



# Q-CODE CHEAT SHEET

## THE MOST COMMON Q-CODES IN AMATEUR RADIO



Q-Codes are standard three-letter abbreviations used in amateur radio worldwide. They originated in telegraphy (Morse code) and are now used in voice (SSB/FM) and digital communication to send common questions and statements quickly and clearly – regardless of language.



### GENERAL COMMUNICATION

<b>QSO</b>	Contact / Conversation
<b>QSO?</b>	Do you want to have a contact?
<b>QSY</b>	Change frequency
<b>QTH</b>	What is your location?
<b>QRA</b>	What is the name of your station?
<b>QRV</b>	I am ready
<b>QRZ?</b>	Who is calling me?
<b>QRT</b>	I am finishing (going off the air)
<b>QRX</b>	Please wait / I will call you again later
<b>QRL?</b>	Is the frequency busy?
<b>QRP</b>	Low power operation
<b>QRO</b>	High power operation
<b>QRP?</b>	Can you work low power?
<b>A/B</b>	Change to transmit on another frequency
<b>QSK</b>	I can hear you between your transmissions (CW)
<b>QTX</b>	I will transmit
<b>QTR</b>	I will receive
<b>QRR</b>	Please call again
<b>QRM?</b>	Are you troubled by interference?



### SIGNALS & RECEPTION

<b>QSA</b>	Signal strength
<b>QSA 1</b>	Very weak
<b>QSA 2</b>	Weak
<b>QSA 3</b>	Fair
<b>QSA 4</b>	Good
<b>QSA 5</b>	Very good
<b>QRN</b>	Noise from natural sources (e.g. thunderstorms)
<b>QRM</b>	Interference from other radio stations
<b>QSB</b>	Signal fading
<b>RST</b>	Signal report (Readability, Signal strength, Tone for CW)
<b>R</b>	Readability (1–5)
<b>S</b>	Signal strength (1–9)
<b>T</b>	Tone (1–9) (used in CW only)



### QUESTIONS & CONFIRMATIONS

<b>QSB?</b>	Do you understand me?
<b>QSL?</b>	Can you acknowledge / confirm?
<b>QSL</b>	I acknowledge / confirm
<b>QSL-CARD</b>	Confirmation card of a radio contact
<b>QSL VIA</b>	Via bureau (via the national QSL bureau)
<b>QSL DIRECT</b>	Direct QSL (via direct mail)
<b>QSO B4</b>	Before the QSO
<b>QSO AFTER</b>	After the QSO
<b>QRG?</b>	What frequency are you using?
<b>QRL?</b>	Is the frequency busy?



### TIME & OPERATING

<b>QTR?</b>	When can I transmit?
<b>QTR</b>	Transmit please
<b>QRL</b>	The frequency is busy
<b>QRX</b>	Stand by / Please wait
<b>QRT</b>	I am leaving the air
<b>QSX</b>	Transmit on another frequency
<b>QTH?</b>	What is your location?
<b>TIME</b>	What is the time?
<b>QRT NOW</b>	I am going off the air now (including QRT)
<b>QRV?</b>	Are you ready?



### OTHER COMMON CODES

<b>73</b>	Best regards
<b>88</b>	Love and kisses
<b>TNX / 73</b>	Thanks and best regards
<b>CU AGN</b>	See you again
<b>PSE</b>	Please
<b>TU</b>	Thank you
<b>GE</b>	Good luck / Good DX
<b>GD DX</b>	Good DX conditions
<b>OM / XYL</b>	Old Man / Young Lady (used before a name)
<b>DE</b>	From / This is ...



### MORE USEFUL CODES

<b>BCN</b>	Beacon
<b>CQ</b>	Calling all stations
<b>CQ DX</b>	Calling all DX stations
<b>DX</b>	Distant station
<b>DXCC</b>	DX Century Club
<b>E/QRM</b>	QRN / QRM (interference)
<b>FB</b>	Fine Business (good)
<b>FREQ</b>	Frequency
<b>HW</b>	How copy? (How do you copy?)
<b>PWR</b>	Power
<b>SIG</b>	Signal
<b>ANT</b>	Antenna
<b>WX</b>	Weather



### TIP FOR NEW OPERATORS

You don't need to memorize all Q-Codes. Start with the most common ones and you will quickly get used to them in real QSOs.



AMATEUR RADIO – CONNECTING THE WORLD!

*73 and good DX!*