

Results 2026 CQ World Wide VHF Contests

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Best conditions I have ever seen on 6M in my over 50 years of amateur radio. – Jerome K8LF

As we come off the peak of solar cycle 25, sporadic E conditions are improving. Six meter QSO and grid totals were up from last year for both contest weekends. CQWW VHF participation increased too. We received 638 analog logs and 706 digital logs – an increase of 85 SSB/CW/FM logs and 188 Digital logs over 2025! Many soapbox comments mentioned good conditions, especially during the amazing Digital weekend.

Thanks to everyone who submitted logs this year. Here is a breakout of entries by category for both contests. 6 meters low power remains the most popular category.

	SSB/CW/FM	Digital
All Band High	32	50
2M High	20	13
6M High	94	89
All Band Low	66	120
2M Low	93	42
6M Low	191	268
All Band QRP	13	7
2M QRP	34	10
6M QRP	27	53
Rover	17	6
Hilltopper	13	12
Multi-operator	28	21
Total entries	628	691
Checklogs	10	15
Total logs	638	706

SSB/CW/FM Contest Results

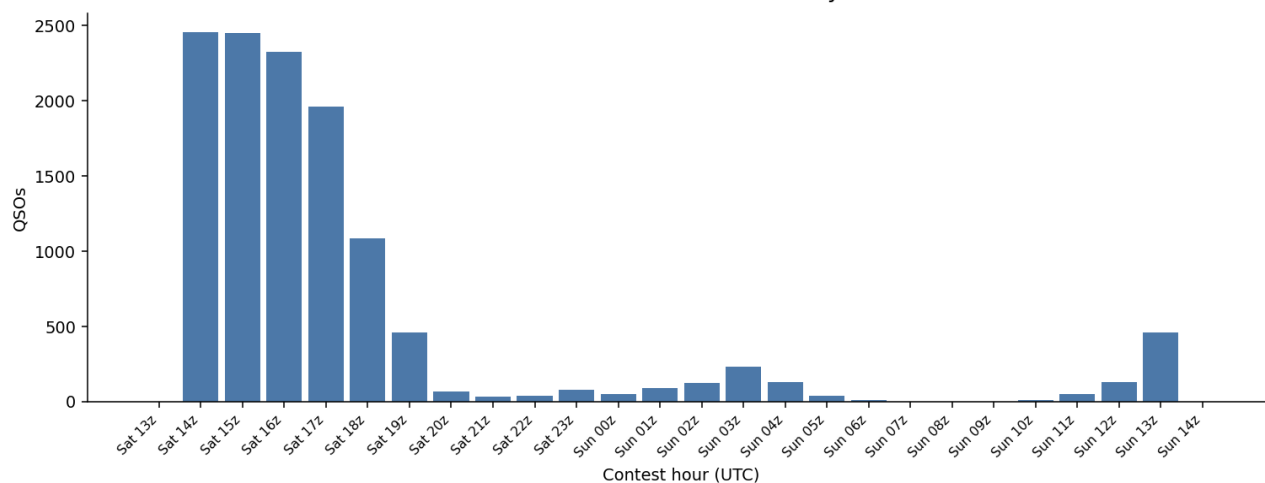
North America Highlights

Six meter conditions in North America were spotty again this year. Stations from the eastern half of the continent reported good Es openings, especially during the first 6 hours. Unfortunately, for those further west, the band never really came alive. Paul, K7CW, operating 6 meters high power from CN87 in Washington State declared – “Utterly horrid conditions out West”. The graphics below tell the story better than words. We look forward to the year when the 6 meter propagation gods smile on the western half of the continent during CQWW VHF analog.

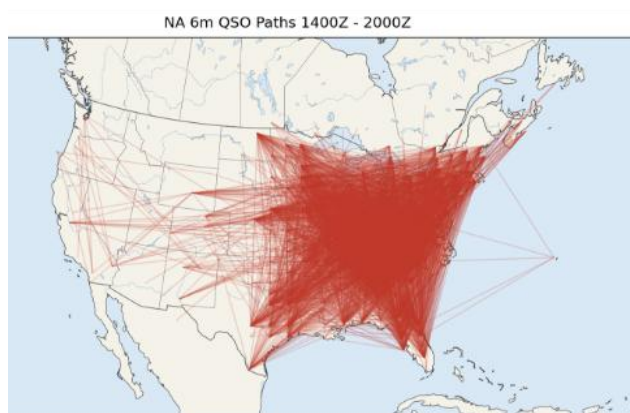
The All Band SSB/CW high power winner this year was last year's Digital winner Terry, W8ZN. His mountaintop location in FM09 certainly works! It's not just location. Terry has a well-engineered VHF station, including multiple Yagi's for 6 and 2 meters. He says being able to CQ in multiple directions at once is a game changer, especially on 6. More antennas are planned for 6 meters next year – watch out! Taking the All Band low power top spot was Matt, KA0PQW from Minnesota, who put in 11 hours to make his 160 QSOs in 74 grids, quite a bit more operating time than other entrants. Persistence pays off. Jim, KO9A was persistent too, operating All Band QRP for 12 hours. His #1 QRP score would be 6th place in the high power category. Jim and Matt both had more CW QSOs than others in their categories, which helped their grid totals.

Florida was the place to be on 6 meters for high power with Steve N4SVC (N2CEI op), Larry N6AR and Dan K1TO taking 1st through 3rd places. All of Dan's 195 QSOs were on CW. There's still life on 6 meter CW!

Canada and US 6 meter QSOs by hour



Canada and US 6 meter QSOs per hour



North American 6 meter QSO Paths

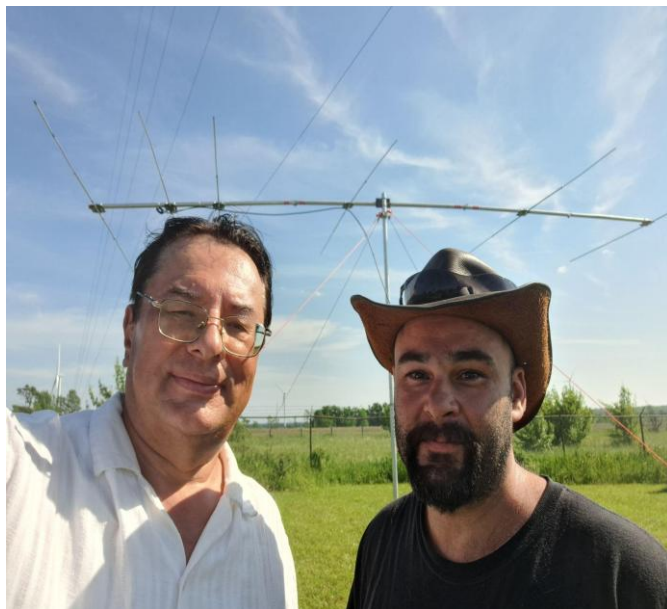


Larry N6AR, 2nd place NA 6 meter high power

one of the keys to his success was being flexible and switching between SSB and CW when his rate dropped on one mode.

Igor, VE3ZF once again took the top North America Hilltopper spot by a wide margin. Igor has coached the enthusiastic members of the Manitoulin Amateur Radio Club (MARC) to put on a big showing in CQWW VHF for many years. MARC members Paul, VE3ZHI and Ken, VE3TJ took the top two NA 2 meter low power spots and member Bill, VA3BJN won 2 meter QRP. It's interesting to note all their QSOs were on FM. We estimate MARC members produced nearly 600 QSOs from the rare EN85/95 area grids – good job!

Congrats to Ray WQ5L for the top low power 6 meter spot. His 21,672 points is the 2nd highest 6 meter North American score and his 252 QSOs are only one less than N4SVC's total. Ray notes



Igor VE3ZF and Carter VE3EHR

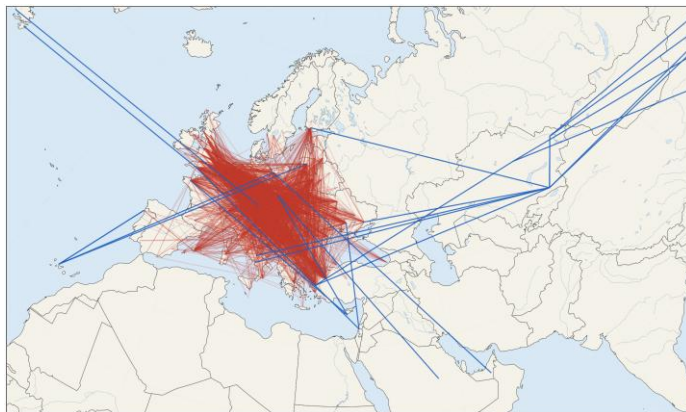
Chris, NV4B has roved in CQWW VHF for many years and always puts in a nice score. Chris managed to activate 8 grids in the SSB/CW contest and took the top spot by a large margin. See the story later on NV4B/R operations for more details.

We'd like to recognize the high scores from the western grids (CM/CN/DM/DN). These operators stuck it out in poor band conditions. Winners include Eric, N7EPD and Bob, N7QOZ who had a close race for All Band low power from CN87; Dan, K9DR top 6 meter high power; Brian, AC7AF number one 6 meter low power and Mark, KC8YEK, whose all band QRP score was good enough for second place in NA. Mark's 34 QSOs on 2 meter FM was the highest FM total among fixed stations in NA.

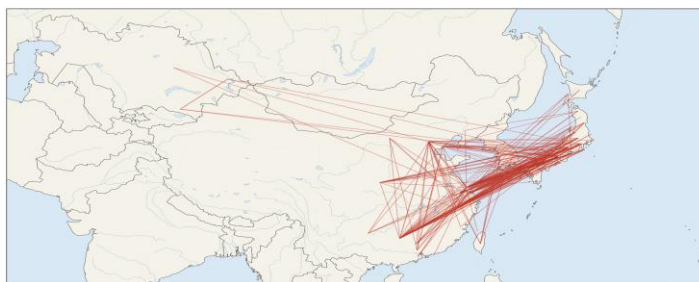
Rest of the World

The maps below show 6 meter QSO paths greater than 650 km outside of NA and give a sense of conditions during the SSB/CW weekend. In Europe, it looks like there was single hop Es centered over central Europe with a handful of

multi-hop Es contacts outside of Europe. East Asia had some openings between China, Korea and Japan.



Europe/Middle East/Central Asia 6 meter QSO paths

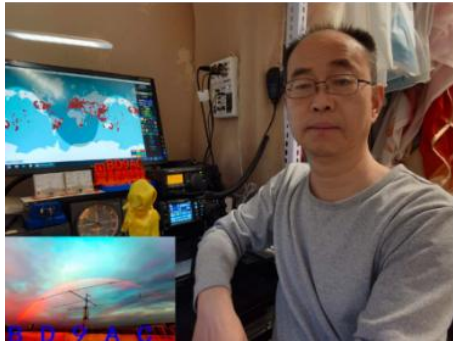


East Asia 6 meter QSO paths

Central/East Asia and Oceania

Congratulations to Wen Guan, BD9AC for the top low power All Band score. Most of his 6 meter QSOs were on CW, which built up his multiplier. His 2 meter QSOs were local FM contacts.

Liao, BG7XWF was top All Band QRP in the region. He is 700 km closer to Japan than BD9AC, which meant more grids for Liao. He notes that there was a great tropo opening on 2 meters from 05Z - 07Z. Conditions were so good that some BY stations were exchanging SSTV pictures!



BD9AC station and 6 meter grids worked



BG7XWF antennas and 6 meter grids worked

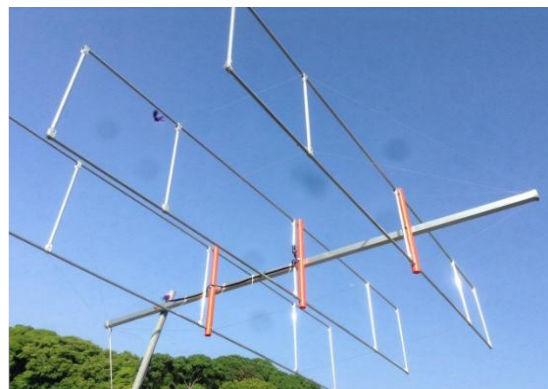


We must mention one more 6 meter effort from East Asia – the #2 Asia 6 meter low power score of 3,185 points from Zhu, BG4SE – see the separate story for more about Zhu's effort.

We received 66 logs from Indonesia this year – 2nd behind US logs. Congrats to YF3CYS and YF3DZU for the top All Band scores in their respective categories and Edi, YG3ASG for top 2 meter low power score from Indonesia.

In a repeat from last year, Nanon, E24QND is the top 2 meter low power score from Asia and the highest FM QSO total in the contest – congratulations.

Manuel, 4E1JBZ accomplished the same for Oceania and is also a repeat winner from last year, when he used the call 4F9INC/1. He has worked hard to publicize the CQWW VHF contest at local club meetings and on local 2 meter nets. Manuel says more Filipino stations are planning to enter CQWW VHF next year. We thank Manuel for his efforts to grow CQWW VHF participation!



Manuel 4E1JBZ with his son and some of his antennas

Europe and Western Asia

In Europe, the contest overlaps with IARU R1 VHF “local” contests. These contests generate far more activity on analog than CQWW VHF. The IARU contests are distance scored (six digit grid squares are exchanged) and there are no grid multipliers. The strategy to maximize score is different between the IARU and CQWW contests.

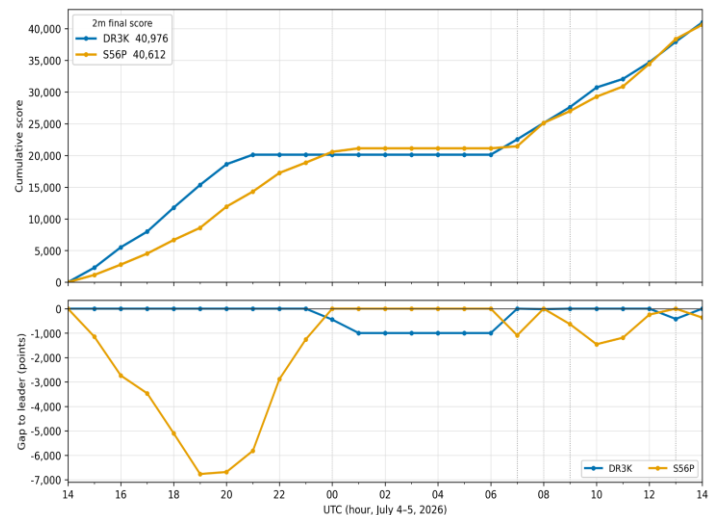
Olli, DH8BQA, using his contest callsign DD5Y, put in another big effort to win the all band high power category. His 95,885 points is the highest single operator score in the contest and the second highest overall score – finishing ahead of several EU multi operator scores. His operating strategy to chase QSOs and grids when 6 meters was open to maximize CQWW VHF score paid off. Olli is far from population centers, which means he can’t count on many 2 point 2 meter QSOs on analog modes. Luckily, 6 meters cooperated this year with a late night opening starting around 20z to France and the British Isles.

Olli’s main 6 meter amplifier failed a few weeks before the contest and could not be repaired in time. A KPA-500 was available as a backup but also needed repair. That amp just required a choke in the TR switch to be rewound. Olli thanks his friend Heiko, DG1BHA, for helping with the rewind. Repairs were completed 30 minutes before the contest started. Talk about just in time!

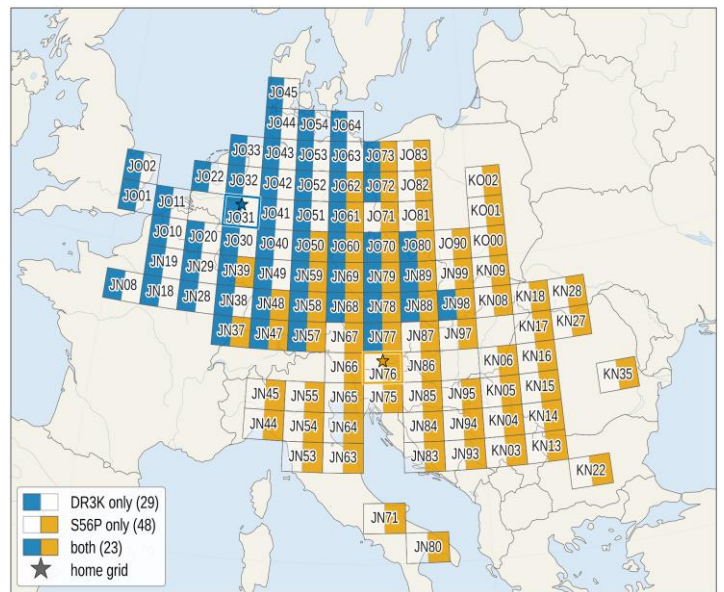


DD5Y 6 meter amplifier – 1 day before CQWW VHF!

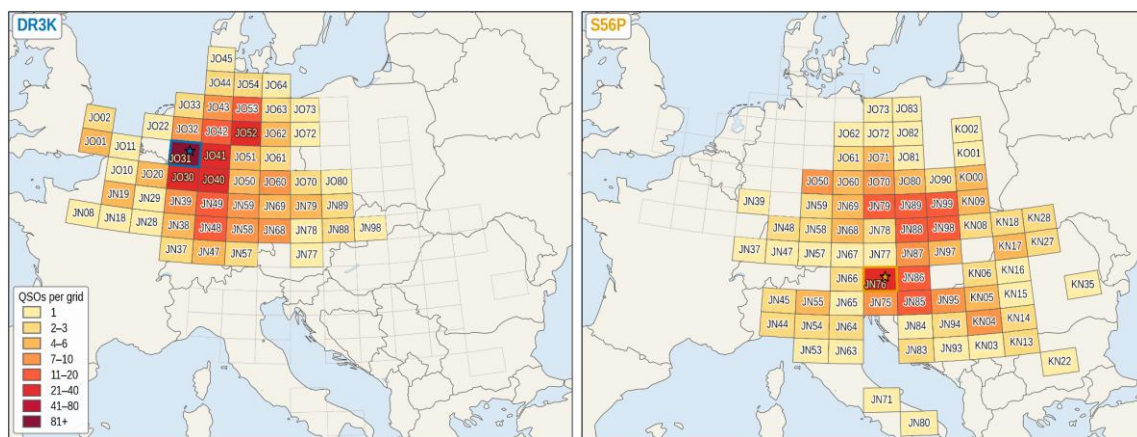
The closest race of the contest was for the Europe 2 meter high power winner between Katja, DG1YKW and Bostjan, S56P. Congratulations to Katja, DG1YKW (operating with her contest call DR3K) for the number 1 spot. If Bostjan worked one more grid square or 3 more QSOs, the order would flip. Bostjan worked an impressive 71 grids to Katja’s 52, but that could not overcome the 108 QSO advantage for DR3K. Here are some visuals of the race.



DR3K vs S56P cumulative score



DR3K vs S56P grids



DR3K vs S56P QSOs per grid

Frank, DL8LR put in a very nice low power 2 meter score to win EU. His 34,200 points was good enough for 4th place high power!

The highest score in the contest and top multi operator in EU was the team from Radio Klub Radenska at S59P. They were primarily operating the IARU R1 subregional contest on the 2 meter through 3 cm bands, in pursuit of the 2026 Slovenian VHF Cup, which they have won for 10 years straight! You might ask, “What kind of antennas do you need to work 607 QSOs x 94 grids on 2 meters from JN86 in CQWW VHF?”

The answer is quite staggering: 4x17el M2 2M5WL and 4x11el YU7EF and 4x8el YU7EF and 2x(6x6el) YU7EF and 8x4el loop. If we did our math right, that is 32 antennas and 248 elements!

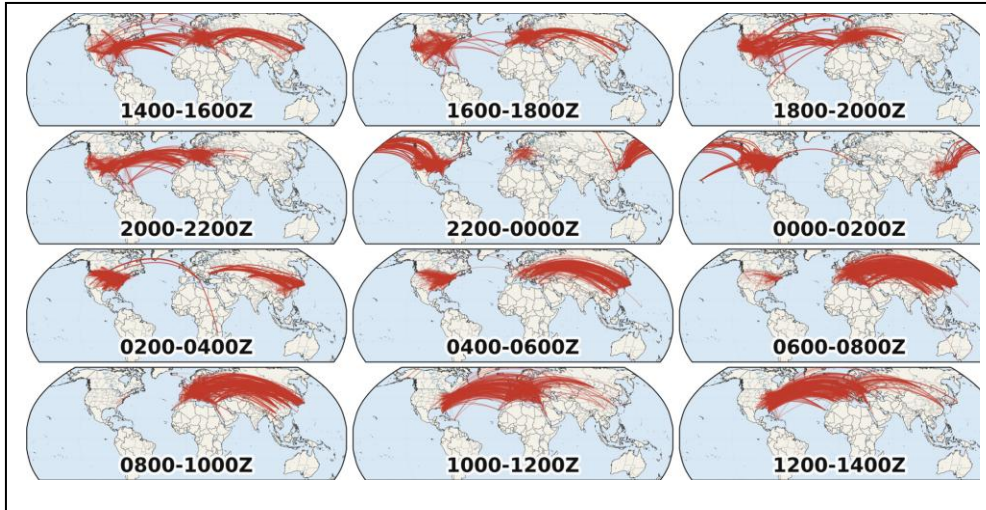
We had some Turkish stations that put in a strong showing and are competitive with the European scores. Congrats to Erol, TC3EC, who won 6 meter low power Asia and finished ahead of top Europe 6 meter low power, 9A7R. Another nice score was the top Asian multi-op score from YM3KD.



Some of S59P's VHF/UHF antennas

Digital Contest Results

First, we must talk about conditions. For about 4 weeks starting in the middle of July, we saw a period of near daily 6 meter Es long haul openings. CQWW VHF digital was lucky to coincide with one of the good propagation days in July – we truly had a “World Wide” VHF contest! The mosaic below shows contest QSOs longer than 500 miles (800 km) for every 2-hour slice of the 24-hour contest. This looks more like maps of 10 meter QSOs in an HF DX Contest, not a VHF contest. The band was open long haul somewhere every hour of the contest – amazing!



And it didn't stop at 6 meters! There were periods of 2 meter E skip in North America, Europe and East Asia. More on that later.

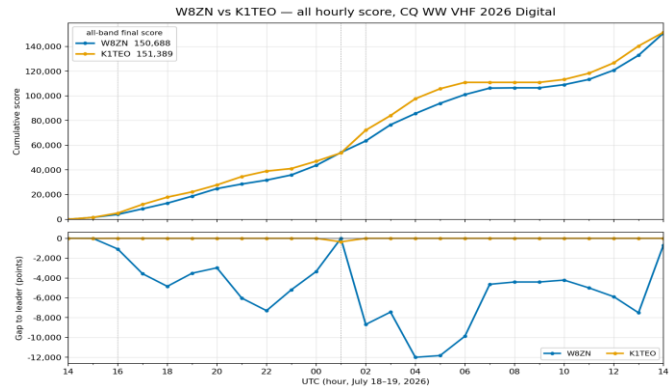
North America

Once again, Terry W8ZN and Jeff K1TEO competed for the top spot in the All Band High Power category. The race was much closer this year, with Jeff finishing ahead of Terry by only 701 points.

Jeff jumped ahead in the 0100-0200Z hour. That was when the first 2 meter Es opening in NA occurred. Terry was a little too far west to take full advantage of that opening. Jeff added 13 new 2 meter grids that hour to Terry's 3. After that opening, Jeff held a comfortable lead up to the last hour, where Terry almost caught up by working 14 new 6 meter grids, including 4



2 meter NA QSO Paths 00 - 02Z



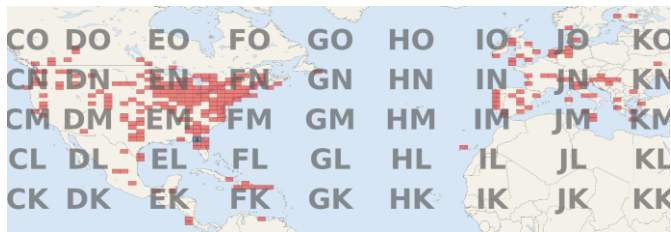
European grids, to Jeff's 7. Both caught another 2 meter Es opening in the last hour and added 2 new Florida grids to their score.

KO9A cranked the power up to 100W for the digital weekend and won all band low power. His 203 grids on 6 meters is one of the highest among all entrants. Jim said the weekend had some of the best overall conditions he's ever seen in a VHF contest. John, N2NC (#2 low power all band) went over to N2NT expecting to operate a few hours and “give out some points”, but the amazing conditions pulled him in, and he ended

up staying on the air until 3:15 AM local time. His last contact before taking a break was VE7BV in CO90! Did 6 meters ever close?

Thankfully, the western stations weren't totally shut out from 6 meter propagation like SSB/CW two weeks earlier. Check out the All Band scores from W7FI (CN87), N7IR (DM43) and K7MDL (CN97).

In 6 meter high power, N4SVC (N2CEI op) put in an amazing effort for the top spot, breaking 100K points. Steve says the breadth of the openings over the 24-hour period was really something. He worked 257 grids ranging from Japan to Eastern Europe. Like most successful 6m stations, Steve has lots of antennas to cover everything as conditions change: 2 x 3 el fixed NE at 35', 2 x 4 el fixed NW at 45', 4 el fixed SSW at 90', 2 x halos at 95' and 5 el rotatable at 110'. Feeding all those antennas is an Elecraft K3 and a 600 watt Yaesu Quadra amplifier.



N4SVC 6 meter grids worked (excluding 2 Japan grids)

K9NW took 2nd place behind Steve. Mike took a simpler approach to antennas, using a single 3 element Yagi at 16' – turned by hand. He says the Es cloud was above him, which meant most QSOs were weak scatter contacts, until 2200Z when the band opened to the west for an extended period.

Top score from the CM/CN/DM/DN grids, and 6th place NA, was Lionel KW7MM in DM42.

On 6 meters low power, Tim W5TRL had a clear win, almost doubling the scores below him. Second place and top score from the west was Ned AA7A in DM44.

We had two high scoring Hilltopper efforts this year from Jim K5ND and Kyle KA5D. Jim drove about 90 minutes from his DFW area home to EM03. Kyle was much further from home (Austin area), operating from DM72 near Cloudcroft NM. They both chose their six hours of operation near the start of the contest. In the end, Kyle took the

top spot with about 50 more QSOs than Jim. Congratulations.

W4MW and team put in a serious effort to make the top multi-op score by a large margin. They have the highest 2 meter QSO total and highest 2 meter grid total for fixed stations in North America – quite impressive considering how far they are from big population centers. A highlight for team W4MW was working K7TNT in DN74 during the 2 meter opening – 1370 miles!

Before we leave the North America discussion, here's a summary of the longest QSOs during the 2 meter opening. Distance calculations are based on 4 digit grid square.

From	To	Km (miles)
K0NR DM78	WA3EKL FM19	2412(1499)
WA3EKL FM19	WE7L DM79	2393(1487)
K0NR DM78	W8ZN FM09	2242(1393)
N8LRG EN80	W9RM DM58	2234(1388)

Central/East Asia and Oceania

We were pleased to see the number of log submissions from this part of the world nearly doubled from 77 in 2025 to 154 this year. Oceania entries jumped from 1 to 10, thanks to entries from Indonesia. Congrats to top YB multi-op 7E3E, top all band score YF3CYU and top 2 meter score YG3ASG. Let's hope digital VHF activity continues to grow in Oceania.

HsuDa BG5TOX was the top All Band high power entry and provided the only China to US QSOs in the contest. Zhu, BG4SE, operated low power all band and made the top Asian all band score by a large margin. His 132 grid total on 6 meters is the highest from China, thanks to many Europe QSOs starting around 05Z. BD6JN had the top all band QRP Asia score. Lianzhong made only 2 contacts on 2 meters, but one of them was a 1850 km QSO with JH5QAB! This was during a brief 2 meter Es opening around 05Z. Top 2 meter score from Asia was Kenji-san, JE7KHL/7 who made 70 QSOs in 15 grids. His operation from QM08 was a little too far away to take part in the 0500Z Es opening.

Valeriy, UN3G was the top Asia 6 meter high power score. His effort shows us just how good conditions were for the digital weekend. Outside of a few local QSOs, the bulk of his QSOs came from thousands of miles away. The average distance of his 129 QSOs is 4450 km (2760 mi). To put that in perspective, that is farther than a QSO between Boston (FN42) and San Francisco (CM87)! At 1200Z, Valeriy caught a very brief opening into NA and worked 4 stations in Florida. Amazing!



Europe and Asia grids worked by UN3G on 6 meters



2 meter QSO paths - East Asia 0400 - 0600Z

The top low power 6 meter score from East Asia was Cao Jian, BD4UJ. You will notice many Chinese scores in the listings. Excluding the US, China submitted the most entries of any country. We hope this trend continues in CQWW VHF.

Two long-time CQWW VHF supporters from Japan won their respective categories again this year. Congrats to Masaki-san JG3DHN for top Asia Rover score and Toshifumi-san JJ1WWL for top Hilltopper.

Europe

Like other regions of the world, 6 meters was open nearly around the clock in Europe. Europe also enjoyed the longest period of 2 meter E skip, with an opening lasting the first 6 hours of the contest.

Olli DH8BQA/DD5Y may need to build a new room in his house to display CQWW VHF plaques. Once again, he had the highest single op high power All Band score in the contest. Olli noted higher 2 meter activity than previous years – a good sign for CQWW VHF in Europe. Olli's 258 QSOs on 2 really helped his score – those 2-point QSOs add up.

Costy, IC8TEM primarily spent his time looking for all-time new grids on 6 meters. His 240 grids on 6 meters is the 4th highest of all contest entries. A bonus for Costy was stumbling into the 2 meter Es opening. Overall, his score was good for 2nd place Europe all band high power. Andy, UW8SM, using his contest call UW2S, was top Europe (and World) low power all band. Andy says the biggest surprise of the contest was the 2 meter Es opening, which provided his best QSO of the contest – 7X2RF for a new country.

In the 2 meter single band category, we had a very close race for top low power score between Alex, SV1NZX and George, SV3TLN. They have nearly equal QSO and grid totals. The map below shows the Es opening provided the bulk of their QSOs. Even though they are in neighboring grid squares, they only worked 30 common grids – an indication of just how selective 144 MHz Es propagation can be. Congrats to both operators on a great score.

1400 - 1600Z



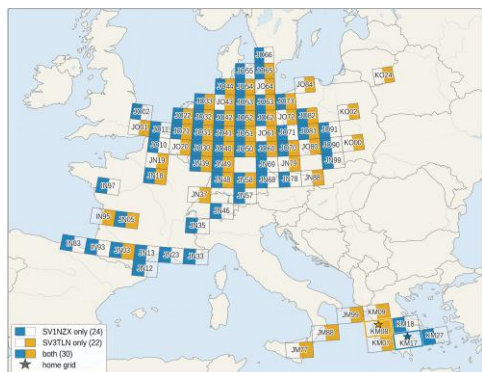
1600 - 1800Z



1800 - 2000Z

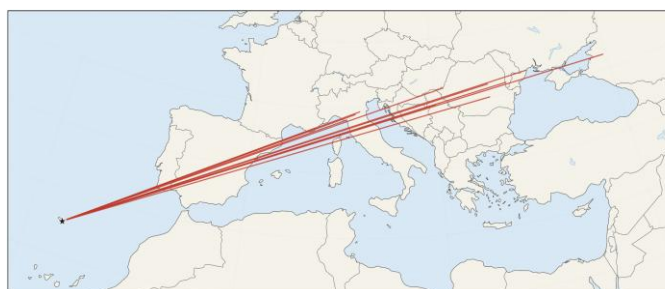


Europe 144 MHz QSO paths 1400Z - 2000Z



2 meter grids worked SV1NZX vs SV3TLN

To wrap up the 2m Europe discussion, we highlight the QSOs made by African station Duarte, CT3HF (IM12). His equipment is 500W into a 9 element 10JXX Yagi at 6 meters high. He caught a brief opening to the KN grids around 1800Z. His best QSO was with RA6A (KN96) for the longest 2m QSO in the contest at 4963 km (3084 mi)! Duarte believes that this was most likely a 3-hop Es QSO. How often does that happen on 2 meters? Incredible!



CT3HF 2 meter QSOs

Marco, IS0BSR and Mome, Z32ZM (using his club callsign Z37CXY) once again competed for the 6 meter high power top spot. Mome was in a better

location for QSOs into the European high population areas and finished with 137 more QSOs and 26 more grids than Marco.

	Z37CXY		IS0BSR	
Continent	QSOs	Grids	QSOs	Grids
Europe	406	216	231	172
North America	2	2	52	33
Asia	79	55	65	40
Africa	1	1	3	3
Total	488	274	351	248

Z37CXY vs. IS0BSR – continent breakdown

6 meter low power had good competition too. Congrats to Ivan, YU0U on winning the category. His 225 grids is near the top of all 6 meter grid totals. Behind Ivan, were 3 close scores from F4KOL, LY5W and 3Z0X. Well done by all.

all	Grid	Score	6m QSO	6m Grids
YU0U	KN04	72,000	322	225
F4KOL	JN03	37,548	254	149
LY5W	KO15	34,935	260	137
3Z0X	KO03	34,410	226	155

Top Europe 6 meter low power scores

Z37CXY



IS0BSR



6 meter EU QSOs Z37CXY vs. IS0BSR (dot size proportional to number of QSOs)

There were 2 big low power scores from Asia that were close enough to take advantage of the European Es opening. Congrats to Sergii, 5B4AMM (using contest call P3X) and Roman, UN7MBH for the top Asian 6m low power scores.

Call	Grid	Score	6m QSO	6m Grids
P3X(5B4AMM op)	KM64	92,400	428	220
UN7MBH	LO51	50,655	310	165

Top Asia 6 meter low power scores

Two operations from Ukraine placed top Europe in the 6 meter QRP and Hilltopper categories. Congrats to Sergii, UR9QQ, who operated EM9Q to a big win in 6 meter QRP and Yuri, UT1IC for the #1 Hilltopper score in the World. Yuri has been participating in CQWW VHF for over 20 years and said conditions during the digital weekend were fantastic.

The two-man crew of OK1TRJ and OK7PY operated OL7J to the top multi-op Europe score. Their score of nearly 217K is the highest score in the contest.

Longest QSOs

Here are the longest QSOs in the Digital contest, calculated from 4 digit grid square distances for 6 meters and 6 digit grid distances for the CT3HF 2 meter QSOs.

6 meters		
From	To	Km (miles)
DD5Y JO73	VK5PJ PF95	15216(9455)
KW7MM DM42	9K2GR LL38	12845(8156)
K1TO EL87	JE6WOQ PM43 JR6IQI PM43	12439(7729)
BG5TOX PM00	XE2X EL06	12383(7694)

2 meters		
From	To	Km (miles)
CT3HF IM12	RA6A KN96	4963(3084)
CT3HF IM12	UR5FLN KN56	4278(2658)
CT3HF IM12	ER5GB KN45	4081(2536)
CT3HF IM12	YO6DBA KN36	3923(2437)

Crowded Digital Bands

When 6 meter conditions are as good as they were during the digital contest, the main FT8 frequency on 50.313 becomes too crowded. Add to that the fact that more than half the stations on 313 aren't necessarily operating the contest -- completing QSOs becomes frustrating. Some feedback received after the contest suggested following the lead of the HF WW DIGI contest and adding suggested "overflow" frequencies for contest FT8 QSOs. Another way to get some more space would be to use the entire 5 kHz spectrum available for decoding in WSJT-X and other JT derivative software. With SDRs becoming more the norm, it is time to try and open up the bandwidth above the 3 kHz limit that originates from the days of crystal filters for SSB bandwidths. More people are moving to FT4 when the band opens. This is good. We want to encourage more flexibility in digital channel use and will add some guidance in the 2027 rules announcement.

Awards

Our plaque program is expanding. Thanks to Paul, K7CW, for sponsoring new plaques for the top low power 6 meter scores in western North American grids (CM/CN/DM/DN). Please look at the plaque information webpage (<https://cqww-vhf.com/plaques/>) and consider sponsoring plaques without donors. There are still some major ones needing sponsors, like single op all band high power and 50 MHz high power for the Digital contest. Thank you to all our plaque sponsors.

Club Results

The Potomac Valley Radio Club came out in force this year, fielding 62 entries and for the top club score in the world and top US club. You may recall PVRC added CQWW VHF to their internal awards program last year. Internal club competition is a great way to increase activity in contests. Another US club that always supports

CQ VHF is the Society of Midwest Contesters, who took second place in the U.S. this year with 31 entries. For DX Clubs, the Bavarian Contest Club is first again, followed by a nice effort from the Ukrainian Contest Club for 2nd place DX. Thanks to all participating clubs.

Final Thoughts

We'll wrap up with an update of a chart we've been using to gauge US activity in recent years.

	Unique Entries	Entries	Total QSOs	Digital QSOs	FM QSOs	CW QSOs	SSB QSOs	QSOs per Log
2017	426	426	32,640	2,657	177	6,640	23,057	77
2018	452	452	39,833	9,048	180	6,680	23,922	88
2019	599	599	59,877	24,277	119	7,110	28,211	100
2020	859	859	62,645	47,640	648	2,939	11,336	73
2021	492	492	33,212	23,384	106	1,701	8,021	68
2022	519	519	37,000	29,822	65	1,217	5,896	71
2023	422	422	23,726	21,680	39	114	1,893	56
2024	328	328	14,684	13,430	97	84	1,073	45
2025 SSB/CW	463	257	10,033	n/a	148	4,029	5,856	39
2025 DIGI		294	16,947	16,947	n/a	n/a	n/a	58
2026 SSB/CW	522	258	12,815	n/a	163	6,914	5,738	50
2026 DIGI		355	34,730	34,730	n/a	n/a	n/a	98

Once again, there was limited overlap of participants between the SSB/CW/FM and Digital contests. We are happy to see the trend of growing SSB and CW QSO totals. As 6 meter conditions improve over the next few years, it can only get better. There is something for everyone with the separate contests. It's your choice – operate one or both contests each year.

Thank You

Thanks to everyone who helps keep CQWW VHF running, especially Doug K1DG (plaques) and Randy K5ZD (website). A big thanks to Jim KO9A this year, who put in a ton of work corresponding with entrants around the world to put the sidebar articles together.

CU in CQWW VHF 2027!

73,

John N2NC

Stories from the Contest

When Contests Collide

Zhu , BG4SE, had no idea another contest was taking place.

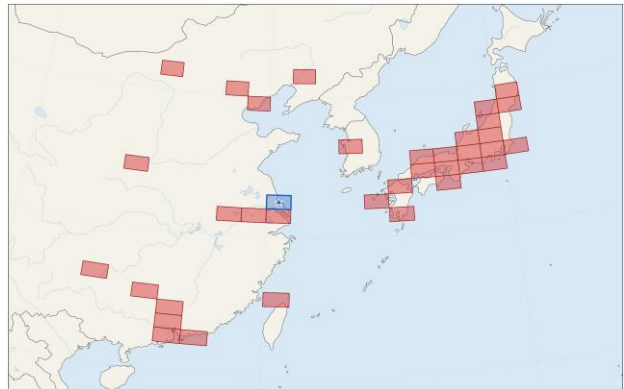
This was his first CQ World Wide VHF contest. When he got on 6 meters shortly after 1400 UTC, he found what he described as a "sea of signals from Japan" on his waterfall display. The signals were strong, but the operating did not make sense. Japanese stations kept calling CQ or answering other Japanese callers. Some sent unfamiliar exchange numbers. Others supplied a grid only after Zhu specifically asked for it.

He kept working stations, then shut down around 1530 UTC as the opening faded. When he returned at about 2240 UTC, the puzzle continued. After comparing the strange exchanges and checking the Japanese contest rules, Zhu finally discovered that the JARL 6m AND DOWN Contest was happening at the same time.

Now the behavior on the band made sense.

After checking the JARL rules, Zhu adjusted his operating frequency to avoid the Japanese contest segment as propagation shifted. His CQWW VHF log shows the first wave of Japanese contacts beginning at 1402 UTC, then another long stretch after he returned the next morning. What had looked like an inexplicable wall of Japanese CW activity was actually another contest occupying the same opening.

All but one of Zhu's 91 QSOs were on CW. He prefers CW, in part because weak signals remain workable and because he enjoys the direct operator-to-operator nature of the mode. Outside contests, he says, those traditional-mode contacts have become much harder to find. On this weekend, a contest he did not even know existed helped fill six meters with exactly the kind of activity he was looking for.

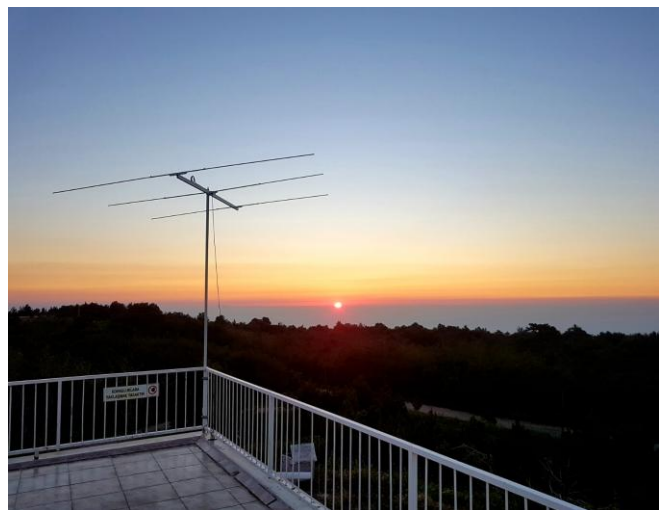


BG4SE's six-meter grid footprint in the 2026 Analog contest

Thousands of kilometers away from Zhu, the collision was no surprise at all.

Kadir, TA3D, and the YM3KD team in Turkey knew that CQWW VHF would overlap almost completely with the Turkish TA VHF/UHF Contest. More importantly, the Turkish rules already accommodate that situation. If a station in another contest sends a serial number, TA operators record it. If the other station sends no serial number, the rules allow 001 to be entered instead.

That meant YM3KD could operate its domestic VHF/UHF contest and still make valid contacts with stations participating in CQWW VHF. Kadir submitted essentially the same operating log to CQWW as well. From the team's roughly 1,800-meter-high site, conditions became particularly good from about 7 a.m. Sunday, producing continuous pileups.



YM3KD's 2026 contest site near Balıkesir, Turkey



YM3KD Team

The two operations show very different sides of the same phenomenon.

CQWW VHF may be a worldwide contest, but it does not take place on an empty worldwide calendar. Regional contests can put large populations of stations on the same bands at the same time, each using their own exchange, scoring system, preferred frequencies and operating habits.

For YM3KD, that overlap was expected and explicitly accommodated by the domestic rules. For BG4SE, it was something discovered live on the air, one strange exchange at a time.

Different contests. Different rules. The same VHF bands. And for a few hours, a very busy piece of spectrum.

The Window Was the Contest

For Larry N6AR in Florida, six meters did not gradually fade in CQWW VHF SSB/CW/FM. It fell off a cliff.

Larry's log showed 107 QSOs in the 14Z hour, 79 in the 15Z hour and 18 in the 16Z hour. His best 60-minute rate averaged two QSOs per minute, with a 10-minute rate of 2.4 per minute and a one-minute peak of four per minute. Larry said he had never before achieved six-meter rates like that. After the opening collapsed, periodic checks through the rest of the contest produced almost nothing.

"The first 2.5 hours of the contest were phenomenal, and then everything just dropped out," he recalled.

For Larry, the 24-hour contest had effectively compressed itself into a few hours. He kept checking after the opening disappeared, but by evening he had traded the radio for his son's annual July 4 barbecue and fireworks. He came back expecting another good opening Sunday morning, perhaps even Europe, but six meters never offered a comparable second act.



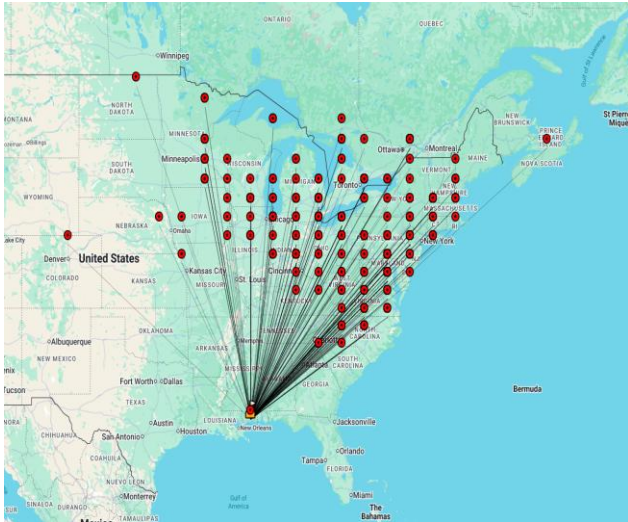
N6AR's antenna system - a 7-element JK six-meter Yagi at 80 feet in the station's "Christmas tree" stack.

Several hundred miles west, Ray WQ5L, was living through his own version of the same contest.

From EM50, Ray described six meters as "feast or famine," and when the Saturday opening arrived, he did not leave the chair until it was gone. He moved repeatedly between SSB and CW, staying on each mode until the rate fell and then switching. Strong signals favored SSB rate, while CW reached another population of operators. His usual pattern was to search through the band once, then find room and call CQ.

The propagation itself moved across the map. Ray normally sees summer Es progress from the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic toward the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes, then farther west toward the Great Plains and sometimes the Rockies. This opening followed that pattern, although he believed several Es "clouds" were involved. One

oddity stood out on his grid map: nothing at all to the south.



WQ5L's six-meter grid map from EM50

Asked which 15 minutes best represented his contest, Ray chose the second half of the 15Z hour, when the SSB run was at its best.

At N4SVC in EM80, Steve N2CEI saw essentially the same compressed opportunity. Strong Es dominated the first few hours. Then, as Steve put it, the contest became a "slow brutal slog."

The rest of Steve's operating time was spent finding scatter, filling nearby grids and occasionally catching a surprise farther west. He operated for roughly 14 hours, but most of the productive propagation was concentrated near the beginning.

Steve's choice for a memorable 15-minute period of the contest wasn't necessarily the highest rate period. He picked a time during those first few hours, when he deliberately slowed things down enough to say hello to old friends from back home. Some of you old time VHFers may remember when Steve ran Down East Microwave out of New Jersey.

That small detail says something about Analog contesting that a rate chart cannot. When the band is wide open, the objective is obvious: make contacts while they are there. But the operator still has choices. Stay on SSB or move to CW? Keep running or sweep the band? Follow the opening as it moves, or squeeze a few more stations from the current direction?

The exact openings were not identical, and neither were the operating styles, but Larry, Ray

and Steve all experienced the same situation: most of the meaningful scoring opportunity arrived in a short slice of time at the beginning of the contest.

A 24-hour contest does not guarantee 24 hours of propagation...especially a VHF contest!

Sometimes the short propagation window is the contest.

Listening Everywhere

On VHF, the next caller may not be in the direction you are currently looking.

That is a problem Terry, W8ZN, has spent decades trying to engineer away. From his mountaintop station in FM09, he does not think a single antenna pointed in a single direction is enough. For 2026, he had separate antennas available on both six and two meters, with switching that allowed him to use one or more antennas simultaneously.

About two hours into the Analog contest, the reason for that approach became obvious. Terry had callers arriving from Florida, VE1, W5 and W9/W0. In his words, he could have used four antennas!

But listening in several directions is only part of the problem. A single operator still must understand which radio is producing the call and react without losing the other band.

For the Analog contest, Terry used two Elecraft K3s at his operating position, one for two meters and one for six meters, each on its own computer running N1MM Logger+. He can transmit simultaneously and has developed a unique audio mixing setup to complement this setup. He feeds audio from each radio into both ears. The audio from the left radio is delayed into the left ear. For the right radio the scheme is reversed. This provides a stereo effect that lets him distinguish which band is calling him while still hearing both bands in both ears.

When Terry gets a caller, a dual footswitch is used to select the proper transmitter and route microphone audio. The objective was not to make the operator choose between six and two

meters every time something happened. It was to keep both bands present in his head at once.



W8ZN's operating position

Terry described the arrangement as “nothing magical,” just the result of many years of VHF contesting and thinking about what works. He says the most interesting periods of the contest are when he must work through callers from four different directions and try not to miss anyone.

Thousands of kilometers away, the team at S59P in Slovenia was solving essentially the same problem on two meters, but with multiple operators and a much larger antenna system. Their station was designed around extracting as much activity and distance as possible from a crowded European VHF band during the Slovenian and IARU Region 1 distance-scored competition, which runs the same weekend as CQWW VHF.

The receive system lets operators listen to several antenna systems at once. During the high-rate opening hours, two operators typically divide the available antenna systems between them, listening to three systems apiece. They are not taking turns. Both are listening for new callers at the same time. The contest becomes a race not just to transmit quickly, but to hear the next useful caller before the other operator does.

Who gets the transmitter? The operator who copies the call first and presses PTT. On transmit, the signal is split and routed to all the antennas so that the signal can cover multiple directions simultaneously.



Part of S59P's multiband antenna system. During high-rate periods, operators divide the receive antenna systems so they can listen in several directions at once.

When activity slows, the division of labor changes. The operator at the main position can take over all the antenna systems while another operator scans the band for new stations, unusual propagation or other opportunities. ON4KST and the DX Cluster become additional inputs alongside the antennas and the operators' ears.

The S59P team notes that from outside, this can sound chaotic. Several operators may be listening in different directions at the same time, all trying to identify the next station. Behind that apparent chaos is a deliberate system for deciding who hears what, who gets the transmit path, and how the station keeps searching while it is still making QSOs.

W8ZN and S59P are very different stations. Terry is solving the problem as a single operator on two bands. At S59P, multiple operators are solving it together within an intensely active two-meter station that is part of a much larger multiband effort.

But the underlying problem is the same.

A VHF opening does not always arrive neatly from one direction, on one band, one caller at a time. Sometimes the advantage belongs to the station that can hear more of the band at once and turn that information into the next QSO before the opportunity disappears.

On Analog, attention is not just about listening harder. Sometimes it is something you engineer.

Two Weekends, One Rover

Chris, NV4B/R, came into 2026 with plenty of skepticism about the changes surrounding the new Analog and Digital split. In 2025, he had been openly critical of several of the changes. He was seriously considering skipping CQWW VHF in 2026.

By the end of July 2026, the two weekends had given him two very different reasons to come back.

For the Analog contest on July 4–5, the first encouragement came before he ever made a QSO. Moving the start time to 1400Z made the setup at the first rover location easier, and the improved sporadic-E conditions in the weeks before CQWW VHF made the possibility of a real six-meter run hard to ignore.



NV4B/R at Colbert Mountain (EM64dq) during the July 4 Analog contest

The payoff came quickly. After working a number of stations S&P, Chris found a frequency on CW and started calling CQ. People came back. And kept coming back.

The opening moved gradually across the country, from Mid-Atlantic grids into New England and then toward the Midwest. Chris remembers loud signals, a changing Es footprint, and the kind of sustained VHF CW run he had not experienced in years. A self-described CW rate junkie, he called it “incredible fun.” The last time he had rate like this was during the ARRL June VHF contest in 2020. Chris was kind enough to send us a recording. [Click here to listen to 10 minutes of that run.](#) Chris had not expected sustained CW rate, so his IC-7100 was not interfaced to N1MM Logger+ for computer keying. That left him manually sending with a small 3D-printed paddle he normally carries for occasional CW contacts. Chris picks this CW run for his “best 15 minutes” of the contest, for both the excitement of the pileup and working through the frustration of not having computer keying setup.



Chris's compact 3D-printed rover paddle

When the Es opening faded out, the contest reverted to more traditional rover work: moving grids, looking for locals, arranging rover-to-rover contacts, and creating activity rather than waiting for propagation to do all the work. Chris has a phrase for that too: “QSO-producing activities.” If one thing is not making the score go up, do something different.

Two weeks later, the Digital weekend presented almost the opposite problem. Instead of trying to

create activity after a short opening had disappeared, Chris spent much of July 18–19 trying to keep up with a six-meter band that almost never quit.



NV4B/R Radios and Logging Equipment



NV4B/R at Pickwick Landing State Park (EM55vb) during the Digital weekend

By late Saturday in the Digital contest, there was a lull around 2200–2300 UTC while Chris moved from EM55 to EM65. Once he was operating again, he began seeing signs that the maximum usable frequency might be climbing high enough to reach two meters. Shorter six-meter skip was one clue. Reports from N4OGW and N0PB on the Fourlanders Slack channel were another: well-equipped stations elsewhere in the region were reporting 2-meter Es to the west.

Throughout the 2300 UTC hour, Chris continued to make six-meter contacts in several directions. JA signals began appearing occasionally around 2345. At 0003 UTC he worked N0JK in EM28, and shortly afterward JH6VXP called him on six meters.

But the opening Chris really wanted was still one band higher.

At 0115 UTC, K1TEO in FN31 suddenly appeared on 144 MHz. Within minutes the 2-meter band opened broadly enough that multiple stations were reporting and working Es at nearly the same time. Chris had both bands transmitting and receiving simultaneously, but he believes he probably would have caught the opening even without continuous two-band monitoring because of the alerts he saw on the Fourlanders Slack channel. was providing the same warning from several geographically separated stations.

Like many others, Chris noted the slowdown on FT8 when it became too crowded. He decided to move away from the packed FT8 activity on 50.313 MHz and tried FT4 on 50.318 MHz. The difference was immediate. He went from “not being heard” to “one QSO after another.” The faster FT4 sequence helped, but Chris thought the biggest advantage was simply having less congestion. The irony is that he also understands why operators are reluctant to leave FT8. He admits he often forgets to try FT4 himself. FT8 is the six-meter “watering hole,” where everyone expects the next multiplier to appear, and outside the biggest openings FT8 also has the weak-signal advantage.

Chris drove home and, around 10:30 p.m. local time, set the rover back up in his backyard so he could keep operating. By his account, six meters was effectively open for almost the entire 24-hour contest, disappearing only during roughly an

hour of driving and briefly while he slept Sunday morning.

Chris described the Digital weekend as “bar none, the most exciting VHF contest I have operated as a rover.”

The two weekends were exciting for almost opposite reasons. Analog gave him the fast, human-controlled CW run he had been missing. Digital gave him propagation that seemed unwilling to stop, a rare 2-meter Es opening, and a contest where simultaneous band monitoring, mode choice and persistence all mattered.

Same rover. Same operator. Two very different contests.

Where the Next Minute Goes

FT8 can sequence the messages in a QSO automatically. That does not mean the operator has nothing to do.

At OL7J, the entire 2026 Digital contest was operated by just two people, Michal, OK1TRJ, and Pavel, OK7PY. Six meters and two meters were using separate operating positions in adjacent rooms. The two stations could operate almost independently, but the operators continuously exchanged information about new regions, unusual grids, changing signal strengths and where propagation appeared to be moving.

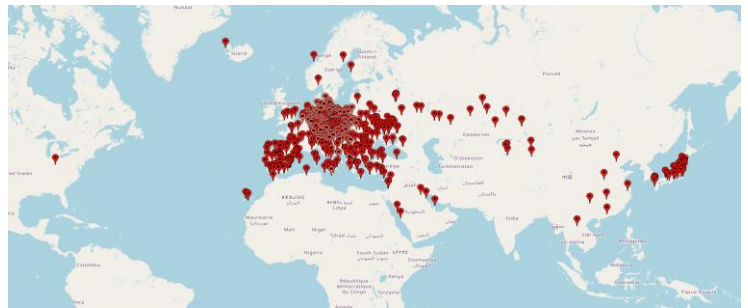
Michal’s description of useful automation is deliberately modest. The computer can sequence the individual messages inside a QSO. Beyond that, he argues, too much automation can become a disadvantage.

The operator is still watching who is getting stronger or weaker, whom other stations are answering, how quickly QSOs are completing, whether propagation looks stable, where the antenna should point, and whether a difficult multiplier is worth several minutes right now or might be easier after three quicker QSOs.

At OL7J, even the choice between CQ and S&P is tactical. After turning toward a new direction, they may call CQ and collect several callers, but active S&P often proves more efficient because the operator can work through one direction deliberately, turn the antenna, and move on.

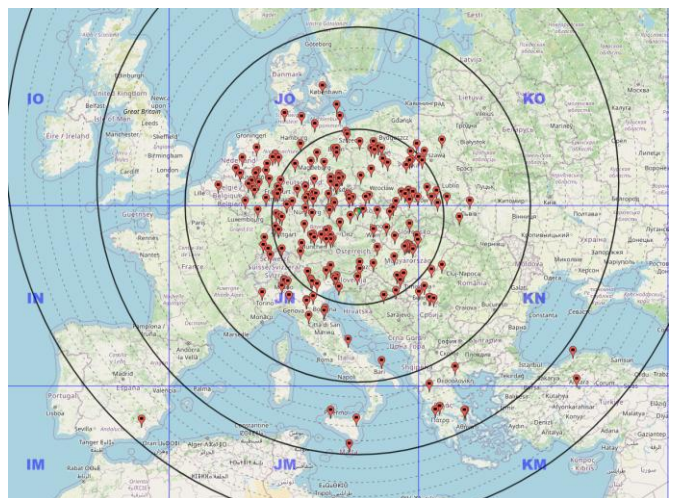
QRM creates another decision: a station that is easy to decode locally may not be able to decode them, so moving the transmit audio frequency around the waterfall can sometimes make the difference.

The most vivid example came Saturday from about 16:18 to 16:33 UTC. On six meters, propagation moved within minutes through Greece and Spain toward Kazakhstan. At 16:28 and 16:29, OL7J worked BA7NQ and BD7IS in China, both more than 8,000 km away.



OL7J's six-meter footprint

At the same time, the other operating position was working a 2-meter Es opening. Between 16:25 and 16:32, OL7J worked SV3TLN, SV1UH and SV3AQO in Greece, followed by TA2AI in Turkey. One operator was following rapidly changing six-meter DX while the other gave two meters full attention. This is multi-operator contesting at its best. A single operator would have had to decide which band to neglect, at least temporarily. With two operators, neither opening had to be sacrificed.



OL7J's two-meter footprint

Olli Dröse, DH8BQA, operating as DD5Y, faced a different version of the same problem. He operated two band simultaneous interleaved QSOs, deliberately allocating attention to both bands throughout the contest. He described FT8 2BSIQ as manageable, but also stressful and exhausting over many hours.

The technical setup kept both bands active, but it did not eliminate choices. The transmit periods on six and two meters did not always line up conveniently. Sometimes Olli would see a needed six-meter multiplier appear in the “wrong” period and have to decide whether it was worth interrupting what he was doing on two meters to swap periods and pursue it. As an example, Olli’s pick for 15 minutes of the contest to share is from 17:45 to 18:00 UTC Saturday when he had three different 2-meter Es openings available at once, toward Malta and southern Italy, Greece, and southern Russia. In the surrounding half hour, six meters was also producing double-hop Es toward the Middle East.

There is another limit that software sequencing cannot remove: the operator does not control the other end of the QSO. Olli put it simply. When calling DX on FT8, you are just one in the queue and cannot influence it.” On CW or SSB, an experienced operator can sometimes improve the odds through operating techniques, such as calling slightly off frequency. In FT8, some of those traditional pileup skills disappear. The operator’s choices shift toward deciding whom to call, how long to keep trying, whether to change frequency or mode, and when to abandon one opportunity for another.

The population on the band becomes part of that calculation too. When 50.313 MHz became crowded, Olli sometimes tried the alternative FT8 frequency at 50.323. The problem was that very few other operators followed. An empty frequency may be technically cleaner, but it does not produce QSOs. Olli found that even a crowded 50.313 could still produce three or four contacts in the time he might spend calling into an empty alternative.

FT4 presents the same population problem. Olli considered it attractive when signals were strong, but activity was usually elsewhere. In practice, a faster mode only helps if enough other operators are there to answer.

Andy Yanulyavichus, UW8SM, operating as UW2S, adds another low-power perspective. He emphasized that decoding a station and completing the QSO are not the same thing. During a crowded six-meter opening, one of his first tactics was to change transmit audio frequency because a place that looks clear on his own waterfall may be occupied or impaired at the other station’s end. With backscatter, even antenna direction is not always obvious; sometimes the better decision is to watch the path develop before turning toward the station.

The operator may no longer be manually sending every exchange, but attention remains the scarce resource. Someone still has to interpret propagation, understand what the other station may be hearing, decide whether a multiplier is worth the time, choose CQ or S&P, select a band, mode, period, audio frequency and antenna direction, and decide when to give up.

Digital does not remove the operator. It moves the operator’s work to decide where the next minute goes.

Top Scores - 2026 CQWW VHF SSB/CW Contest

[illegible]

JF1LMB	25	HS1AL	380	UT4XU	1,702
JF2FIU	25	YM2KZ	336	Y04FZX	1,428
JR0RBY	25	E28AP	320	LY1R	1,200
UN7JID	12	BY1BY	238	YT7AA	1,155
		TA2UC0	136	LZ2FDI	1,015
Low Power					
All Band		Europe		2 Meters	
BD9AC	858	Single Operator		DL8LR	34,200
JQ1NGT	210	High Power		DJ5NE	13,426
JA70DY	35			DH1PS	7,680
		All Band		SP8WJW	7,344
6 Meters		DD5Y (DH8BQA)	95,885	YT6PT	6,120
TC3EC	13,348	GM4DIJ/P	8,092	HA8BE	5,040
BG4SE	3,185	DH6DA0	4,312	DG4DY	4,380
BH4TVU	713			F4EEJ/P	4,320
BA30M	378	6 Meters		DJ5KC	2,700
BI4RBD	63	G4FJK	11,520	Y03RU	2,450
BG8PM	25	TM7B (F4VXB)	8,475		
JA5NSR	25	LY5W	7,416	QRP	
JE2BOM	25	PA5WT	6,336	All Band	
JH6RON	25	OG3B	2,820	IZ3NVR	546
JM4WUZ	25	DL3DXX	2,460	UT2EC	391
		IS0BSR	1,080		
2 Meters		Y03AK	1,080	6 Meters	
E24QND	3,740	PE3T	728	UT5UUV	2,352
E25WFM	56	PA5KT	550	E71AGA	990
TA3MTM	24			UT0EK	63
		2 Meters		PB0AFZ	48
QRP		DR3K (DG1YKW)	40,976	DK3UW	16
All Band		S56P	40,612		
BG7XWF	1,200	DK7YY	38,520	2 Meters	
JH7UJU	48	DJ5KW/P	30,800	IZ7UMS	3,402
6 Meters		Y02GL	10,234	UT3S0	1,248
TA9J	342	DL1DBR	7,920	EA1EOT	330
BG7KAN	36	DJ7YP	7,848	IZ5HQB	324
JH1MTR/4	36	SP7JS	4,896	R4FCJ	300
BG7LTM	25	Y09AYN	2,592	F4ANS/P	272
		Y09HP	1,890	RW3AI	270
2 Meters				Y03FWL/P	170
HS5TXB	112	Low Power		EA3TJ	154
JH6EXF	30	All Band			
E20MWE	18	UW8SM	12,462	HILLTOPPER	
E21A0Y	8	EA6SA	8,000	E77Z	10,971
JA1BUL	8	DF8QB	7,072	UT1IC	2,652
		9A2B	6,808		
HILLTOPPER		E75YZ	2,507	MULTI-OPERATOR	
BI1TMQ	551			S59P	113,928
		6 Meters		9A0V	74,456
MULTI-OPERATOR		9A7R	9,928	OL7J	63,120
YM3KD	28,375	SQ6H (SQ6PLH)	8,928	YT7C	45,126
BG7UZR	1,242	ON6NL	4,872	LZ7J	42,224
E22AH	550	EW4M	4,472	UR5W	26,605
HS0QFL	456	LZ10PM	2,814	9A1I	23,908
HS5AR	450			OK1RDO	19,032

DQ2A	9,559
Y06KNY	8,560

Oceania

Single Operator

High Power

All Band

YE3EOY	208
YC3YUZ	165

6 Meters

YF3BMJ	20
YF3CYU	20
YC3NOR (YD3NOR)	16

2 Meters

YC3AQW	66
YC0BYR	40
YC3IRF	40
YF3ARW	32
YB0AWI	30
YF3AQV	12

Low Power

All Band

YF3DZU	260
YF3ASE	111

6 Meters

YC3NHW	10
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2 Meters

4E1JBZ	1,200
YG3ASG	100
YD3BFW	78
YD3BFX	72
YB0BIP	50
YC0BMU	42
YC0MXV	42
YD0BXP	42
YD0BRF	38

QRP

All Band

YF3CYS	260
YF3CHU	175

6 Meters

YC3AAP (YD3AAP)	18
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2 Meters

YG3ARJ	126
YG3GDF	84
YG3BPA	78

YG3ASH	44
YB0AFE	42
YD3AZR	32
YG3FQY	32
YE3FZR	12

ROVER

YF3CYT/R	220
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HILLTOPPER

YG3E0Q	96
YG3ARZ	48

MULTI-OPERATOR

7E3E	108
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South America

Single Operator

Low Power

All Band

PU2TWZ	120
PY2AE	64
PP5YC	32

2 Meters

PR2BR	40
PY2ZYV	36
PU2PQQ	16
PY2DN	16
PU2PTU	12
PR2AR	4
PY2MTG	2

QRP

2 Meters

PY2TDB	4
PP5KJ	2

HILLTOPPER

PR2MB	36
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MULTI-OPERATOR

PW5T	54
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See all scores at

<https://cqww-vhf.com/scores-ssb.htm>

Top Scores - 2026 CQWW VHF DIGI Contest

North America		NY6DX	27,270	W1XM	13,363
Single Operator		KA2G	24,723	W/VE CM/CN/DM/DN Grids	
High Power		K8OS	23,000		
All Band		VA6WWW	19,895		
K1TE0		W3KN	19,314		
W8ZN		KC1BB	19,266	Single Operator	
WB9YCZ		W8JH	18,592		
KA9UVY		2 Meters		High Power	
K9KLD		W1DYJ	2,184		
W5PR		KQ4RKP	576	All Band	
KK4MA		KB9TVR	540	W7FI	23,391
AJ6T		K3TEF	520	K0NR	16,830
N4SV		K8DP	440	K0JJ	12,384
AA5JF		KB9RUG	180	N7EPD	11,319
6 Meters		QRP		W6BVB	10,800
N4SVC (N2CEI)	103,828	6 Meters		N7GP	6,210
K9NW	75,733	WQ5L	7,571	6 Meters	
N5RZ	62,075	N0JK	3,024	KW7MM	49,224
W5MX	60,984	VA3NFL	875	K7CW	35,112
K1HTV	51,675	KB3GFK	851	K5TA	27,904
KW7MM	49,224	W3EK	783	K9DR	24,552
K7CW	35,112	AC4G	759	KA6BIM	20,996
K04PRE	33,831	WB9AYW	594	KK7LRD	15,244
K5TA	27,904	XE2YWB	468	KY7M (@NA7TB)	15,105
N6AR	26,730	N0SUW	352	K0BJ	14,550
2 Meters		VE3CW	304	K7KX	14,420
W3KR	2,726	ROVER		K0FJ	14,204
N40GW	2,080	NV4B/R	139,365	2 Meters	
WE7L	874	AG4V/R	9,680	WE7L	874
Low Power		VE3OK/R	6,566	Low Power	
		N6GP/R	5,704		
All Band		K4ME/R	1,435	All Band	
K09A	107,160	HILLTOPPER		N7IR	26,030
N2NT (N2NC)	67,662	KA5D/P	15,800	K7MDL	21,909
W4MAA	60,092	K5ND	10,005	KX7L	9,432
K0VG	47,940	VA7USD	1,272	N7DB	5,785
WA2OTC	35,178	MULTI-OPERATOR		AG6X	4,508
N1NQD	28,428	W4MW	138,824	KK7YNT	3,528
N7IR	26,030	WD9EXD	54,285	KG7P	2,142
W9AV	23,435	W1FM	32,125	AB9BH	1,953
K7MDL	21,909	WA3EKL	30,680	KI6X	1,950
KY4G	18,914	W3ZGD	30,240	VA7MM	943
6 Meters		KC5MVZ	14,798	6 Meters	
W5TRL	58,652	W4ZST	14,240	AA7A	29,900
AA7A	29,900			KC1BB	19,266
VA2CY	28,560			NT6K	14,043
				N0POH	13,206
				KE0UI	8,284

KC7QY	6,035
W0IZ	5,940
K7ULS	5,696
W5RAW	5,418
WM6Y	5,376

ROVER

N6GP/R	5,704
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HILLTOPPER

KA5D/P	15,800
VA7USD	1,272

MULTI-OPERATOR

KC5MVZ	14,798
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Africa

Single Operator

High Power

2 Meters

CT3HF	198
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QRP

6 Meters

EA8XNX	1,225
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Asia

Single Operator

High Power

All Band

BG5TOX	16,821
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6 Meters

UN3G	11,868
DS3EXT	9,730
JT1CO	8,700
JP1LRT	3,744
JA5FNX	1,908
JF1LMB	1,802
4L4NW	990
JO7KMB	748

Low Power

All Band

BG4SE	32,480
TA2AI	6,206
TA4CZ	4,118
BA4SEX	3,268
BD3CT	3,096
BG2GJJ	2,600

BG5CZD	2,580
BH4GU0	2,343
BD4RHV	2,145
BG7XWF	2,052

6 Meters

P3X (5B4AMM)	92,400
UN7MBH	50,655
BD4UJ	11,392
HL3AM0	6,820
BI4BKX	5,720
JA6GCE	5,452
UN7JX	5,092
EK/RX3DPK	4,810
BH4HTD	4,785
BI1QXR	4,277

2 Meters

JE7KHL/7	2,040
JS1LQI	432
JF1RYU	240
BD4QB	224
4X5CD	162
JE2HXL	140

QRP

All Band

BD6JN	3,905
BD8FTC	2,624
BG7IKK	384
JA1KPF	338
JH7UJU	240
BH6QBC	130

6 Meters

BI7BST	1,998
BG5DNQ	1,650
BD8SN	1,558
BA4IT	1,440
BA4IHB	1,044
BG60JB	540

2 Meters

JR1UJX	78
BA8DK	24

ROVER

JG3DHN/R	12,656
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HILLTOPPER

JJ1WWL	4,002
BD7PVE	532
BG5GDP	270
BA4TGI	240

MULTI-OPERATOR

YM4KC	55,680
BH8GFN	3,816
BH3IEK	3,500
BI6AN	2,914
BG7UZR	2,035
TC3EC	1,702

Europe

Single Operator

High Power

All Band

DD5Y (DH8BQA)	215,445
IC8TEM	133,488
Y09HP	69,377
SP5AA	42,135
Y03AK	12,516

6 Meters

Z37CXY (Z32ZM)	132,342
IS0BSR	84,816
EM0F (UX0FF)	76,244
ON6NL	52,920
SM3PZG	10,856
YP2R (Y02MAX)	10,856
SF6F (SA6FOL)	2,961
DF7RG	2,016
LY2SA	1,260
DL4XT	1,116

2 Meters

S56P	6,930
ON6LEO	4,402
PI4Z (PA5KT)	3,224
SP7JS	2,720
PA00	2,320
DL1DBR	1,600
OE2LCM	420

Low Power

All Band

UW2S (UW8SM)	118,622
DJ2KP	39,593
DF8QB	15,477
IZ5ILK	11,659
LX1NO	10,368
DJ7YP	8,806
IT9IVU	7,980
CT7AUT	7,821
Y03JW	7,680
Z33B	6,164

6 Meters

YU0U	72,000
F4KOL (F5TMJ)	37,548
LY5W	34,935
3Z0X (SP5MXZ)	34,410
UT7EW	29,329
Y03RU	28,067
Y03GCL	18,921
SQ5N	18,759
E79AN	18,511
UX7UU	18,144

2 Meters

SV1NZX	11,340
SV3TLN	11,024
DL8LR	8,500
DL1YAW	7,020
LZ2JU	3,762
Y02LTA	2,574
YT1DDL	2,080
UR5WCE	936
DL1YEG	782
EU6AX	782

QRP**All Band**

UT0EK	4,575
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6 Meters

EM9Q (UR9QQ)	52,800
3A2MW	9,408
IZ3NVR	8,058
E70Z	7,238
CT1END	3,074
EA3TJ	2,397
UZ1WW	2,208
ER1KW	1,085

2 Meters

D03OI	950
R4FCJ	912
D05STY	180
R60M	72
DN9SGE	40

HILLTOPPER

UT1IC	34,503
E77Z	9,379
DK5TX	4,104

MULTI-OPERATOR

OL7J	216,944
HB9GT	103,572
UR5W	101,500
OK1RDO	37,761
UR4EWA	23,424

Oceania**Single Operator****High Power****6 Meters**

YF3DZU	10
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2 Meters

YF3CYS	186
YF3ASE	44

Low Power**All Band**

YF3CYU	276
YE3EOY	54

2 Meters

YG3ASG	192
YD6ROA	4

HILLTOPPER

YF3CYT	96
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MULTI-OPERATOR

7E3E	462
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See all scores at

<https://cqww-vhf.com/scores-digital.htm>