

New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

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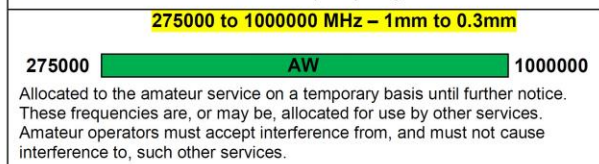
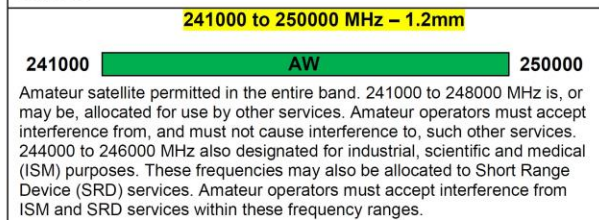
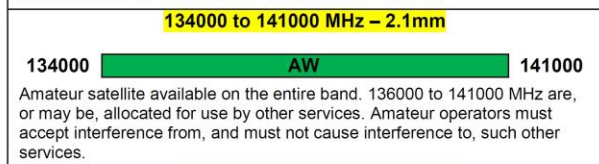
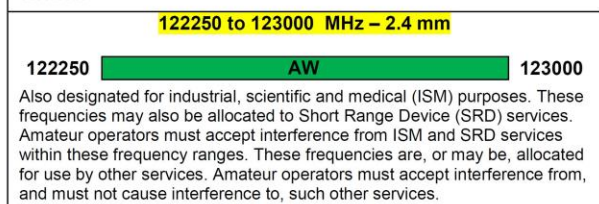
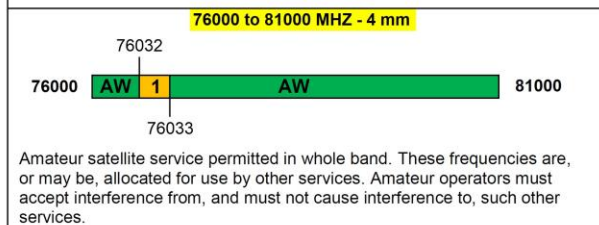
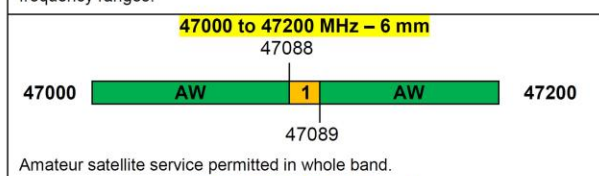
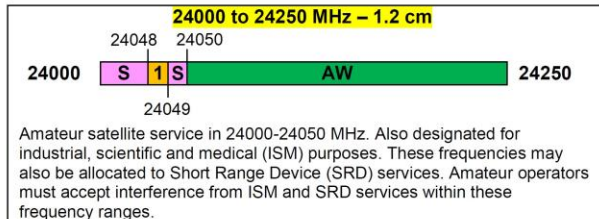
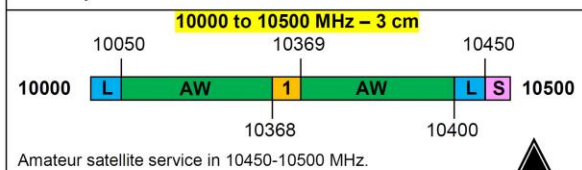
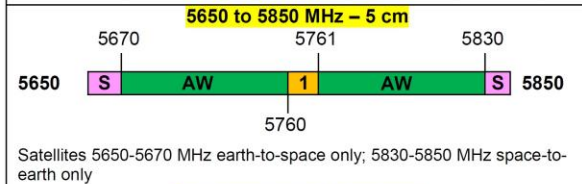
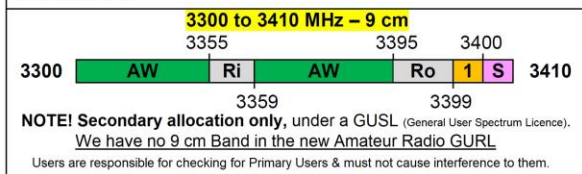
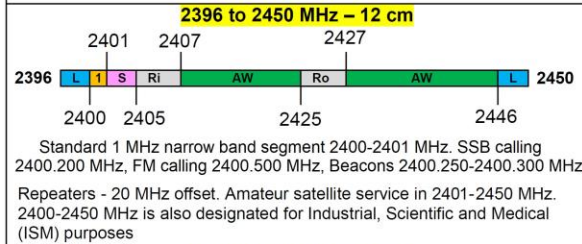
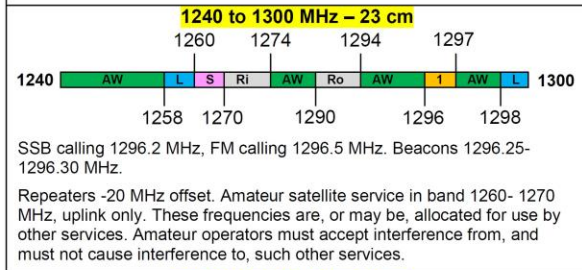
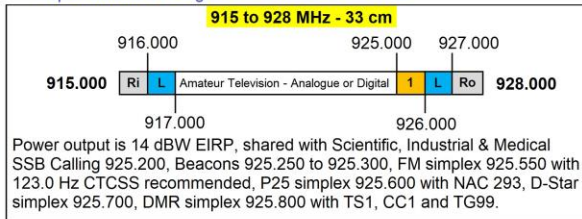
0.130	0.130 to 0.190 MHz – 1800 metres	0.190
	AN	
	Radiated power must not exceed 5 watts e.i.r.p.	
0.472	0.472 to 0.479 MHz – 630 metres	0.479
	AN	
	Radiated power must not exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.	
	These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.	
1.800	1.800 to 1.950 MHz – 160 metres	1.950
	C AN	
	1.840	
3.500	3.500 to 3.900 MHz – 80 metres	3.900
	C AN DN AN	
	3.550 3.620 3.640	
5.3515	5.3515 to 5.3665 MHz - 60 metres	5.3665
	C AN DN	
	5.354 Note, USB for phone operation 5.366	
	60 metres added to the GURL with update effective 15th December 2023. Maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Power is 11.8 dBW (15 Watts)	
7.000	7.000 to 7.300 MHz – 40 metres	7.300
	C DN AN Secondary Use	
	7.030 7.040 7.200	
	Amateur satellite service permitted 7.0 - 7.1 MHz. 7.2 to 7.3 MHz access is secondary to other users.	
10.100	10.100 to 10.150 MHz – 30 metres	10.150
	C D	
	10.140	
14.000	14.000 to 14.350 MHz – 20 metres	14.350
	C DN AN	
	14.070 14.112	
	Amateur satellite service permitted 14.00-14.25 MHz	
18.068	18.068 to 18.168 MHz – 17 metres	18.168
	C DN AN	
	18.100 18.110	
	Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band	
21.000	21.000 to 21.450 MHz – 15 metres	21.450
	C DN AN	
	21.070 21.125	
	Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band	
24.890	24.890 to 24.990 MHz – 12 metres	24.990
	C DN AN	
	24.920 24.930	
	Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band	
26.950	26.950 to 27.300 MHz – 11 metres	27.300
	Telemetry or tele-control	
	Telemetry or tele-control only, 5 W EIRP Maximum, Secondary allocation. Also assigned for HF CB, Industrial, Scientific and Medical use.	

28.000	28.000 to 29.700 MHz – 10 metres	29.700
	C DN A Ri Ro	
	28.050 29.500	
	28.150 29.600	
	Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band	
50.000	50.000 to 54.000 MHz – 6 metres	54.000
	C AN A Ri AN Ro	
	50.110 51.0 52.6 53.0 53.6	
	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	144.000 to 148.000 MHz – 2 metres	148.000
	C A B A D Ri A Ro S	
	144.1 144.3 144.7 145.3	
	144.25 144.575 145.2 145.8	
	146.4125 147.0125 147.6125	
146.000	146.000 to 148.000 MHz – 2 metres	148.000
	Ri FM Ro Ro FM/D Ri	
	146.6 147.3615	
	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	430.000 to 440.000 MHz – 70 cm	440.000
	L EME A B AN DN FM Ri S Ro	
	431.95 432.3 432.8 435.0	
	432.25 432.6 433.0 438.0	
	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

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KEYS:	NOTES:
C = CW or modes less than 1 kHz bandwidth	1. The frequencies at each end of the band blocks are the band limit frequencies;
A = All modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz	2. The frequency, giving a point in a band, can be aligned in the centre or at the first or last digit;
AN = All modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz	3. Amateur TV Bands are subject to further notice.
AW = All modes	4. To find the narrow band segment band plan for the microwave bands, please look for <i>Simplex and Calling Frequencies</i> that can be found elsewhere in this Call Book
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	

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, Hellschreiber 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.

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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 Interference 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



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