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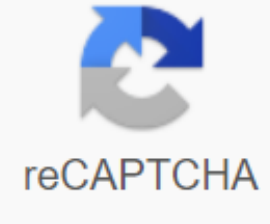
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Ktvq 2 news billings

Not to be confused with KQTV, WQTV, WQTV-LP or WTVQ-DT. For the now-in-existence broadcaster in Oklahoma City, see KTVQ (Oklahoma City). For the broadcaster in Fukuoka, Japan, watch TVQ Kyushu Broadcasting. For the broadcaster in Brisbane, Australia, watch TVQ. CBS / CW liên kết tại Billings, Montana Đài truyền hình ở Montana, Hoa KỳKTVQ Billings, MontanaUnited StatesChannelsDigital: 10 (VHF)Ảo: 2 (PSIP)BrandingQ2 (nói chung)MTN Tin tức (newscasts)SloganMontana's News LeaderProgrammingAffiliations2.1: CBS2.2: CW + 2.3: Grit (O&O) W. Scripps Company (Scripps Broadcasting Holdings LLC)HistoryFirst air dateNovember 9, 1953 (66 năm trước) (1953-11-09)Former call signsKOOK-TV (1953–1972)Former channel number(s) Analog:2 (VHF, 1953–2009)Cựu thành viênDuMont (1953–1955/6)NBC (phụ, 1953–1958, 1968–1980)ABC (phụ, 1953–1968)NTA (phụ, 1958–1959)PBS (mỗi chương trình, 1970–1984)Thông tin kỹ thuật Cấp phép thẩm quyềnFCCFacility ID35694ERP26.1 kWHAAT180 m (591 ft)Bộ phát tọa độ45°46'0.9N 108°27'28.8W / 45.766917°N 108.458000°W / 45.766917; -108.458000Translator (s) K15LB-D 15 Red LodgeK50LT-D 16 AshlandK41MZ-D 34 Livingston, etc LinksPublic license information ProfileLMSWebsitewww.ktvq.com KTVQ, virtual channel 2 (VHF digital channel 10), is a CBS affiliate broadcaster licensed to Billings, Montana, USA. The station is owned by the E. W. Scripps Company, and is part of the Montana Television Network, a statewide network of CBS affiliates. KTVQ's studios are located on Third Avenue North in Billings, and its players are located on the Sacrificing Cliffs in the southeast of the city center. On cables, the station is available on Charter Spectrum 5 in both standard definition and high definition. History The station began airing on November 9, 1953, as KOOK-TV, Montana's second television station; Butte's KXLF-TV began aug. It was owned by Montana broadcast pioneer Joe Sample and his Garryowen Corporation along with radio station KOOK (AM 970, now KBUL). The station has made shows from all four major networks of the time -- CBS, NBC, ABC and DuMont Television Network [1]— but has always been a major affiliate of CBS. It lost DuMont when that network closed in 1956 and lost NBC when KGHL-TV (channel 8, now KULR-TV) began in 1958; between 1956 and 1961, when it closed, the station was also a subsidiary of the NTA Film Network. The station changed callsign to KTVQ on September 5, 1972. In 1968, Channel 2 was a median affiliate with NBC after KULR opted to be a major affiliate with ABC. This is highly unusual for a two-station market, especially a small market like Billings. It shared NBC with KULR until KOUS (channel 4, now KHMT) began in 1980. In 1970, Channel 2 chose a third-party link with PBS, primarily for Sesame Street. It Standard practice at the time for PBS to offer its program to any commercially interested store in the area where no PBS station was available. Channel 2's third PBS link lasted until Montana PBS finally began in 1984. Sample owned the station until 1984, when he sold it to SJL Broadcasting. Evening Post Industries (through its subsidiary Cordillera Communications) bought it in 1994. The station remains the only Billings broadcaster not to change its link. In January 2010, KTVQ.com switched to a continuous news format. KTVQ-DT2 KTVQ-DT2 is KTVQ's second cw+ link digital sub-channel, broadcasting in high definition 720p on VHF 10.2 (or virtual channel 2.2 via PSIP). On cables, the channel is available on Spectrum 11 in both standard definition and high definition. The origins of KTVQ-DT2 began in September 2006 after WB and UPN merged to form CW. KTVQ launched this second digital sub-channel as Billings' subsidiary. Prior to the aest one, WB could only be seen on the market through the KWBM cable-only station. The use of call messages is made fictiously as cable-only affiliates of broadcast networks are not required to operate under FCC station licenses. On September 18, 2006, KWBM closed and re-launched as a CW subsidiary on KTVQ's second sub-channel. Digital TV Digital Channels Digital Signals of the station are multiplexed: Channel Video Aspect PSIP Programming Short Name[2] 2.1 1080i 16:9 KTVQ-DT Chapter main KTVQ / CBS 2.2 720p CW NET Billings CW 2.3 480i 4:3 GRIT Grit In February 2009, KULR, KTVQ and two other stations in the Billings market were denied permission by the Federal Communications Commission to end similar broadcasts and operate as digital only effective on February 17, 2009 originally scheduled. [3] National news activity news comes from a number of sources; CBS News and AP provide their nationwide and international news for stations for its local newscasts. Montana Ag Network (owned by MTN) provides farm and farm reports in Montana This Morning and The Noon News. [to quote] Reference ^ A DuMont transmitter will definitely be operating over Channel 2 in Billings this fall tune in KOOK-TV Channel 2, Billings Gazette, p. 5, 1953-06-01 ^ RabbitEars TV Query for KTVQ ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original on July 21, 2012. Visit 2009-02-05.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) External links KTVQ.com - Official KTVQ-TV website CWBillings.com - Official CW Billings website Antenna Information KTVQ in the FCC's TV station CWBillings.com database FCC K41MZ-D television in FCC K50LT-D television database in FCC's tv station database Rabbitears.info queries - KTVQ BIAfn's media web database - KTVQ-TV Information Taken Slowly 2 Full screen or full screen refers to the 4:3 (1.33:1) frame ratio of early standard tv screens and computer monitors. [1] A 4:3 frame ratio has become the standard in movies because it mirrors movie stock and is easiest to use. [2] The proportions of the big screen began to become more common in the 1990s and 2000s. Films originally created in 4:3 frame rates do not need to be changed for full-screen release, while other frame rates can be converted to full screen using techniques such as pan and scan, blurry open or reframing. In the pan and scanned, the 4:3 image is extracted from inside the original frame by cropping the edges of the film. In the open blur, the 4:3 image is extracted from parts of the original negative shot but is not intended to be used for theatrical release. In reframing, elements in the image are re-positioned. Reframing is almost just one method used for CG films altogether, where elements can be easily moved. [4] The historical full-screen frame rate in standard television has been used since the invention of motion picture cameras. The original computer screen used the same frame rate. The 4:3 frame ratio is used for 35 mm film in the silent era. It is also very close to the 1,375:1 ratio of the Academy of Film Arts and Sciences, which was identified as a standard following the advent of optical sound on film. By having a TV that matches this frame rate, movies originally shot on 35 mm movies can be viewed satisfactorily on TV in the early days of television (i.e. the 1940s and 50s). As movie audiences dropped, Hollywood created a widescreen frame ratio (such as the 1.85:1 ratio mentioned earlier) to differentiate the film industry from TV. [5] However, since the beginning of the 21st century, broadcasters around the world began to completely eliminate the 4:3 standard when manufacturers began advocating a 16:9/16:10 frame ratio of all modern high-definition television sets, broadcast cameras, and computer screens. See also Frame Rate (image) Reference ^ Jim Taylor; Mark R. Johnson; Charles G. Crawford (2006). Demystified DVD. McGraw Hill Pro. ISBN 978-0-07-142398-4. ^ Studiobinder. Definitive guide to frame rate (2019-08-05). Access 2020-03-08 ^ Joey Lott; - Robert Reinhardt (April 11, 2006). Flash 8 ActionScript Bible. John Wiley & Sons. 789-. ISBN 978-0-471-79271-0. Chris Jones (June 20, 2003). Guerilla Film Makers Movie Blueprint. &A; C Black. 517-. ISBN 978-0-8264-1453-3. Pautz, Michelle C. (December 29, 2017). Public Servants on the Silver Screen: Hollywood's Description of Government and Officials. Lexington Books. page 31. ISBN 978-1-4985-3913-5. This filmmaking article is still early. You can help by expanding it.vte Retrieve from