

MORSE CODE REFERENCE

A	■ ■■■	S	■ ■ ■
B	■■■ ■■■	T	■■■
C	■■■ ■■■■	U	■ ■ ■■■
D	■■■ ■■	V	■ ■ ■ ■■■
E	■	W	■ ■■■ ■■■
F	■ ■ ■■■ ■	X	■■■ ■ ■ ■■■
G	■■■ ■■■ ■	Y	■■■ ■ ■■■ ■■■
H	■ ■ ■ ■	Z	■■■ ■■■ ■■
I	■ ■		
J	■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■	1	■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
K	■■■ ■ ■■■	2	■ ■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
L	■ ■■■ ■■	3	■ ■ ■ ■■■ ■■■
M	■■■ ■■■	4	■ ■ ■ ■ ■■■
N	■■■ ■	5	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
O	■■■ ■■■ ■■■	6	■■■ ■ ■ ■ ■
P	■ ■■■ ■■■ ■	7	■■■ ■■■ ■ ■ ■
Q	■■■ ■■■ ■ ■■■	8	■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■ ■
R	■ ■■■ ■	9	■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■
		0	■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

Send Your Name in Morse Code

Some Other Signalling Methods



Zogging

In the days of open cockpit aircraft and before inter-aircraft radio was commonly available this method was employed to communicate between aircraft.

The aircraft had to fly alongside or in easy visibility of each other. It was also used during periods of operational radio silence. Methods varied but Morse Code signals were sent by hand / arm movements.

A short, quick movement indicated a 'dit', a longer movement indicated a 'dash'.

Used from the early days of flying through WW2.

Method described in – *"Communications Handbook"* US Navy 1944

From J. Elwood, WW7P, - MM66



Semaphore Flags

A system for conveying information at a distance by means of visual signals with hand-held flags, rods, disks, paddles, or occasionally bare or gloved hands.

Information is encoded by the position of the flags; it is read when the flag is in a fixed position.

Semaphores were adopted and widely used (with hand-held flags replacing the mechanical arms of shutter semaphores) in the maritime world in the early 19th century. Semaphore signals were used, for example, at the Battle of Trafalgar. This was the period in which the modern naval semaphore system was invented.

This system uses hand-held flags. It is still used during underway replenishment at sea and is acceptable for emergency communication in daylight or, using lighted wands instead of flags, at night.

