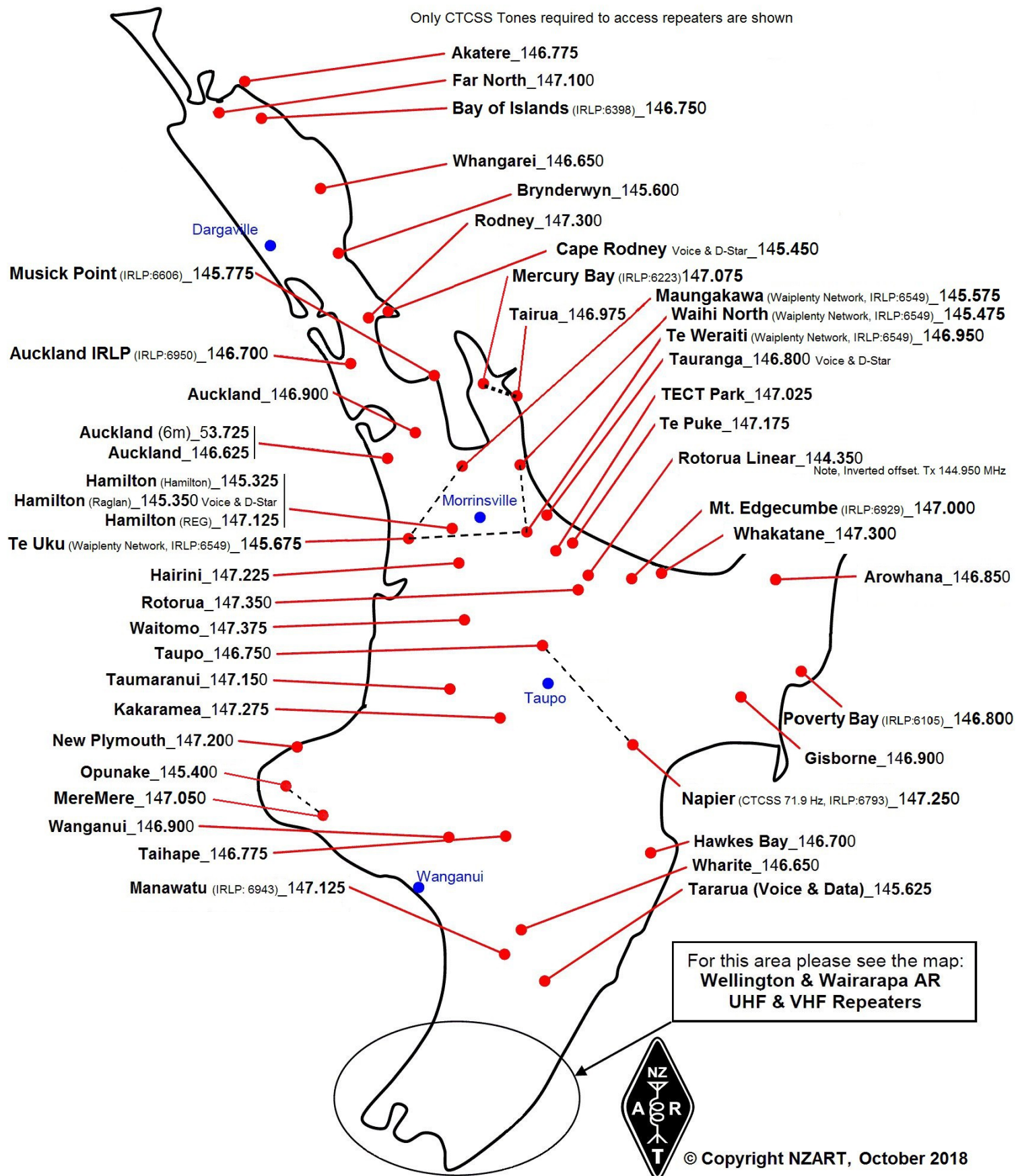


# North Island Amateur Radio 6 m & 2 m (VHF) Repeaters

- NOTE 1.** The naming system is explained on the map **NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters**  
**2.** Repeater **Offsets** are explained on the map **Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters**

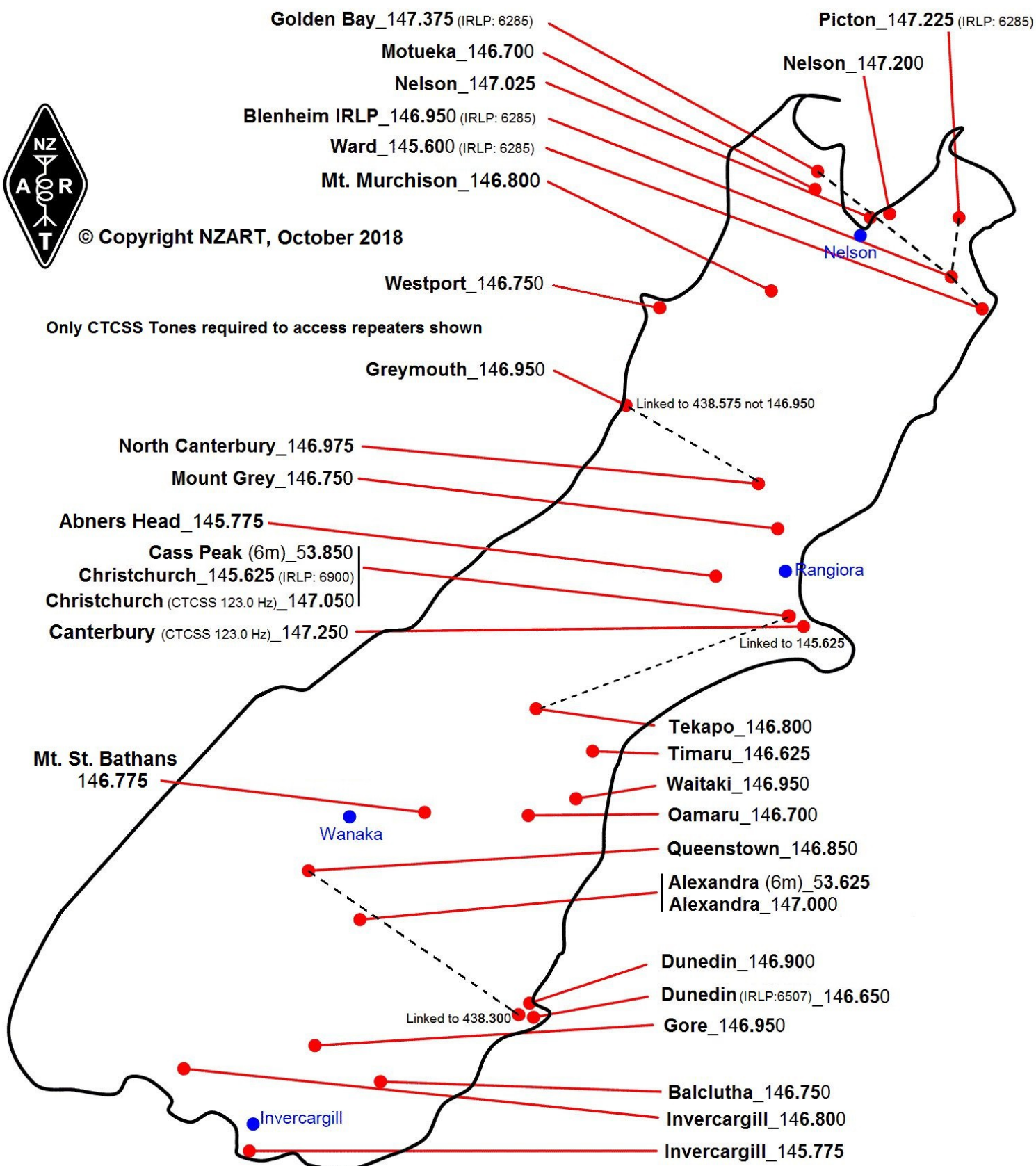


# South Island Amateur Radio 6 m & 2 m (VHF) Repeaters

**NOTE 1.** The naming system is explained on the map **NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters**  
**2.** Repeater Offsets are explained on the map **Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters**



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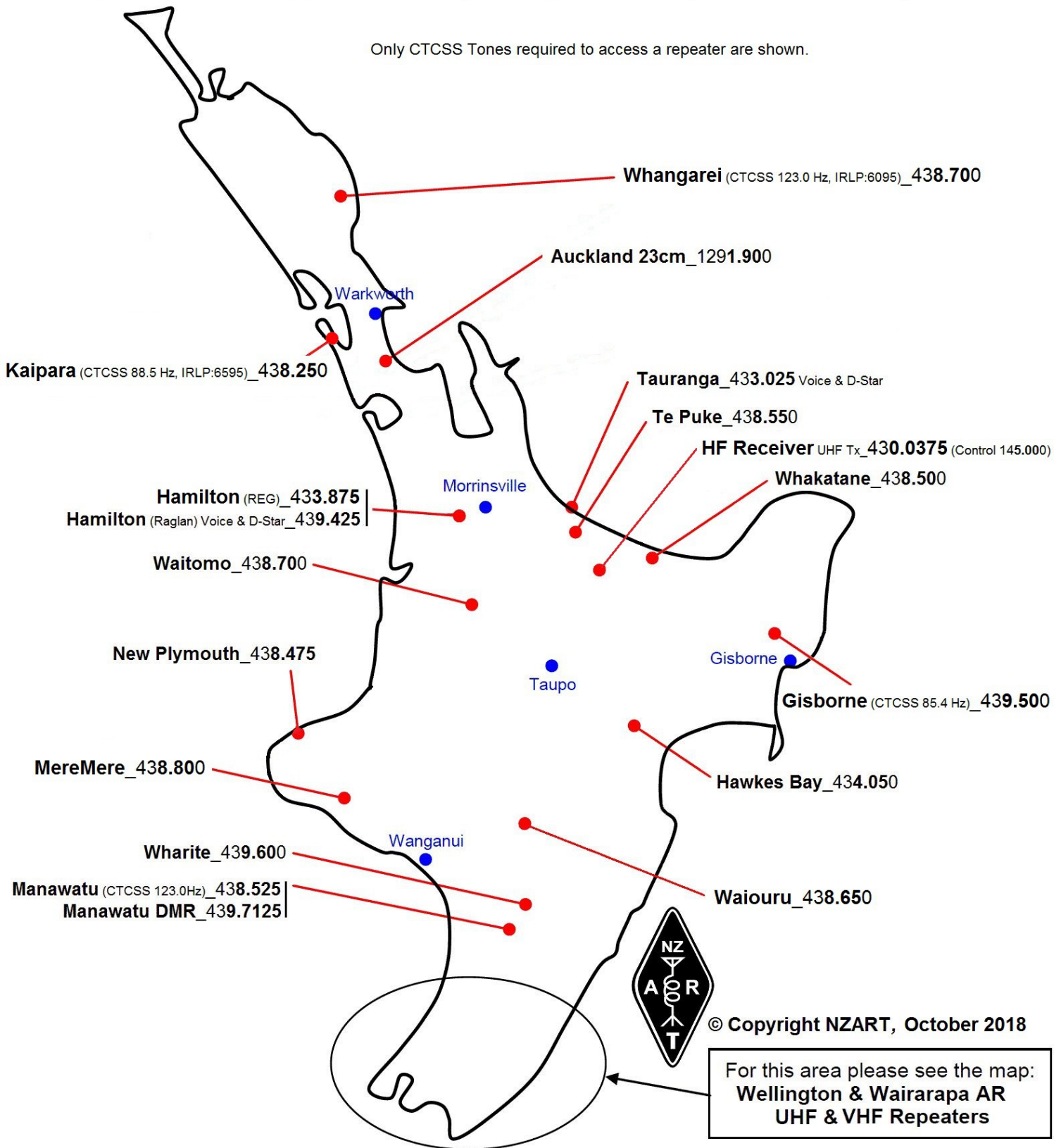


# NZ North Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters

**NOTE 1.** The naming system is explained on the map **NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters**

**2.** Repeater **Offsets** are explained on the map **Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters**

Only CTCSS Tones required to access a repeater are shown.



# NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters

- NOTE 1.** The naming system is explained on the map NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters  
**NOTE 2.** Repeater **Offsets** are explained on the map Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters

National System repeaters are listed on their own page

## Naming of Repeaters and Beacons

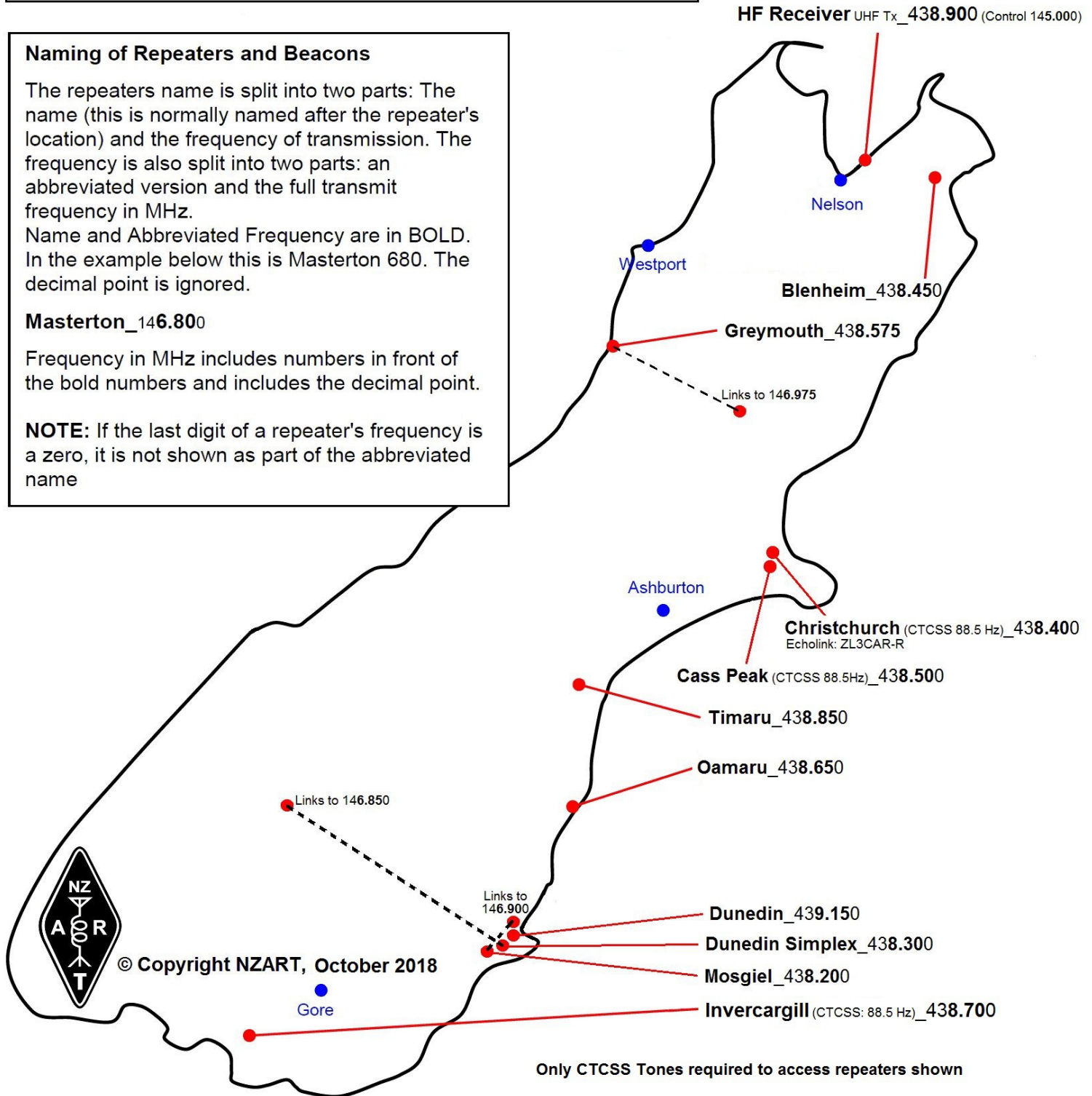
The repeaters name is split into two parts: The name (this is normally named after the repeater's location) and the frequency of transmission. The frequency is also split into two parts: an abbreviated version and the full transmit frequency in MHz.

Name and Abbreviated Frequency are in **BOLD**. In the example below this is Masterton 680. The decimal point is ignored.

**Masterton\_146.800**

Frequency in MHz includes numbers in front of the bold numbers and includes the decimal point.

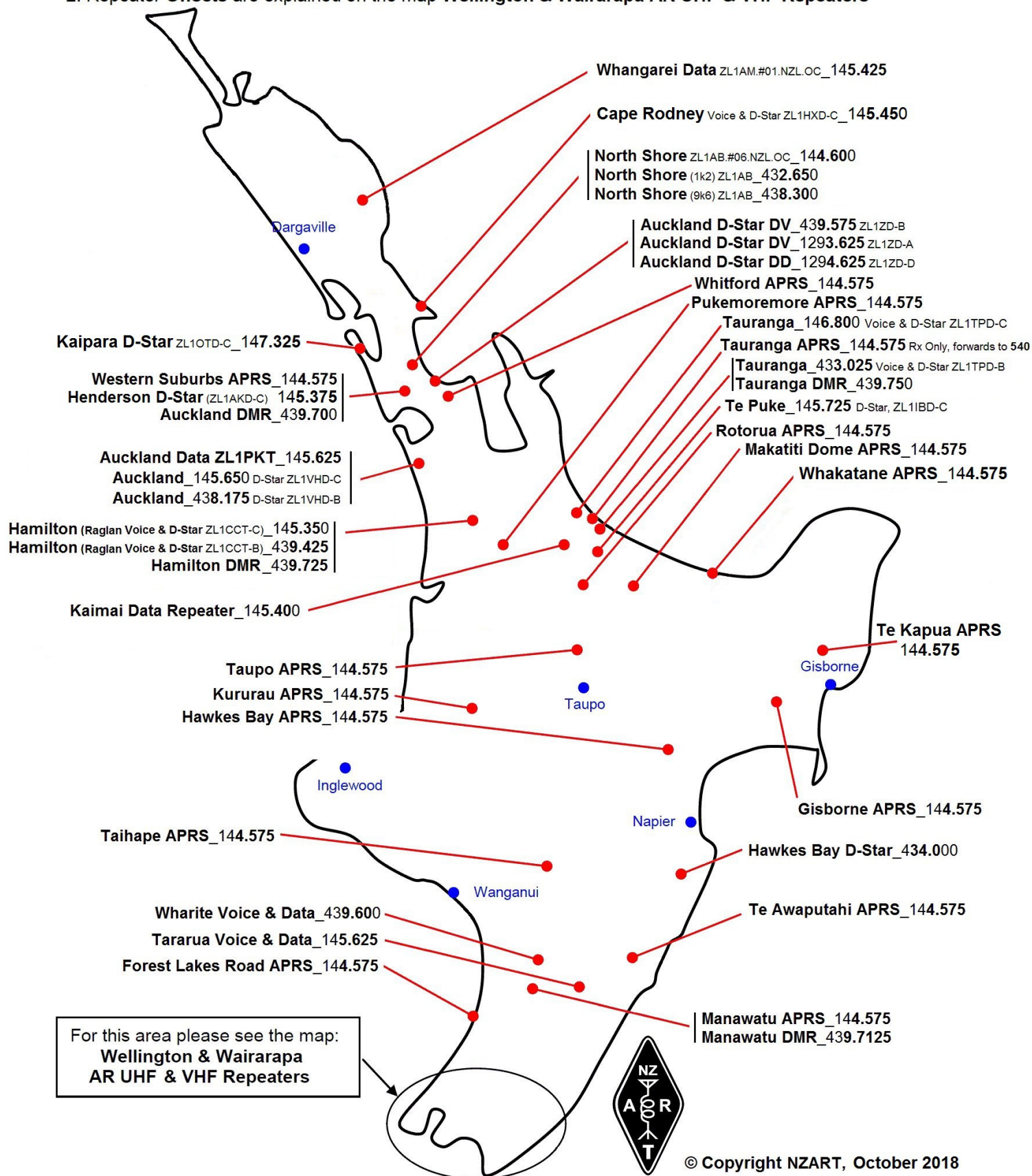
**NOTE:** If the last digit of a repeater's frequency is a zero, it is not shown as part of the abbreviated name





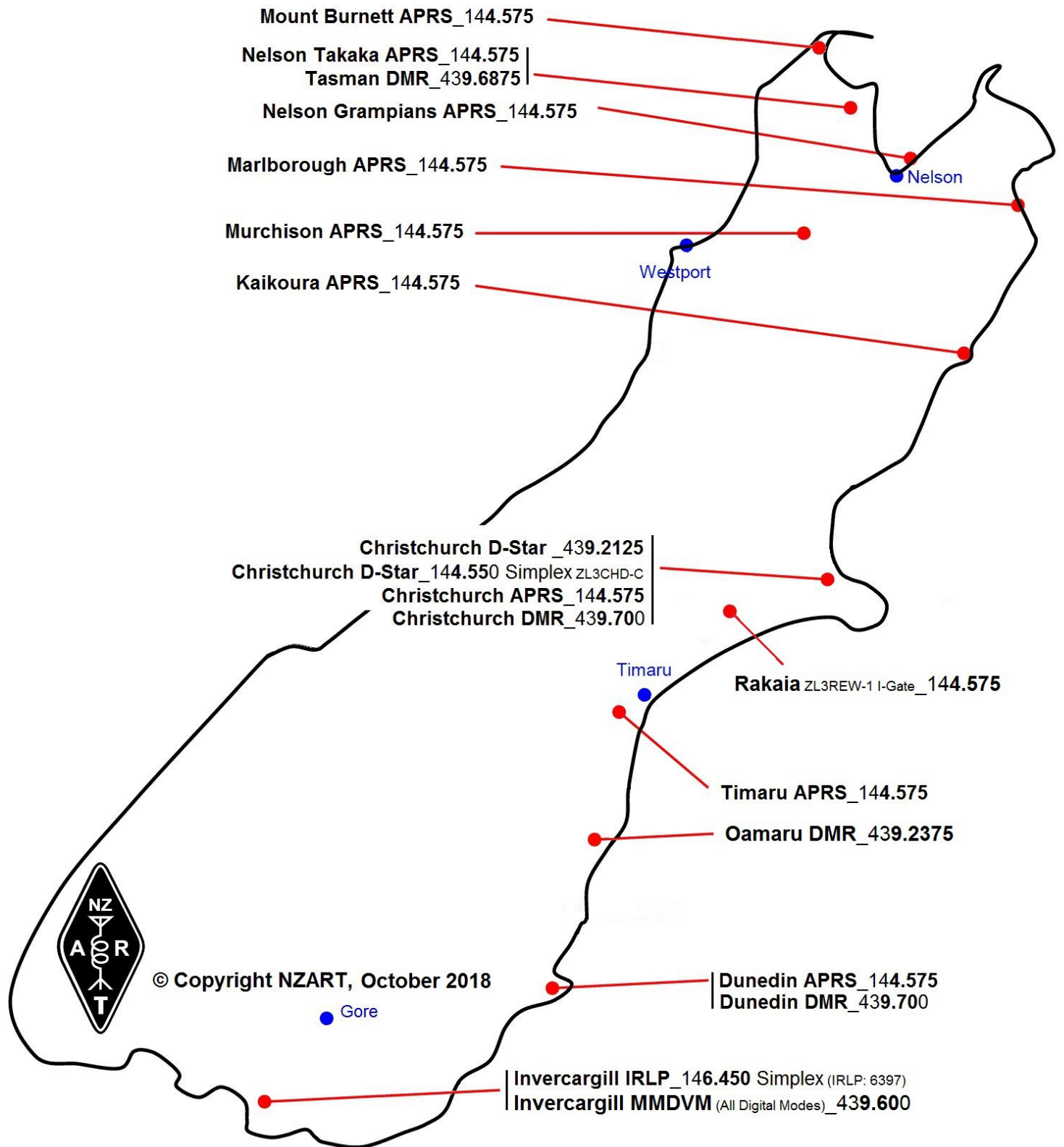
# North Island APRS, BBS, Data (& Voice), Digipeaters

**NOTE 1.** The naming system is explained on the map **NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters**  
**2.** Repeater **Offsets** are explained on the map **Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters**



# South Island APRS, BBS, Data (& Voice), Digipeaters

**NOTE 1.** The naming system is explained on the map **NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters**  
**2.** Repeater **Offsets** are explained on the map **Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters**



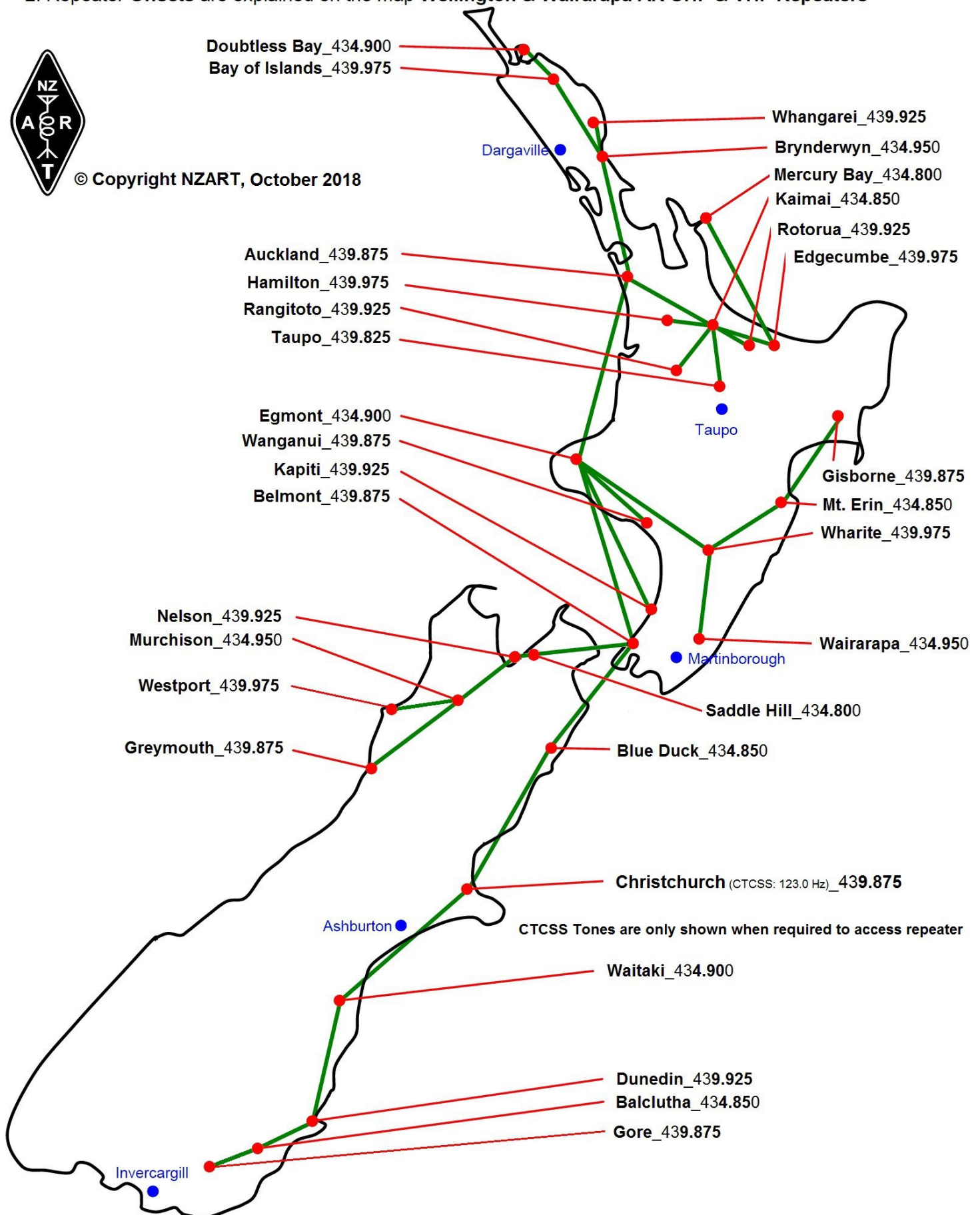


# New Zealand Amateur Radio National System

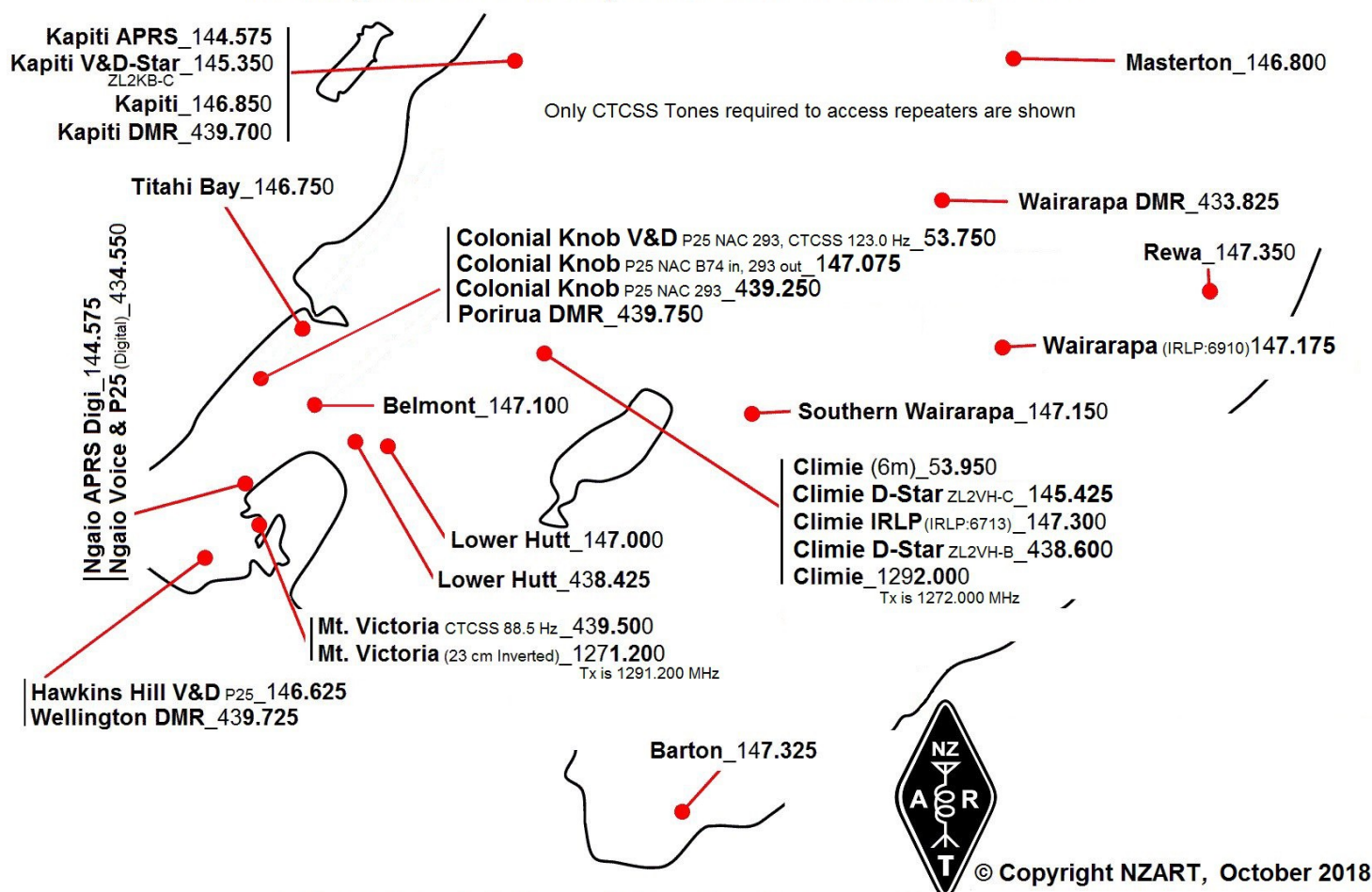
NOTE 1. The naming system is explained on the map NZ South Island AR ATV and UHF Repeaters  
2. Repeater Offsets are explained on the map Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters



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## Wellington & Wairarapa AR UHF & VHF Repeaters



## OFFSETS, IRLP and Naming Information

### Bands, Offsets and Frequency of Transmission

6 m	User transmits 1 MHz lower
2 m	Rotorua Linear on 144.350 MHz, Tx is 600 kHz higher on 144.950 MHz User transmits 600 kHz lower for repeater output frequencies of 145.325 to 147.000 MHz. User transmits 600 kHz higher for repeater output frequencies of 147.025 to 147.375 MHz
70 cm	User transmits 5 MHz lower for 438.xxx and 439.xxx. User transmits 5 MHz higher for 433.xxx and 434.xxx
23 cm	User transmits lower by 20.000 MHz (Exception: Mount Victoria which is inverted, Transmit 20 MHz Higher)

### Internet Radio Linking Project (IRLP)

- For information see <http://www.irlp.net/>
- Simplex IRLP nodes are shown on the Digital pages.

### Naming of Repeaters

The repeaters name is split into two parts: The name (this is normally named after the repeater's location) and the frequency of transmission. The frequency is also split into two parts: an abbreviated version and the full transmit frequency in MHz. The name and abbreviated frequency are in **BOLD** and in the example below, Masterton 680 is used. The decimal point is ignored in the abbreviated version.

**Masterton\_146.800**

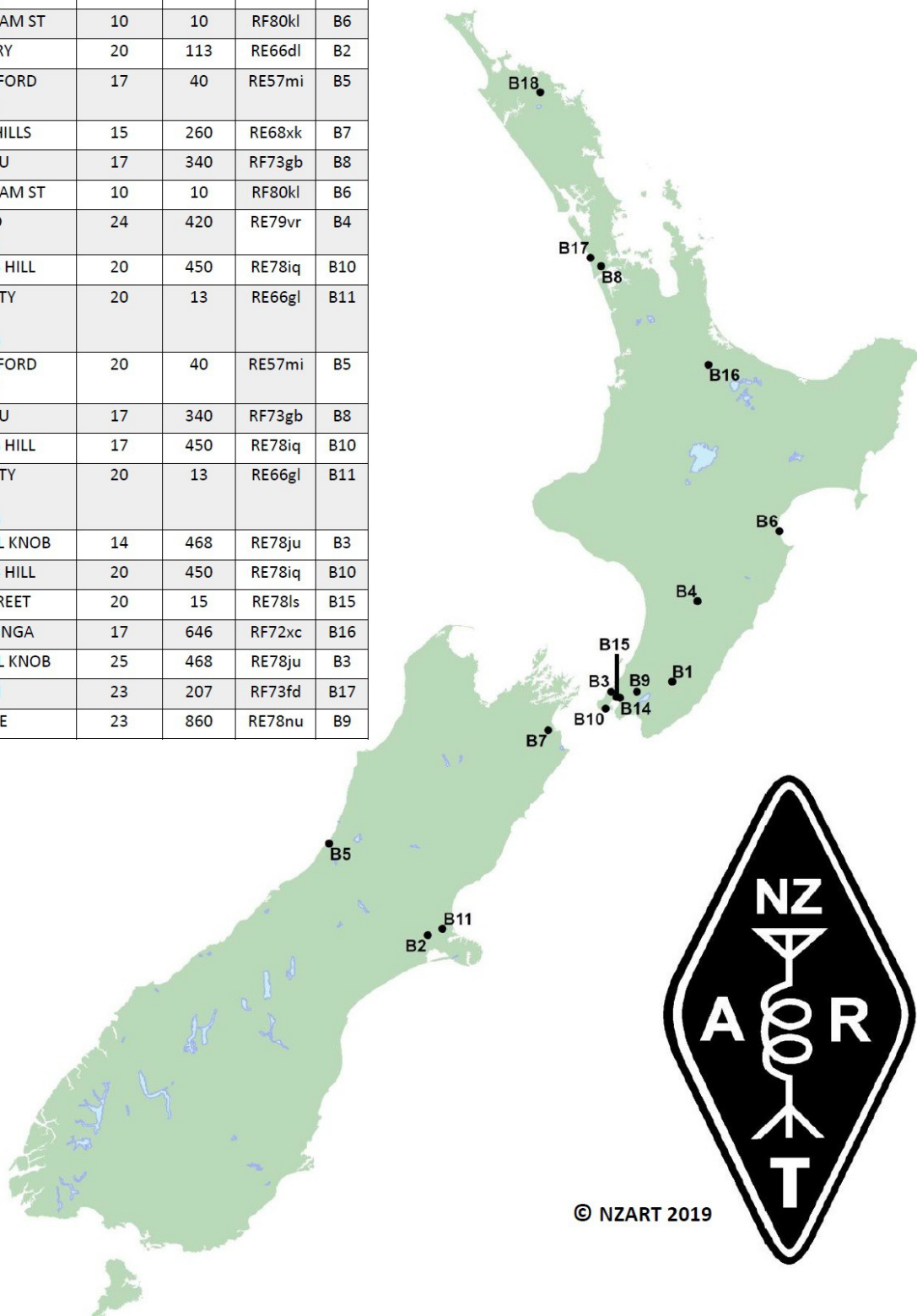
The frequency in MHz includes numbers in front of the bold numbers and includes the decimal point.

**NOTE:** If the last digit of a repeater's frequency is a zero, it is not shown as part of the abbreviated name as shown above. **Barton\_147.325** has a four-figured abbreviation of Barton 7325 where the last digit is a number five.



# National Amateur Radio Beacon Map – Bands 20 M to 3 cm.

MHz	Callsign	Location	dBW EIRP	Height	Grid	Key
14.100	ZL6B	MASTERTON	20	105	RE79ta	B1
18.110	ZL6B	MASTERTON	20	105	RE79ta	B1
21.150	ZL6B	MASTERTON	20	105	RE79ta	B1
24.930	ZL6B	MASTERTON	20	105	RE79ta	B1
28.200	ZL6B	MASTERTON	20	105	RE79ta	B1
28.228	ZL3TEN	AYLESBURY	20	113	RE66dl	B2
28.229	ZL2MHF	MT CLIMIE	47	860	RE78nu	B9
50.011	ZL1SIX	MANGINANGINA	29	371	RF64vs	B18
50.024	ZL2WHO/B	RED SHED WHARITE	29	420	RE79vr	B4
50.030	ZL2MHB	123 LATHAM ST	10	10	RF80kl	B6
50.040	ZL3SIX	AYLESBURY	20	113	RE66dl	B2
50.055	ZL3MHB	259 STAFFORD LOOP RD	17	40	RE57mi	B5
52.490	ZL2SIX	WITHER HILLS	15	260	RE68xk	B7
144.253	ZL1VHF	NIHOTUPU	17	340	RF73gb	B8
144.263	ZL2MHB	123 LATHAM ST	10	10	RF80kl	B6
144.271	ZL2WHO/B	RED SHED WHARITE	24	420	RE79vr	B4
144.275	ZL2VHF	HAWKINS HILL	20	450	RE78iq	B10
144.285	ZL3VHF	UNIVERSITY PHYSICS BUILDING	20	13	RE66gl	B11
144.286	ZL3MHB	259 STAFFORD LOOP RD	20	40	RE57mi	B5
432.253	ZL1UHF	NIHOTUPU	17	340	RF73gb	B8
432.275	ZL2UHF	HAWKINS HILL	17	450	RE78iq	B10
432.285	ZL3UHF	UNIVERSITY PHYSICS BUILDING	20	13	RE66gl	B11
925.275	ZL2UHF	COLONIAL KNOB	14	468	RE78ju	B3
1296.275	ZL2UHF	HAWKINS HILL	20	450	RE78iq	B10
2402.275	ZL2UHV	BIRCH STREET	20	15	RE78ls	B15
2424.260	ZL1VHW	TAKAURUNGA	17	646	RF72xc	B16
3400.275	ZL2SHF	COLONIAL KNOB	25	468	RE78ju	B3
5765.000	ZL1SHF	MURIWAI	23	207	RF73fd	B17
10368.275	ZL2VHX	MT CLIMIE	23	860	RE78nu	B9



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