

CONTEST TERMINOLOGY	
TERM	EXPLANATION
Contesting	Contesting usually involves a competition to see who can contact the most stations in a set period of time on certain bands and within specific rules. The Cabrillo log is submitted to the manager at the end of the contest
Sprint	The name given to short contests of 1 to 2 hours in duration.
Marathon	The name given to very long contest periods normally over a week or more.
Operator	A person licenced to use ham radio equipment.
Station	A radio station owned by a club, group or single operator.
Portable	A station operating away from the licenced premises.
Rover	A portable station that operates from more than one location.
Entrant	A licenced operator who enters a contest and submits a log.
Calling CQ	Calling for contacts in a contest: CQ Contest in SSB or CQ TEST in CW is suggested.
Category	There are normally many categories to choose from in a contest. Select one to compete in.
Exchange	Information that must be exchanged during a contact (QSO). Refer to rules of the contest.
Serial Nr.	The sequential number of the contact in the contest starting at 001.
Mult	Short for multiplier. Extra points added to a score for making a specific type of contact.
Dupes	Duplicates are working a station that has been worked before and cannot be contacted again for points.
Points	Points assigned to a valid contact.
Claimed Score	The score claimed before log checking. It is a guide only as scores will change after log checking
Penalty	QSO points removed during the log checking process due to logging errors.
DQ	Disqualification due to rules violation.
Modes	Common modes for contests can include: SSB, CW, Digital, RTTY, PSK31, PSK63, FT8, FT4.
Power	QRP = up to 5 watts, Low = 5 to 100 watts, High = above 100 watts.
QTH	Station location.
Assisted	An overlay category meaning the use of spotting information from external means (cluster networks) that give real-time data on frequencies and callsigns of stations is actively used in the contest.
Clusters	An international networked system of sending spotted callsigns to logging programs.
Log	A text file containing user information, category entered and a list of QSOs obtained during the contest.
Cabrillo	An international format text file generated by logging programs suitable for computer processing of logs.
Checklog	A station submitting a Checklog is not noted in the results and the log is used for log checking only.
Unique	A callsign that does not appear in any other submitted log.
Robot	The software that processes electronically submitted logs, normally in Cabrillo V3.0 format.
Golden Log	A log containing no QSO errors.
Deadline	The last day for log submission.
ADIF	Amateur Data Interchange Format. ADIF is an open standard for exchange of data between ham radio software packages available from different vendors. Not used for contest submission! eQSL yes.
Grid square	The whole world is divided up into 2 degree Longitude by 1 degree Latitude blocks. Example Grid square: QG62. Example Sub Square: QG62mn. Example Extended Square: QG62mn40

Zones	The world is divided up into different zones for use with Amateur Radio. There are 3 main zones. 1. CQ zone. 2. International Telecommunications Union Zone. 3. Regions 1 through 3.
IOTA	Islands on the Air. Continents and islands surrounded by water have an IOTA number. VK = OC-001
SO	Single Operator.
MO	Multi Operator.
MM	Multi-Multi - meaning multiple operator, multi radios.
M2	Multi Operator, 2 Radios.
M1	Multi Operator, 1 Radio.
MS	Multi Single - meaning as above, multi op, single radio.
HP	High power - 100 watts and above.
LP	Low power - between 5 watts and 100 watts.
QRP	Low power 5 Watts or less.
AB	All bands.
SB	Single Band.
SOAB HP	Single Op, All Band, High Power (combining examples above).
SO1V	Single operator 1 VFO (VFO = 1 radio tuning dial) A VFO changes the frequency displayed on the radio.
SO2V	Single operator 2 VFO's.
SO2R	Single operator 2 radios.