamp on my return envelope. As you can see, there is a cost involved in sending out QSL cards directly, (not to mention the cost of having your QSL cards designed and printed.)

I have also either sent out or received QSL cards through 'the bureau', (how I received my very first QSL card), but prefer to send them out directly via the post office.



The very first QSL card I ever received, and from world famous DX'er Martti Laine.

By using a resource like QRZ.com, you can usually determine a contact's address, and how much you should enclose to cover postage for a DX contact. Sometimes a contact has a QSL Manager who receives and sends out all the QSL cards for a particular operator or operators. If this is the case, send your QSL card to your contact's QSL Manager. But what if there is no address or QSL Manager...then you have to use 'the bureau.'

Rather than try to explain what 'the bureau' is, I would suggest looking at the ARRL website for an explanation. Copy and paste the below link into your internet browser to get started reading more about QSL card bureaus.

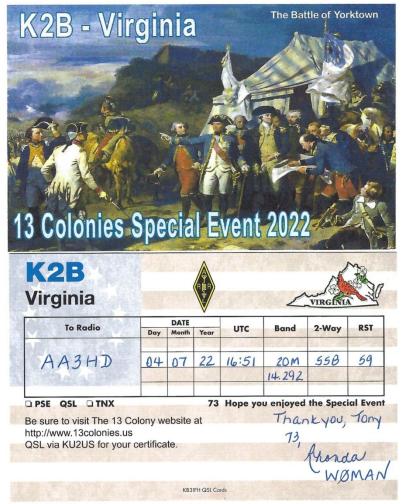
QSL Service (arrl.org)

Bureaus exist worldwide. However, there are some areas of the world that are not serviced by bureaus. I should mention briefly that there also is a cost to using the bureau and that sending and receiving QSL cards via the bureau is very slow; it usually takes months, sometimes over a year, to receive a return QSL card from your contact.

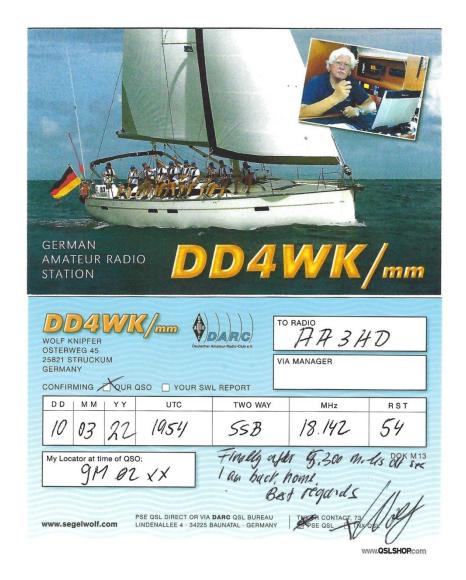
I particularly like working Special Event stations and getting their QSL cards. Some Special Event Stations I have recently worked include the Queen Elizabeth II's Platinum Jubilee, and 13 Colonies. If I hear a POTA activation, I always try to check-in.



Confirmed QSO with GB70E, one of 13 official Radio Society of Great Britain special event stations celebrating The Queen's Platinum Jubilee. GB70E was located at Windsor Castle.



Confirmed QSO with K2B, Virginia's 13 Colonies Special Event Station.



Confirmed QSO with DD4WK/mm...a German maritime mobile operator I contacted while he was crossing the Atlantic Ocean.



K3JR	Z CONFIRMING	aso with	: <u>AA3HD</u>

DAY	MONTH	YEAR	UTC	MHZ	MODE	RST	POWER
04	07	2022	17:47	14.333	SSS	59	100
26			-				

PSE QSL × TNX QSL

TRANSCEIVER: YARSU FTDX10 1620 T 20m HF Stick



REMARKS: 回货港回 Jeff Zarge 254 Palermo Dr. Bear, DE 19701 USA

New Castle County | Grid: FM29do | ITU Zone: 8 | CQ Zone: 5

Confirmed QSO with K3JRZ, POTA K-1732. If you go to K3JRZ's YouTube, and find his July 4, 2022 POTA, you can see and hear my contact beginning at about 7:55 into the video.

