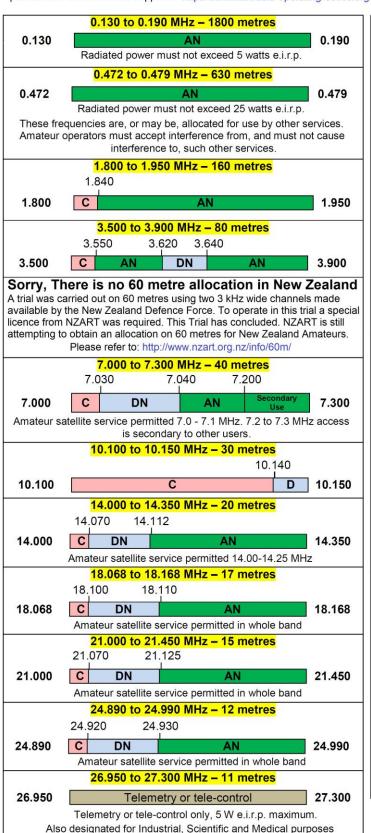
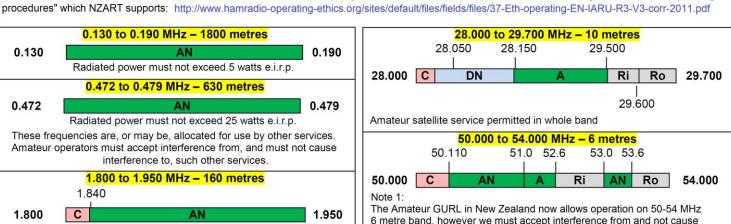
NEW ZEALAND AMATEUR RADIO BAND PLANS

These charts show the New Zealand band plans. These band plans are to ensure that your transmissions do not impose problems on other operators and that their transmissions do not impact on you. It is to the advantage of all operators that the published band plans be used. The Ministry of Economic Development (MED) defines the band limits, while the internal band segments are derived from the IARU Region 3 band plans with New Zealand adaptations. The band limits are found in Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators) located at: http://www.rsm.govt.nz/about-rsm/spectrum-policy/gazette/gurl/amateur-radio-operators and at each end of the band blocks as shown below. The IARU Region 3 band plans, developed to meet international requirements, are at the IARU Region 3 web site.

www.iaru.org/uploads/1/3/0/7/13073366/r3_band_plan.pdf Please conduct your transmissions in accordance with the "IARU Region 3 Ethics and Operating"

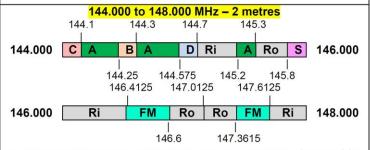




6 metre band, however we must accept interference from and not cause interference to other services between 51 and 54 MHz.

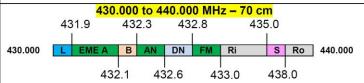
Note 2: Recommended use by International operating conventions and IARU R3 BP. 50.000 – 50.080 – Beacons 50.000 – 50.110 – CW

50.110 – 50.110 – International calling frequency 50.125 – 50.150 – International working CW and SSB Above 50.150 – International and National working



Amateur satellite service permitted in the range 144-146 MHz. Oceania SSB calling 144.1 MHz, ZL calling 144.2 MHz, FM calling 144.5 and 146.475 MHz. Primary packet/digipeater 144.65 MHz, other frequencies available.

Below 147 MHz, repeater offset -600 kHz, otherwise +600 kHz; Beacons 144.250-144.300 MHz. 146 to 148 MHz are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.



See full 70cm band plan on page 3 of this section. It is envisaged that APRS will need to migrate over time from 432.575 MHz to 432.775 MHz. The continued use long term of 432.575 MHz would clash with the Australian Beacon allocation.

Repeaters in this band are normally negative 5 MHz offset but where there are problems with SRD/LIPD devices on the repeater input a suitable positive offset repeater frequency pair can be obtained from ELG. These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services. 433.05-434.79 MHz is also designated for Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) purposes.



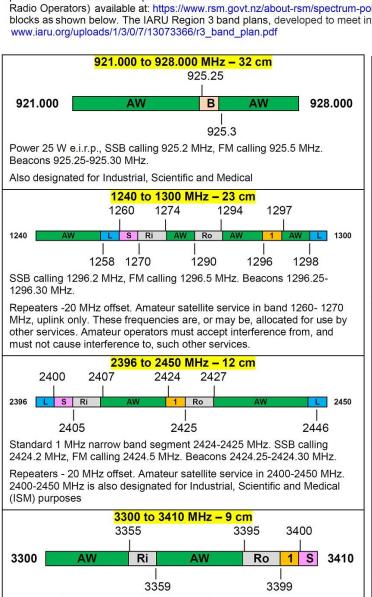
NEW ZEALAND AMATEUR RADIO BAND PLANS

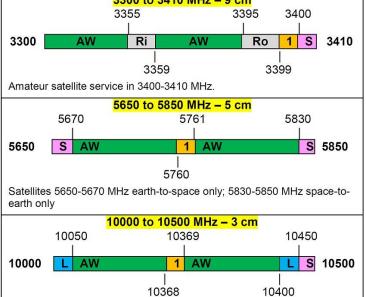
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www.iaru.org/uploads/1/3/0/7/13073366/r3 band plan.pdf

122250

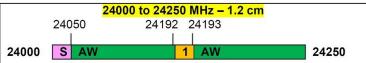
241000



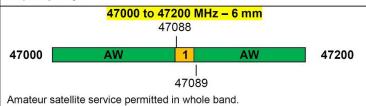


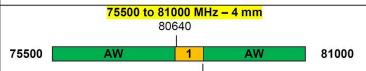


Amateur satellite service in 10450-10500 MHz.



Amateur satellite service in 24000-24050 MHz. Also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges.





Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band. These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

122250 to 123000 MHz - 2.4 mm

AW 1 AW 123000

80641

Also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges. These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

134000 to 141000 MHz – 2.1mm 134000 AW 1 AW 141000

Amateur satellite available on the entire band. 136000 to 141000 MHz are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

241000 to 250000 MHz – 1.2mm AW 1 AW 250000

Amateur satellite permitted in the entire band. 241000 to 248000 MHz is, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services. 244000 to 246000 MHz also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges.

275000 to 1000000 MHz – 1mm to 0.3mm 275000 AW 1 AW 1000000 Allocated to the amateur service on a temporary basis until further notice.

Allocated to the amateur service on a temporary basis until further notice. These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

NEW ZEALAND AMATEUR RADIO BAND PLANS

These charts show the New Zealand band plans. These band plans are to ensure that your transmissions do not impose problems on other operators and that their transmissions do not impact on you. It is to the advantage of all operators that the published band plans be used. The Ministry of Economic Development (MED) defines the band limits, while the internal band segments are derived from the IARU Region 3 band plans with New Zealand adaptations. The band limits are found in Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators) available from: https://www.rsm.govt.nz/about-rsm/spectrum-policy/gazette/gurl/amateur-radio-operators and at each end of the band blocks as shown below. The IARU Region 3 band plans, developed to meet international requirements, are at the IARU Region 3 web site http://www.iaru.org/uploads/1/3/0/7/13073366/r3_band_plan.pdf

KEYS:	_	NOTES:
С	= CW or modes less than 1 kHz bandwidth	The frequencies at each end of the band blocks are the band limit
Α	= All modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz	frequencies;
AN	= All modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz	2. The frequency, giving a point in a band, can be aligned in the centre
AW	= All modes	or at the first or last digit;
D	= Data modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz	Amateur TV Bands are subject to further notice.
DN	= Data modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz	4. To find the narrow band segment band plan for the microwave
1	= Standard 1 MHz narrow band segment	bands, please look for Simplex and Calling Frequencies that can be
Т	= Telemetry or tele-control only – 11 metres	found elsewhere in this Call Book
Ri	= Repeater input band segment	
Ro	= Repeater output band segment	
В	= Beacons	
FM	= FM simplex	(A gr)
S	= Satellites	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
L	= Linking	V ⊗ Copyright NZART, October 2018

70 cm Band Plan

430.000 to 431.900

431.900 to 432.000	Guard Band EME
432.000 to 432.100	EME
432.100 to 432.600	Narrow Band modes (BW 6 kHz or less)
432.100	National Calling Frequency Primary (Narrow band)
432.200	National Calling Frequency Secondary (Narrow band)
432.250 to 432.300	Beacons (horizontal polarisation)
432.400 to 432.600	Guard Band for Australian Beacons
432.575	APRS (current) (note 2)
432.600 to 432.800	FM Digital modes (5 kHz or less deviation)
432.650	Packet digipeaters
432.675	Secondary packet digipeaters
432.700	VOIP Simplex
432.725	VOIP Simplex Secondary
432.750	P25/Dstar/DMR Simplex
432.775	APRS future (note 2)
432.800 to 432.975	FM Simplex (5 kHz or less deviation)
433.000 to 434.795	Repeater Inputs/Outputs (note 1)
434.800 to 435.000	National System Repeaters (note 1)
435.000 to 438.000	Amateur Satellite Operations
438.000 to 439.800	Repeater Inputs/Outputs (note 1)
439.800 to 440.000	National System Repeaters (note 1)

Repeater links (Possible sharing in future)

Note 1: Repeaters in this band are normally negative 5 MHz offset but where there are problems with SRD/LIPD devices on the repeater input a suitable positive offset repeater frequency pair can be obtained from ELG. (reference the paper "The Impact on 70cm Repeaters of the General User Radio License (GURL) for Short Range Devices (SRD)" issue 2 which may found at http://www.nzart.org.nz/nzart/elg/srd-impact-on-repeaters/)

Note 2: It is envisaged that APRS will need to migrate over time from 432.575 MHz to 432.775 MHz. The continued use long term of 432.575 MHz would clash with the Australian Beacon allocation.