ice guide of useful survival instructions, conversions, and general information

Edible & Poisonous Wild Plants

Here are some guideline for eating wild plant life. In most situations, if you don't know what a plant is, don't eat it. You can live 3 weeks or more without food. You can live a lot less long with poison in your system. Only eat wild plants if you have devoted a good deal of time to studying them.

Do not eat mushoms or fungi unless you know for certain that it is edible. Most are poisonous, and there is no way of determining which ones are edible without properly identifying the species.

Plants with unbrelle-shaped flowers should not be eaten.

Avoid legumes (beans and peas).

Bubs should generally be avoided. Wild garlic and onions are edible but have poisonous look-alikes. However, garlic and onions smell distinctively like garlic and onions.

- The Rule of 3:

 You can survive for 3 Minutes without air (oxygen) or in icy water

 You can survive for 3 Hours without shelter in a harsh environment (unless in icy water)

 You can survive for 3 Weeks without food (if you have water and shelter)

- Aggregated fruits and berries are almost always edible (blackberry, raspberry, salmonberry, and thimbleberry).

 Single fruits on a stem are usually considered safe to eat
 Plants with shiny leaves or a milky sap are considered to be poisonous.

 The two that don't follow this rule are Dandelion and Fig. (Both have milky sap.)

 It is a myth that if an animal eats something, then it is safe. For instance, deer
 will eat poison ivy.
 Wild nuts that taste or smell like almonds are EXTREMELY dangerous. They contain
 hydrogen cyanide.
 Wild fruits and berries can be checked for edibility in the following way:

 Put a small amount of juice on your foream and wait until it dries. If there is no
 burning, swelling or redness go to the next step.

 Put a small amount of juice on your tongue. If there is no burning or stinging go
 to the next step.

- Fut a share amount of juice on your tongue. It mere is no burning or singing to to the next step.
 Eat a very small amount. (if you immediately feel sick or vomit, stop eating!) If no symptoms occur in 24 hours, the item MOST LIKELY is not poisonous.
 Eat sparingly at first, and if symptoms still do not occur, proceed to eat as much as you like.

NOTE: This technique can be very dangerous. Many plants (Agave, to name one example) contain compounds that won't burn or tingle, but can be powerful emetics and/or laxatives. Others may be safe in small quantities, but can be dangerous when large amounts are eaten. Your best bet is to familiarize yourself with a few common plants for your area that can be eaten, and not rely on potentially dangerous methods such as the one listed above. Source: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Outdoor_Survival/Food



Lichen
Avoid white and yellow berries, as most of them are poisonous. Blue and black
berries are usually safe to eat.
The "berry rule" is that 10% of white and yellow berries are edible; 50% of red
berries are edible; 50% of blue, black, or purple berries are edible, and 99% of
aggregated berries are edible. This is only a
guideline, and unknown berries shouldn't be eaten.

DO NOT DRINK water that has an unusual odor or color, or that you suspect might be contaminated with fuel or toxic chemicals. This water cannot be made safe, so you must find a different source of water for your needs.

IOTE: DO NOT USE water that has been contaminated by fuel or toxic chemicals.

The following are possible sources of water: Inside the Home:

- Inside the Home:
 Water from your home's water heater tank
 Water from your home's water heater tank
 Melted ice cubes made with water that was not contaminated
 Water from your home's toilet tank inor from the bowl, has not
 been chemically treated)
 Liquid from canned fruit and vegetables
 Water from swimming pools and spas can be used for personal
 hygiene, cleaning, and related uses, but not for drinking.

Outside the Home:

• Flood waters can contaminate well water and rivers, streams, and lakes with livestock waste, human sewage, chemicals, and other contaminants which can lead to illness when used for drinking, bathing, and other hygiene activities.

Water from sources outside the home must be treated because it could be contaminated with livestock waste or human sewag If you suspect or know the water is contaminated with toxic chemicals or fuels, it cannot be made safe and you should not drink or bathe in this water.

How to access Industrial Building Water faucets: Use a 4-way Sillock Key to access the handle-less water faucet outside of commercial buildings

How to Make Homemade Chlorine Bleach out of Calcium Hypochlorite

(Mix 2 level Tablespoons of Calcium Hypochlorite to 3 cups of wate Follow instructions for 6% bleach in section "How to disinfect wate household bleach"

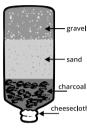
Source: CDC Centers for Disease Control and Preve

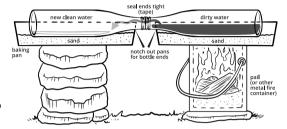
Disinfect water using household bleach

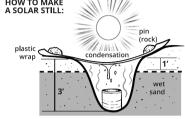
	Amount of 6%	Amount of 8.25%
Volume of Water	Bleach to Add	Bleach to Add
1 quart/liter	2 drops	2 drops
1 gallon	8 drops	6 drops
2 gallons	16 drops (1/4 tsp)	12 drops (1/8 tsp)
4 gallons	1/3 tsp (32 drops)	1/4 tsp (24 drops)
8 gallons	2/3 tsp (64 drops)	1/2 tsp (48 drops)
10 gallons	1.25 tsp (80 drops)	0.6 tsp (60 drops)
55 gallons	6.9 tsp (440 drops)	3.4 tsp (330 drops)
NOTE I I II C		1 1 1

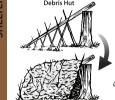
Source: US EPA "Emergency Disinfection of Drinking Water"

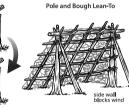
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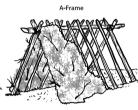


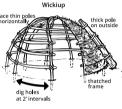


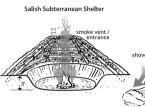


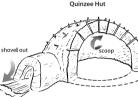












nstructions Before Giving CPR
exk the scene and the person. Make sure the scene is safe, then tap the person on the shoulder and shout "Are you OK?" to ensure that the person needs help.
911 for assistance (NOTE: if phone lines are still available in emergency). If it's evident that the person needs help, call (or ask a bystander to call 911, then send someone to get an AED. (If an AED is unavailable, or a there is no bystander to access it, stay with the victim, call 911 and begin administeries that it is not be call to b

R Steps

Ush hard, push fast. Place your hands, one on top of the other, in the middle of the chest. Use your body weight to help you administer compressions that are at least 2 inches deep and delivered at a rate of at least 100 compressions per minute. Deliver two received by the person's mouth to make a complete seal. Blow into the person's mouth to make the chest rise. Deliver two received by the chest does not rise with the initial rescue breath, re-lift the head before delivering the second breath. If the chest does not rise with the second breath, the person may be choking. After each subsequent set of 30 chest compressions, and continue CPR steps, keep performing cycles of chest compressions and breathing until the person exhibits signs of life, such as preaching, and ED becomes available, or EMS or a trained medical responder arrives on scene. It is the keydes if the scene becomes unsafe or you cannot continue performing CPR due to exhaustion.

Source: https://www.redcross.org/take-a-class/cpr/performing-cpr/cpr-steps section.

uing: r the wound with a gauze or a cloth and apply direct pressure pp the blood flow. Don't remove the cloth. more layers if needed. The cloth will help clots form to stop

ow. apply a tourniquet as an absolute last resort.

John yappa ...

Tractures:

Jon't try to straighten it.

Stabilize the limb using a splint and padding to keep it immobile.

Put a cold pack on the injury, avoiding placing ice directly on the skin.

Elewate the extremity.

Give anti-inflammatory drugs like ibuprofen or naproxen.

Burns:
Flush the burned area with cool running water for several minutes. Do not use ice.
Apply a light gauze bandage.
Do not apply ointments, butter, or oily remedies to the burn. The Natural Medicines
Comprehensive Database lists Manuka Honey as being "possibly effective" to treat burns
and wounds. Take ibuprofen or acetaminophen for pain relief if necessary.
Do not break any bilsters that may have formed.

Frostbite: Treating frostbite is a delicate procedure of gradual warming. First, get out of the cold. small areas of minor frostbite may be rewarmed by skin-to-skin contact, but avoid using any heat sources or hot packs.

If you can't make it to a medical facility, use immersion of the affected area in warm water (98 to 105 F) for 20 to 30 minutes to rewarm it. Do not rub the affected area or use heat sources.

Source: https://www.verywellhealth.com/basic-first-aid-procedures-1298578

Blisters:
Whether or not a blister needs any treatment is debatable. If the blister is small, unbroken and not very painful, it is probably best to leave it alone. Cover it to prevent continued rubbing and pressure on it that can cause it to swell more and possibly burst on its own. If the blister is a large or painful, expectably if the activity isn't finished (such as you are in the middle of a hike) – follow steps to drain and dress a blister. Use a sterilized needle and make small punctures at the edge of the blister and express the fluid. Then apply antibiotic ointment and cover it to protect it from further rubbing and pressure.

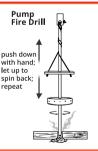
PLANT	MEDICINAL USES	PLANT	MEDICINAL USES	PLANT	MEDICINAL USES
Althea	Skin irritations, ulcers and sore throats.	Fo-Ti	Treats high cholesterol, erectile dysfunction, constipation and fatigue.	Saw Palmetto	Treats bladder infections, stomach problems including nausea and bronchitis.
American Ginseng	Treat respiratory disorders and reduce fevers (make as a tea).	Ginger	Migraines, nausea, motion sickness and circulation, including blood clots. Eat it or make it into a tea.	Skullcap	Treat high blood pressure.
Barberry	Treat skin conditions and diarrhea.	Goldenseal	Treat bladder and fungal infections as well as sinus congestion. Use it in teas.	St John's Wort	Treat depression and can also slow the progression of HIV.
Belladonna	Sleep aid but be extremely careful; too much belladonna will kill.	Lady Fern	Eases the pain of minor cuts, burns and stings.	Tart Cherries	Helps treat arthritis and diabetes and may help prevent cancer.
Billberry	Ease diabetes pain, and to treat kidney disease and eye conditions. Eat the berries.	Licorice Root	Treats sore throats, ulcers and respiratory issues such as bronchitis.	Tea Tree Oil	Powerful antibacterial, anti-viral and anti-fungal and works wonders to treat athlete's foot, vaginal infections, acne, and many other conditions.
Borage	Helps with arthritis, joint pain and skin conditions such as eczema.	Marijuana	Treats glaucoma, depression, anxiety, high blood pressure and nausea.	Valerian	Great for insomnia and anxiety.
Catnip	Treats cold symptoms, swelling and fever. It also helps stop bleeding when applied topically and soothes gas, migraines and stomach aches when infused.	Milk Thistle	Antioxidant and can be used to treat liver and kidney problems.	Vinpocetine	Treat people with stroke, Alzheimer's and vascular dementia.
Cayenne Pepper	Can help prevent heart attacks and heal ulcers and hemorrhoids.	Parsley	Helps cleanse the blood and also helps with kidney stones.	White Willow	Mother of modern aspirin and is used to treat fever, inflammation and aches.
Cranesbill	Helps stop bleeding and diarrhea and is also good for canker sores.	Peppermint	Helps treat acid reflux, heart burn, headaches and gallstones.	Wild Yam Roots	Rheumatoid arthritis, menstrual cramps and nausea.
Echinacea	Treats colds and the flu.	Rosemary	Upset stomach and helps with headaches. Possible cancer benefits.	Witch hazel	Antiseptic and also helps make bruises feel better. Also used to treat IBS and other bowel issues.

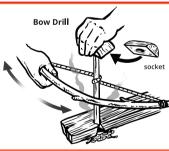
op 5 Antibiotics for SHTF					
ANTIBIOTIC	USES	ANTIBIOTIC	USES	ANTIBIOTIC	USES
			This is a very popular antibiotic used in upper		This antibiotic has a lot of toxicity issues and should be
			respiratory, ear, nose and throat infections, and teeth		taken sparingly. Can be used for UTIs, infectious
Zithromax	UTIs, URIs, Sepsis (used in an IV), STDs, and ear infections.	Amoxicillan	abscesses.	Cipro	diarrhea, bone and joint infections.
	This a more broad spectrum antibiotic that treats skin		An effective antibiotic used for malaria, and Rocky		
Ampicillan	infections, STDs, Sepsis and ear infections.	Doxycycline	Mountain Spotted Fever.	Source: "Top 5 Antii	totics for SHTF" by ThePatriotNurse





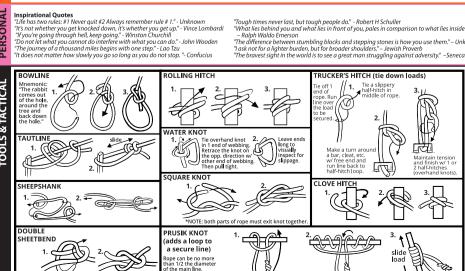






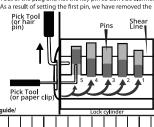
"Tough times never last, but tough people do." - Robert H Schuller
"What lies behind you and what lies in front of you, pales in comparison to what lies inside of you."
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
"The difference between stumbling blocks and stepping stones is how you use them." – Unknown
"Iask not for a lighter burden. but for broader shoulders." – Jewish Proverb
"The bravest sight in the world is to see a great man struggling against adversity." – Seneca

"Fall seven times, stand up eight." - Japanese proverb
"Problems are not stop signs, they are guidelines." - Robert Schuller
"We must embrace pain and burn it as fuel for our journey." - Kenji Miyazawa
"Adversity is a fact of Iile It can't be controlled. What we can control is how ereact to it." - Unknow
"The true test of a person character is how they stand during test of adversity" - Unknown
"The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without trials." - Chinese proverb



How to Pick a Lock:

The first thing we have to do is locate the binding pin. Insert your tension wrench and give it the necessary pressure to bind the first binding pin. You will need to keep tension on the plug during the entire process of picking the lock. Next, insert your pick into the top of the lock and, starting from either the front or back, begin to cautiously probe each pin by lifting it up sightly. As you push each pin up, gauge how difficult it is to move. Most of the pins will be relatively easy to lift with the exception of the binding pin. This pin will feel stiff and if you were to release the tension on the plug it would once again feel like the rest of the pins. Once we have found the first binding pin we need to raise it above the shear line. While continuing to apply light pressure on the tension wrench, begin to gently lift the binding pin. When the pin reaches the shear line while continuing to apply light pressure on the tension wrench, begin to gently lift the binding pin. When the pin reaches the shear line while continuing to apply light pressure on the tension wrench, begin to a thin point of the plug. You may also feel a slight click vibrate through your tension wrench. These both are very good indicators that you have successfully "picked" the pin, or what lock pickers refer to a stetting a pin." If you were to at this point release tension on the plug, you would hear the pin fall back into the plug. As a result of setting the first pin, we have removed the first pin, you will need to probe the remaining pins to find the new binding pin. Once found, slowly lift it up past the shear line until you again feel the click and give of the plug and it turns ever so slightly. As we continue to apply pressure on the tension wrench, repeat the same steps of locating the new binding pin and setting it. Once all the pins are set, the plug will you will need to probe the remaining pins to find the new binding pin. Once found, slowly lift it up past the shear line until you again feel the click



INCHES

How to Find True North Without a Compass Sou How to make a The Shadow-Tip Sundial:
- Place a stick upright in the ground so that you can see its shadow.
- Mark the tip of the shadow with a small object, such as a pebble, or a distinct scratch in the ground.
- Wait 10-15 minutes.
- Wait 10-15 minutes.
- Wait not provide the shadow's tip with another small object or scratch.
- Draw a straight line in the ground between the two marks.
- Stand with the first mark (west) on your left, and the other (east) on your right. Weight Conversion Table gram (g, gm) 1 gram (g, gm) 0.001000 0.002205 0.035274 0.000001 0.000001 0.000001 15.432 15432.358353 1000 5000 L kilogram (kg) 1 2.204623 35.273962 0.001102 0.000984 0.001000 pound (lb) ounce (oz) 28.349523 0.028350 0.062500 1 141.748 0.000031 0.000028 0.000028 437.5 0.000200 0.000441 0.007055 0.000000 3.086472 Using the Stars: Northern Hemisphere Locate the North Star (Polaris) in the night sky. The North Star is the last star in the handle of the Little Dipper constellation. If you have trouble finding it, find the Big Dipper. The two lowers stars in the Big Dipper (the outermost stars of the cup of the dippe form a straight line that "points" to the North Star. You may also find the constellation Cassiopeia, which is always opposite the Big Dipper. The North Star is located about midway between the central L short ton (US) 907184.740 907.185 2000 32000 4535923.7 1 0.892857 0.907185 14000000 35840 080234.544 1016046.909 1016.047 2240 15680000 Using the Stars: Southern Hemisphere
Find the Southern Cross constellation. In the southern
star always indicates north or south, but you can use the
Star always indicates north or south, but you can use the
Star always indicates north or south, but you can use the
Star always indicates north or south, but you can use the
Star always indicates north or south, but you can use the
Star always indicates of the Star always and the Southern Cross and Star and the Foundary the Star and the Southern Cross and the Star and the Foundary the Star and the Southern Cross These stars form a line which 'points' to an
imaginary point in the sky which is above the South Pole.
Follow the imaginary line down from the two stars five
times the distance between them. Draw an imaginary
line from this point to the ground, and try to identify a
corresponding landmark to steer by. Since this is true
south, true north is directly opposite it (behind you as
you are looking at the point). L tonne (metric to 1000000 1000 2204.623 35273.962 5000000 1.102311 0.984207 1.000000 15432358.353 0.000065 0.000143 une North Star.

une North Star.

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is and the Big Dipper (see figure).

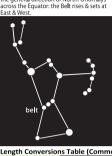
ary line straight down from the North
off this direction is true north, and if
ndmark in the distance at this point,
guide yourself. Volume Conversion Table (Com on Volume Units) (m3) 0.001 0.000001 0.061024 0.000035 0.002113 0.001057 0.000264 0.000008 0.001 0.035315 1.057 1000000 1000 61023.744 35 315 2113.376 1056.688 264.172 8 386 16.4 0.017316 28316.847 28.317 0.028 1728 59.844 29.922 7.481 0.237 473.1765 0.4732 0.0005 28.875 0.0167 1 0.5 0.125 0.004 946.3529 0.9464 0.0009 57.75 0.0334 2 1 0.25 0.0079 sing the Stars: Equator Jule 3-0-10-10 (The Charles Hard Bould Hard 3785.4118 3.7854 0.0038 231 0.1337 8 4 1 0.0317 126 31.5 Military 10 Codes Search and Rescue X-Codes

Date & Time Task Force Exi

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(mm)	(WISS-KEY)	Whiskey	!	W
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1 yard (yd)	(SIX)	Six	:	- 6
	(SEV-EN)	Seven	:	7
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(nmi)	(ZEE-RO)	Zero		0

Common Ham Radio Q Signals Meaning
Is the frequency

busy? The frequency is busy. Please do not interfere.



Abbreviation for

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100000

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100

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2.54

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1852

Shall I send more

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1000	.50	.80	6000	3.00	4.83
1500	.75	1.21	6500	3.25	5.23
2000	1.00	1.61	7000	3.50	5.63
2500	1.25	2.01	7500	3.75	6.03
3000	1.50	2.41	8000	4.00	6.44
3500	1.75	2.82	8500	4.25	6.84
4000	2.00	3.22	9000	4.50	7.24
4500	2.25	3.62	9500	4.75	7.64
5000	2.50	4.02	10000	5.00	8.05
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12

36

63360

Have you anything more for me? I have nothing more for you.

Task Force AZ-1 2 LIVE inch (in) mile (mi) (m) (km) 0.1 0.001 0.000001 0.039370 0.003281 0.001094 0.000001

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8 SEPT 03 0030 HR В Η. # of live & dead victims still inside

0.000621

0.621

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Civil

10-14 report

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10-17

10-18

Man with 10-32 gun

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		stand by		Urgent		Report
		unless		use light,		progress
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				Silent run		
				no		
		Out of		light,		Smoke
	10-7	service	10-40	siren	10-73	report
				Beginnin		
				g tour of		
	10-8	In service	10-41	duty	10-74	Negative
				Ending		In
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		Fight in		Informati		En route
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ı	10-11	Dog case	10-44	for	10-77	arrival)
ı				Animal		Need
ı		Stand by		carcass		assistanc
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LO-46 motorist
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tandard epair at

damage

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needed Road blocked at ...

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Suspecte d DUI Intoxicat ed pedestria

n Hit and run (fatal, personal

Direct traffic

vicinity 10-93 Blockade

Message for local delivery Net message assignme

Notify 10-79 corone

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If
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ETA

Delayed

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Officer/o perator on duty Pick up/distri bute checks Present

of ...

Bomb threat

Pick up prisoner/ subject Improper ly parked vehicle

Drag racing subject in

custody

Mental

subject Check (test)

signal

n/ja

	busy?		Abbreviation for Shall I send more Have you anything													Change	to									
	The freque	ncy is		interfere	ence from		5	hall I decrea	se		slowly	?				more for	me?							transmi	ssion on	1
	busy. Plea:	se do		natural o	or human-		ţ.	ower?			Send r	nore	slowly			I have no	thing							anothe	freque	ncy
QRL	not interfe	re.	QRN	made st	atic.	QF	RP [ecrease pov	ver.	QRS	(wp	ım).		QR	U	more for	you.		QRZ \	Who is ca	lling	me?	QSY	(or to _	kHz).	
																								Genera	call	
							5	hall I send fa	ster?		Shall I	stop	sending	3						Did you re	ceiv	ve		precedi	ng a	
	Abbreviati		1 1	Shall I in	crease		5	end faster			or trai	nsmit	tting?						ā	and under	rstar	nd?		messag	e	
	interferen		1 1	power?			(_words per			Stop s		0		- 1	Are you r	, .			Received				address		1
QRM	other sign:	als.	QRO	Increase	power.	QF	tQ r	ninute [wpm]).	QRT	transn	nittin	ıg.	QR	v	I am read	у.		QSL t	understoc	od.		QST	QST amateurs.		
																What is y location?		١.	NOAA F	requenc	ies					
				Ahhrevi:	ation for		1	hhreviation	previation for a						- 1	My locati								Marine	Aler	t
QRX	Stand by.			signal fa		QS		ontact.		QSX		Ηz.		QT			011.15		Official	Name	Fre	equency		Channel	Chan	nel
Comr	non Ham Rad	io Repea	ter Chann	el Spaci	ngs And Of	fsets						Ste	p Distar	nce		Step Dist		_	WX	WX1 162.550 N			z	39B	7	
	Band		Outpu	t Freq. of	Each Group (n MHz)	Offset from	n Outpu	ut to Input F	req	_	Miles			to Kilome	eters		WX	X2 162.400 N			z	36B	1	
	6 meters		51.62 - 5	1.98, 52.	.5 – 52.98, 5	3.5 – 5	3.98		500 l		_			Steps		Step Length	Steps	- 1	WX	/2	162	2.475 MH:	.	97B	4	\neg
	2 meters								- 600				in) =	-Mile		(cm)	=km			"			-		+ 	-
(of 20 kHz and 1!							.	- 600				18 3	3520		46	2187		WX4		162.425 N		z	96B	2	
	channel spacing)	_	15.2 – 145.		- 146.97, 1	17.00 -	- 147.3	9	+ 600		\dashv	\vdash	21 3	3017		53	1875		WX5		162	2.450 MH:	z	37B	3	
	MHz or 1-1/4 me			223.8	35 – 224.98				- 1.6	MHz	\dashv	\vdash	24 2	2640		61	1640		WX	/c	163	2.500 MH:	.	38B	5	\neg
	40 MHz or 70 cm			44	2 – 445							-				69			VVA	10	102	2.300 IVIT	4	30D	-	-
	l options detern hether inputs ar		NOTE: Cali		peaters start	at 44	0 MH2)		+ 5 N	AH ₇		-		2347			1458		WX	(7	162	2.525 MH:	z	98B	6	
	e or below outp	-		J 111112,		-5 N			-		2112		76	1312		WX	(8	161	L.650 MH:	z	21B					
12	296 MHz or 23 cr	n	1			- 12 ľ	MHz	\neg	\vdash	33 1	1920		84	1193	- 1	140	"	161	775 8411	_	020	1				
	So	urce: htt	1282 – 1288, 1290 – 1294 : http://www.askaprepper.com/shtf-surviv					ist-radio-lis	ts/		_	\vdash	36 1	1760		91	1094		WX	(9	161	L.775 MH:	ž	83B	-	
Morse	Code Abbrevia								,			39 1625				99	1009	١	WX	/X10 163.275 N			z	113B	╛	
ABB	MEANING	ABB				АВВ	MEANING	ABB	MEANIN	G /	АВВ	MEAN	IING	ABB	MEAN	ING	АВВ	MEANI	ING A	вв	MEANI	NG	АВВ	MEANING		
	All after (used		MEANING ABB MEAN																		_					$\overline{}$

More	<i>50</i> e Code Abbrevia		nttp://www.as	Kapr	epper.com/sntj-	·surv	ivalist-radio-list	5/			39 1625		99 1009]	WX10	16	3.275 MHz	113	В		
ABB	MEANING	ABB	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	АВВ	MEANING	10-20	Location
AA	All after (used after question mark to request		Bureau (usually used in the phrase PLS QSL VIA BURO	cw	Continuous wave (i.e., radiotelegraph)	GE	Good evening	LID	Poor operator (Licensed I*Diot)	отс	Old timers club (amateurs first licensed 20+ yrs)	SASE	Self-addressed,			VY	Very	YL	Young lady	10-21	Call by telephon e
AB	All before (similarly)	B4	Before	сх	Conditions	GG	Going	мн	Meters high (antenna height)	ротс	Old old timers club (two-way radio users 40+ yrs; not OTC and ARRL)	SED	Said	TFC	Traffic	w	Watts	YR	Your or You're (depending on context) Alt: UR	10-22	Disregard
ARRL	American Radio Relay League	С	Yes; correct	DE	From (or "this is")	GL	Good luck	MILS	Milliamperes	PLS	Please	SEZ	Says	TKS	Thanks	WA	Word after	z	Zulu time i.e. UTC (GMT)	10-22	Disregard
ABT	About	CBA	Callbook address	DN	Down	GM	Good morning	MNI	Many	PSE	Please	SFR	So far (proword)	TMV	Tomorrow	WB	Word before	ZX	Zero beat		Arrived
ADR	Address	CFM	Confirm	DR	Dear	GN	Good night	MSG	Message	PWR	Power	SIG	Signal or signature	TNX	Thanks	wc	Wilco	33	greeting between YLs (1/2 of an 88)	10-23	at scene
					Goodbye (Russian-		Ground (ground							Т					Hand shake, 1/2 of		
AGN	Again Another	CK	Clear (I am closing my station)	DSW	Dasvidanya) Distance (long distance contact), foreign countries	GND		N	No; nine Nothing	PX QCWA	Prefix Quarter Cent. Wireless Assoc. (adio amateurs of 25+ yrs)	SIGS	Signals Out (prosign), end of contact	TRE	There	WDS	Words	55	88. Flora & Fauna Wishing success (German "Viele Punkte")		Assignme nt complete
											Are; received ("Roger"), or		Silent Key (a deceased radio						Best Wishes QRP	10-24	d
ANT	Antenna	CLG	Calling	EMRG	Emergency	GX	Ground	NR	Number	R	decimal pt	SK	amateur)	TU	Thank you	WKD	Worked	72	(Low Power)		Report in person
ARND	Around	CONDX	Conditions	ENUF	Enough	HEE	laughter, repeated twice i.e. HEE HEE	NW	Now	RCVR	Receiver	SKED	Schedule	TVI	Television interference	wkg	Working	73	Best regards	10-25	(meet)
AS	Wait	cos	Because	ERE	Here (more commonly: HR)	н	Humor intended or laughter	NX	Noise; noisy	RFI	Radio-frequency interference	SN		тх	Transmit, transmitter	WL	Will	77	Long Live CW (Morse Code)		Detaining subject,
	Broadcast	-	Calling (all stations, any		commonyrmy	<u> </u>	or laughter	1	11000,1100,		menerale		ahem (throat clearing before	,,,	Transceiver, transmitter +			<u> </u>	(Morse code)	10-26	expedite :
BCI	interference	cq	station)	ES	And	HR	Here, hear	ОВ	Old boy	RIG	Radio apparatus	SN	transmission)	TXR)		WUD	Would	88	Love and kisses		license informati
			All Stations Distress (Before		Fine business (Analogous to						Repeat or report (depending on		"understood" (German -				Whats the craic? (Irish: [Conas atá			10-27	on
BCNU	Be seeing you Break (to pause	CQD	SOS)	FB	"good")	HV	Have How (Also: "Here	oc	Old chap	RPT	context)	SN	"Verstanden")	TXT	Text	WTC	tú?])	99	Get lost!		Vehicle registrati
l	transmission of a				_	l	waiting" at end of	l					Signal-to-noise	١		l					on
BK	message, say)	CS	Callsign	FER	For	HW	transmission)	OK	Okay	RPRT	Report Signal report	SNR	ratio	U	You	WX	Weather	1		10-28	informati on
BN	All between	СТІ	Control	FM	From	ļ,	I say again	ом	Old man (male amateur radio operator)	RST	format (Readability-Signal Strength-Tone)	SRI	Sorry	UFB	Ultra Fine business ("very good")	XCVR	Transceiver				Check for
511	7 III DECINCEII	0,12	CONTO	····	110111	Τ̈́	r suy ugum	0	operatory	11.51	Strength rone;	5111	Sorry	0.0	Your or You're		Transcere	1		10-29	wanted
BTR	Better	CUD	Could	FREQ	Frequency	IMP	Impedance	00	Official observer	RTTY	Radioteletype	SSB	Single sideband	UR	(depending on context) Alt: YR	KMTR	Transmitter				Unnecess
																	Wife (ex-YL) (Extra Young Lady, i.e.				ary use
BTU	Back to you	CUL	See you later	FWD	Forward	К	Over	OP	Operator	RX	Receiver, radio	STN	Station	URS	Yours	XYL	wife)	1		10-30	of radio
	Semiautomatic				Good afternoon or		Over; only the station named				Self-addressed		Zero (usually an		Voice: phone +						Crime in
	mechanical key		Because	GA	Go ahead	KN	should respond	ОТ	Old timer	SAE	envelope	т	elongated dah)	vx	French "Vieux"	YF	Wife			10-31	progress
	ınd-Air Visu	al G	uide															,			
	A Company of the Comp						and the second second				100	. 1 .	11					1		1	Man with

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		need	evacu	ation		- 11	I ne	eed si	gnal	lamp	w/k	oatte	ry & ı	radio		requ	uire fu	uel ar	nd oil			L	not u	nder	stoo	d			L								stol	len
		unab	e to p	roceed		Х	in	dicate	e dire	ection	to p	oroce	ed		к	all v	vell					LL	if in c	loub	t use	int′l	symk	ol :	sos							10-9	indic	ated
0	C	 M 1		2	3	4		5		6		7			8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	 ₇	1	18	19		20	T