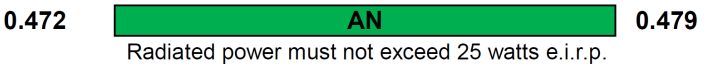
New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

These charts show the New Zealand band plans. **These band plans are to ensure 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 are used.** The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) defines these 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/GURL for Amateur Radio Operators) located at: https://www.rsm.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/pdfs/gazette/c9cc2398c0/amateur-radio-operators-gurl-2017.pdf 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: https://www.iaru.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3-004-IARU-Region-3-Bandplan-rev.2.pdf.
Please conduct your transmissions in accordance with the "IARU Region 3 Ethics and Operating Procedures" which NZART supports: https://www.iaru-r3.org/on-the-air/code-of-conduct/

0.130 to 0.190 MHz – 1800 metres

Radiated power must not exceed 5 watts e.i.r.p.

0.472 to 0.479 MHz – 630 metres

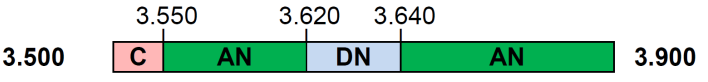


Radiated power must not exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.

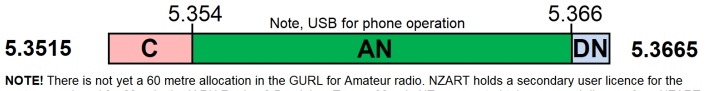
These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

1.800 to 1.950 MHz – 160 metres

3.500 to 3.900 MHz – 80 metres



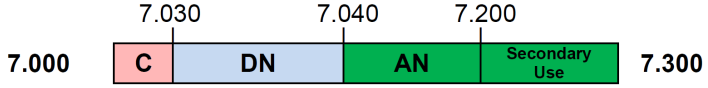
5.3515 to 5.3665 MHz - 60 metres, Please note - Sub licence from NZART is required



NOTE! There is not yet a 60 metre allocation in the GURL for Amateur radio. NZART holds a secondary user licence for the spectrum assigned for 60 m in the IARU Region 3 Bandplan. To use 60 m in NZ you must obtain a new sub licence from NZART.

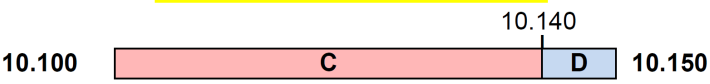
Please refer to: http://www.nzart.org.nz/info/60m/

7.000 to 7.300 MHz – 40 metres

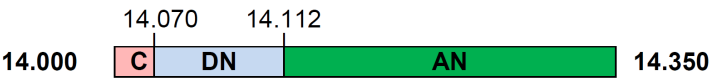


Amateur satellite service permitted 7.0 - 7.1 MHz. 7.2 to 7.3 MHz access is secondary to other users.

10.100 to 10.150 MHz – 30 metres

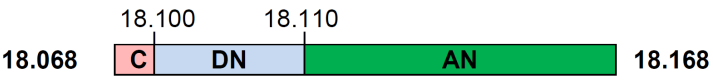


14.000 to 14.350 MHz – 20 metres



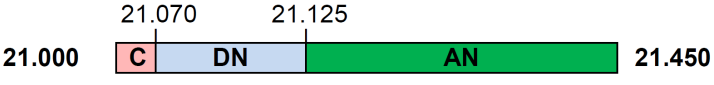
Amateur satellite service permitted 14.00-14.25 MHz

18.068 to 18.168 MHz – 17 metres



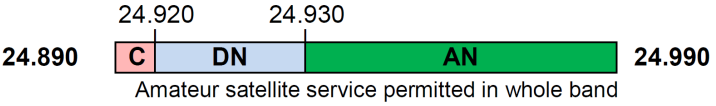
Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band

21.000 to 21.450 MHz – 15 metres



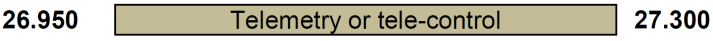
Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band

24.890 to 24.990 MHz – 12 metres



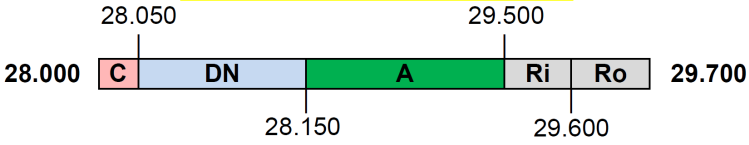
Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band

26.950 to 27.300 MHz – 11 metres



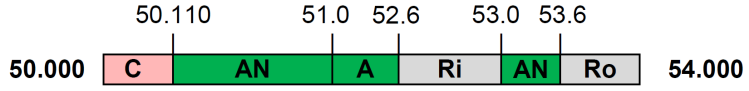
Telementry or tele-control only, 5 W EIRP Maximum, Secondary allocation. Also assigned for HF CB, Industrial, Scientific and Medical use.

28.000 to 29.700 MHz – 10 metres



Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band

50.000 to 54.000 MHz – 6 metres

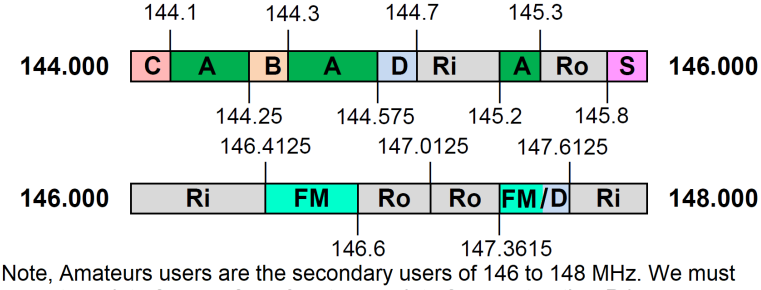


Note 1:
The Amateur GURL in New Zealand now allows operation on 50-54 MHz 6 metre band, however we must accept interference from and not cause interference to other services between 51 and 54 MHz.

Note 2:
Recommended use by International operating conventions and IARU R3 BP.

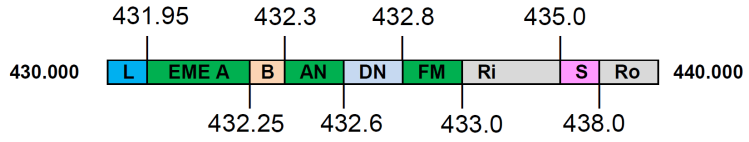
50.000 – 50.080 – Beacons
50.000 – 50.110 – CW
50.110 – 50.110 – International calling frequency
50.125 – 50.150 – International working CW and SSB
Above 50.150 – International and National working

144.000 to 148.000 MHz – 2 metres



Note, Amateurs users are the secondary users of 146 to 148 MHz. We must accept any interference from & not cause interference to other Primary users.
FM Calling 144.500 MHz. Primary Packet 144.650 MHz. APRS 144.575 MHz.
SSB/CW Calling, Oceania (outside NZ) 144.100 MHz, NZ (inside NZ) 144.200 MHz.
Satellite 145.800 to 146.000 MHz. EME 144.000 to 144.100 MHz
Beacons 144.250 to 144.300 MHz. DV Hotspots 147.400 to 147.450 MHz
Repeater inputs are -600kHz offset below and including 147.000 MHz (exception Rotorua Linear 144.350 MHz). Repeater inputs are +600 kHz above 147.000 MHz

430.000 to 440.000 MHz – 70 cm



See full 70cm band plan on page 4 of this section.

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 allocated for LIPDs, Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) purposes.

New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

These charts show the New Zealand band plans. **These band plans are to ensure 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 are used.** The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) defines these 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/GURL for Amateur Radio Operators) located at: https://www.rsm.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/pdfs/gazette/c9cc2398c0/amateur-radio-operators-gurl-2017.pdf 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: https://www.iaru.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3-004-IARU-Region-3-Bandplan-rev.2.pdf.
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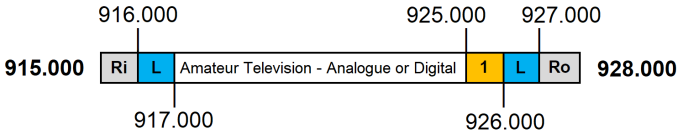
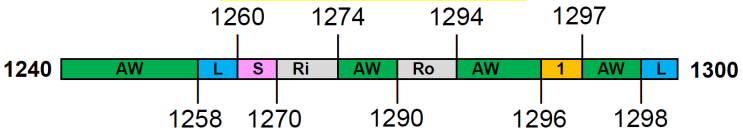
915 to 928 MHz - 33 cm



Power output is 14 dBW EIRP, shared with Scientific, Industrial & Medical
SSB Calling 925.200, Beacons 925.250 to 925.300, FM simplex 925.550 with 123.0 Hz CTCSS recommended, P25 simplex 925.600 with NAC 293, D-Star simplex 925.700, DMR simplex 925.800 with TS1, CC1 and TG99.

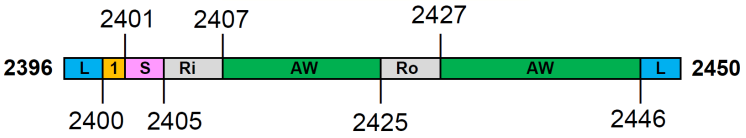
1240 to 1300 MHz – 23 cm



SSB calling 1296.2 MHz, FM calling 1296.5 MHz. Beacons 1296.25-1296.30 MHz.

Repeaters -20 MHz offset. Amateur satellite service in band 1260- 1270 MHz, uplink only. 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.

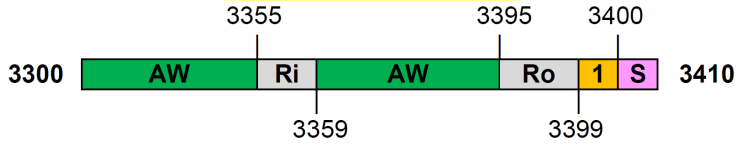
2396 to 2450 MHz – 12 cm



Standard 1 MHz narrow band segment 2400-2401 MHz. SSB calling 2400.200 MHz, FM calling 2400.500 MHz, Beacons 2400.250-2400.300 MHz

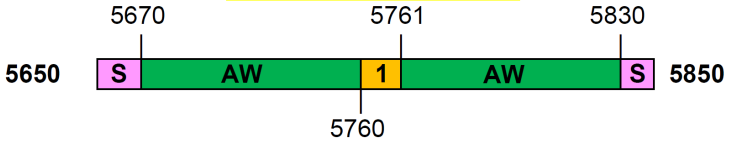
Repeaters - 20 MHz offset. Amateur satellite service in 2401-2450 MHz. 2400-2450 MHz is also designated for Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) purposes

3300 to 3410 MHz – 9 cm



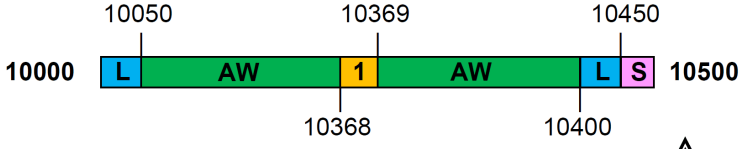
Amateur satellite service in 3400-3410 MHz.

5650 to 5850 MHz – 5 cm



Satellites 5650-5670 MHz earth-to-space only; 5830-5850 MHz space-to-earth only

10000 to 10500 MHz – 3 cm

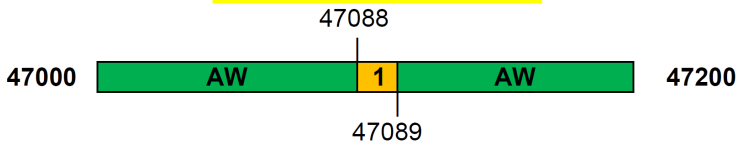


Amateur satellite service in 10450-10500 MHz.

24000 to 24250 MHz – 1.2 cm

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.

47000 to 47200 MHz – 6 mm



Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band.

76000 to 81000 MHZ - 4 mm

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

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

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

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

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

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KEYS:	
C	= CW or modes less than 1 kHz bandwidth
A	= All modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz
AN	= All modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz
AW	= All modes
D	= Data modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz
DN	= Data modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz
1	= Standard 1 MHz narrow band segment
T	= Telemetry or tele-control only – 11 metres
Ri	= Repeater input band segment
Ro	= Repeater output band segment
B	= Beacons
FM	= FM simplex
S	= Satellites
L	= Linking

NOTES:

1. The frequencies at each end of the band blocks are the band limit frequencies;
2. The frequency, giving a point in a band, can be aligned in the centre or at the first or last digit;
3. Amateur TV Bands are subject to further notice.
4. To find the narrow band segment band plan for the microwave bands, please look for *Simplex and Calling Frequencies* that can be found elsewhere in this Call Book

NZ 2 m Band Plan

Amateur radio are secondary users of the 146.000 to 148.000 MHz section of the 2 metre band. As secondary users we must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to the primary users should they be using the spectrum. Fortunately in NZ this is unlikely to be problematic the majority of time.

144.025 to 144.035 MHz	Earth-Moon-Earth (EME) All modes (IARU Region-3)
144.000 to 144.100 MHz	Earth-Moon-Earth (EME) All modes (Oceania)
144.100 MHz	Oceania (External to NZ) SSB & CW Calling.
144.120 MHz	JT65, MSK144, Q65, FT4, FT8. Narrow Weak signal DX (All Regions)
144.174 MHz	FT8 Narrow Mode Weak Signal DX (Region-3)
144.200 MHz	New Zealand (Internal to NZ) SSB & CW Calling.
144.230 MHz	Meteor Scatter. All modes.
144.250 to 144.300 MHz	Beacons (Geographical Plan - 1 kHz spacing) (Horizontal Polarisation)
144.300 to 144.335 MHz	WSPR, FTx, JTx, CW non geographic beacons. Narrow, 200 Hz or less.
144.350 MHz	Rotorua Linear Repeater Output.
144.400 MHz	Legacy modes. AM, RTTY & Experimental. (Note-1)
144.450 MHz	Linear Repeater output, Spare for future use. (Note-1)
144.489 MHz	WSPR Narrow Mode Weak Signal DX (IARU Region-3) (Note-1)
144.500 MHz	FM Calling frequency. (Note-1)
144.550 MHz	Narrow Digital mode. (Note-1)
144.575 MHz	APRS and Simplex Data. (Note-1)
144.600 to 144.700 MHz	Digital Voice (DV) Modes Simplex. (Note-1)
144.625 MHz	Digipeaters Licenced in some regions. (Note-2)
144.650 MHz	Packet radio, Digipeaters and other legacy data modes
144.950 MHz	Rotorua Linear Repeater Input.
147.050 MHz	Linear Repeater Input, Spare for future use. (Note-1)
144.725 to 145.200 MHz	Repeater Inputs.
145.225 MHz	FM Simplex Experimental modes.
145.250 MHz	Narrow Band Picture Modes (SSTV, Fax, Hellschriber etc)
145.275 to 145.300 MHz	FM Simplex Experimental modes.
145.325 to 145.775 MHz	Repeater Outputs.
145.800 to 146.000 MHz	Satellite Operations (IARU Region-3 & International allocation)
145.825 MHz	Satellite APRS (IARU Region-3)
146.025 to 146.400 MHz	Repeater Inputs.
146.425 to 146.600 MHz	FM Simplex General use.
146.625 to 147.375 MHz	Repeater Outputs.
147.400 to 147.450 MHz	DV Hotspots.
147.475 to 147.600 MHz	FM Simplex General use.
147.625 to 147.975 MHz	Repeater Inputs.

2 m VHF Notes

Note-1: Australian Beacons operate from 144.400 to 144.600 MHz. QRM could be caused to operators listening for Australian beacons.

Note-2: DV Users should give way to Licenced Digipeater traffic.

New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

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NZ 70 cm Band Plan

This spectrum also used for ISM (Industrial, Scientific & Medical) devices. 433.050 to 434.790 MHz allocated to LIPD's (Low Inteference Potential Device). Subsequently 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.

430.000 to 431.950 MHz	Repeater links and Repeater 7 MHz offset Inputs (See Note-3)
431.950 to 432.000 MHz	Earth-Moon-Earth (EME) All modes Guard Band (Oceania)
431.900 to 432.240 MHz	Earth-Moon-Earth (EME) All modes (Region-3)
432.065 MHz	JT65, MSK144, Q65, FT4, FT8. Narrow weak signal DX (All Regions)
432.100 to 432.300 MHz	Narrow Band modes (Bandwidth 6 kHz or less)
432.100 MHz	Oceania (External to NZ) SSB & CW Calling)
432.174 MHz	FT8 Narrow weak signal DX (Region-3)
432.200 MHz	New Zealand (Internal to NZ) SSB & CW Calling
432.230 MHz	Meteor Scatter. All modes.
432.250 to 432.300 MHz	Beacons (Geographical Plan - 1 kHz spacing) (Horizontal Polarisation)
432.300 MHz	WSPR Oceania frequency.
432.300 to 432.312 MHz	WSPR, FTx, JTx, CW non geographic beacons. Narrow, 200 Hz or less.
432.325 to 432.375 MHz	FM Simplex General use.
432.400 MHz	Legacy modes. AM, RTTY & Experimental
432.425 to 432.475 MHz	FM Simplex Experimental modes.
432.500 MHz	FM Calling frequency.
432.525 MHz	Legacy modes. AM, RTTY & Experimental
432.550 MHz	Narrow Digital modes.
432.575 MHz	APRS and Simplex Data.
432.600 MHz	Digital Voice (DV) Modes Simplex.
432.625 to 432.675 MHz	FM digital modes.
432.650 MHz	Packet radio, Digipeaters and other legacy data modes
432.675 MHz	Packet radio, Digipeaters (Secondary allocation)
432.700 MHz	VOIP FM Simplex.
432.725 to 432.800 MHz	Digital Voice (DV) Modes Simplex.
432.825 to 432.975 MHz	FM Simplex General use.
433.000 to 434.975 MHz	Repeater Inputs / Outputs (See Note-1)
434.800 to 435.000 MHz	National System Repeaters Network (See Note-1)
435.000 to 438.000 MHz	Satellite Operations (Region-3 & International allocation)
438.000 to 439.775 MHz	Repeater Inputs / Outputs (See Note-1) (See Note-2)
438.325 to 438.375 MHz	DV Hotspots.
439.800 to 440.000 MHz	National System Repeaters Network (See Note-1)

70 cm UHF Notes

Note-1: Repeaters in this band are either Positive or Negative 5 MHz offset but where there are problems with SRD / LIPD devices on the repeater input a suitable offset repeater frequency pair can be obtained from ELG.

Note-2: Repeaters in this band are historically using a negative receive 5 MHz offset, however where avoidance of SRD / LIPD devices may be required, the frequency pairs may be reversed. This is not recommended where the repeater is located in a built up area. Alternatively a 7 MHz negative receive offset can be used where appropriate. See Note-3

Note-3: Used for repeater input links and repeaters with outputs in the 438.000 to 438.950 range. These repeaters are treated on a case by case basis where they may be unable to operate using the standard 5 MHz negative offset due to SRD / LIPD interference.

Note-4: Australian Beacons operate from 432.400 to 432.600. QRM could be caused to operators listening for Australian beacons.

The Standard 1 MHz Narrow Band Segment follows:

f + 0.200 SSB Calling
f + 0.250 to 0.300 Beacons (Geographical plan - 1 kHz spacing)
f + 0.500 FM Calling
f + 0.550 FM Simplex
f + 0.575 APRS and simplex data
f + 0.600 P25 Simplex
f + 0.650 Packet Radio simplex data
f + 0.700 D-Star Simplex
f + 0.750 YSF/NXDN (Fusion)
f + 0.800 DMR Simplex