DX Log 3.0 – User Guide

Contents

1. Getting Started **4**
1.1 Account Requirements . . . 4
1.2 Create a QTH in MWLIST/FMLIST . . . 4
1.3 What “Credit” Means . . . 5
1.4 Your First Visit . . . 5
1.5 Select MWLIST or FMLIST . . . 6
1.6 How the Tabs Work . . . 6
1.7 The Navigation Bar . . . 7
1.8 Signing Out: Only Home Remains . . . 7

2. Settings **9**
2.1 Date Format and Distance Unit . . . 9
2.2 Where Your Choice Applies . . . 9
2.3 The Two Distances That Stay in Kilometres . . . 10
2.4 Where the Choice Is Kept . . . 10

3. Logging a Station **11**
3.1 Select Credit (Your QTH) . . . 11
3.2 Search for a Station . . . 11
3.3 Narrowing the Candidates . . . 12
3.4 The Funnel: Hiding Nameless Stations . . . 12
3.5 Filtering the Candidate List . . . 12
3.6 Results & Sorting . . . 13
3.7 What a Candidate Row Shows . . . 13
3.8 The Candidate Map . . . 14
3.9 Create & Submit the Log . . . 15
3.10 Read-Only Fields and Their Unlock Toggles . . . 16
3.11 The Notify Checkbox . . . 16
3.12 First, Underline, Tentative, Pin . . . 17
3.13 Logging an Unidentified Station . . . 17
3.14 Submitting . . . 17

4. Searching Your Logs **18**
4.1 Station Properties . . . 18
4.2 Date Filters . . . 19
4.3 “Logs since” — What Is New . . . 19
4.4 Technical Filters . . . 19
4.5 Logger Filters . . . 20
4.6 Special Filters . . . 21
4.7 Double-Click to Copy a Range . . . 21
4.8 Running the Search . . . 21
4.9 While the Search Runs . . . 21
4.10 Very Large Searches . . . 21

5. Reading the Results **23**
5.1 The Summary Line . . . 23
5.2 The Row Legend . . . 23
5.3 Duplicates — the Red Rows . . . 24
5.4 The Continent Bar . . . 24
5.5 The Loggers Menu . . . 24
5.6 The In-Page Find . . . 25
5.7 Which Software Filed a Logging . . . 26

6. The Stats Window **28**
6.1 What the numbers count . . . 28
6.2 Every bar is a filter . . . 29
6.3 Where the filters show on the page: the pills . . . 29
6.4 Anything you can see as rows, you can see on the map . . . 30
6.5 Tab 1 — Logs by day . . . 30

6.6 Tab 2 — Logs by area . . . 32
6.7 Tab 3 — Time & direction . . . 33
6.8 Tab 4 — Top lists . . . 35
6.9 Putting it together — worked examples . . . 37
6.10 Notes and limits . . . 38

7. Maps **39**
7.1 The Map Panel . . . 39
7.2 The Line Above the Map . . . 39
7.3 The Symbols . . . 41
7.4 The FMLIST Distance Rings . . . 43
7.5 Bearing Lines . . . 44
7.6 Great Circles, and When They Are Left Out . . . 44
7.7 Across the Dateline . . . 45
7.8 Big Maps Fill In Rather Than Appearing at Once . . . 45

8. Editing & Deleting Logs **46**
8.1 Which Logs You Can Edit . . . 46
8.2 The Edit Window . . . 46
8.3 Deleting . . . 47

9. Saving Your Results **48**
9.1 Save as Excel — the Raw Data . . . 48
9.2 Save as Word — the Readable Report . . . 48

10. Favorites **50**
10.1 What a Favorite Stores . . . 50
10.2 Saving . . . 50
10.3 Using, Renaming, Reordering, Deleting . . . 50
10.4 Scope and Limits . . . 50

11. Reference **51**
11.1 Keyboard Shortcuts . . . 51
11.2 Band Ranges . . . 51
11.3 Steps, Modes and Categories . . . 51
11.4 Continent Buttons . . . 52
11.5 What DX Log Stores in Your Browser . . . 52

12. Tips, Notes & Common Pitfalls **53**

13. Quick Summary: Create a New Log **54**

1. Getting Started

In the pictures, the loggers EX1 to EX5 and their loggings are made up.

1.1 Account Requirements

DX Log 3.0 is located at: https://dxing.fi/log/
To authenticate, you need an external account in:

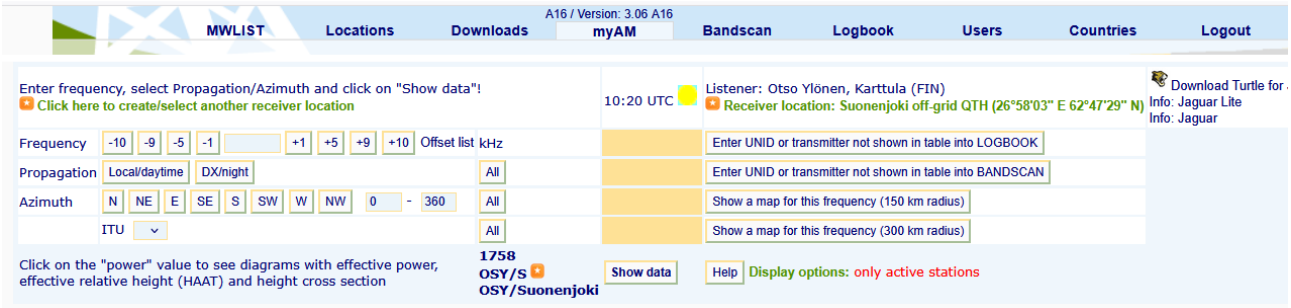
- **MWLIST** for AM/SW logging
- **FMLIST** for FM logging

DX Log uses your existing MWLIST/FMLIST credentials. If you don't have an account, click **Register** to go to the MWLIST or FMLIST site — choose based on which environment (MWLIST or FMLIST) you intend to use.

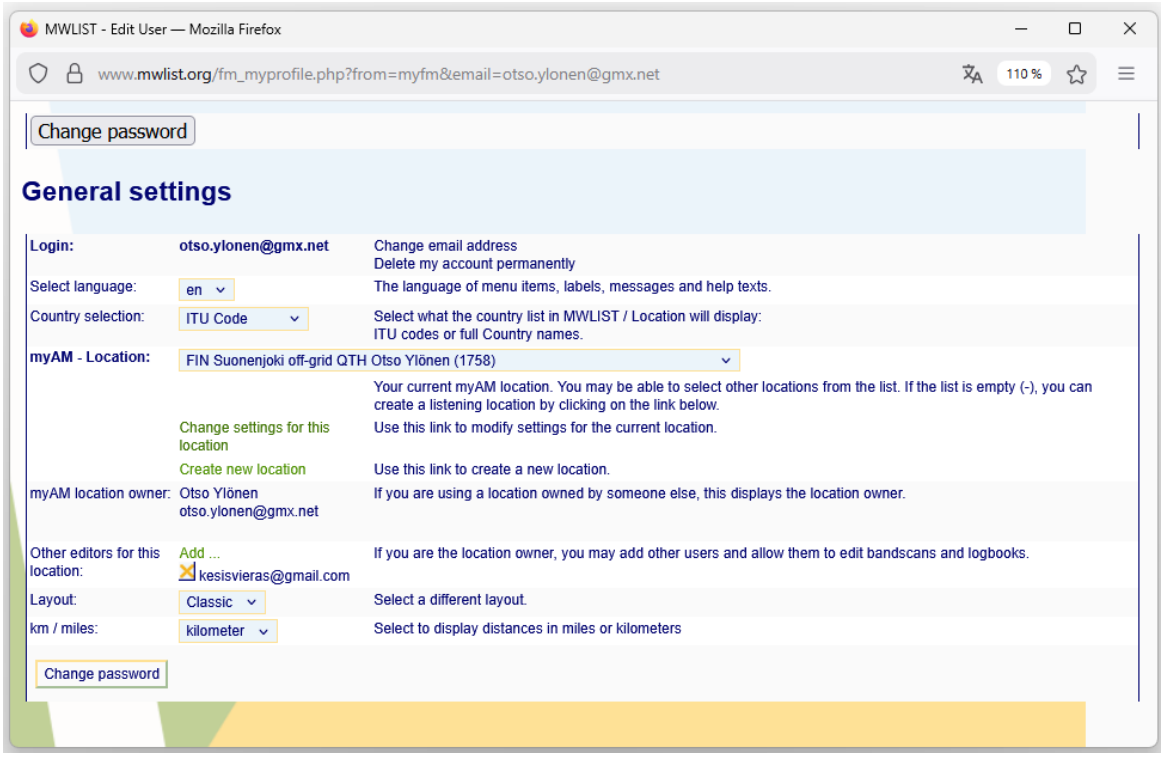
If needed, register on MWLIST/FMLIST first.

1.2 Create a QTH in MWLIST/FMLIST

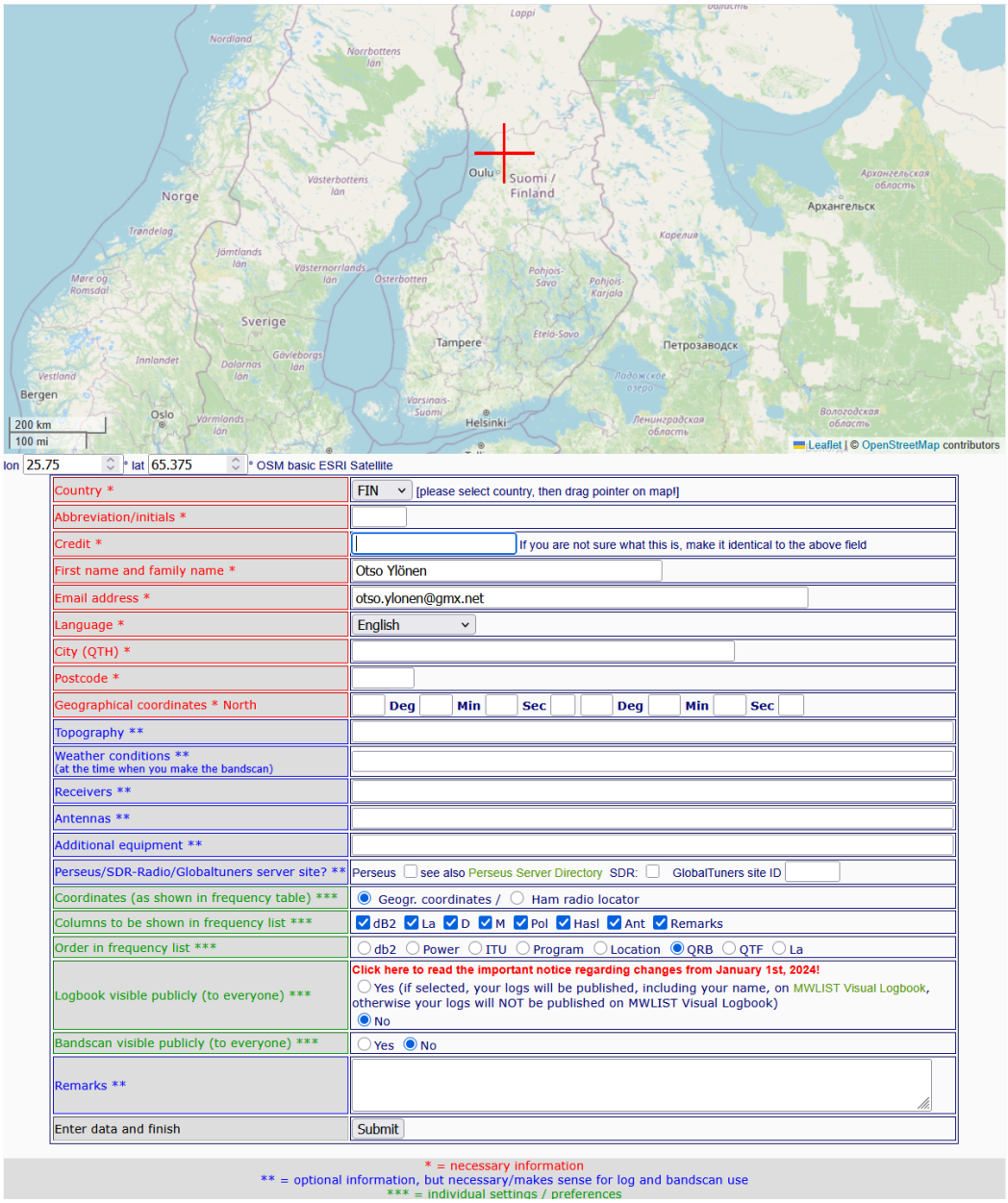
You must have at least one QTH defined in your MWLIST/FMLIST profile. DX Log reads QTHs automatically from your profile; you cannot create QTHs inside DX Log.



1. Open myAM (or FM equivalent).
2. Click "Click here to create/select another receiver location."
3. Choose "Create new location."



4. Set country + precise map marker.



5. Enter abbreviation (max 5) and credit label (max 20).
6. Fill all required fields and submit.

1.3 What “Credit” Means

A credit (or Logger) is the person and QTH assigned to a specific log entry. Each log always has:

- One environment (MWLIST or FMLIST), and
- One credit (your QTH used for that reception)

You may create multiple Credits in MWLIST/FMLIST if you have multiple listening locations. Credits help you separate logs by site and keep propagation data (distance, bearing) correct.

1.4 Your First Visit

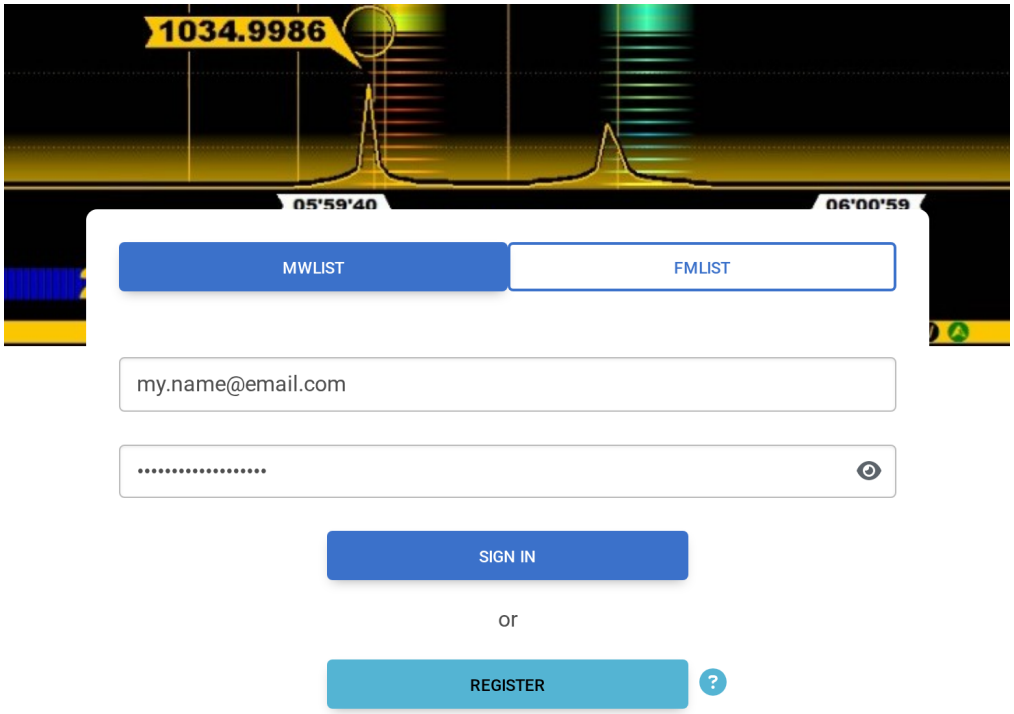
A bar appears at the bottom of the login page: *“We save data to your device to improve your website experience. OK?”* DX Log needs this. Everything the app remembers between visits lives in your browser, not on a server — see §11.5 for the full list. Declining takes you away from the app.

1.5 Select MWLIST or FMLIST

At login, select the correct environment based on the station type:

- **MWLIST** → AM/SW (long, medium & shortwave)
- **FMLIST** → FM

This choice determines the station database and search behavior.



The sign-in page. The eye at the end of the password box shows what you typed; click it again to hide it.

You can tell at a glance which one you are in: the navigation bar is **blue for MWLIST** and **green for FMLIST**, and the browser tab is titled accordingly. Several controls appear only in one of them — RDS PI/PS and Propagation are FMLIST-only, and Propagation is *required* when you save an FM logging.

1.6 How the Tabs Work

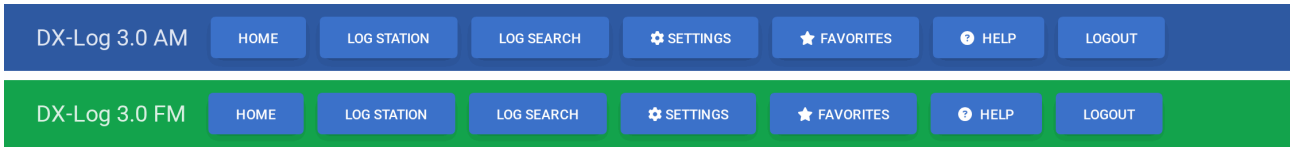
DX Log keeps **one browser tab per page**: Home, Log Station, Log Search and this User Guide. The buttons in the navigation bar do not navigate the page you are standing on — they reach the other tab, opening it only if it is not already there. Signing out closes them all again, leaving only Home (§1.8).

That is deliberate. A search page holds a form full of filters and a rendered result; a logging page can hold a half-typed entry. None of it is saved anywhere, so navigating away or reloading would throw it silently away.

- On desktop and Android the browser switches to the tab for you.
- On a phone the navigation buttons live behind the **menu button** (☰) — see §1.7.
- On iOS no page is allowed to bring another tab forward, so instead a short message tells you where the tab is (for example, *"LOG SEARCH is open in another tab"*) and you switch to it yourself.
- If your browser blocks pop-ups, the guide cannot be opened for you and the button says so rather than navigating away from your work.

  Note. Nothing you type is saved until you submit it. *Reloading a page, or closing its tab, discards a half-written logging and a filled-in search form. The one exception is Favorites, which is what saving a filter setup is for.*

1.7 The Navigation Bar



The bar on MWLIST and on FMLIST. The DX-Log title at its left end opens About.

Control	What it does
Home	Back to the login/landing page.
Log Station	The page for finding a station and writing a new logging.
Log Search	The page for searching, analysing, editing and exporting loggings.
Settings	Date format and distance unit (§2).
Favorites ★	Saved filter setups for the page you are on (§10).
Help ?	Opens this guide, jumping to the section for the page you came from.
About (the DX-Log title)	Shows the date and time of your *previous* login — useful with the "Logs since" filter (§4.3).
Logout	Asks for confirmation, signs you out, and closes every tab the session opened — only **Home** is left (§1.8).

On a phone: the menu button

Below about 576 px the bar has no room for eight controls, so it folds into a **menu button** (☰) at the top right. Tap it and the same controls appear as a list down the screen; tap it again to put the list away.

Choosing something from the list closes it. You do not have to dismiss the menu yourself, and you will not arrive at the next page — or come back to this one — with the panel still covering it.

Tapping	The menu
Home, **Log Station**, **Log Search**, **Help**	closes, and you go to that page's tab
Settings, **About**, **Logout**	closes, and the dialog opens over the page
Favorites ★	**stays open** — it opens its own list inside the menu
a favorite in that list	closes, and the setup is applied to the form behind it

Favorites is the one control that does not close the menu, and for the obvious reason: it has just put a list inside it for you to choose from. The pencil and bin beside each favorite behave like the dialogs above — the menu closes and the rename or delete box opens.

1.8 Signing Out: Only Home Remains

> ***When you press Logout, every tab the session opened closes. Only the Home page is left.***

A session spreads across tabs as you work: you sign in on **Home**, **Log Station** opens in its own tab, then **Log Search**, then perhaps this guide. One press of **Logout** puts that back the way it started — a single Home tab showing the login form, ready for the next sign-in.

Tab	At Logout
Home	**Stays open**, and returns to the login form. This is the tab you are left looking at.
Log Station	Closes.
Log Search	Closes.
This guide	Closes.

It makes no difference which tab you press **Logout** in. That tab closes with the rest of them — you do not end up sitting on it, and you are not left with two Home pages. Logout is on **Log Station** and **Log Search**, so the tab you press it in is always one of the ones that goes.

The one exception: if you have *no* Home tab open, because you closed it during the session, then the tab you sign out from becomes the Home page instead of closing. Signing out never leaves you with nothing.

> ***Note. A half-written logging in another tab goes with it.*** *Nothing is saved until you submit it (§1.6), and that is as true of a tab you are not looking at as of the one in front of you. Finish or abandon what is open before you sign out.*

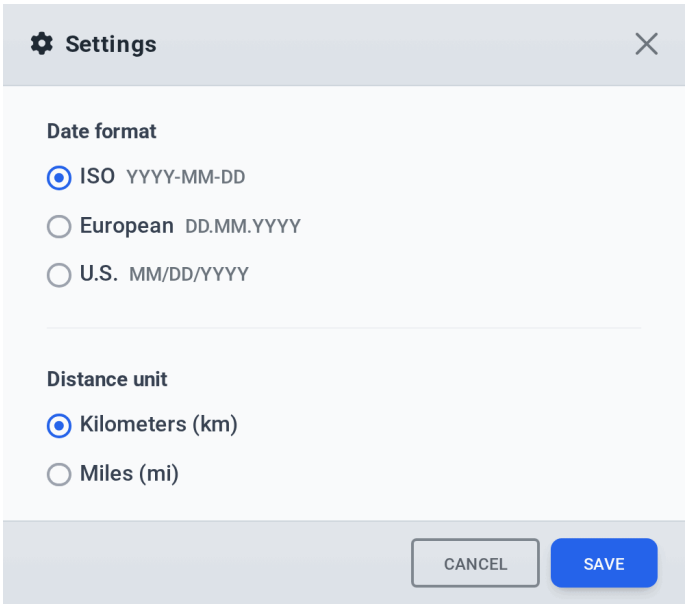
A tab you opened *by hand* — from a bookmark, or by typing the address — cannot be closed by the page inside it; browsers only allow that for tabs the site opened itself. This is also why it is **Home** that survives: you reached it by hand, so it is the one tab that cannot be tidied away, while the pages it opened for you can. A tab that cannot close clears itself instead and asks you to close it, so a signed-out search result is never left on screen either way.

2. Settings

SETTINGS has its own button in the navigation bar of both working pages, **Log Station** and **Log Search**. It holds two choices — the **date format** and the **distance unit** — and between them they decide how every date and every distance in DX Log is written to you.

2.1 Date Format and Distance Unit

Before you start, it's recommended to choose the distance unit and date format that best suit your preferences. **Click on the SETTINGS menu**. By default, dates use the ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD), and distances are displayed in kilometers (km).



The Settings window, on its defaults: ISO dates and kilometres.

In the SETTINGS menu, choose:

- Date format: ISO (`YYYY-MM-DD`), EU (`DD.MM.YYYY`), or US (`MM/DD/YYYY`)
- Distance unit: kilometers (km) or miles (mi)

Save puts both choices into effect. **Cancel**, the × and Esc all close the box and change nothing. The box does not lock the page behind it, so you can leave it open while you look at what it has done.

It also opens showing what is *actually* in force rather than what this page loaded with. If you changed the unit in another DX Log tab, this one has already followed, and Settings shows you the new choice — not an old one inviting you to "fix" something that is already right.

2.2 Where Your Choice Applies

These preferences are applied consistently throughout the application, including:

- Searching for stations to log
- Searching for stations that have been logged
- The window for entering a new log entry
- The window for editing an existing log entry
- Popup information boxes on the world maps
- The filter pills under the continent buttons, and the same filters on the map's own header (§7.2)
- The Stats window, and the Excel and Word exports

Changes take effect everywhere, at once. *You can change these settings at any time. The page you are on repaints itself — headings, date fields and every row — without reloading, so nothing you have typed or searched for is lost. Any other DX Log*

tabs you have open follow within a fraction of a second. There is nothing to refresh by hand.

2.3 The Two Distances That Stay in Kilometres

Two things stay in kilometres whatever you choose, because they are fixed landmarks rather than a scale that should follow a preference: the 20 000 km (12 427 mi) ceiling on the Distance filter, and the 9999 km (6213 mi) mark above which an FM distance is treated as a missing one. This guide gives both in both units wherever it names them.

The FMLIST distance rings do follow your choice, and they are the one place where it changes what is drawn rather than how it is written: a kilometre reader and a mile reader get *different rings*, not the same rings relabelled.

2.4 Where the Choice Is Kept

Both settings live in the browser you made them in, alongside everything else DX Log remembers (§11.5). They survive signing out and closing the browser, so they are set once rather than at every visit.

Because they are held per browser, they do not travel with your account: a different computer, a different browser or a private window starts again at ISO dates and kilometres until you set it there too. Clearing your browser's site data has the same effect.

3. Logging a Station

This is the **Log Station** page. You search the MWLIST/FMLIST station database for the transmitter you heard, then write a logging against it.

3.1 Select Credit (Your QTH)

Use the Logger/Credit dropdown to choose the QTH where this reception occurred. All logs created in this session will be assigned to the selected credit — ensure it's correct before logging to avoid later edits. Your choice is remembered separately for MWLIST and FMLIST.

3.2 Search for a Station

The quickest way to find candidates is by entering a frequency. You can tune in steps using:

- The **+/−** buttons beside the frequency field
- Keyboard **Up/Down** arrows
- Numpad + and −, or — with NumLock off — numpad 8 and 2

Stepping **snaps to the channel grid** rather than simply adding the step: from 1241 kHz with a 9 kHz step you land on 1242, not 1250. Stepping while the cursor is in another field still works — the arrows are captured for tuning.

Choosing the step

The step menu sits next to the frequency field, and your choice is **remembered per band** — an AM step and an FM step are stored separately, so switching environments does not lose either. If you have never chosen one, the default is **9 kHz** on AM and **0.1 MHz** on FM.

FM Frequency Steps

- **0.03 MHz** – OIRT band
- **0.05 MHz** – Italy
- **0.1 MHz** – most regions globally
- **0.2 MHz** – North America
- **1.0 MHz** – fast scanning across the band

AM Frequency Steps

- **1 kHz** – fine tuning
- **5 kHz** – SW bands
- **9 kHz** – MW in most of the world (outside the Americas)
- **10 kHz** – MW in the Americas

Search Fields (enter at least one)

- **Frequency** (MHz/kHz)
- **Continent/Country**
- **Program** (station name/callsign/branding; wildcards are built-in on both sides)
- **Location** (wildcards are built-in on both sides)
- **Region**
- **RDS PI** and **RDS PS** (FM only)

You can combine fields (for example, **Frequency + Continent/Country**) to narrow results. Start the search by pressing the SEARCH button or the `Enter` key.

Partial station names are supported (for example, typing `Radio` will match *Radio X*, *Radio Nacional*, etc.).

The Frequency, Bearing, Distance and Power boxes take digits and one decimal point. A comma becomes a point and anything else is dropped as you type, so `1200 kHz` becomes `1200`. The Freq box in the logging and Edit windows works the same way.

3.3 Narrowing the Candidates

Three range filters trim the candidate list *after* the database has answered. They are especially useful on a busy MW channel that returns several hundred transmitters:

- **Distance** (min/max, in your chosen unit) — how far from your QTH a transmitter may be.
- **Bearing** (start/end, in degrees) — the heading from your QTH. Useful for a directional antenna.
- **Power** (min/max, kW).

The status line beside the buttons always says what was removed and why, for example:

> *`312 of 867 stations (hidden: 488 outside distance, 66 without a program name, 1 UNID).`*
>
> ***Note. Two things are always removed, whether you asked or not.*** *The database's own "UNID" row is dropped from every candidate list, and the power filter applies a 0–3000 kW window even when both power boxes are empty — so a transmitter recorded above 3000 kW never appears here. The status line names both, which is how you can tell a missing station from a filter doing its job.*

3.4 The Funnel: Hiding Nameless Stations

A small funnel icon appears next to the hit count whenever the result contains entries with no program name (or a program name of literally "UNID"). Click it to hide them; click again to bring them back. It turns **red** while it is filtering, and the hit count updates to say how many it took out.

The funnel remembers its state between sessions. If a station you expected is missing from a candidate list, check whether the funnel is red.

3.5 Filtering the Candidate List

A busy frequency can return hundreds of candidates. The **filter box** above the list narrows them to the ones you care about — type `poland` and only Polish candidates remain, `radio -relay` for the ones carrying "radio" but not "relay".

It uses **exactly the same four operators** as the find box on the search page, so there is one syntax to learn for both: a space is *and*, a pipe is *or*, a leading minus is *not*, and quotes match the whole word. §5.6 has the full table and the worked examples.

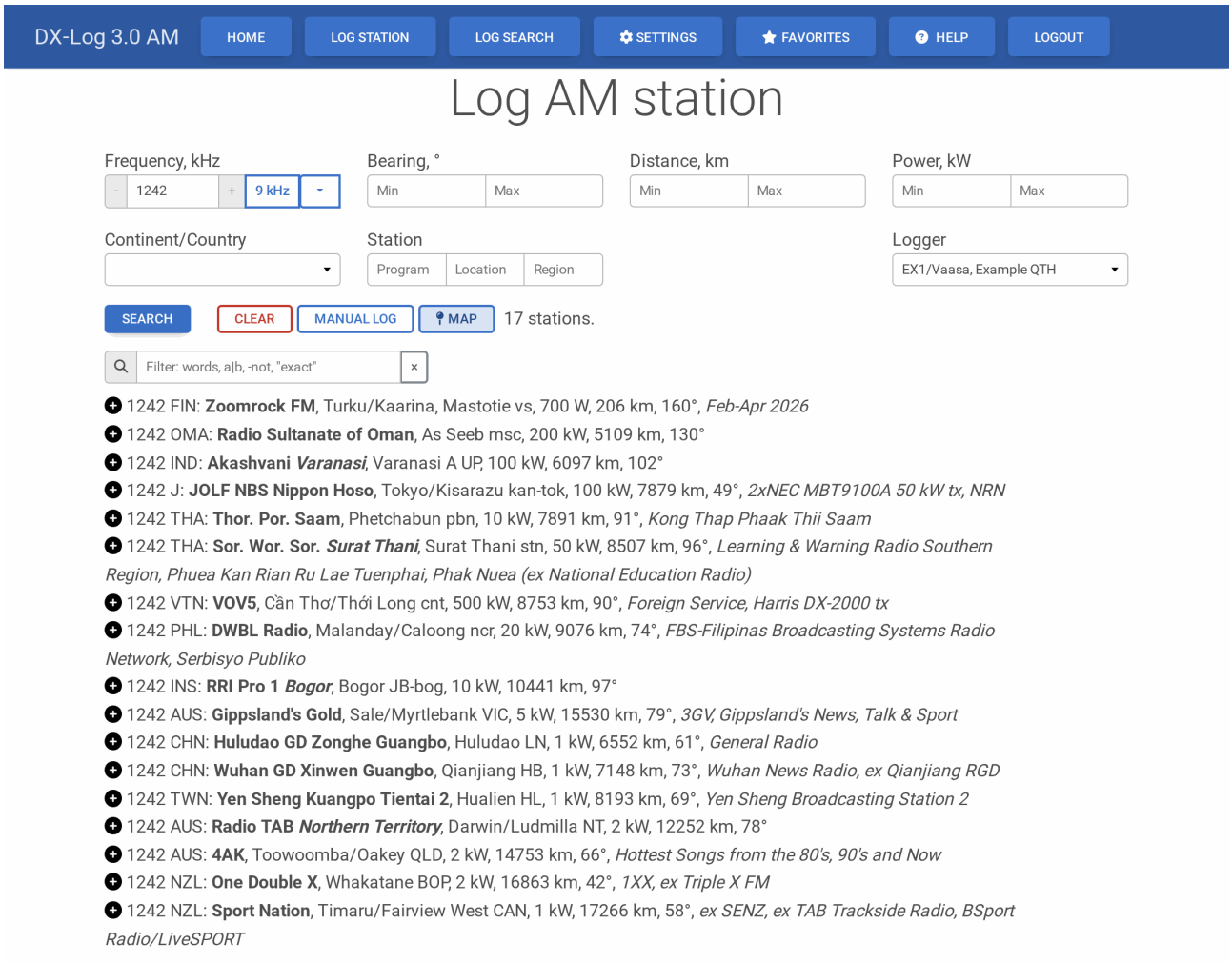
- It searches **the row as displayed** — the frequency, country, station and regional name, location and region, the distance *in your own unit*, bearing, power, any PI/PS, and the remarks. So `812 km` works if that is what the row says — and `505 mi` if you have set miles, since the box searches the text on screen and not the kilometres behind it.
- It **composes with the funnel**: both can be on, and the hit count names each of them separately — `(hidden: 66 without a program name, 412 not matching "poland")`.

- Enter applies it, Esc clears it, and the × button does the same.
- **It survives a new search.** Type the next frequency and the filter is still on, which is what you want when working down a bandscan — the status line always says when it is hiding something. **CLEAR** removes it and takes the box away with the rest of the result.

Your browser's own Ctrl+F still works normally on this page and is left alone, because every candidate row really is on the page here. Use it to *step through* matches; use the filter box to *narrow* the list. (On the search page Ctrl+F is taken over, because there the rows are not all in the page for it to find — see the note in §5.6.)

3.6 Results & Sorting

Your results appear as a list of matching stations.



A search on 1242 kHz. The ⊕ in front of a row opens the logging window for that station.

- **If you specified a frequency**: results are sorted **nearest first**; where two transmitters are the same distance away, the **stronger** one comes first.
- **If you did not specify a frequency**: results are listed in the order the database returns them, grouped by ITU country code.

Two kinds of unlikely candidate are pushed to the **bottom of the list** regardless of distance: anything under **0.1 kW**, and anything of **3 kW or less further away than 6000 km (3728 mi)**. They are still there — they are simply not offered ahead of the plausible IDs.

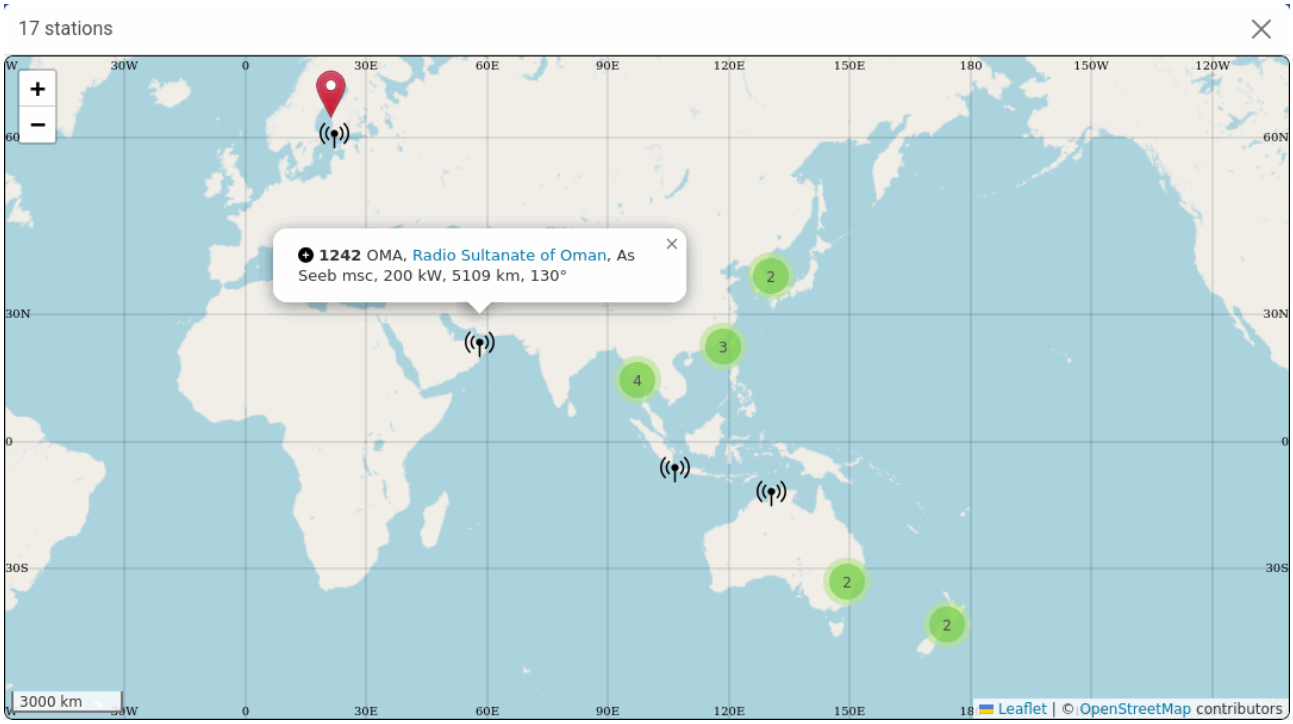
3.7 What a Candidate Row Shows

Reading left to right, a row is:

Part	Notes
⊕ icon	Click it to open the New Logging window for this station.
Frequency, ITU code	kHz on AM, MHz to two decimals on FM.
Program *regional program*	The station name in bold; any regional/local programme follows in italics.
Location REGION	Transmitter site, then its region where the database has one. “Unknown” is shown as blank.
Power	Omitted when the database records no power, or zero.
Distance, bearing	From your selected QTH, in your chosen unit; bearing in degrees.
PI / Reg. PI, PS / Reg. PS	FM only. Shown as `NoPI` / `NoPS` when the database has none.
Remarks	The database’s own notes on the transmitter, in italics.

3.8 The Candidate Map

Click the `MAP` button to inspect transmitter positions, distance, and bearing; open station popup links for detailed transmitter site view.



The same search on the map. The red pin is your QTH, the green circles are clusters of stations, and one station’s pop-up is open.

From the map:

- **Click a transmitter icon** to view station name, technical parameters, and distance & bearing from your QTH.
- **Click the station name** — where it is shown as a link, it opens **Google Maps in a new tab**, in satellite view and zoomed right in on the transmitter itself, so you can see the mast and its antenna layout. Invaluable for cross-verifying a site.
- **Click the ⊕ in front of the frequency** to log that station without leaving the map — see §3.9.

The station name is only a link when the database has coordinates for that transmitter. Without them there is nothing to centre a satellite view on, so the name is shown in bold instead — that is the same pop-up doing what it can, not a broken link.

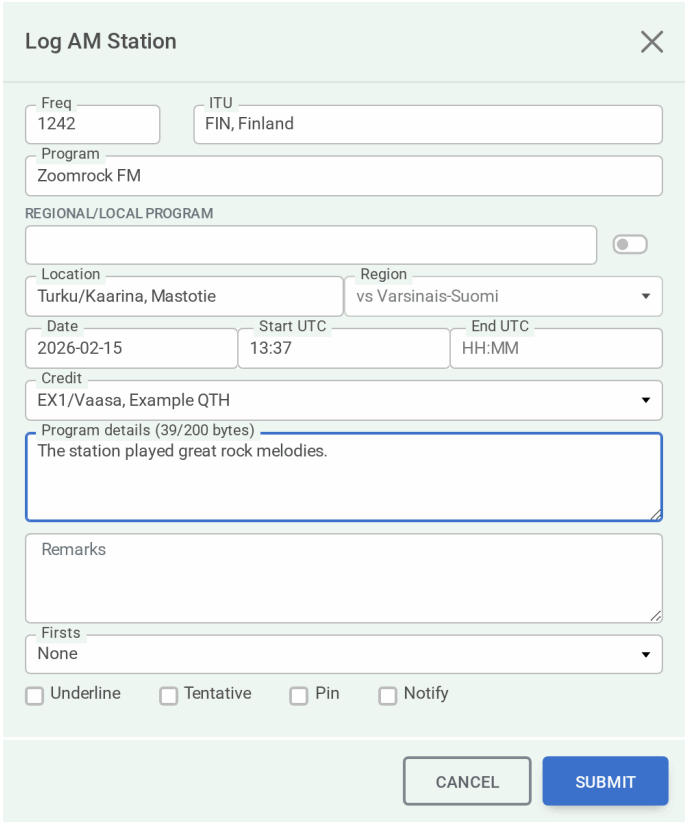
A busy MW frequency can put several hundred transmitters on this map, so the pins are **clustered**: zoom in and the clusters break apart. Transmitters sharing one mast — common on MW — **fan out when you click the cluster at full zoom**, rather than hiding behind one another. If you have set a bearing range, two lines are drawn from your QTH along its edges; a new search

redraws them and CLEAR removes them. The map plots what the list shows, so the funnel and the filter box narrow it too. See §7 for the rest of the map's behaviour.

3.9 Create & Submit the Log

When you've identified the correct station:

1. Click the ⊕ button in front of the station. There are **two places you can do this** — see below.
2. A **New Logging** window opens with station and technical fields pre-filled.
3. Fill in reception details:
   - **Date and Time** (uses your selected date format; use UTC consistently)
   - **Program details** (ID phrases, language, content type, songs, ads, newscasts, etc.), up to 200 bytes.
   - **Remarks** (signal quality, interference, fading, antenna used, mode, RDS details, etc.), up to 200 bytes.



The logging window, opened from a candidate's ⊕, with the date, time and program details added.

Two ways in: the list, and the map

The ⊕ in front of a row in the result list is the obvious one. The same control also sits **in front of the frequency in every map pop-up**, so a station you spotted on the map can be logged where you found it instead of being hunted for again in the list behind the panel.

- Click a transmitter on the map, then click the ⊕ at the start of the pop-up. The New Logging window opens exactly as it does from the list.
- **The map stays open behind the window.** Close the window and the marker you just clicked is still there, ready for the next one — which is what makes working straight down a busy channel from the map practical.
- Where several transmitters share one mast, the pop-up lists them all and **each gets its own** ⊕, so you can log the right one without zooming further in.

  The ⊕ turns into an orange ✓ once you have logged that station. *It happens in both places at once — the row in the list and the marker's pop-up — no matter which of them you started from, and the tick is still there when you reopen the pop-up later.*

On a channel with dozens of candidates that is how you can see at a glance what you have already dealt with.

A station the database holds no id for gets no ⊕ in its pop-up; log it from the list, or use `MANUAL LOG` (§3.13).

What is filled in for you

- **Start UTC** is set to the current time when the window opens.
- **Date** repeats the date of your previous logging *in this browser session*, so a night's work does not mean retyping the date each time. It falls back to today's date at the start of a new session, and if the date it is about to repeat is not today's, it asks first — see below.
- **Credit** and, on FM, **Propagation** remember your last choice.

When the date is not today's

A repeating date can go on repeating one you have stopped meaning: after a break, or once **00 UTC** has passed during a long session. So when the date about to be carried over is not today's UTC date, a small **Date check** window opens before the log window, with both dates on its buttons:

- `Use 25.08.2026` — today's date, and it stays today's from then on.
- `Keep 24.08.2026` — go on with the date you were using.

Esc, Cancel and the × all keep the old date, so dismissing the window never re-dates a logging behind your back. Either way you are not asked about that date again until the next UTC day: an evening of back-dated loggings is interrupted once, not once per station.

Required fields

Credit, **Date** and **Start UTC** must be filled in — and on **FMLIST**, **Propagation** as well. A missing one is outlined in orange and the save does not proceed; the outline clears as soon as you touch the field.

The 200-byte counters

Program details and Remarks are limited to 200 *bytes*, not characters, and the label shows the count as you type. Plain ASCII costs one byte per character, but accented letters (ä, ö, é), Cyrillic, Greek and emoji cost two or more. A paste that is too long is trimmed to fit, never mid-character. A pasted paragraph arrives as a single line: tabs and line breaks become spaces.

3.10 Read-Only Fields and Their Unlock Toggles

Several fields open in a greyed, **read-only "FYI"** state: **Regional/Local Program**, and — on FM — **RDS PI**, **RDS PS**, **Regional RDS PI** and **Regional RDS PS**. They show you what the database holds so you can compare it against what you actually heard.

Each has a small toggle beside it:

- **Toggle on** — the field becomes editable and is marked as *accepted*: you are asserting this value for your logging. The cursor jumps into it.
- **Toggle off** — the field locks again and **reverts to the database's original value**. Anything you typed there is discarded.

A field left locked is never treated as something you edited, so it cannot arm **Notify** (below) by accident.

3.11 The Notify Checkbox

Notify tells the MWLIST/FMLIST database editors that this logging carries information differing from the database. It checks itself the moment you change any of:

- Frequency
- Program (station name)
- Regional/Local Program — only if you have unlocked it
- Location
- RDS PI

It also **un-checks itself** if you put the original value back, so an accidental keystroke you corrected does not send an editor a report about nothing. You can always tick or untick it yourself.

3.12 First, Underline, Tentative, Pin

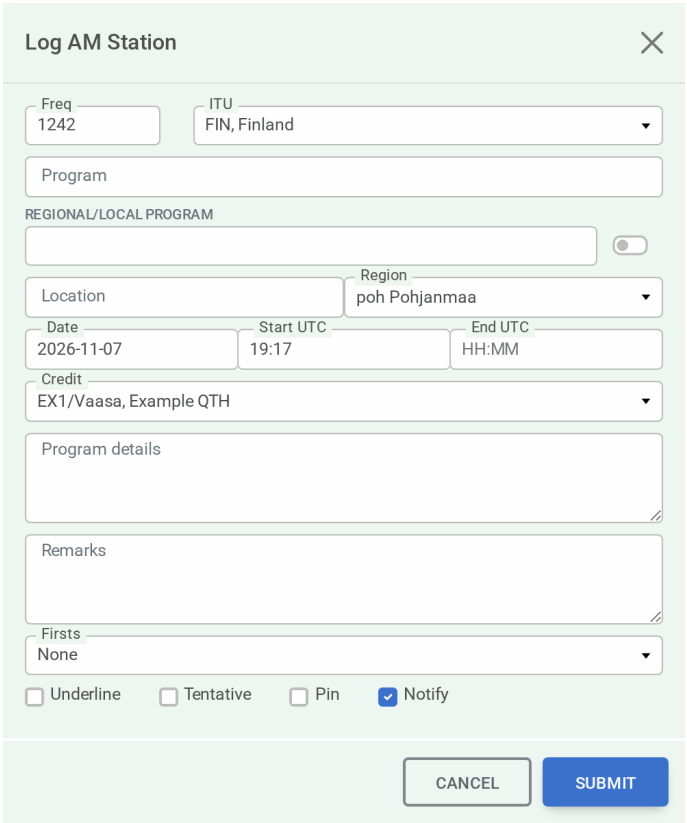
- Set **First** status (Personal / Country / Continent / World) when applicable.
- Use **Underline** to highlight notable logs for future searches and reports.
- Mark **Tentative** if identification is not fully confirmed (uncertain ID).
- **Pin** marks a logging you want to come back to. Pinned logs can be searched for on their own (§4.6).

Each of these shows up as a marker in the result list — see the legend in §5.2.

3.13 Logging an Unidentified Station

Press MANUAL LOG to open an empty logging window with no station attached. Use it for a carrier or a programme you heard but cannot tie to any database entry — a frequency, a time, and whatever you can describe. Fill in the frequency and whatever else you know; the required fields are the same as for any other logging.

In this window **ITU** is a country menu. Pick a country and the **Region** menu fills with its regions. Until then Region stays empty and cannot be opened, and the same goes for a country with no regions. A logging started from the candidate list has no such choice: Region is read-only there and shows the station's own.



A Manual Log with a country and a region chosen.

3.14 Submitting

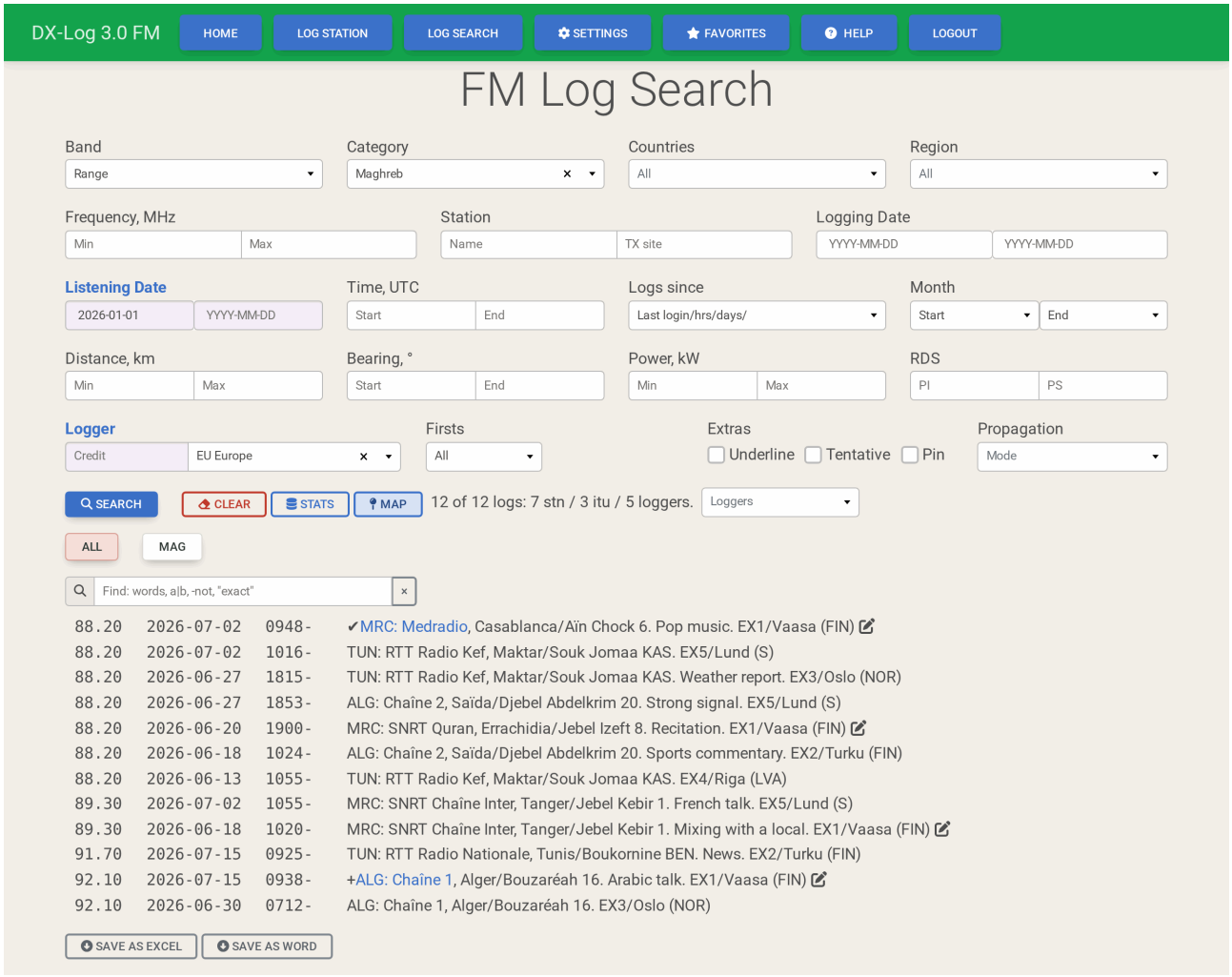
Click SUBMIT to send your log to the MWLIST/FMLIST database. Note: You will only be prompted if the log write did **not** succeed.

> ***Note.*** *Editing station identity fields auto-checks* ***Notify*** *for database editor review.*

4. Searching Your Logs

DX Log is a global log database with contributions from hundreds of users. Use filters to focus by geography, time, station properties, or technical constraints.

If you press SEARCH with no filters, you will see your own logs from the last 12 months by default — **all** of them, under every credit (logger name) you hold, not just the one you are currently logging with. To reach other people's loggings you set a **Continent/Country** in the Logger row; see §4.5.



A search on FMLIST: Category Maghreb, listening date from 2026-01-01, Continent/Country Europe in the Logger row.

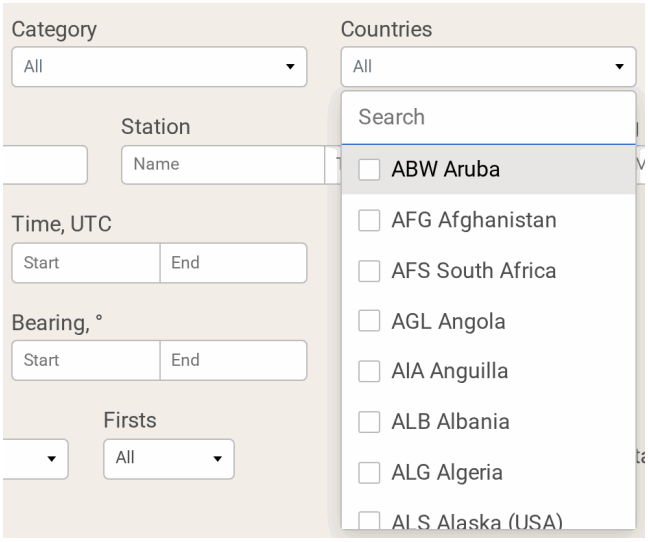
4.1 Station Properties

- **Band** — a named band (LW, MW, SW and the metre bands on AM; CCIR, OIRT, Japan, China Low and the TV bands on FM). See §11.2 for the exact ranges.
- **Frequency** — a Min/Max range in kHz (AM) or MHz (FM).
- **Category** (continent or regional group)
- **Countries** (by ITU code; several at once). Countries only: for a continent, use Category.
- **Region** (state/province level, when available)
- **Station name** and **TX site** — both are matched as "contains", anywhere in the field. Typing `nacional` finds *Radio Nacional* and *RNE Nacional* alike.

  Two pairs are mutually exclusive, in both directions.

  - *Choosing a **Band** clears the frequency Min/Max, and typing a **frequency** clears the Band. Only one of them can be deciding the range, so only one of them is ever set.*
  - *Opening **Category** clears **Countries**, and opening Countries clears Category. Pick a whole area, or pick countries — not both.*

Region is fetched from the server for the country you picked, so choose the country first and the region list second. Changing the country empties it and loads the new one. It is meant for a *single* country at a time.



Countries lists countries only. *All* in a box, as here in Category and Firsts, means nothing is chosen there.

4.2 Date Filters

- **Listening date** (start/end) — when the reception happened. This is the one most searches want.
- **Logging date** (start/end) — when the entry was written into the database.
- **Time, UTC** (start/end) — narrows to a window of the day, applied to every date in the range. The boxes take digits and a colon: `0930` shows as `09:30` when you leave the box, and a time that does not exist is cleared.
- **Month** (start/end) — a season rather than a date range. **It wraps:** setting November to February gives you one DX season across the turn of the year, not an empty result.
- If no listening date is defined, the last 12 months are shown.

4.3 “Logs since” — What Is New

The **Logs since** menu answers a different question from the date boxes: *what has been added since I last looked?* It filters on the **logging date** — when an entry was written — and it **overrides the Logging Date range** while it is set.

- **Current login** — everything written since you signed in just now.
- **Last login** — everything written since your previous session. The About box shows that timestamp.
- **15 min / 30 min / 1, 2, 3, 6, 12 hr** ago
- **1, 2, 3, 7, 14, 30, 60, 90 days** ago

Combine it with a Continent/Country in the Logger row to watch what a whole country has been posting during an opening.

4.4 Technical Filters

- **Distance** (km/mi) — focus results by proximity to your chosen QTH. You type in whichever unit you have set in Settings, and DX Log converts it to kilometres before searching. Entering only a minimum implies a maximum of **20 000 km (12 427 mi)** — far enough round the world to mean “no upper limit”.
- **Bearing** (degrees, 0–360) — useful for directional antenna logs.
- **Transmitter power** (kW) — entering only a minimum implies a maximum of 5000 kW, and vice versa.

The Frequency, Distance, Bearing and Power boxes take digits and one decimal point. A comma becomes a point and anything else is dropped as you type, so `1200 kHz` becomes 1200. A value

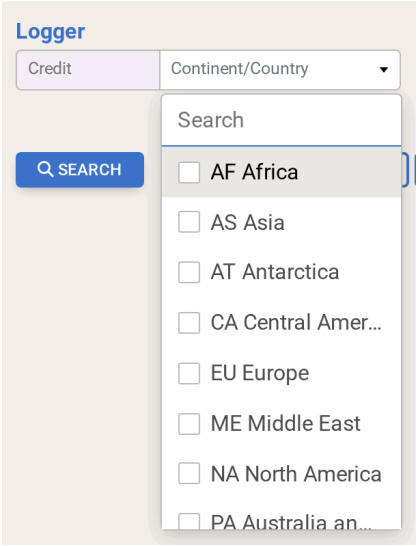
outside the permitted range, or a minimum larger than its maximum, turns **both boxes red**. Frequencies are checked against the environment: 0–30 000 kHz on MWLIST, 30.01–806 MHz on FMLIST.

4.5 Logger Filters

Leave this row alone and you search your own logs — all of your credits at once, whichever QTHs you log from. That is the default, and it is what Enter gives you.

Once the result is on screen, the **Loggers menu** beside the continent bar (§5.5) lists every credit that actually appears in it and narrows the list to one. On a default search those are all your own credit names, so it is the quick way to see one QTH at a time without running a new search.

- **Credit (logger/QTH)** — filter by a specific credit. It takes **one** credit, not a list.
  - A ***** **or a** **%** stands for "and the rest", and the two mean exactly the same thing — use whichever you reach for. 0SY* finds every credit starting OSY, *0SY every credit ending in it, and 0*Y every credit that starts O and ends Y.
  - **One wildcard per search.** The database cannot do two, so *0SY* is refused rather than quietly searched for something narrower. The status line says `Search not sent - the Credit field takes one wildcard, not 2.` and whatever was already on screen stays there.
  - Case does not matter: `osy*` and 0SY* are the same search.
- **Continent/Country** — this is what widens the search beyond your own logs. The menu starts with the nine continents and lists the countries after them.
  - **Important — what "your own logs" means here.** Leave Continent/Country empty and the search returns **your loggings and nobody else's** — but *all* of them, filed under *every* credit you hold. If you log as OSY from one QTH and JKP from another, an empty logger row gives you both, in one list. It does not mean "the credit I am logging with today", and there is nothing you need to set to include the others.



Continent/Country in the Logger row: the continents first.

Want to see what a few particular people have logged? *You cannot type their credit names into the Credit field — it takes one credit, and it is aimed at your own. Do it in two steps instead:*

1. *Select their country in* ***Continent/Country*** *(or several) and run the search. That opens the search out to everyone logging from there.*
2. *Tick the people you want in the* ***Loggers menu*** *beside the continent bar (§5.5). It lists everyone the search found, and it takes as many as you like.*

The in-page find (§5.6) does the same job from the keyboard if you prefer — `jkp | osy | hol` — and is the better tool when you want to match something other than a name.

4.6 Special Filters

- **Firsts** (Personal / Country / Continent / World)
- **Underline** (only logs you highlighted)
- **Tentative** (stations not fully identified)
- **Pin** — the pin checkbox is **remembered between sessions**. If a search comes back far smaller than expected, check whether Pin is still ticked from last time.
- **Propagation** (FMLIST only) — Es, Tropo, Meteor Scatter, Aurora, AuroraEs, F2, FAI, TEP; several at once.
- **RDS PI / PS** (FMLIST only).

4.7 Double-Click to Copy a Range

Every Min/Max pair on the search page has the same shortcut: **double-click the second box to copy the first one into it**. That turns a range into an exact-value search in one gesture — one frequency, one day, one minute, one bearing.

Double-click this	and it copies
Frequency *Max*	Frequency Min
Distance *Max*	Distance Min
Power *Max*	Power Min
Bearing *End*	Bearing Start
Listening Date *End*	Listening Date Start
Logging Date *End*	Logging Date Start
Time UTC *End*	Time UTC Start
End UTC in the edit window	Start UTC

4.8 Running the Search

Start a search with SEARCH or Enter.

CLEAR takes the page back to how it started. It empties every filter and the result list, and with them everything that was describing that result:

- the **summary line** above the list;
- the **continent bar**, the **Loggers menu** and the **export buttons**, which have nothing left to act on;
- the **in-page find** — both the term and the box itself (§5.6);
- the **map**. If the panel is open it stays open and goes blank, markers and title line together, rather than showing a search you have just cleared.

Only the map panel's own × closes it; CLEAR empties it but leaves it where you put it.

Combine filters to build precise result sets (for example: `Countries=FIN + Logging Date Start=2025 + Pin=checked`).

Enter means "search" almost everywhere on the page — but not inside the in-page find box (where it means "filter what I already have"), not on a button, and not while a dialog is open.

4.9 While the Search Runs

A wide search is genuinely slow, and the status line says which part of it you are waiting on rather than showing an unchanging spinner. If the server has not answered at all, the wording escalates: *"Waiting for the server..."* after four seconds, *"Still waiting..."* after fifteen, *"Still no answer..."* after forty-five. None of these means anything is wrong; a wide date range simply takes that long.

Behind the scenes a large search is split into date windows and fetched a few at a time, then reassembled in order. That is why the line can move from waiting, to receiving, to drawing rows.

4.10 Very Large Searches

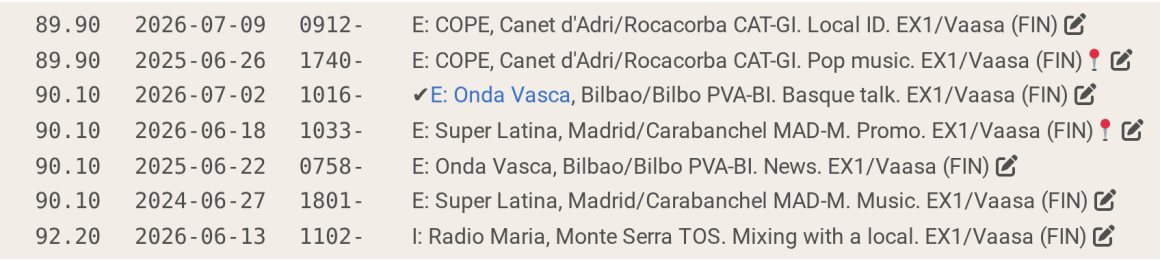
There is a ceiling — 250 000 loggings — and some searches reach it. When they do, DX Log does something specific that is worth understanding:

> ***A partial result is cut back to whole days.*** *If the fetch could not finish, everything from the first incomplete day onwards is discarded, so what you are left with has no holes in the middle of it. The status line then names the range it really covers:*
>
> *`Too many loggings — showing 2026-01-01 to 2026-03-14 complete (147,109 of about 233,330). Please narrow the search.`*
>
> *A result with gaps in it would look finished and quietly not be: the station, country and logger counts would be computed over a set full of holes. Trimming is what makes the totals mean something.*

The other messages you may see, and what each one means:

Message	Meaning
Received all N loggings.	Everything that matched arrived. The normal case.
… M could not be read and were skipped.	A few records came back damaged and were dropped. The rest is complete and usable.
Received N loggings, complete to <date>; K periods could not be read.	Parts of the range failed. Everything up to that date is whole.
Too many loggings to retrieve. Please narrow the search.	Not even the first day could be completed. Narrow the range or add a filter.
Showing the N loggings received before your session expired.	What arrived is real and is kept on screen, but it is not the whole result. Sign in again before relying on it.
No loggings matched your search.	The search worked; nothing matched.
Too many requests. Please wait a moment and try again.	You have searched very frequently. Pause briefly and retry.
The search service could not be reached / The server had a problem…	A server-side failure. Worth retrying; if it persists, it is not something your filters can fix.
Your session has expired.	Shown as an alert as well as in the status line. Log in again.

5. Reading the Results



A result list. Your own loggings end in a pen; a pin marks the ones you pinned.

5.1 The Summary Line

Above the list, next to the buttons:

> *9,837 of 9,837 logs: 2,104 stn / 87 itu / 41 loggers.*

- **The first number** is what is on screen — after the continent bar, the Loggers menu, the in-page find and any Stats filters.
- **The second** is what the search matched in total. When the two differ, either something is narrowing the view or the search was too large to fetch whole (§4.10).
- **stn / itu / loggers** are distinct stations, distinct ITU countries and distinct loggers in what you are looking at.
- If the in-page find is active, the line ends with *Matching **your term***.

5.2 The Row Legend

A result row is dense on purpose. Left to right it carries the frequency, the date in your chosen format, and the start–end UTC times; then the country code, the station, its location, your comment, and the logger.

Everything else is carried by **markers and typography**:

You see	It means
✔	**Personal first** — your first logging of this station.
+	**Country first**.
#	**Continent first**.
[globe]	**World first**.
blue text	Goes with any of the four markers above: a first logging is coloured as well as marked.
[pin]	**Pinned** — at the end of the row.
Tentative:	The identification was not certain. The station name is italicised and prefixed.
underlined	**Underline** — a logging you marked as notable. On AM the location is underlined with the name.
bold	An underlined logging that is *not* tentative.
red row	A **duplicate** — see §5.3.
✏	A pen at the end of the row: this logging is yours and you may edit it (§8).
UNID	In the country column: the logging has no ITU country recorded.
N/A	In the frequency column: no frequency was recorded.

```
88.00   2026-07-11   0915-   ✔E: RNE Radio Nacional, Sierra de Alfabia BAL-PM. News. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
88.20   2026-07-11   0922-   MRC: Medradio, Casablanca/Aïn Chock 6. Pop music. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
89.10   2026-07-11   1210-   G: BBC Radio 2, Wrotham ENG. Morning check. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
89.10   2026-07-11   1745-   G: BBC Radio 2, Wrotham ENG. Evening check. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
89.30   2026-07-11   0931-   #MRC: SNRT Chaîne Inter, Tanger/Jebel Kebir 1. French talk. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
89.30   2026-07-11   0940-   +I: Rai Radio 1, Monte Cammarata SIC. Pop music. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
89.90   2026-07-11   0946-   E: COPE, Canet d'Adri/Rocacorba CAT-GI. Local ID. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
90.10   2026-07-11   0952-   E: Tentative: Super Latina, Madrid/Carabanchel MAD-M. Spanish talk, no ID. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
92.20   2026-07-11   1012-   I: Radio Maria, Monte Serra TOS. Rosary. EX2/Turku (FIN)
95.70   2026-07-11   1003-   POR: Antena 1, Lousã CBR. Best catch of the day. EX1/Vaasa (FIN)
```

From the top: personal first, world first, a logging and its red duplicate, continent first, country first, pinned, tentative, someone else's logging with no pen, underlined.

Frequencies are right-aligned in a monospace column so they line up: whole kHz on AM (with one decimal when there is one), two decimals on FM. On FM, any RDS PI and PS on the logging are appended to your comment.

5.3 Duplicates — the Red Rows

A row is drawn in red when an earlier row in the same result has **the same logger, the same station, the same frequency and the same date**. The first occurrence stays normal; every later one is flagged.

It is a reading aid, not an error. Logging one station twice in a day — a morning check and an evening one — is perfectly legitimate, and the red simply tells you the pair is there. Rows with no station id (unidentified stations) are never flagged, because two unidentified stations on one frequency are not the same station.

5.4 The Continent Bar

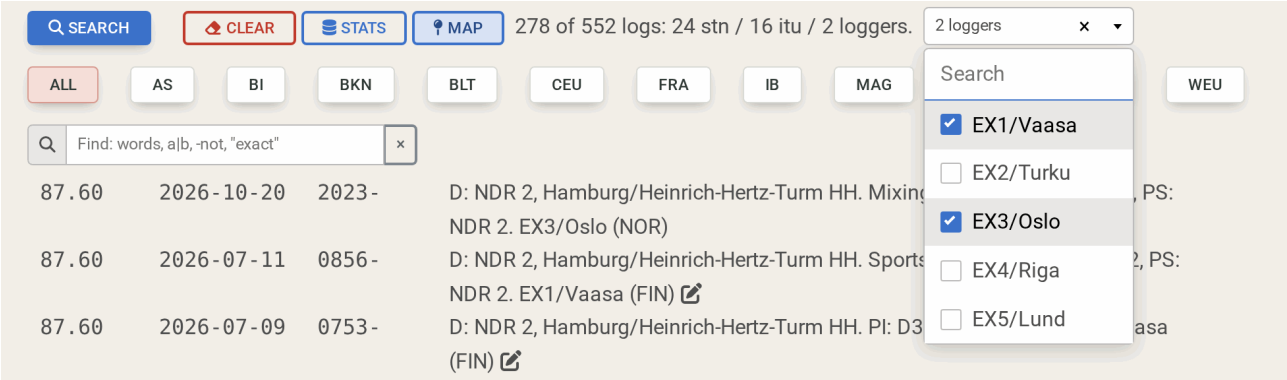
A row of buttons above the list narrows it by area, instantly and without asking the server again. **Only the areas your result actually contains get a button**, so a button can never bring back an empty page. ALL returns everything.

The two environments group the world differently. MWLIST uses broad continents plus a few DX-relevant splits; FMLIST uses much finer regional groups, because that is how FM DX is discussed. Both lists are in §11.4.

5.5 The Loggers Menu

Beside the continent bar, a menu lists every logger in the current result. On a default search — nothing set in the Logger row (§4.5) — those are all your own credits; on a search by Continent/Country they are the people it found.

You can pick more than one. Tick two or three names and the list shows those people's loggings together, which is the quick way to compare what a few stations heard in the same opening. The trigger names the one you picked, or counts them — `3 loggers` — when there are several, and the × clears the lot.



The continent bar, and the Loggers menu with two loggers ticked.

The menu always offers *everyone* the search found, whether or not they are currently ticked, so you can add and remove people freely without starting again. It follows the continent bar, though: choose Europe and the menu lists the loggers with European loggings.

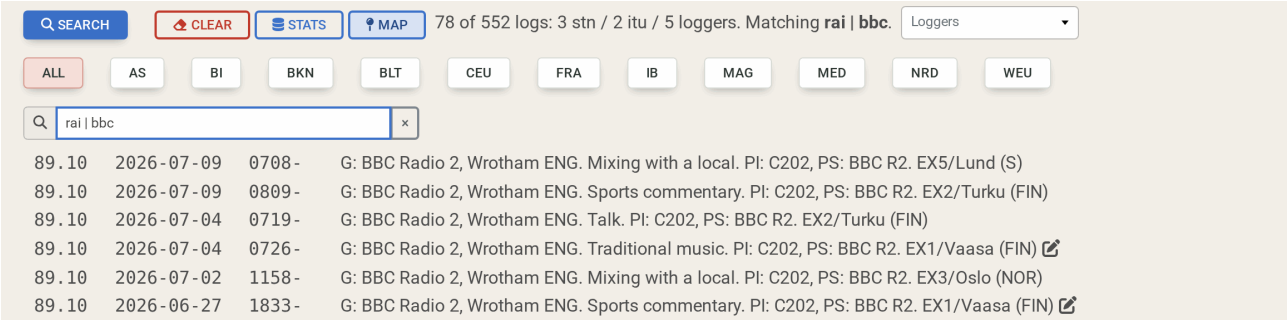
It also changes what the **map** can tell you: distance and bearing are only meaningful against a single receiver position, so map popups carry them — and the FMLIST distance rings appear (§7.4) — only while exactly one logger is picked. With several, the map plots them all and its title line counts them.

If the result contains just one logger, they are picked automatically, so the map has its single receiver without your having to ask. You can also pick one from the **map**: clicking a red receiver pin opens a popup whose name is a link to that logger's loggings, and a transmitter's popup lists everyone who heard it, each name a link of the same kind (§7.3).

5.6 The In-Page Find

The find box appears just above the list once a search has returned rows, and goes again when you press **CLEAR**. It filters the rows you already have — no new search is sent — and it is genuinely a filter, not a step-to-next-match.

It looks anywhere in the row — frequency, date, station, location, comment, logger — and it matches **part of a word**, so `radi` finds *Radio*. Case does not matter.



The find box with `rai | bbc`: 78 of 552 loggings match, and the summary line names the term.

The four operators

Type	Means	Example
a space	**and** — both must appear, in any order	`fun radio`
|	**or** — either will do	`jkp | osy`
-	**not** — drop rows containing it	`-hol`
" "	**whole word** — the word on its own, not inside a longer one	`"hol"`

They mix freely, and **"or" binds tightest**. There is nothing to bracket: a space always means "and", so everything between two spaces is one condition.

Worked examples

You type	You get
`fun radio 87.6`	Rows carrying all three, in any order and not necessarily next to each other.
`jkp | osy`	Rows carrying *either* logger name. Spaces around the pipe are optional — `jkp|osy` is the same thing — and you can chain as many as you like: `jkp | osy | hol`.
`radio kanal -osy`	*radio* and *kanal*, but not *osy*.
`jkp | osy -hol`	(*jkp* or *osy*) and not *hol*.
`jkp|osy 87.6|90.1`	Either of those two loggers, on either of those two frequencies.
`-hol|kanal`	Everything *except* rows carrying *hol* or *kanal*. A pipe works on an exclusion too.
`2026-07-23`	That date. A minus *inside* a word is ordinary text — only a *leading* minus excludes, which is why dates, `1149-` and `co-located` all search normally.
`-"hol"`	Drops the logger *HOL* and leaves *Stockholm* alone — see the box below.
`"fun radio"`	That exact phrase, in that order. Quotes around several words search for the phrase rather than the words separately.

> ***Note. Part-word matching cuts both ways — and quotes are the way out.*** *Ordinarily a term matches* inside *a word, so `-hol` does not only drop the logger HOL — it also drops every row mentioning* Stockholm*,* Holland *or* Holmestrand*. If a find removes more than you expected, this is almost always why. Put the word in quotes — `-"hol"` — and only the word itself counts.*
>
> *There is no setting to remember: without quotes you are matching part of a word, with them the whole word, and you can see which you asked for in the box and in the* Matching … *note above the list. The two mix freely, so `radio -"hol"` is part-word for what you are hunting and whole-word for what you are dropping.*
>
> *Spaces just inside the quotes are ignored, so `" hol "` and `"hol"` are the same search — and a space after the minus makes no difference either, so `radio - hol` excludes just as `radio -hol` does.*

Other things worth knowing

- It matches **the row as displayed**. Search for the date the way you can see it — `21.06.2026` — and it works, whatever format is underneath.
- Enter runs it, Esc clears it, Ctrl+F jumps to the box, scrolls to the top and selects what is there so your next keystroke replaces it.
- The find composes with everything else — the continent bar, the Loggers menu, the Stats filters — and the map and the exports follow it.

> ***Why not the browser's own Ctrl+F?*** *Because a large result is not all in the page. To keep the page responsive at tens of thousands of rows, only the screenful you are looking at actually exists in the document, so the browser's find can never see more than that. DX Log's find searches the data instead, and sees all of it.*

5.7 Which Software Filed a Logging

Not every logging is typed in by hand. Several logging programs file straight into the database, and each one stamps its own name into the Remarks as it does so. DX Log **shortens that stamp to a four-letter code in square brackets** and shows it with your comment in the result row, so a long marker does not eat the width of the column.

What the program writes	In a result row	In the Excel export
`via Jaguar (direct)`	[JAGR]	Jaguar
`via API5`	[API5]	API5
`via CSVUserlistBrowser`	[CSVU]	CSVUserlistBrowser
`via StationList (direct)`	[STNL]	StationList
`via fmdx.org webserver`	[FMDX]	fmdx.org
`RDS LogBook log (direct)`	[RDSL]	RDS LogBook
`via WavViewDX`	[WVDX]	WavViewDX
`Logger by Ced`	[CEDL]	Logger by Ced
`xdrserver`	[XDRS]	xdrserver

There is nothing to set: the code is simply what the program wrote. A logging you typed in yourself carries no code, and its **Software** cell in the Excel export (§9.1) is empty.

The codes are searchable. Type `[JAGR]` into the find box (§5.6) to keep only the loggings Jaguar filed. For picking apart a large result by program, though, the Excel export is the better tool — it names the software in a column of its own, with a filter already on it.

6. The Stats Window

Press STATS on the search page to open a window that summarises the loggings you are currently looking at, in four tabs: **Logs by day**, **Logs by area**, **Time & direction** and **Top lists**. Search more than a year and *Logs by day* holds a second chart, the twelve-month consolidation described in §6.5 — the one that answers *what time of year* rather than *when*.

It is not only a summary. **Almost every bar, cell and row in this window is also a filter**, so the window doubles as a way of cutting a large result down to the loggings you actually want to read — and anything you can reach that way can also be put on the map.

The window can be dragged by its header if it covers something you want to see. Close it with the ×, with Esc, or by clicking outside it.



The Stats window over the search page.

6.1 What the numbers count

Everything in the window is counted over **the rows the page is showing right now** — not the whole database, and not necessarily your whole search. That means the figures already reflect:

- the **continent buttons** above the result list,
- the **Loggers** menu,
- the **in-page find** box, and
- any **Stats filters** you have already set.

The line at the top of the window says so explicitly. It names the scope first, then the totals:

> *EU (KALMA, FIN, 05.10.2025): 1,204 logs · 251 stations · 12 loggers · 9 countries · 01.10.2025 – 20.03.2026 · furthest 2,480 km*

- The word in front is the **continent** in force (ALL when none is selected).
- Everything in brackets is narrowing it further, always in the same order: logger, country, date, month · hour, distance, propagation, bearing, UTC hour. No brackets means nothing

else is narrowing.
- Then the totals: loggings, distinct stations, distinct loggers, distinct countries, the date range covered, and the furthest catch in the set.

Distances appear in **km or miles** and dates in your chosen **date format**, both taken from Settings every time the window opens.

6.2 Every bar is a filter

One rule covers the whole window:

1. **Click a bar, a heatmap cell or a list row** and the result list behind the window is narrowed to exactly the loggings that bar counted. The window closes, because what you asked for is on the list underneath it.
2. **Open Stats again** and the bar you clicked is drawn in the accent colour, so you can see what the view is standing on.
3. **Click that highlighted bar again to clear it.** Clearing keeps the window open and redraws it in place, so you can immediately try a different bar.

Filters from different charts **combine**. A country from one tab, a 20° bearing bucket from another and a UTC hour from a third apply together, and the scope line at the top lists all of them.

A bar with nothing in it is **inert**: an empty hour or an empty distance band has no loggings to show, so it takes no click — though it still has a tooltip, because "nothing was logged at 04 UTC" is an answer too.

> ***One exception to the window closing.*** *When a result has loggings on more than 92 days, the day chart rolls up into months. Clicking a* ***month*** *bar filters to that month* and *redraws the chart as that month's days, with the window staying open — so you can drill month → day without losing your place. The day bar you then click behaves normally and closes the window.*
>
> ***One exception to bars being filters at all.*** *The* Logs by day (yearly) *chart — the twelve-month consolidation described in §6.5 — is the only chart in this window that filters nothing. Its bars each cover every year at once, and "every July" is not a date range the result list can be narrowed to. Clicking a month there opens that month's days* inside the chart *and leaves the page behind the window exactly as it was.*

6.3 Where the filters show on the page: the pills

Most Stats filters appear as small **pills** on the result page, just under the continent buttons and above the in-page find box. Each pill names the filter and carries a × that removes it:

- `Date: 05.10.2025` — or a range, `01.11.2025 – 30.11.2025`
- `Nov · 05 UTC` — one heatmap cell (that month, that hour)
- `Station country: FIN` — the country of the transmitter, which is the country the *Logs by country* bars count. Not the logger's; that one is a search field, and it is named `Logger country` wherever it appears.
- `Distance: 1000–1500 km` — in your own unit, or an open-ended `4000+ km` for the last band. The band edges depend on the list you are on; see §6.7
- `Propagation: Es`
- `Bearing: 340–360°`
- `Hour: 05:00–05:59 UTC` — that hour on every date in the result

The **continent** is the one thing that gets no pill, because the page already has a control for it: clicking a continent bar in the Stats window simply presses the matching continent button, so there is one continent filter and not two that could disagree.

You can therefore clear a Stats filter in three ways: the pill's ×, clicking the highlighted bar again, or the small *clear* link in the caption under a chart. The caption's link matters when you have drilled from a month into its days, because the highlighted month bar is no longer drawn — and the pills are behind the window while it is open.

While the map is open the pills are behind it, so the map's own header lists them after its summary line (§7.2) — the same words, as a readout rather than as controls.

The `Date:` pill has one other way in: clicking a date in a transmitter's popup on the map (§7.3) sets exactly this filter, and the pill that appears is the same pill, clearable the same ways. There is one date filter on the page, not a Stats one and a map one.

None of this re-runs the database search. The hit count next to the buttons goes on reporting the search total; the Stats filters narrow what is displayed from it.



Two Stats filters as pills, above the find box.

6.4 Anything you can see as rows, you can see on the map

The `MAP` button always maps **exactly the rows the list is showing** — including every Stats filter you have set. So the drill-downs in this window are also a way of choosing what appears on the map: filter to one day, one country, one distance band or one 20° bearing bucket, then press `MAP`. Whatever you filtered by is named on the map's own header (§7.2), so you can see from inside the panel which of these is in force.

- If the map panel is **already open** when you filter from the Stats window, it redraws itself to match. You never have to close and reopen it.
- The line above the map summarises the same set: loggings, stations, loggers, and the bearing spread (lowest, highest and median).
- Marker pop-ups work as described in **§7 Maps**.

6.5 Tab 1 — Logs by day

A timeline of the whole result: one bar per date, oldest on the left.

- **Logs / Stations / Countries.** The buttons beside the heading choose what the bars count. *Logs* is how busy a day was; *Countries* is how varied it was — and a big day and a varied day are often not the same day. *Stations* counts distinct stations rather than loggings.
- **The red line** across the chart is the running total, and it is drawn in *Logs* mode only. Stations and countries are counted distinctly per day, so adding them up over days would count the same station again and again.
- **Hover a bar** for that day's four figures at once: loggings, stations, countries and loggers.
- **More than 92 days** in the result rolls the chart up into months — the heading then says *(monthly)*. Station and country counts are the month's distinct ones, not the sum of its days.
- **Click a day** to show only that day's loggings. **Click a month** to filter to that month and open its days here.

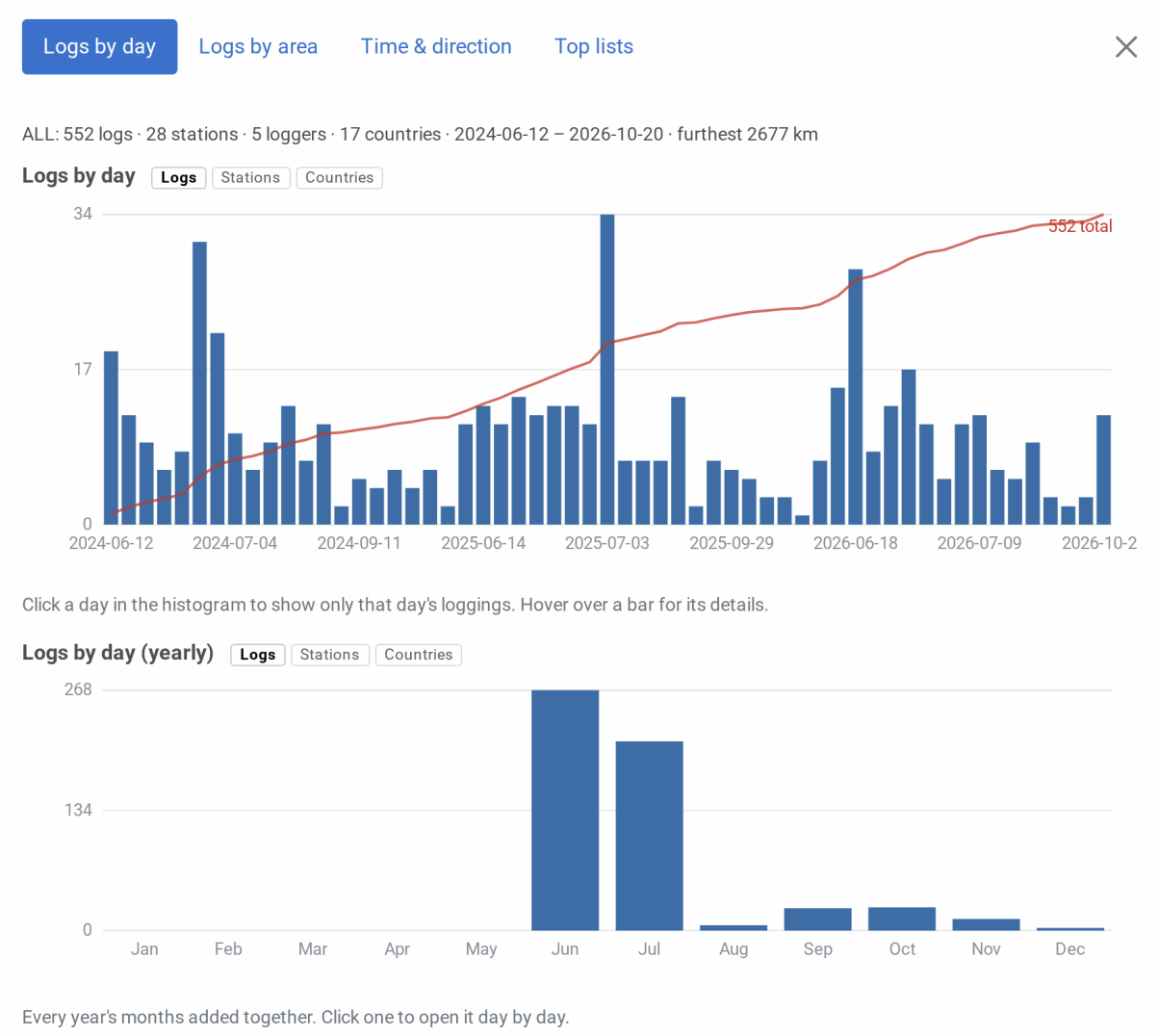
Loggings with no date are in no bar.

Logs by day (yearly)

When the result spans **more than a year**, a second chart appears below the timeline: twelve bars, January to December, each one every year's worth of that month added together. The timeline says *when* something happened; this says *what time of year* it happens — which sixty bars in date order cannot show, because they stand the five Julys twelve bars apart and leave the comparison to your eye.

- **Logs / Stations / Countries.** Its own buttons, independent of the timeline's above, so the two charts can be read on different measures at once.
- **Hover a bar** for the same four figures as the timeline: loggings, stations, countries and loggers. Stations, countries and loggers are counted distinctly across the whole period, so a station heard in three different Julys counts once.
- **Click a month** and the chart opens into that month's days, still consolidated: every 22 July in the result on one bar. That is the chart that answers *which days of July have been the best over the years*. Use *Back to the months* under it to return.
- Unlike every other chart in this window, **these bars do not filter the log** — "every July" is not a date range. Opening a month changes this chart and nothing else; the result list behind the window does not move, and the window does not close.
- It comes and goes with the **span of the result**, not with the tab. Filter to a single month — by clicking a month bar on the timeline above, say — and the period is no longer over a year, so this chart steps aside until you clear that filter.

A month with no loggings keeps its place and its hover, because these twelve bars are a calendar — closing the gap would put July where June should be. February gets 29 day bars, since a span of several years may include a leap year.



Tab 1. The red line is the running total; the second chart appears when a search covers more than a year.

6.6 Tab 2 — Logs by area

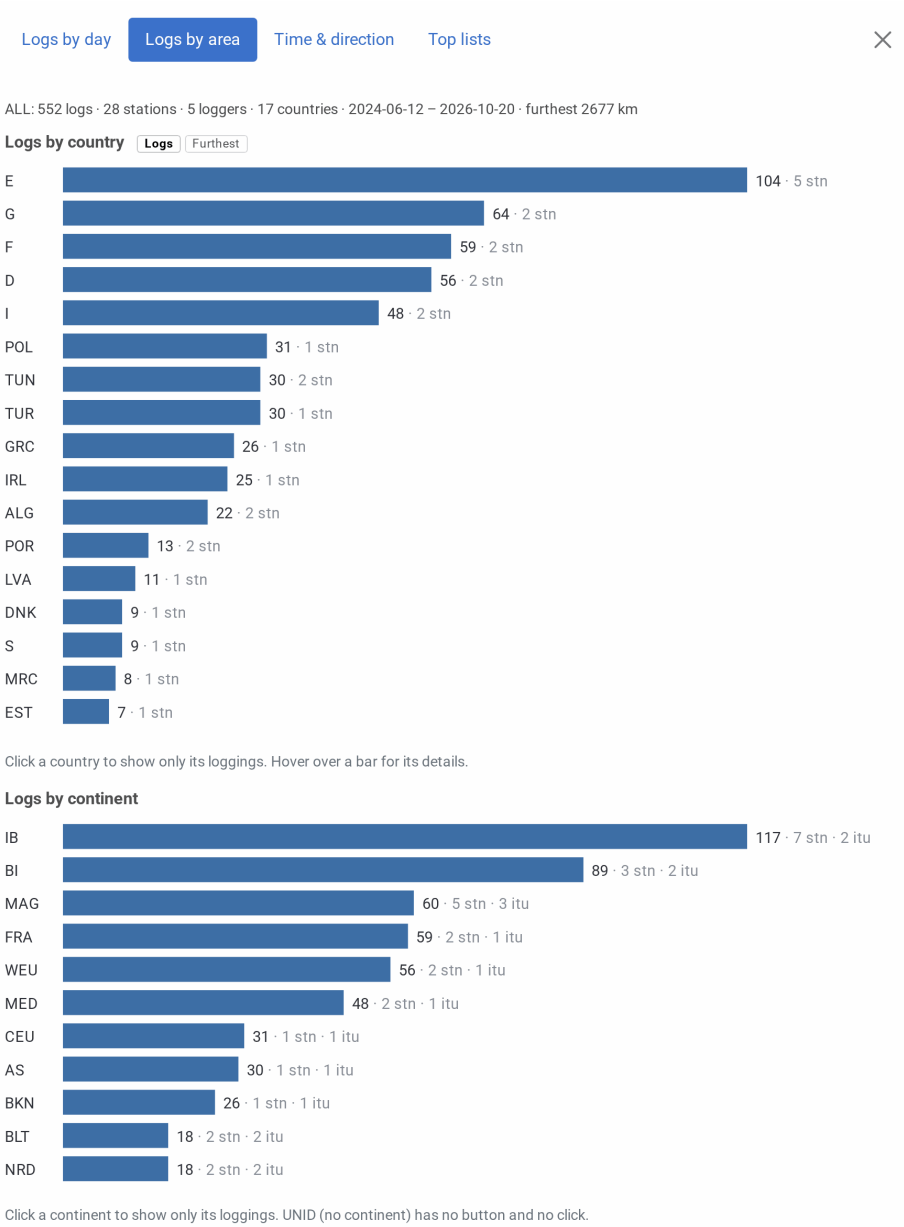
Two charts, one above the other.

Logs by country

- The top 25 countries by number of loggings, with the number of distinct stations beside each bar (`· 88 stn`). Everything past the top 25 is rolled into an **Others** bar, which is a total rather than a country and therefore takes no click.
- **Logs / Furthest.** *Furthest* re-ranks the same countries by the single longest catch from each, in your own distance unit. It answers a different question: not "where do I hear most" but "how far does each country reach me". Countries whose loggings carry no distance are not ranked in that mode.
- **Click a country** to show only its loggings — in either mode, the click filters on the country.
- `UNID` collects loggings with no country recorded.

Logs by continent

- Loggings, stations and countries per continent.
- **Clicking a continent presses the continent button** behind the window, so the page has one continent filter rather than two. The window closes and the button bar shows which continent is active.
- Clicking the highlighted continent goes back to all continents and redraws the chart in place, without closing the window.
- `UNID` here means "no continent" — it has no button on the page and so takes no click.



Tab 2, on FMLIST. Continent here means the FMLIST regional groups.

6.7 Tab 3 — Time & direction

Four charts on MWLIST, five on FMLIST.

Logs by UTC hour

- 24 bars, one per UTC hour, counted across **every date** in the result.
- Clicking one shows that hour on every date — use the heatmap below if you want one hour of one month.
- Loggings with no time are in no bar.

Heatmap: UTC hour × month

- One row per month the search covers, in season order, and 24 columns of UTC hours. Colour runs in ten steps from pale cyan (quietest) to red (busiest) — the same ramp used on Es/MUF maps — and the legend under the grid says what 100% was worth in absolute numbers.
- **Logs / Countries.** Switching to *Countries* colours each cell by how many different countries were heard in it, which is the diversity view of the same grid.
- **Clicking a cell** filters to that month and that hour in **every year** the result covers — the November row merges every November.
- Empty cells stay neutral and take no click, but they still name the month and hour on hover.



Tab 3: the UTC hours and the heatmap.

Logs by bearing

- **Bars** (the default) is a histogram of 18 buckets of 20° each, labelled by the degree they start at. Clicking a bucket filters to it.
- **Rose** is the 16-point compass version, where each wedge's *area* is proportional to its count. It is a summary for the eye and is hover-only — switch back to Bars to filter.
- A bearing of **0° is due north and is counted**. Only loggings with no bearing at all are left out.

Logs by distance

- Nine bands, round in your own unit — and the band *width* follows the list you are on, because FM and AM are not the same distance problem:

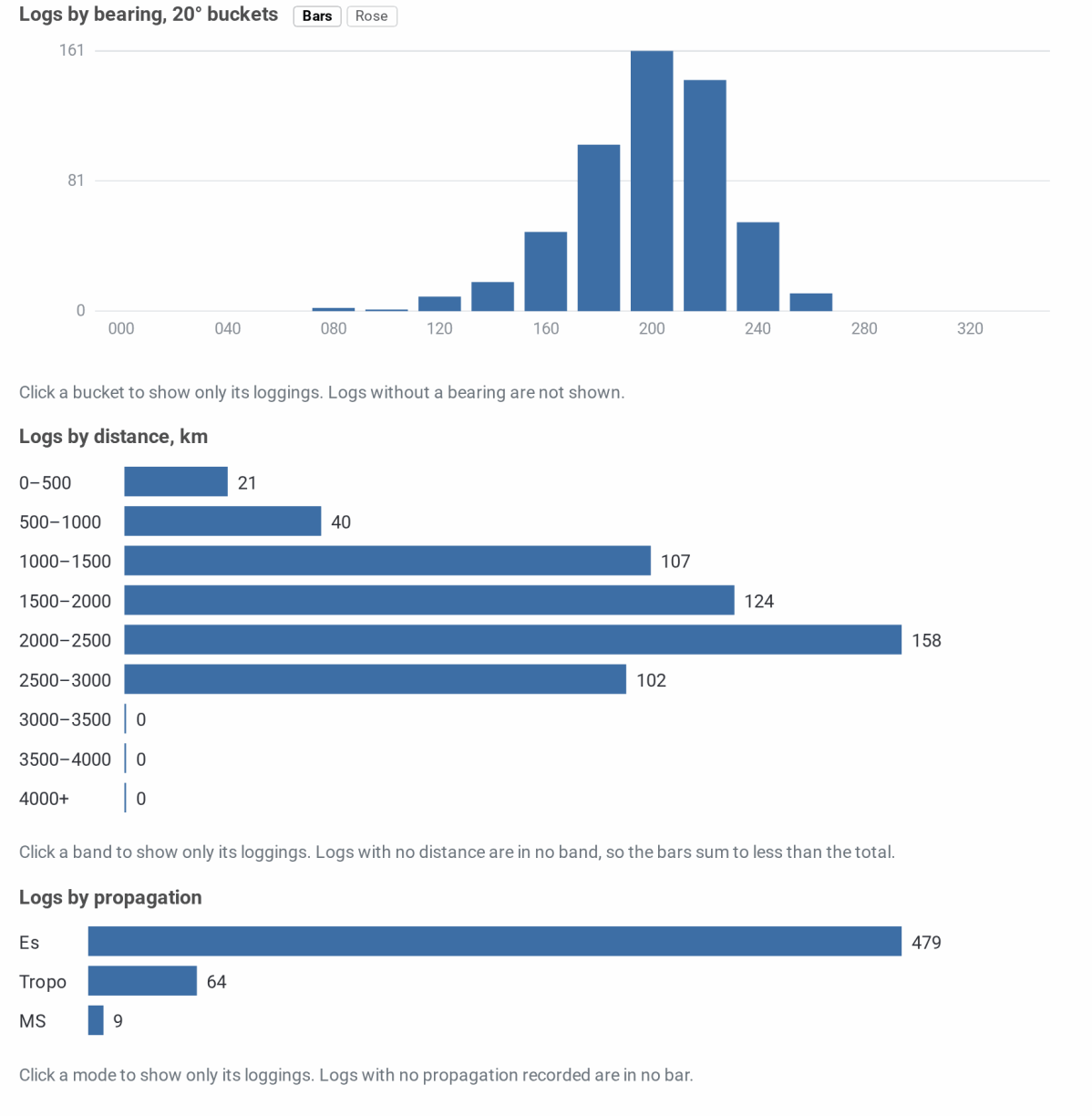
	Kilometres	Miles
FMLIST	500 km steps up to 4000+	300 mile steps up to 2400+
MWLIST	2000 km steps up to 16000+	1250 mile steps up to 10000+

FM DX is tropo and Sporadic-E, and nearly all of it falls inside 2000 km (1243 mi), so narrow bands are what separate one opening from another. MW and shortwave run to the far side of the world, where 500 km (311 mi) bands would give you a long row of empty bars and one spike.

- Clicking a band shows exactly that band — not everything nearer or further.
- Loggings with no distance are in no band, so the bars deliberately add up to less than the total.
- If you change unit in Settings, a band you picked in the other unit no longer matches any bar; the caption then offers a link to clear it.

Logs by propagation (FMLIST only)

- One bar per propagation mode as the database spells it (Es, Tropo, MS …). MWLIST has no propagation field, so the chart is not drawn there.
- Clicking a mode shows only its loggings.
- The tooltip adds the mode's **average and maximum distance**, so you can compare how far each mode reaches and not only how often it appears. The average covers the loggings that actually carry a distance, and the tooltip says how many those were when they are fewer than the mode's total.



Tab 3, continued: bearing, distance and, on FMLIST, propagation.

6.8 Tab 4 — Top lists

Best days

- The ten best days in the result, and the buttons choose what “best” means: **Logs** (busiest), **Countries** (most varied) or **Furthest** (the day the DX came in). The heading changes with the ranking, so it always says which list you are looking at.
- Every row shows the date with its loggings, stations, countries and that day’s furthest catch.
- **Click a row** to show that day’s loggings. This is the same date filter the day chart sets — useful because a great DX day can be a very small bar on the timeline.
- If a date filter is already on, that day’s row is shown in bold, and clicking it clears the filter.

Furthest logs

The ten longest single catches in the result: frequency, country, programme and location, distance, bearing and date.

On FMLIST, loggings recorded at **9999 km (6213 mi)** or beyond are left out of every distance figure in this window. That is not a catch — it is what the feed writes when a transmitter site is unknown, and one such row otherwise sat at the top of *Furthest*, *Furthest logs*, *Furthest by country* and *Furthest catch by day* permanently, since nothing real on FM can beat it. The logging itself is untouched and still counts everywhere else: in the totals, in its country, on its day, among its station’s loggings. It simply has no distance. MWLIST keeps its long distances, where 9999 km is an ordinary night’s catch.

Most-logged stations

The ten stations that appear most often in the result, with the number of loggings for each.



Tab 4.

6.9 Putting it together — worked examples

1. **“Show me my best DX day, on the map.”** Stats → *Top lists* → **Furthest** → click the first row (the window closes and the list shows that day) → MAP.
2. **“When does Morocco come through?”** Stats → *Logs by area* → click MRC → Stats again → *Time & direction* → read the UTC-hour chart, now counted over Moroccan loggings only.
3. **“Was that a big night or a varied one?”** Stats → *Logs by day* → switch to **Countries** and compare the shape with **Logs**.
4. **“One month, hour by hour.”** *Logs by day* → click a month bar (the chart opens that month’s days without closing) → or the heatmap, where a single cell is one month and one hour.
5. **“Which dates in July have been my best over the years?”** Search several years at once → Stats → *Logs by day* → scroll to *Logs by day (yearly)* → click **Jul**. The chart becomes 31 bars, one per date, each adding up every July in the search. Hover the tallest to see how many loggings, stations, countries and loggers it took. Switch to *Countries* if you want the most *varied* date rather than the busiest.
6. **“Is my Sporadic-E season starting earlier than it used to?”** Search the whole log → *Logs by day (yearly)* → click **May**, then **Jun**, and read where in each month the bars begin to stand up. Both months are counted over every year at once, so what you are looking at

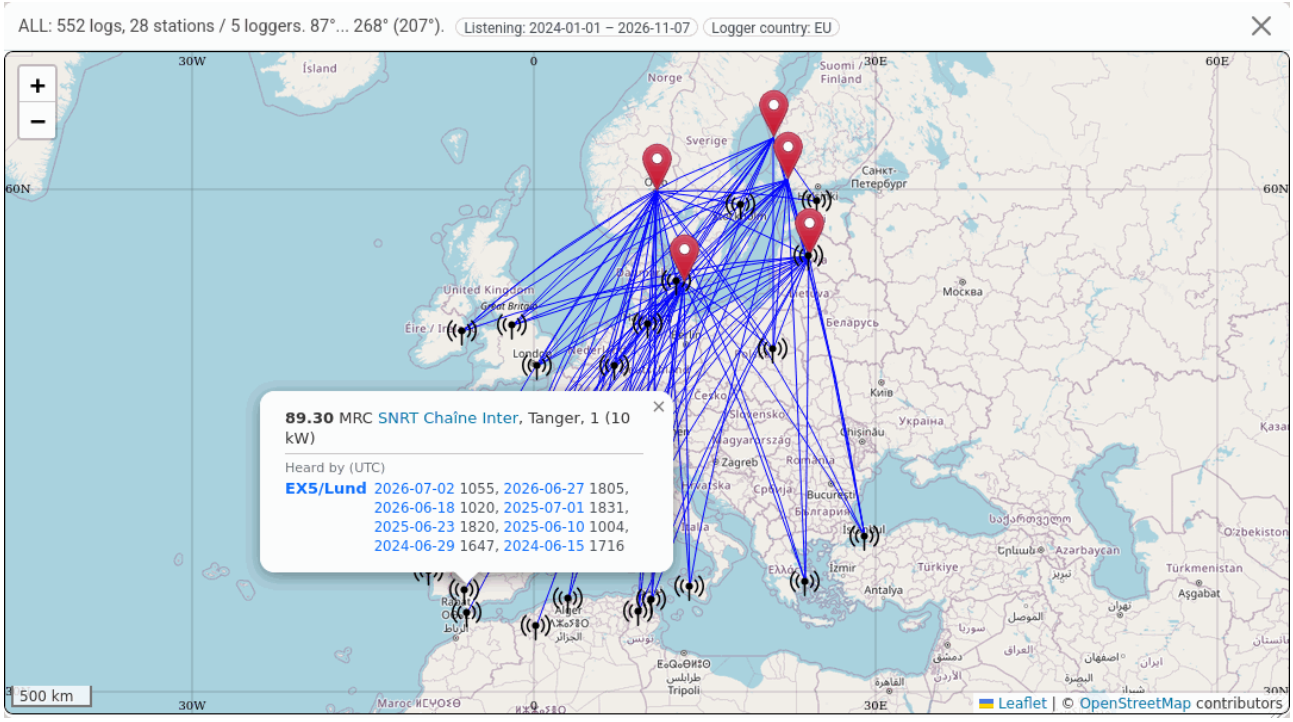
is the shape of the season rather than one year's weather.

6.10 Notes and limits

- **A logging missing a field is left out of that chart only.** No date, no bar in the timeline; no time, no hour; no distance, no band; no bearing, no bucket. It still counts everywhere else, which is why some charts add up to less than the total on the scope line.
- **On FMLIST, a distance of 9999 km (6213 mi) or more counts as no distance** — it is the feed's way of saying the transmitter site is unknown, not a record catch. Such a logging is in no distance band and wins no *Furthest* ranking, but is otherwise counted like any other. See §6.8.
- **The switches remember their position** while the browser tab is open, so reopening the window keeps the view you were using. They are not saved between sessions, because they are a way of reading one result rather than a setting. The month you have opened in *Logs by day (yearly)* is remembered the same way — and dropped if a new search has nothing in it.
- **Settings are read every time the window opens**, so a change of distance unit or date format shows up the next time you press STATS.
- **The charts are drawn from the result already in your browser** — no new database query is made, so filtering here is instant even on large results.

7. Maps

Both pages have a MAP button. On **Log Station** it maps the candidate transmitters; on **Log Search** it maps the loggings you are looking at.



Five loggers on one map. A transmitter's pop-up lists who heard it and when.

7.1 The Map Panel

- The panel can be **dragged by its header** to somewhere that does not cover what you want to read.
- Close it with the × in its corner.
- **It always shows exactly the rows the list is showing** — every continent, credit, find and Stats filter included. Change a filter while the map is open and it redraws itself; you never have to close and reopen it. **CLEAR** empties it too: the markers go with the result they were drawn from, and the panel is left open and blank rather than showing a search you have just cleared.
- A scale bar and a latitude/longitude graticule are drawn over the map. Zoom runs from 2 (the whole world) to 10.
- **On a narrow screen it takes the screen.** Below about 768 px wide — a phone, or a window dragged small — the panel fills everything under the navigation bar instead of keeping to its usual half-width corner. A map is nothing but detail, and half of a phone screen is not enough of it to read.
- **Drag the hatched corner at the bottom right to resize it.** Any size from about 260 × 200 up to the window itself. The map redraws as you drag, so you can see what you are gaining.
- A panel you have dragged or resized **stays where you put it, and does not go off the screen**: make the window smaller and it is brought back inside the edges, shrinking if it has to — and **when you make the window big again it returns to the size you chose**. Narrowing the browser does not cost you the size you had.

7.2 The Line Above the Map

EU: 1,204 logs, 251 stations / 12 loggers. 12°… 348° (196°).

What is being shown, how many loggings and distinct stations it contains, how many loggers contributed, and the bearing spread — lowest, highest, and the **median** in brackets. If the in-page find is active it is named at the end.

The **first word is the filter the map is built on**: a continent code, a logger's name, `3 loggers`, or ALL. So the continent, the Loggers menu and the find are all accounted for in this one line.

The filters after it

Everything else narrowing the view **follows it on the same line**, as small outlined labels:

> *EU: 1,204 logs, 251 stations / 12 loggers. 12°… 348° (196°). Listening: 01.03.2026 – 31.03.2026 Logger country: FIN Date: 15.03.2026*

They come from two places, and they are listed in that order — what you *searched for* first, then what has been filtered out of the result since:

Label	Where it comes from
`Listening: …`	The **Listening Date** range the search actually covered (§4.2) — see the note below, which is not always what you typed.
`Logger country: …`	The **Continent/Country** you searched with in the Logger row (§4.5) — the countries the *listeners* are in. Three codes, then +2 for the rest.
everything else	The **Stats filters** — the same words as the pills on the page (§6.3), because they are the same filters.

> ***Note. `Station country` and `Logger country` are two different things.*** *`Station country: FIN` is where the* transmitter *is — the code you see in `90.9 FIN Radio Suomi`, set from the* Logs by country *bars. `Logger country: FIN` is where the* listener *was. Both can be on at once, and then the map shows Finns hearing Finland.*

They are there because **the form and the pills are behind the map**. The panel covers the page, and a map of one day and a map of a whole year's search look much alike until you count the pins — so the map now says what it is standing on rather than leaving you to close it and check. It matters most after you have narrowed the view *from* the map itself, by clicking a date in a transmitter's popup (§7.3).

The two search labels describe **the search that produced these rows**, not whatever the form says now. Change a date in the form and the header does not move until you press SEARCH — it would otherwise announce a search you have not run.

What `Listening:` actually shows

The dates the search ran with, which are not always the ones you typed. Three rules stand between the field and the search, and the label is what comes out of all three:

You leave or type	The search uses
both fields empty	the **last 365 days**, ending today. This is why an old logging can be missing from a search you thought had no dates on it — and now the header says so instead of leaving you to guess.
an end of `2026`, or `03.2026`	the end of that period — 31 December, or 31 March — and then **clamped to today**, because nothing can have been logged after today. A partial end date in the current year therefore shows as **today**.
a start of `2026`, or `03.2026`	the *beginning* of that period — 1 January, or 1 March. Start dates open the range, end dates close it.
both dates in full	exactly what you typed. The label repeats it back.

A single day is written once rather than twice: `Listening: 15.03.2026`, not `15.03.2026 – 15.03.2026`.

It stands down while a `Date:` filter is on. The two answer the same question — which dates am I looking at — and the narrower one is the true answer, so only it is shown. Clear the `Date:` filter and `Listening:` comes back unchanged. This applies to a date *range* from a month drill-down as much as to a single day: the header never carries two date ranges at once.

The one date-shaped filter that does *not* displace it is the heatmap cell, `Nov · 05 UTC`. That picks a month of the *year* across every year in the result, so the listening window is what tells you *which* Novembers you are looking at — it still adds something, where a date range does not. Nothing else — a country, a distance band, an hour — affects it either way.

They are a readout, not controls. There is no × on them: clear a filter with the pill on the page, with the highlighted bar in the Stats window, or — if you set it from the map — with the undo arrow (§7.3). The two search labels have no pill at all — they change when you run another search, and not before.

None of them are there when nothing is narrowing the view, and they take no line of their own when they are: they sit in the summary's own line and only wrap below it if you have set enough of them that they genuinely do not fit. The map panel is small, and a row of its height is worth more as map.

7.3 The Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
Red teardrop pin	A **receiver** — your QTH, or another logger's. Click it for a popup naming the logger, which is also the way to see that one person's loggings — see just below.
Broadcast mast symbol	A **transmitter**. The dot at the centre of the arcs is the true site position.
Thin arcs	Great-circle paths from a receiver to the transmitters it heard.
Two orange lines	The edges of a bearing range you set (§7.5).
Concentric rings	The FMLIST distance rings (§7.4).

Clicking a transmitter shows the frequency, the station name, and — when the view is of a single logger, so the reference QTH is unambiguous — the distance and bearing. Under that comes **Heard by**, the list of everyone in the result who logged it — see just below. **The station name is a link.** Clicking it opens **Google Maps in a new tab**, in satellite view and zoomed right in on the transmitter's own coordinates — close enough to see the mast and how its antennas are arranged. It is the quickest way to check that a site really is what the database says it is, and on the search page it works on other people's loggings as well as your own.

It is a link only where the database has coordinates for that transmitter. Without them the name appears in bold and does nothing — there is no position to centre a satellite view on.

Where several stations share one mast, the pop-up lists them all under the site name, with the number of stations and loggings at that site. This is common on MW, where a single mast may carry a dozen entries. Each of them carries its own **Heard by** list, folded away behind a `▸ 3 loggers` control, so that a big FM site opens as its list of frequencies rather than as several hundred names.

Who heard this transmitter

Under the station line, a transmitter's popup lists **every logger in the result who heard it** — one line each: their LoggerID, then their dates and times, newest first. Times are UTC. Loggers are listed alphabetically, in the same order and under the same names as the **Loggers menu** (§5.5), because clicking one is what picks that menu entry.

Both halves of a row are clickable, and they narrow different things. The LoggerID narrows to *who*; each date narrows to *when*. They can be used one after the other, and that is what the undo arrow now has two steps for.

The popup reads	What it is
`90.9 FIN Radio Suomi, Vaasa, OSTRO (60 kW)`	The station itself, exactly as before — and the programme name is still the Google Maps link.
`Heard by · 3 loggers (UTC)`	How many people in this result logged it. The count is left off when there is only one.
`OH6BG 12.03.2026 05:00`	One logger, and when. **OH6BG** is a link, and so is **12.03.2026**. The time is not.
`JKP 15.03.2026 06:42, 14.03.2026 07:10`	Someone who heard it twice. Newest first, and each date is its own link.

Each LoggerID is a link. Click it and the whole result narrows to that person, exactly as clicking their receiver pin would: the list, the map and the summary line together. It works the same way

too — it ticks them in the Loggers menu rather than applying a filter of its own, so you can widen it again from the control you already know.

Once the map is **one person's**, the names stop being links — on their map every transmitter was heard by them and nobody else, so there is no one to switch to. The dates go on working. The name links come back as soon as the map holds more than one logger again, which the undo arrow is the quickest way to arrange.

Each date is a link too, and it filters the page to that one day. *Only the date* — the time beside it is plain text, because the filter behind the link is a day rather than a minute.

What you get depends on what the map was already showing, because the click applies the date and changes nothing else:

Click a date while the map shows	and you get
everyone, or one continent	the map for that day — **everything everyone logged** on it, the continent still applied if you had one.
one logger	**only what that person heard** on that day. The date lands on top of the logger already selected.

It is the same filter the Stats window's day bars set, not a second one: a `Date:` pill appears under the continent buttons (§6.3), the Stats window draws that day as the one the view is standing on, and you can clear it from the pill, from the chart, or with the undo arrow.

A date stops being a link once it *is* the filter — on a map already showing one day, every logging in every popup is on that day, so there is nothing left for the click to narrow. If you have drilled to a whole month from the Stats window, the individual dates *are* still links, and clicking one takes you from the month to the day.

Walking from one logger to the next

This is what the list is for: a transmitter you find interesting names everyone who has heard it, and you can look at each of their maps in turn without losing your place.

1. Click the transmitter pin. Its popup names the loggers who heard it.
2. Click a LoggerID. The map redraws as *that person's* loggings — their QTH, everything they heard, their own great-circle paths.
3. Click the **undo arrow** (↺) in the map's title bar. It puts back whichever loggers were showing before *and* reopens the same transmitter's popup, with the same station unfolded.
4. Click the next name. Repeat for as long as the list lasts.

The loop runs as long as you like, and it cannot get lost.

How far back the arrow goes

One click is one step, and there are never more than two of them. That is not a limit imposed on you — it is simply how far in you can get, because a link is only ever offered while clicking it would change something:

1. Click a **LoggerID**. That is step one. On the map you land on there are no more names to follow, so the only link left is a date.
2. Click a **date**. That is step two. Now the map holds one logger and one day, and it offers neither kind of link.

So two clicks of the arrow always bring you back to where you started, and the arrow disappears when it has. You can take the two steps in either order — a date first and then a logger works the same way, and undoes in the reverse order you took them. Hover the arrow and it says what the *next* click will put back.

The arrow drops a step you have already undone by hand. Change the Loggers menu yourself and the logger step goes; clear the `Date:` pill, or pick a different day in the Stats window, and the date step goes — the other one stays, because it is still a true way back. Press CLEAR or run a new search and the arrow goes altogether, since the result it pointed into no longer exists.

Reading a shared mast

A shared mast reads	What it is
`Vaasa, OSTRO`	The site — one pin for the whole mast, however many services stand on it.
`7 stations · 41 loggings`	What is transmitted from there, and how much of your result came from it.
`89.4 FIN Yle Puhe · 6 loggings ▸ 3 loggers`	One station on the mast. `▸ 3 loggers` opens its own **Heard by** list — the same list as above, carrying the same links on the LoggerIDs and on the dates; the arrow turns to ▾ and clicking again folds it away. Open as many as you like at once.

The folding is what keeps a big FM site usable. A tower carrying thirty services would otherwise open as several hundred names, and the list of frequencies — which is what you went to the mast to read — would be buried in it. Folded, you see the frequencies first and ask for the names only where you want them. A popup that outgrows the map scrolls inside itself rather than covering it.

A logger who heard the same station many times is shown with their eight most recent loggings, then `+12 more` for the rest — the number is never hidden, only the timestamps behind it. The per-station `· 6 loggings` count on a shared mast counts *all* of them, from everybody.

Jumping to one logger from their pin

Clicking a red receiver pin opens a popup naming the logger who was listening there. **Their name is a link.** Click it and the whole result narrows to that person's loggings — the list, the map and the summary line together.

It is not a separate filter: it ticks them in the **Loggers menu** (§5.5), which updates to show who is on screen. You can widen it again from there exactly as if you had picked them by hand.

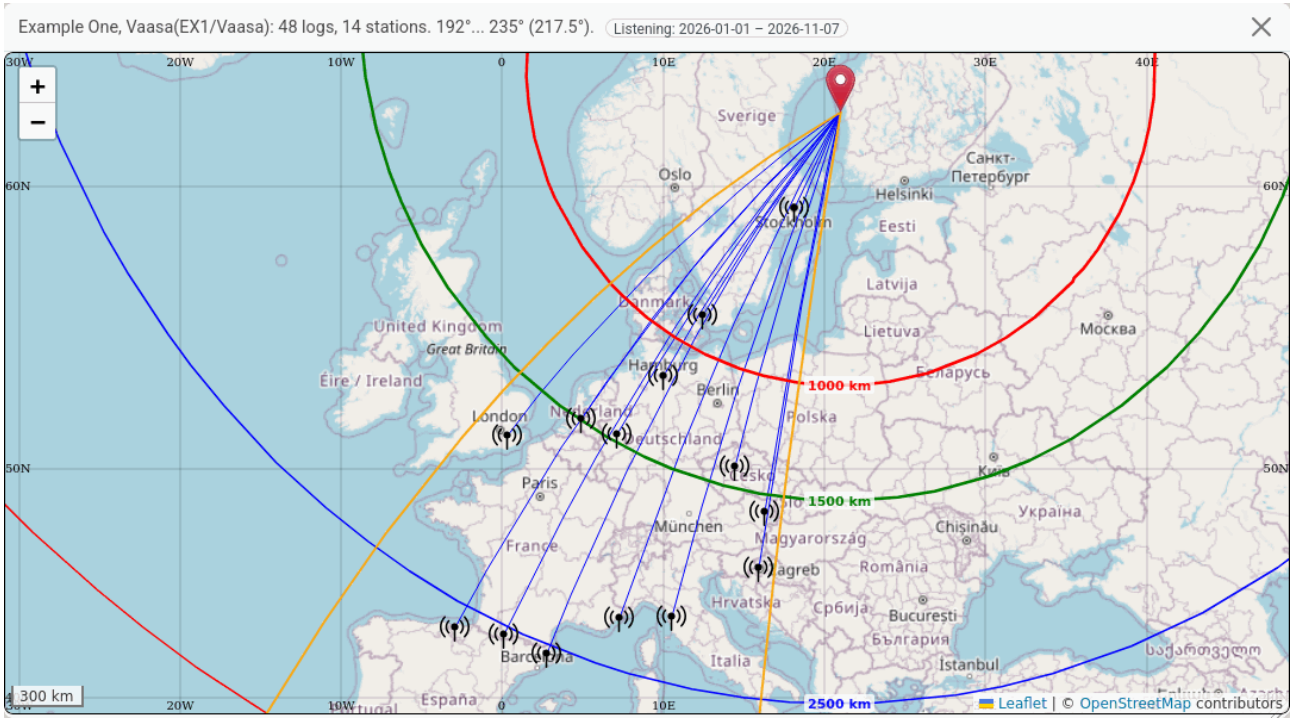
The popup reads	The link is
`Esko J Esimerkki, outside - Almodovar Del Rio, Andalucia, Spain (E) OH6BG (FIN)`	`Esko J Esimerkki OH6BG`

Only the person is the link. Everything from the first comma on is where they were listening, not who they are, and the country code in brackets is never part of it. As with the transmitter popups, the name is plain text rather than a link once the map is already that one person's — there is nothing left to narrow it to.

An **undo arrow** (↺) then appears in the map's title bar. It puts back whichever loggers were showing *before* you clicked — so if you already had two picked, you get those two back, not everybody. (Followed from a *transmitter* popup instead, it also reopens that popup — see above.) It goes away once there is nothing left for it to undo — see How far back the arrow goes for the two steps it can hold and what takes them away.

7.4 The FMLIST Distance Rings

On FMLIST, when the result is a **single logger's**, four rings are drawn around their QTH, and **each one carries its distance printed on it**, in that ring's own colour, where it crosses the meridian below the receiver (above it, if the receiver is in the southern hemisphere). You no longer have to remember which ring is which.



One logger's map on FMLIST: the rings, and in orange the two edges of a bearing range (§7.5).

The rings follow the distance unit you chose in Settings — and they are drawn at round numbers in *that* unit, rather than at converted kilometre figures. A mile reader has no use for a ring labelled 621 mi:

Ring	If you use km	If you use miles	What it marks
1st, red	**1000 km**	**600 mi**	The usual single-hop Sporadic-E range
2nd, green	**1500 km**	**1000 mi**	
3rd, blue	**2500 km**	**1500 mi**	Beyond single-hop; double-hop territory
4th, red	**3500 km**	**2200 mi**	

The two sets cover almost exactly the same stretch of map — 2200 mi is 3541 km, against the 3500 km of the outermost metric ring — so an opening looks the same shape whichever unit you read it in. Change the unit with the map open and the rings **change size**, not merely caption, and they do it immediately without redrawing the rest of the map.

They give an immediate read on whether an opening was ordinary or exceptional. They are not drawn for a multi-logger result, because a ring around one of several receivers would be meaningless.

7.5 Bearing Lines

Set a bearing range in the search filters and two rays are drawn from the receiver along its edges. They stay full length as you pan and zoom — they are redrawn to reach the edge of whatever view you are in, so they never stop short in the middle of the ocean.

7.6 Great Circles, and When They Are Left Out

Every receiver–transmitter pair gets an arc, drawn as a true great circle rather than a straight line on a flat map. Above **4000 distinct pairs** the lines are dropped and only the markers are drawn: at that density the lines are a solid wash that hides the map underneath. Narrow the result — by continent, by logger, or from the Stats window — and they come back.

7.7 Across the Dateline

A result that straddles 180° is drawn as **one continuous view** rather than split into two clumps at opposite edges of the map. A receiver in the Pacific hearing Japan and North America gets a single centred picture with its lines intact. For any result that does not cross the dateline nothing changes at all.

7.8 Big Maps Fill In Rather Than Appearing at Once

A large result puts a great many pins on the map — ten thousand transmitter sites is an ordinary afternoon's work for a wide search — and placing that many is not instant. Rather than hold everything back until the last one is ready, DX Log **draws the map first and then fills it**:

- The map appears already **framed on your result**, empty.
- The pins then arrive in a handful of waves, the **receivers first**, so you can see where you were listening from straight away.
- The first pins are there within a fraction of a second. Ten thousand sites take roughly three seconds to finish.

  A map that is still filling is not a map that is stuck. *The page stays usable throughout — you can scroll the list, pan and zoom, and open a bubble on a pin that has already landed.*

Change a filter while it is still filling and the fill simply stops and the new one begins, so you never see two results' pins mixed together. A modest result — up to a few hundred sites, which is most of them — has nothing to spread out and appears in one go, exactly as before.

This is why a very large result now takes a moment or two longer to finish than it once did, while feeling considerably quicker: the same work is spread across frames so the browser can keep drawing, instead of being done in one block with the page frozen until it ends.

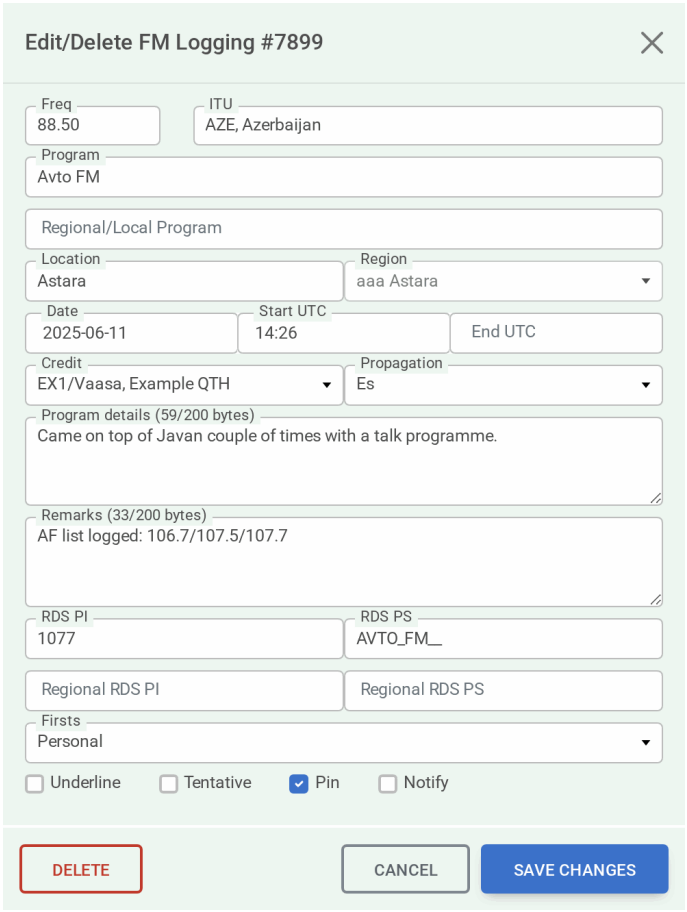
8. Editing & Deleting Logs

8.1 Which Logs You Can Edit

You can edit **your own logs only** — those whose LoggerID is one of the credits in your MWLIST/FMLIST profile. Those rows carry a pen icon at the end; other people's rows do not, and there is no way to change them.

8.2 The Edit Window

1. Click the pen icon at the end of the desired row.
2. The **Edit Log** modal opens (with fields similar to the new logging form).
3. Update any fields that need correction or additional detail.
4. You may change the **Credit/QTH** if the log was originally assigned to the wrong listening location.



The Edit window of an FM logging.

The window can be **dragged by its header**, and the page behind it stays live — you can read the list underneath while it is open. Esc closes it.

The read-only "FYI" fields and their unlock toggles work exactly as they do when logging — see §3.10. So does **Notify** (§3.11): altering frequency, program, regional/local program, location or RDS PI arms it again for editor awareness.

Date and **Start UTC** cannot be left empty; saving without them is refused with a message. A date that is not a valid calendar date is refused rather than guessed at, because a wrong date silently written is worse than a save that did not happen.

After a successful save, the list scrolls back to the row you edited and highlights it, so you do not lose your place in a long result.

8.3 Deleting

The edit window also offers **Delete**. It asks for confirmation in a second dialog, and then the logging is removed from the MWLIST/FMLIST database.

> ***Note. Deletion is permanent and cannot be undone.*** *There is no recycle bin and no recovery. If you are unsure, edit the logging or mark it Tentative instead.*

9. Saving Your Results

Two buttons appear below a search result on the Log Search page: **Save as Excel** and **Save as Word**. Both write **exactly the rows on screen** — after the continent bar, the Loggers menu, the in-page find and every Stats filter. Filter first, then export.

Files are named `DX_Log_<today>.xlsx` and `DX_Log_<today>.docx`. If nothing is showing, the export refuses rather than handing you a file of column titles.

9.1 Save as Excel — the Raw Data

One row per logging, meant for sorting, pivoting and further analysis — **24 columns on MWLIST, 26 on FMLIST**, which adds PI and PS. Dates are written in ISO form (`YYYY-MM-DD`) so a spreadsheet reads them as dates whatever your display setting is.

Every numeric column really is numeric — Frequency, Power, Distance, Bearing and the three 1/0 flags are numbers rather than text, so they sort, sum and filter as numbers — 999 before 1521, not after it. Frequency and Power are aligned to the left of their cells, because a frequency is a label that happens to be spelled with digits; Distance and Bearing keep the right alignment a quantity should have. A frequency shows two decimals on FMLIST and none on MWLIST unless it is an offset one, and a power shows only the decimals it was given. Because the cells hold numbers, **the decimal separator is the one your own Excel uses** — a comma if that is what your regional settings say. Nothing in the file can override that; the full value is stored either way.

Columns
Frequency, Date, Start UTC, End UTC
Country, Continent, Station, Location, Region
Comment — your Program details and Remarks merged into one field, with the logging program's own marker removed (it has the Software column instead)
First — spelled out as *Personal*, *Country*, *Continent* or *World*, because it is a category rather than a flag
Underline, Tentative, Pinned — **1** or **0** as numbers, so you can sum a column to count how many loggings carry the flag, or filter on it without matching text
Power, kW — empty where the power is unknown, rather than a zero that looks like a measurement
Distance, km or **Distance, mi** — the column is headed with *your* distance unit (§2) and holds that unit's figure, so it agrees with what the result list shows you. **Bearing** sits beside it, and the two stand or fall together: where there is no distance, both cells are empty — a bearing computed from a transmitter position nobody knows is a number with nothing behind it. On FMLIST that includes the feed's 9999 km "site unknown" placeholder, which the statistics ignore for the same reason (§6).
PropMode
PI, PS — FMLIST only. The RDS codes as logged, straight after PropMode. Empty where the logging has none, and absent altogether on MWLIST: RDS is an FM subcarrier, so MW and shortwave have nothing to put there.
LoggerCountry, LoggerID, LoggerName, LoggerQTH, LoggingDate
Software — the logging program that filed the logging, named in full (see §5.7); empty for a logging typed in by hand

The header row is **frozen and filtered**: it stays in view as you scroll, and every column carries a dropdown, so you can narrow the sheet to one country, one propagation mode or one logging program without setting a filter up yourself.

9.2 Save as Word — the Readable Report

The Word file is **consolidated**: it is written the way a DX report is written, not the way a database stores one.

- **One row per station per frequency.** Ten loggings of one station on one channel become one line. The frequency is part of the grouping, so a station heard on two frequencies stays two lines.
- **Every remark is merged into that line**, separated by semicolons, each carrying its own date and credit. Identical entries are written once.
- **Dates are shortened for the current year** — `5.10.` rather than `5.10.2025` — and given in full for earlier ones.
- **The page's own formatting is kept**: the + in front of a country first and its colour, the bold underline of a highlighted logging, the italics of a tentative one.

- **Tentative is marked where it matters.** A line that is entirely tentative says so once, in front of the station name. A line mixing confirmed and uncertain receptions marks the uncertain entries individually, because there the marker is the only thing telling them apart.
- **Sorted by frequency, then by earliest time, then by station.**

Two unidentified stations on the same frequency are never merged — with no name and no station id there is nothing to say they are the same station.

10. Favorites

A favorite is a **saved filter setup**. If you run the same search every morning — your own credit, one band, last login, pinned only — save it once and recall it with two clicks.

10.1 What a Favorite Stores

Every filter field on the page: text boxes, number ranges, dates, dropdowns, multi-selects and checkboxes. It does *not* store results — recalling a favorite fills in the form; you still press SEARCH.

Restoring **clears the form first** and then applies the saved values, so a favorite always defines the whole setup. You never inherit a stray filter from the search before it.

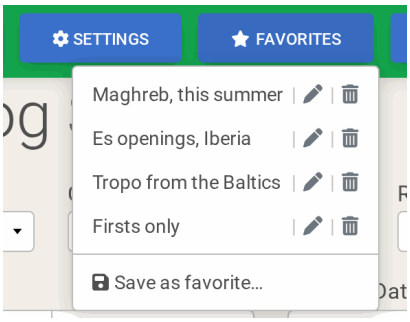
10.2 Saving

1. Set the filters the way you want them.
2. Open the ★ **Favorites** menu in the navigation bar.
3. Choose **Save as favorite…** at the bottom.
4. Accept the offered name (*Favorite 1*, *Favorite 2*…) or type your own, up to 40 characters, and press **Save** or Enter.

If the name is already taken, the button changes to **Overwrite** and says so — that is how you update a favorite after adjusting it.

10.3 Using, Renaming, Reordering, Deleting

- **Apply** — click the favorite's name.
- **Rename** — the pen icon. A name already in use is refused here rather than offered as an overwrite, since renaming onto an existing name would silently destroy the other favorite.
- **Reorder** — drag a row up or down the menu. Put the one you use most at the top.
- **Delete** — the trash icon, with a confirmation.



The Favorites menu.

10.4 Scope and Limits

- **Four separate sets.** Log Station and Log Search each have their own, and MWLIST and FMLIST each have their own — so an FM search favorite never turns up in an AM logging menu.
- **Fifteen per set.** At capacity the dialog says so and asks you to overwrite or delete one.
- **Stored in this browser only.** Favorites are not saved on the server and do not follow you to another computer, another browser, or a private window. Clearing your browser's site data removes them.
- **They survive a Settings change.** Dates are stored in a neutral form, so switching between ISO, EU and US formats does not disturb a saved favorite.
- A saved value that no longer exists — a credit that has been removed, say — is skipped quietly; the rest of the favorite still applies. That includes a continent saved in the old **Territory** menu, now **Countries**, which lists countries only. Pick the continent in **Category** and save the favorite again.

11. Reference

11.1 Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Where	What it does
Enter	Either page	Runs the search. Not in a textarea, on a button, or while a dialog is open.
Enter	In the find box	Applies the in-page find (does *not* re-run the search).
Esc	In the find box	Clears the find.
Ctrl+F / ⌘+F	Log Search, once a result exists	Scrolls to the top, focuses the find box and selects what is in it.
Esc	Any dialog	Closes it — the Stats window, the log window, Settings, About.
↑ ↓	Log Station	Steps the frequency up/down by the chosen step, snapping to the channel grid.
Numpad + −	Log Station	The same.
Numpad 8 2	Log Station, NumLock off	The same.
Double-click	Any Max/End field	Copies the Min/Start value into it (§4.7).

11.2 Band Ranges

MWLIST

LW	148–284 kHz
MW	525–1710 kHz
SW	2–30 MHz
120 mb	2300–2500 kHz
90 mb	3200–3400 kHz
75 mb	3900–4050 kHz
60 mb	4700–5150 kHz
49 mb	5700–6400 kHz
41 mb	7200–7600 kHz
31 mb	9300–10000 kHz
25 mb	11400–12200 kHz
22 mb	13500–13900 kHz
19 mb	15000–15900 kHz
16 mb	17300–18000 kHz
15 mb	18900–19100 kHz
13 mb	21450–21900 kHz
11 mb	25600–26100 kHz

FMLIST

FM CCIR	87–108 MHz
FM OIRT	65.84–74 MHz
FM Japan	76–95 MHz
FM China Low	78–87.5 MHz
TV VHF Low	54–87 MHz
TV VHF High	174–216 MHz
TV UHF	470–806 MHz

11.3 Steps, Modes and Categories

Frequency steps

AM: 1 · 5 · 9 · 10 kHz (default 9)
FM: 0.03 · 0.05 · 0.1 · 0.2 · 1 MHz (default 0.1)

First categories

Personal ✔ · Country + · Continent # · World [globe]

Propagation modes (FMLIST)

Es · Tropo · Meteor Scatter (MS) · Aurora (Au) · AuroraEs (AuEs) · F2 · FAI · TEP

Range ceilings

Distance 20 000 km (12 427 mi) · Power 5000 kW · Bearing 0–360° · Frequency 0–30 000 kHz (AM), 30.01–806 MHz (FM)

11.4 Continent Buttons

MWLIST

ALL · EU Europe · BI British Isles · IB Iberia · ME Middle East · AF Africa · AS Asia · OC Oceania · NA North America · CA Central America · SA South America · AN Antarctica

FMLIST

ALL · NRD Nordic · BLT Baltics · CEU Central EU · EEU Eastern EU · WEU Western EU w/o France · FRA France & Monaco · BI British Isles · IB Iberia · MED Italy and SMR/CVA/MLT · BKN Balkans · RU Russia · MAG Maghreb · ME Middle East · AF Africa w/o Maghreb & ME · AS Asia w/o ME · NOA North Atlantic · NA North America · CA Caribbean

Only the areas your current result contains get a button.

11.5 What DX Log Stores in Your Browser

Nothing here is sent anywhere except your login token, which is what authenticates your searches and log writes.

What	Why
Login token, your credits, current and previous login times	Signing in, the Credit menus, and the “Logs since” options.
Environment (MWLIST / FMLIST)	Which database you are working in.
Date format, distance unit	Settings (§2).
Favorites	Saved filter setups (§10).
Last-used credit and propagation, frequency step per band	So the logging form opens the way you left it.
Pin checkbox state, funnel state	Sticky filters (§3.4, §4.6).
The date of your last logging, and whether you have settled it for the current UTC day	Pre-filling the next one, and knowing when to ask about it (§3.9). Cleared when the tab closes.
Consent	So the prompt is not shown again.

Clearing your browser’s site data signs you out and removes all of it, favorites included.

12. Tips, Notes & Common Pitfalls

- Pick the right environment first (**MWLIST** vs **FMLIST**). It controls which database you search and which fields (for example, **RDS PI**) apply. The navbar colour tells you which one you are in — blue AM, green FM.
- Verify your **QTH** selection before logging. Changing Credit/Logger later is possible, but avoidable.
- Use partial text to find stations quickly in **Station > Program** (for example, `Nacional`, `BBC`, `WBZ`).
- Frequency steps matter: choose steps matching the region/bandplan to avoid skipping valid channels.
- **Tentative** is appropriate if you have content but lack a full ID; add remarks to explain uncertainty.
- Use **First** and **Underline** thoughtfully — they are useful for research, awards, and reporting.
- **Results seem to "disappear"?** Three sticky controls are the usual culprits, and all three survive a restart: the **Pin** checkbox on the search page, the **funnel** on the Log Station page, and a **continent button** or **Stats filter** still in force. The status line and the pills always say what is narrowing the view — read them before concluding data is missing.
- No filters? Expect your last 12 months only. Add filters to see more, especially older dates or other users.
- **A result far smaller than the total?** Look at the summary line. "1,204 of 233,330" with no filters set means the search was too large to fetch whole and was cut back to a complete date range (§4.10) — narrow it rather than trusting the totals.
- **Don't reload to fix something.** A reload discards a half-typed logging and a filled-in search form. Settings changes need no reload; neither does anything else in the app.
- **Filter before you export.** Both exports write exactly what is on screen, so the in-page find and the Stats window are the fastest way to produce a report of precisely one opening.

13. Quick Summary: Create a New Log

Account active → QTH created → Environment selected (MWLIST/FMLIST) → Correct Credit selected → Station searched → Station selected → Log submitted.

DX Log 3.0 © 2021-2026 Finnish DX Association (SDXL) and Jari Perkiömäki