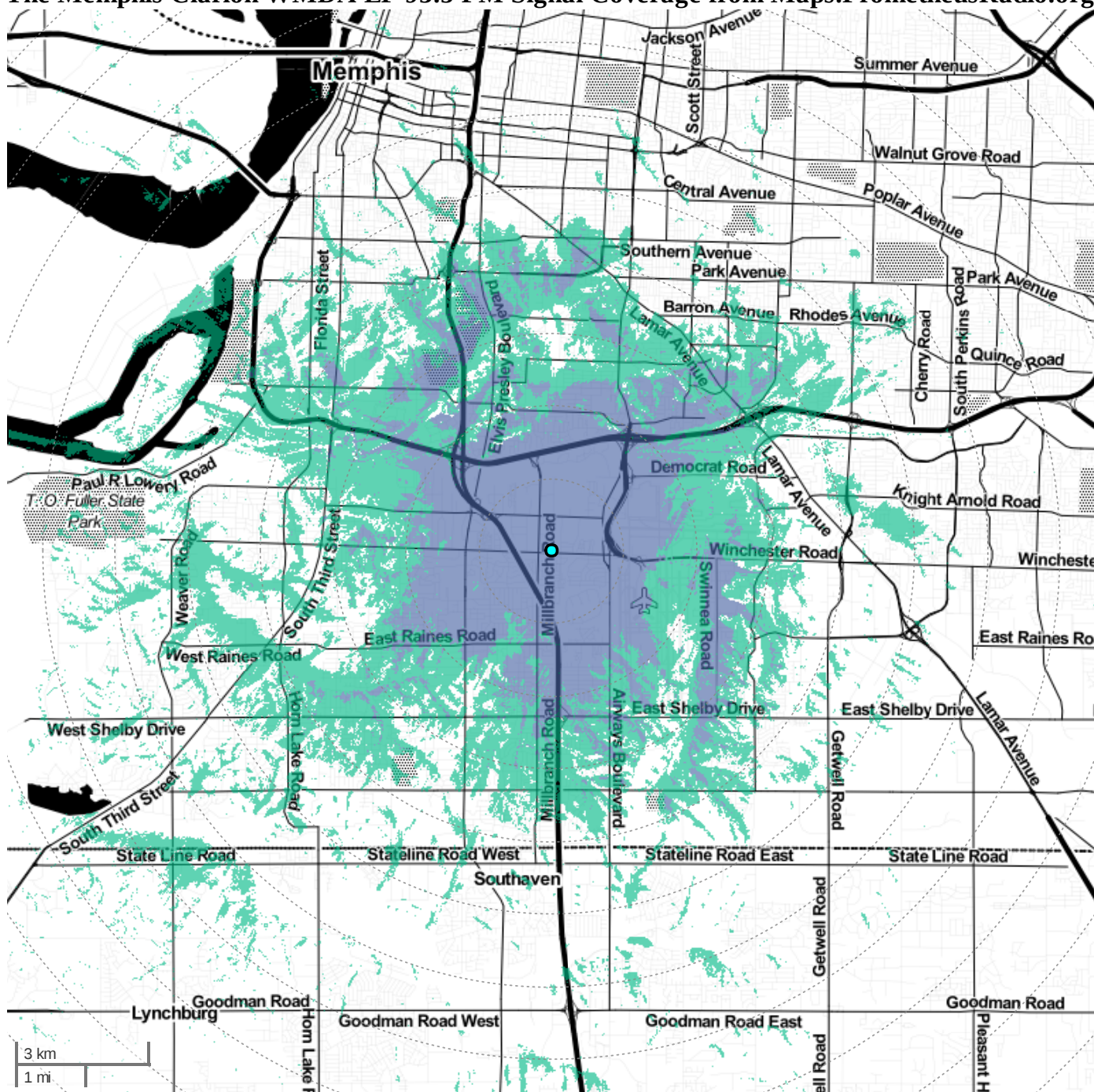


The Memphis Clarion WMDA-LP 93.5 FM Signal Coverage from Maps.PrometheusRadio.org



[Prometheus Radio Project](#) | Map tiles by [Stamen Design](#), under [CC BY 3.0](#). Data by [OpenStreetMap](#), under [ODbL](#).

	Strong Signal	Fair Signal	Unlikely Signal
Population	34,313	73,867	311,344
Hispanic	1,556	2,375	18,465
White	1,568	6,289	128,725
Black	31,335	64,957	160,585
Am. Indian	60	166	776
Asian	61	201	4,877
Hawaiian/Pacific	20	26	171
Other Race	994	1,560	11,603
Multiple Race	275	668	4,607
Female	18,439	40,155	160,517
Male	15,874	33,712	150,827
Incarcerated	474	1,105	2,981

Longley-Rice signal coverage prediction for **The Memphis Clarion WMDA-LP** 93.5 MHz (228), 100W@5m (14m AGL) 35 3 14.59 N, 90 0 14.98 W (NAD83) considering potential interference from: **KBFC** 93.5 MHz (228), 25kW@100m dist 86km; **WKBQ** 93.5 MHz (228), 6000W@100m dist 68km; **WTNM** 93.7 MHz (229), 11kW@151m dist 65km; **K280FN** 93.7 MHz (229), 99W@140.4m dist 24km; **WSEY** 93.3 MHz (227), 100kW@550m dist 178km; **KJBR** 93.7 MHz (229), 6000W@85m dist 73km; **WKWX** 93.5 MHz (228), 25kW@91m dist 169km; **WQM, Inc.** 93.3 MHz (227), 140W@45m dist 30km; **WLFP** 94.1 MHz (231), 50kW@144m dist 15km; **KBKG** 93.5 MHz (228), 3000W@42m dist 158km; **KWEM-LP** 93.3 MHz (227), 43W@45m dist 28km; **WTKB-FM** 93.7 MHz (229), 15kW@99m dist 155km; **KOMT** 93.5 MHz (228), 16kW@188.2m dist 276km; **WMFS-FM** 92.9 MHz (225), 6000W@100m dist 14km. FCC radio station data as of 2017-08-15 03:46:00. Circles at 1-mile intervals.

Signal Coverage Map and Demographics Information

These maps and associated population statistics are produced by the **Prometheus Radio Project** (prometheusradio.org), partly funded by a **Knight Foundation** prototype grant.

The ability for an FM radio to clearly receive a signal depends on the type of radio (car radios are usually excellent), its location (basements are more difficult -- outdoors and higher is better), the type of building construction if indoors, and the type and location of antenna it uses. Weather, time of day, and seasonal ground-moisture variation also affect how much signal is lost before it gets to the radio receiver. Signal strength or coverage prediction therefore produces a **statistical** estimate for **average** conditions, and will not exactly match people's experience.

Key factors in radio reception are the height and type of the transmission antenna, how much power it is radiating, and the terrain between the transmitting antenna and the receiving radio. The **Longley-Rice** model accounts for these factors, and also approximates the effect of forest and buildings, both in consideration of the *desired* signal, and the signals from *other radio stations* which may cause interference. Longley-Rice prediction is the current, conservative industry standard.

Strong Signal: Nearly every radio will easily receive a clear signal. Meets FCC minimum signal strength (60 dB μ V/m) and interference protection requirements: -20 dB co-channel, -6 dB first adjacent, +40 dB second/third adjacent (47CFR§73.215, §73.509, §74.1204).

Fair Signal: Many radios, especially car radios, will receive the signal easily, and anyone who makes an effort will be able to receive the signal. There may be some slight interference. Signal strength is 40 dB μ V/m through 60 dB μ V/m with 8 dB less interference protection than Strong Signal.

Unlikely Signal: The signal may have unlistenable levels of interference, or be too weak to be received, however some radios may sometimes receive it at some locations.

Longley-Rice Parameters: Point-to-point, radial point spacing 30m (FCC 84-341 interpolation), climate 5, conductivity 0.005, permittivity 15, refractivity 301, clutter attenuation forest -3dB, residential -5dB, urban/buildings/commercial/industrial -6dB

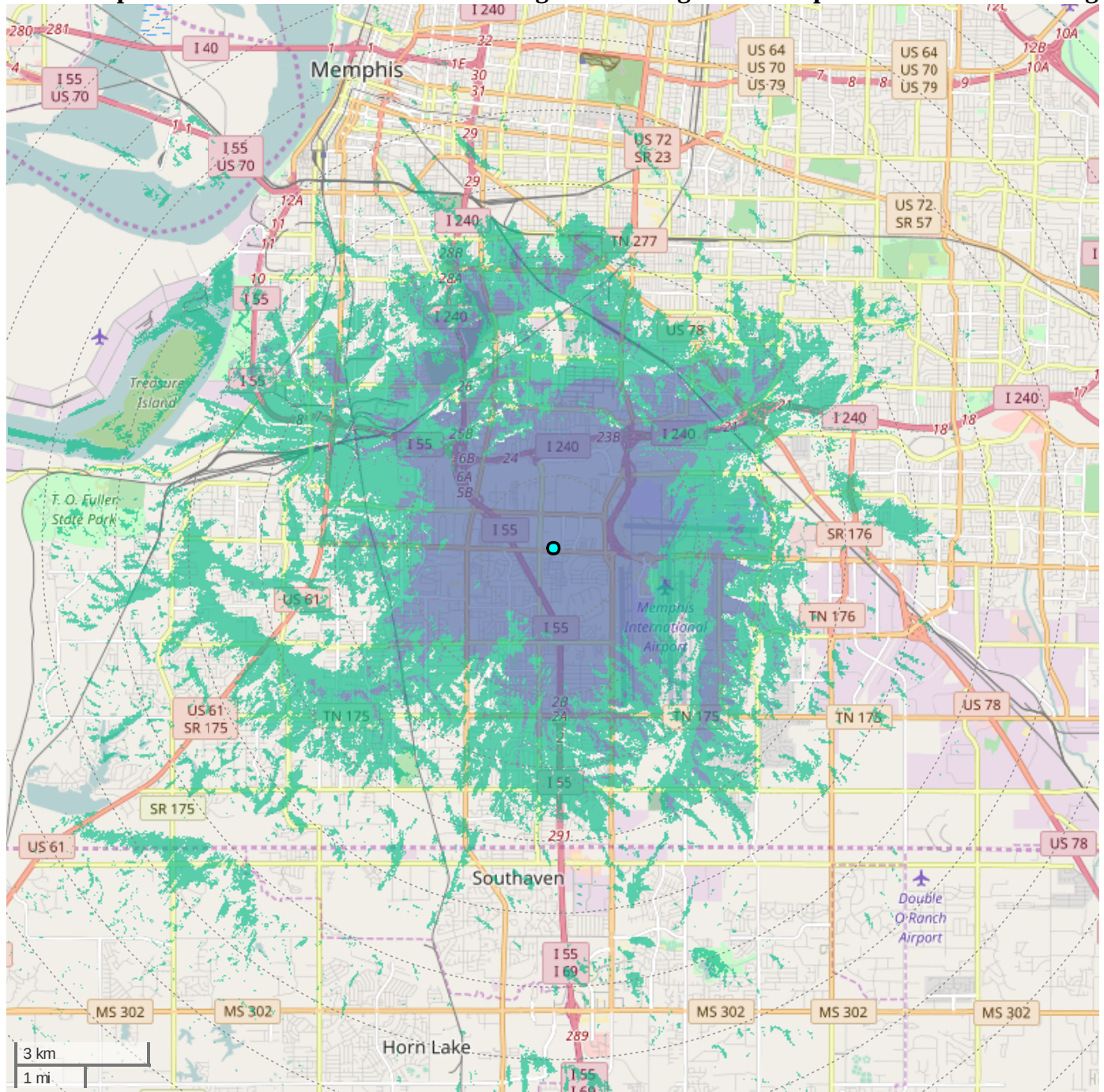
Terrain Data: U.S. Geological Survey seamless 1-second NED

Demographics: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 "SF1" census blocks, centroid method

Radio Station Data: Federal Communications Commission CDBS database

500088170 228 125806,-324490,126583,-323540 800 100168639,100200412,101735883,101761420,101200874,101686827,100997431,101763671,100178680,100063071,101680205,101014562,101572565,100199263 2017-08-15 03:46:00

The Memphis Clarion WMDA-LP 93.5 FM Signal Coverage from Maps.PrometheusRadio.org



Prometheus Radio Project | Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors

	Strong Signal	Fair Signal	Unlikely Signal
Population	34,313	73,867	311,344
Hispanic	1,556	2,375	18,465
White	1,568	6,289	128,725
Black	31,335	64,957	160,585
Am. Indian	60	166	776
Asian	61	201	4,877
Hawaiian/Pacific	20	26	171
Other Race	994	1,560	11,603
Multiple Race	275	668	4,607
Female	18,439	40,155	160,517
Male	15,874	33,712	150,827
Incarcerated	474	1,105	2,981

Longley-Rice signal coverage prediction for **The Memphis Clarion WMDA-LP** 93.5 MHz (228), 100W@5m (14m AGL) 35 3 14.59 N, 90 0 14.98 W (NAD83) considering potential interference from: **KBFC** 93.5 MHz (228), 25kW@100m dist 86km; **WKBQ** 93.5 MHz (228), 6000W@100m dist 68km; **WTNM** 93.7 MHz (229), 11kW@151m dist 65km; **K280FN** 93.7 MHz (229), 99W@140.4m dist 24km; **WSEY** 93.3 MHz (227), 100kW@550m dist 178km; **KJBR** 93.7 MHz (229), 6000W@85m dist 73km; **WKWX** 93.5 MHz (228), 25kW@91m dist 169km; **WMQM, Inc.** 93.3 MHz (227), 140W@45m dist 30km; **WLFP** 94.1 MHz (231), 50kW@144m dist 15km; **KBKG** 93.5 MHz (228), 3000W@42m dist 158km; **KWEM-LP** 93.3 MHz (227), 43W@45m dist 28km; **WTKB-FM** 93.7 MHz (229), 15kW@99m dist 155km; **KOMT** 93.5 MHz (228), 16kW@188.2m dist 276km; **WMFS-FM** 92.9 MHz (225), 6000W@100m dist 14km. FCC radio station data as of 2017-08-15 03:46:00. Circles at 1-mile intervals.

Signal Coverage Map and Demographics Information

These maps and associated population statistics are produced by the **Prometheus Radio Project** (prometheusradio.org), partly funded by a **Knight Foundation** prototype grant.

The ability for an FM radio to clearly receive a signal depends on the type of radio (car radios are usually excellent), its location (basements are more difficult -- outdoors and higher is better), the type of building construction if indoors, and the type and location of antenna it uses. Weather, time of day, and seasonal ground-moisture variation also affect how much signal is lost before it gets to the radio receiver. Signal strength or coverage prediction therefore produces a **statistical** estimate for **average** conditions, and will not exactly match people's experience.

Key factors in radio reception are the height and type of the transmission antenna, how much power it is radiating, and the terrain between the transmitting antenna and the receiving radio. The **Longley-Rice** model accounts for these factors, and also approximates the effect of forest and buildings, both in consideration of the *desired* signal, and the signals from *other radio stations* which may cause interference. Longley-Rice prediction is the current, conservative industry standard.

Strong Signal: Nearly every radio will easily receive a clear signal. Meets FCC minimum signal strength (60 dB μ V/m) and interference protection requirements: -20 dB co-channel, -6 dB first adjacent, +40 dB second/third adjacent (47CFR§73.215, §73.509, §74.1204).

Fair Signal: Many radios, especially car radios, will receive the signal easily, and anyone who makes an effort will be able to receive the signal. There may be some slight interference. Signal strength is 40 dB μ V/m through 60 dB μ V/m with 8 dB less interference protection than Strong Signal.

Unlikely Signal: The signal may have unlistenable levels of interference, or be too weak to be received, however some radios may sometimes receive it at some locations.

Longley-Rice Parameters: Point-to-point, radial point spacing 30m (FCC 84-341 interpolation), climate 5, conductivity 0.005, permittivity 15, refractivity 301, clutter attenuation forest -3dB, residential -5dB, urban/buildings/commercial/industrial -6dB

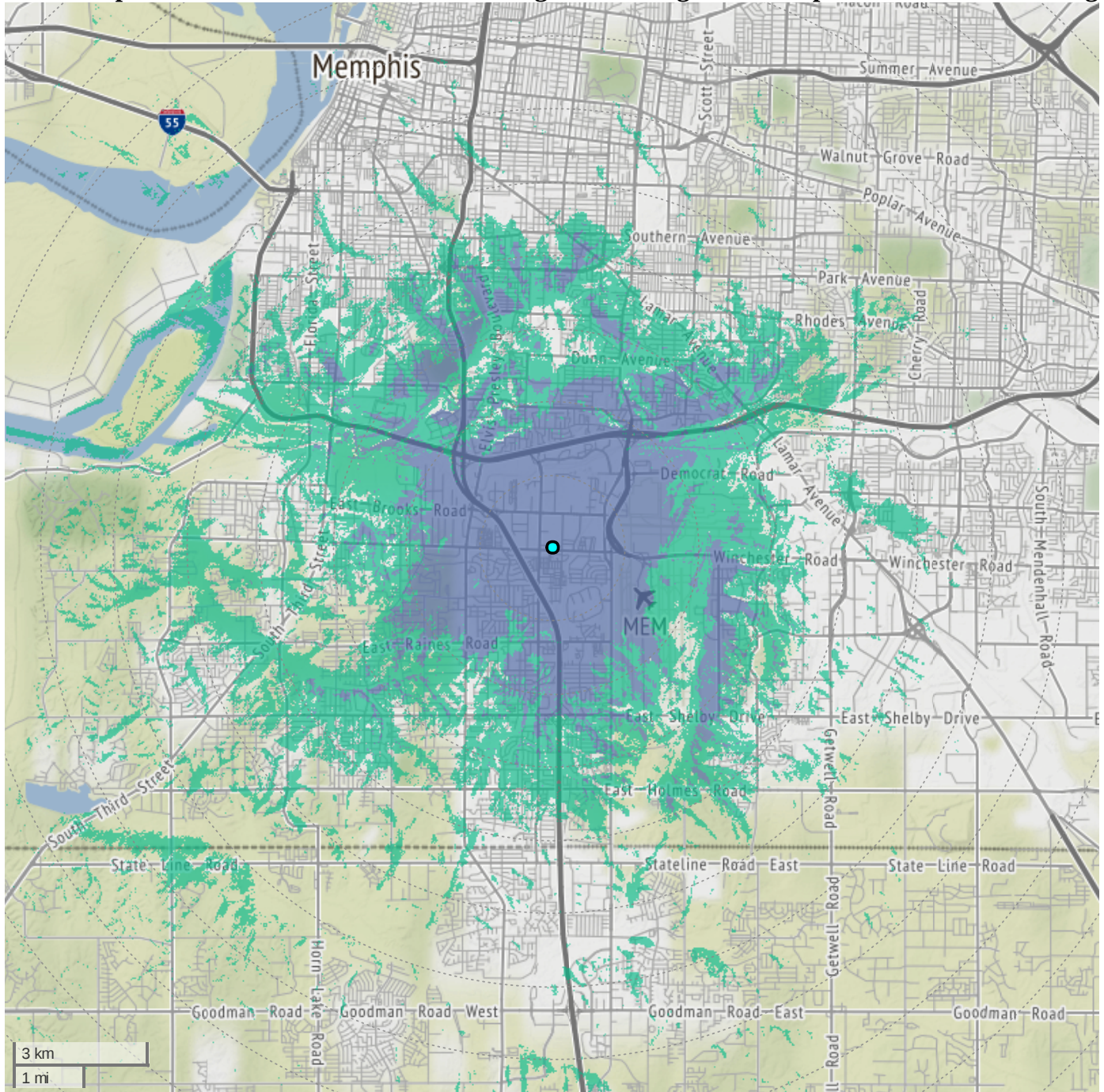
Terrain Data: U.S. Geological Survey seamless 1-second NED

Demographics: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 "SF1" census blocks, centroid method

Radio Station Data: Federal Communications Commission CDBS database

500088170 228 125806,-324490,126583,-323540 800 100168639,100200412,101735883,101761420,101200874,101686827,100997431,101763671,100178680,100063071,101680205,101014562,101572565,100199263 2017-08-15 03:46:00

The Memphis Clarion WMDA-LP 93.5 FM Signal Coverage from Maps.PrometheusRadio.org



Prometheus Radio Project | Map tiles by [Stamen Design](#), under [CC BY 3.0](#). Data by [OpenStreetMap](#), under [ODbL](#).

	Strong Signal	Fair Signal	Unlikely Signal
Population	34,313	73,867	311,344
Hispanic	1,556	2,375	18,465
White	1,568	6,289	128,725
Black	31,335	64,957	160,585
Am. Indian	60	166	776
Asian	61	201	4,877
Hawaiian/Pacific	20	26	171
Other Race	994	1,560	11,603
Multiple Race	275	668	4,607
Female	18,439	40,155	160,517
Male	15,874	33,712	150,827
Incarcerated	474	1,105	2,981

Longley-Rice signal coverage prediction for **The Memphis Clarion WMDA-LP** 93.5 MHz (228), 100W@5m (14m AGL) 35 3 14.59 N, 90 0 14.98 W (NAD83) considering potential interference from: **KBFC** 93.5 MHz (228), 25kW@100m dist 86km; **WKBQ** 93.5 MHz (228), 6000W@100m dist 68km; **WTNM** 93.7 MHz (229), 11kW@151m dist 65km; **K280FN** 93.7 MHz (229), 99W@140.4m dist 24km; **WSEY** 93.3 MHz (227), 100kW@550m dist 178km; **KJBR** 93.7 MHz (229), 6000W@85m dist 73km; **WKWX** 93.5 MHz (228), 25kW@91m dist 169km; **WQM, Inc.** 93.3 MHz (227), 140W@45m dist 30km; **WLFP** 94.1 MHz (231), 50kW@144m dist 15km; **KBKG** 93.5 MHz (228), 3000W@42m dist 158km; **KWEM-LP** 93.3 MHz (227), 43W@45m dist 28km; **WTKB-FM** 93.7 MHz (229), 15kW@99m dist 155km; **KOMT** 93.5 MHz (228), 16kW@188.2m dist 276km; **WMFS-FM** 92.9 MHz (225), 6000W@100m dist 14km. FCC radio station data as of 2017-08-15 03:46:00. Circles at 1-mile intervals.

Signal Coverage Map and Demographics Information

These maps and associated population statistics are produced by the **Prometheus Radio Project** (prometheusradio.org), partly funded by a **Knight Foundation** prototype grant.

The ability for an FM radio to clearly receive a signal depends on the type of radio (car radios are usually excellent), its location (basements are more difficult -- outdoors and higher is better), the type of building construction if indoors, and the type and location of antenna it uses. Weather, time of day, and seasonal ground-moisture variation also affect how much signal is lost before it gets to the radio receiver. Signal strength or coverage prediction therefore produces a **statistical** estimate for **average** conditions, and will not exactly match people's experience.

Key factors in radio reception are the height and type of the transmission antenna, how much power it is radiating, and the terrain between the transmitting antenna and the receiving radio. The **Longley-Rice** model accounts for these factors, and also approximates the effect of forest and buildings, both in consideration of the *desired* signal, and the signals from *other radio stations* which may cause interference. Longley-Rice prediction is the current, conservative industry standard.

Strong Signal: Nearly every radio will easily receive a clear signal. Meets FCC minimum signal strength (60 dB μ V/m) and interference protection requirements: -20 dB co-channel, -6 dB first adjacent, +40 dB second/third adjacent (47CFR§73.215, §73.509, §74.1204).

Fair Signal: Many radios, especially car radios, will receive the signal easily, and anyone who makes an effort will be able to receive the signal. There may be some slight interference. Signal strength is 40 dB μ V/m through 60 dB μ V/m with 8 dB less interference protection than Strong Signal.

Unlikely Signal: The signal may have unlistenable levels of interference, or be too weak to be received, however some radios may sometimes receive it at some locations.

Longley-Rice Parameters: Point-to-point, radial point spacing 30m (FCC 84-341 interpolation), climate 5, conductivity 0.005, permittivity 15, refractivity 301, clutter attenuation forest -3dB, residential -5dB, urban/buildings/commercial/industrial -6dB

Terrain Data: [U.S. Geological Survey](#) seamless 1-second NED

Demographics: [U.S. Census Bureau](#) 2010 "SF1" census blocks, centroid method

Radio Station Data: [Federal Communications Commission](#) CDBS database

500088170 228 125806,-324490,126583,-323540 800 100168639,100200412,101735883,101761420,101200874,101686827,100997431,101763671,100178680,100063071,101680205,101014562,101572565,100199263 2017-08-15 03:46:00