

Australian Amateur Band Plans - January 2018

The technical content of this document was derived from the current Australian Amateur Band Plan as posted by the WIA. It is presented here by the Radio Amateur Society of Australia (RASA).

It should be noted that this plan is dynamic in nature and its content will change as new opportunities in spectrum usage are presented and developments in technology affect the hobby.

This Band Plan is a public domain document describing frequencies and operating conditions for all Australian licensed amateur radio operators. As a national representative body, RASA is committed to working with all radio amateurs and clubs around Australia to continuously examine and improve these conditions.

A major function of RASA is to provide forums where suggested changes made by Amateurs may be discussed and fine-tuned. From time-to-time open surveys will be undertaken to measure the opinions of as many licensed operators as possible on viable improvements.

When sufficient consensus is found, RASA will make representations to the ACMA if required, so that changes may be permanently added to this plan.

LF and MF bands

2200 metre band – Advanced licensees only

ACMA licence conditions permit any mode with a maximum bandwidth of 2.1 kHz, and a maximum EIRP of 1 watt pX. The following interim band plan is based on the unofficial plan adopted by LF operators in Region I.

135.7 - 137.4 kHz CW only

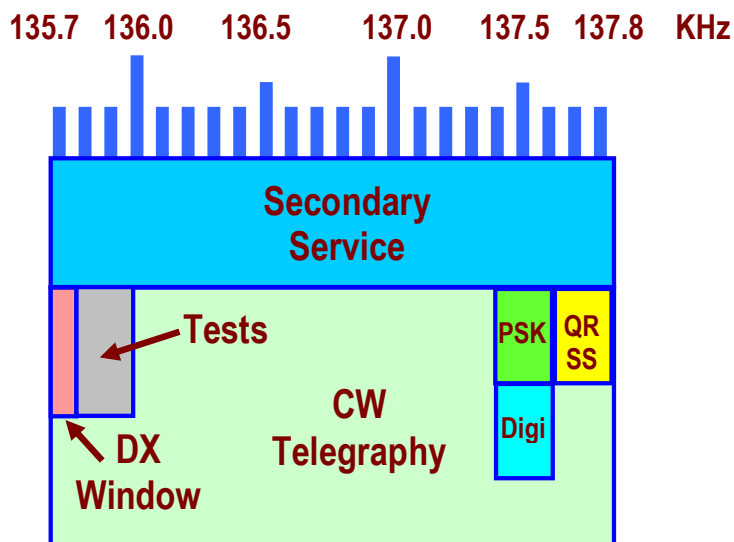
135.7 - 135.8 kHz International DX window

135.8 - 136.0 kHz Test transmissions and test beacons

136.0 - 137.4 kHz Normal CW operation (centre of activity 136.5 kHz)

137.4 - 137.6 kHz Narrow band digital modes, e.g. PSK (centre of activity 137.5 kHz)

137.6 - 137.8 kHz Slow CW modes, e.g. QRSS



630 metre band - Advanced licensees only

ACMA licence conditions permit any mode with a maximum bandwidth of 2.1 kHz, and a maximum EIRP of 5 watts pX. The following interim band plan is based on current activity in Region I.

472.0 - 479.0 CW

472.5 Recommended centre frequency for international DX

474.0 - 479.0 Narrow band digital data modes

474.2 * WSPR (475.6 - 475.8 kHz)

476.0 * ROS (477.4 - 477.6 kHz)

476.175 * QRSS (477.175 - 477.185 kHz)

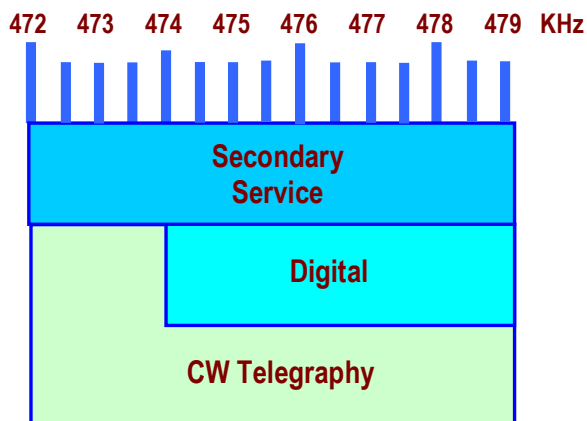
477.0 * WSJTX (478.0 - 478.5 kHz)

477.0 * Opera (478.5 - 478.8 kHz)

* USB dial frequency. Frequencies in brackets denote actual occupied bandwidth.

ACMA licence conditions also allow SSB, with a maximum occupied bandwidth of 2.1 kHz. Two frequencies have been suggested: 479.3 kHz or 476.0 kHz (both LSB, with an audio bandwidth of 300 - 2400 Hz).

However SSB operation in this band is not recommended because it will overlap frequencies that are used for CW or digital modes. Users of this band will need to exercise tolerance and restraint. SSB operators are advised to avoid using this band, or to voluntarily restrict their activities to daylight hours.



HF bands

80 metre band – 3500 -3700 kHz All licence classes

3776 - 3800 kHz Advanced licensees only

3.500 - 3.700 CW

3.535 - 3.570 SSB

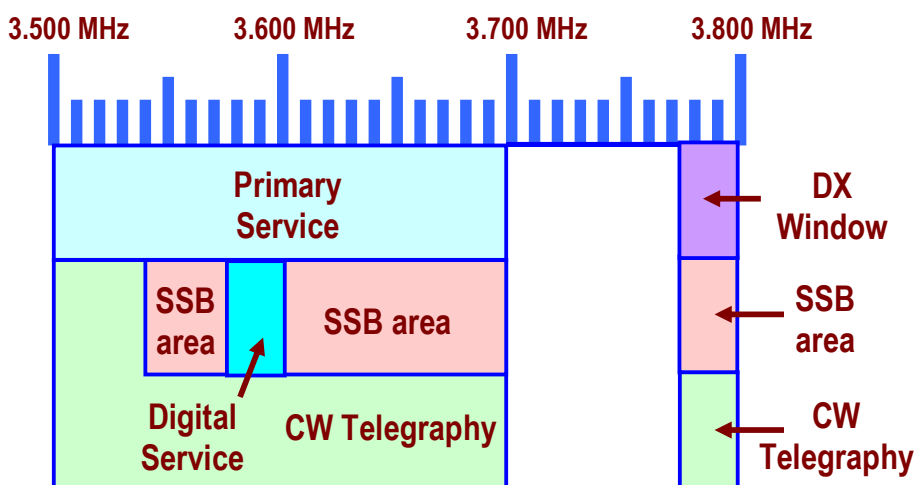
3.570 - 3.600 Digital data modes (Note 1)

3.600 - 3.700 SSB (Note 2)

3.600 WICEN frequency

3.600 IARU Region III emergency centre frequency

3.776 - 3.800 DX Window



NOTE: DX WINDOW

Emissions must not extend below 3776 kHz. Therefore, when using LSB, the suppressed carrier frequency should be no lower than 3779 kHz.

40 metre band – All licence classes

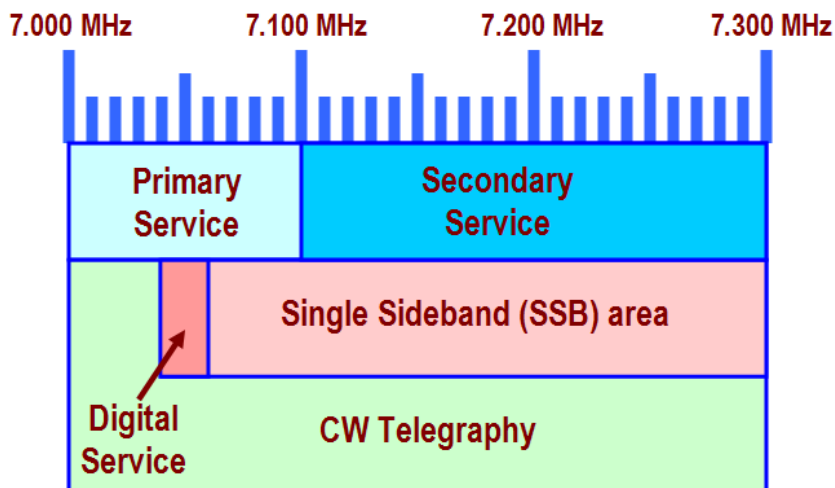
7.000 - 7.300 CW

7.040 - 7.060 Digital data modes (expanded IARU segment) (Note 1)

7.050 - 7.300 SSB (Note 2)

7.075 WICEN frequency

7.110 IARU Region III emergency centre frequency

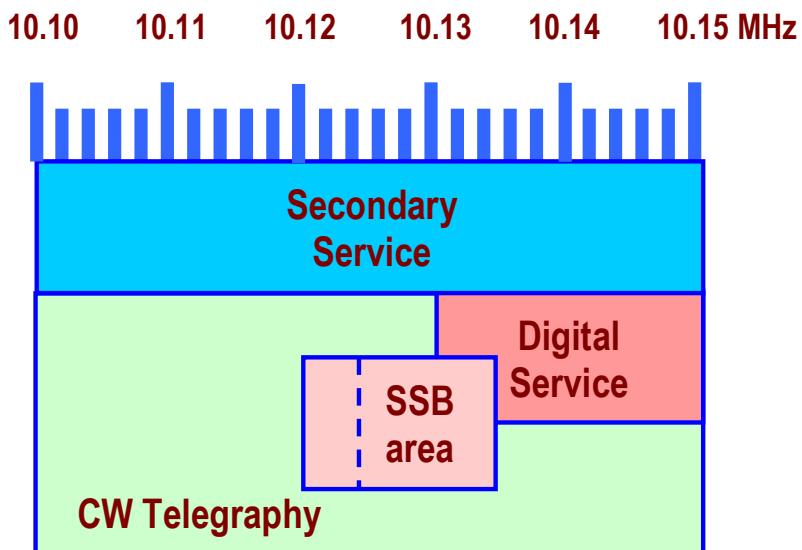


30 metre band – Advanced licensees only

10.100 - 10.150 CW

10.125 - 10.135 SSB: recommended segment

10.130 - 10.150 Digital data modes (Note 1)



NOTE: SSB OPERATION

To reduce the likelihood of interference between stations using SSB and narrow band modes, it is recommended that SSB stations operate above 10.125 MHz whenever possible.

20 metre band – Advanced & Standard licensees

14.000 - 14.350 CW

14.070 - 14.112 Digital data modes (Note 1)

14.100 IBP Beacons (Note 3)

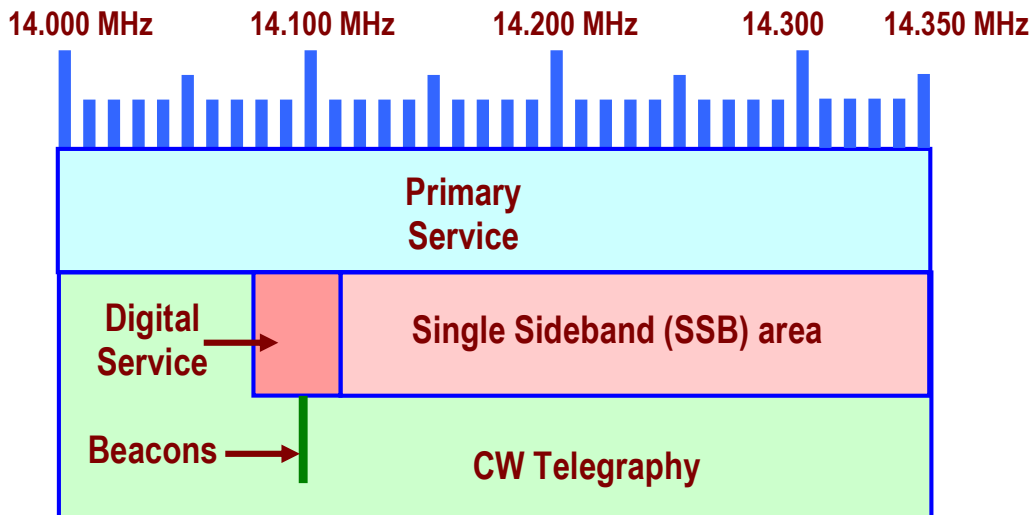
14.112 - 14.350 SSB (Note 2)

14.125 WICEN frequency

14.230 SSTV calling frequency (Note 2)

14.250 FAX calling frequency (Note 2)

14.300 IARU Region III emergency centre frequency



17 metre band – Advanced licensees only

18.068 - 18.168 CW

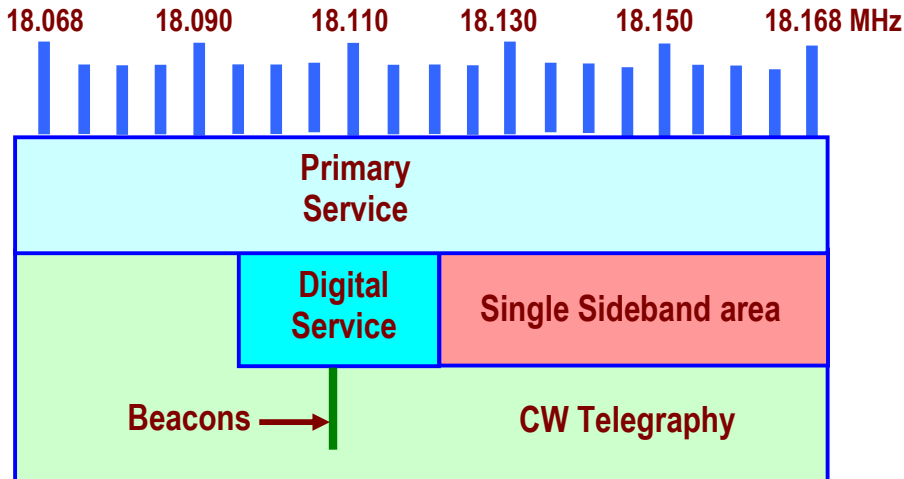
18.095 - 18.120 Digital data modes (Note 1)

18.110 IBP Beacons (Note 3)

18.110 - 18.168 SSB

18.150 WICEN frequency

18.160 IARU Region III emergency centre frequency



15 metre band – All licence classes

21.000 - 21.450 CW

21.070 - 21.150 Digital data modes (Note 1)

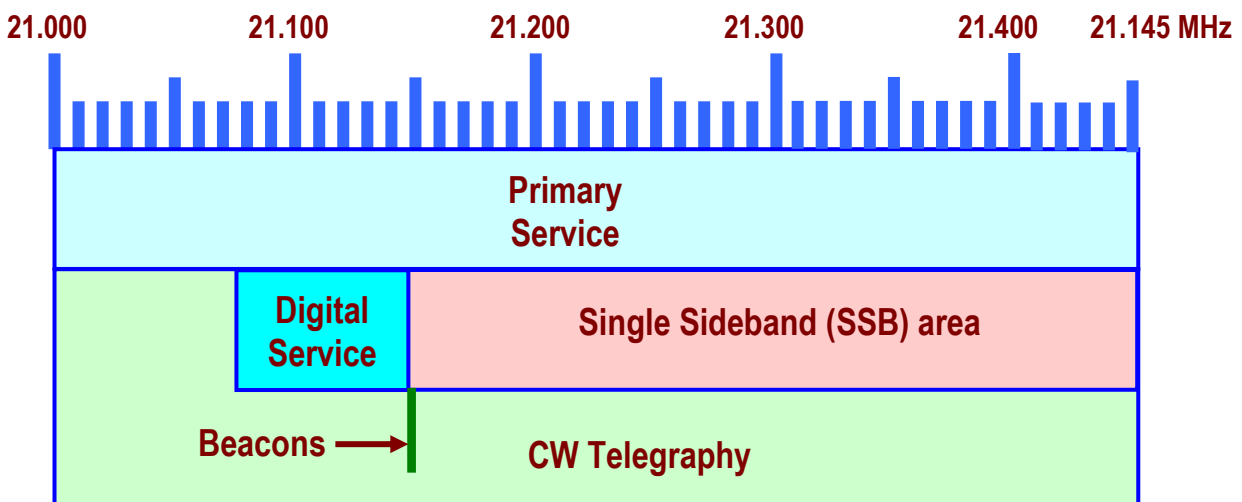
21.150 IBP Beacons (Note 3)

21.150 - 21.450 SSB (Note 2)

21.190 WICEN frequency

21.340 +/- 5 kHz SSTV calling frequency (Note 2)

21.360 IARU Region III emergency centre frequency



12 metre band – Advanced licensees only

24.890 - 24.990 CW

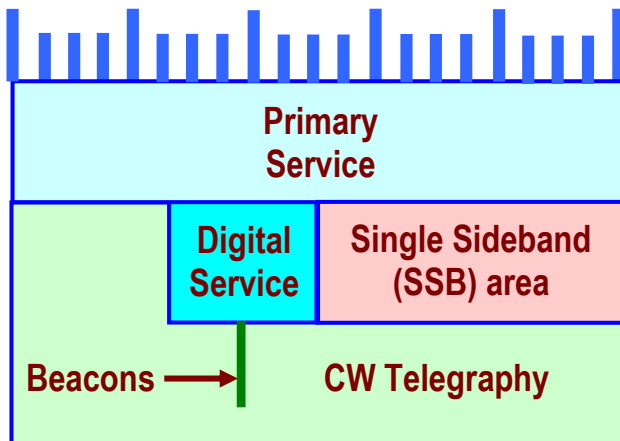
24.915 - 24.940 Digital data modes (Note 1)

24.930 IBP Beacons (Note 3)

24.930 - 24.990 SSB

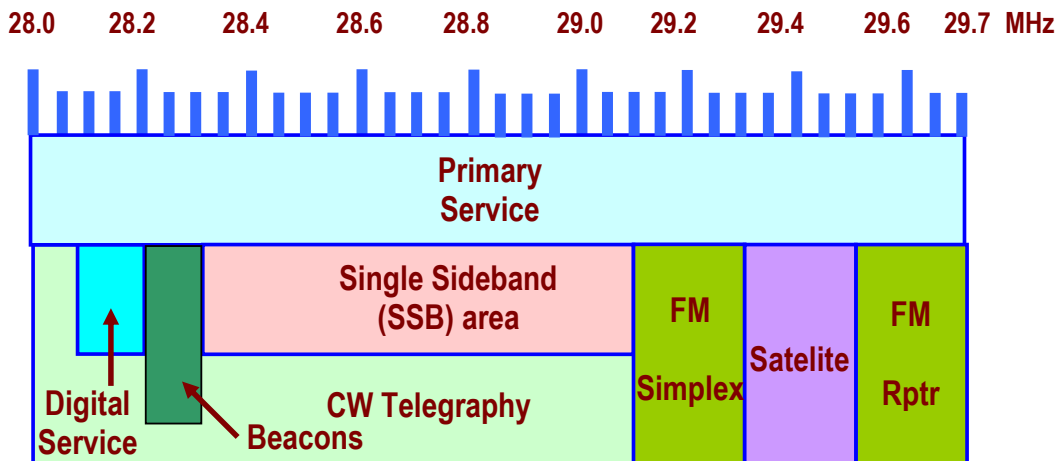
24.950 WICEN frequency

24.89 24.91 24.93 24.95 24.97 24.99 MHz



10 metre band – All licence classes

- 28.000 - 28.200 CW AND DIGITAL MODES (Note 1)
- 28.000 - 28.070 CW
- 28.070 - 28.190 Digital data modes
- 28.190 - 28.200 IBP Beacons (Note 3)
- 28.200 - 28.300 Continuous Duty Beacons (Note 3)
- 28.300 - 29.100 CW / SSB / AM (Note 2)
- 28.390 Recommended intra-VK calling frequency
- 28.450 WICEN frequency
- 28.680 +/- 5 kHz SSTV calling frequency (Note 1)
- 28.885 International 6 Metre liaison frequency
- 29.110 - 29.290 FM SIMPLEX (Note 5)
- 29.120 Simplex repeater gateway frequency
- 29.200 National calling frequency
- 29.250 Recommended packet frequency
- 29.300 - 29.510 AMATEUR SATELLITES (Note 4)
- 29.510 - 29.700 FM REPEATERS AND SIMPLEX (Note 6)
- 29.520 - 29.580 Repeater inputs
- 29.600 International simplex calling frequency
- 29.620 - 29.680 Repeater outputs



Notes for the LF, MF and HF bands

Note 1: Digital Data Modes

This category includes all data modes using FSK, MFSK, PSK or other digital modulation systems.

Note 2: Other Modes in the SSB Segments

The SSB segments are also used for digital voice modes and image transmission modes such as SSTV or Fax, using bandwidths up to 4 kHz, or for AM voice.

Note 3: Beacons

The beacon segments should be kept clear of all other transmissions.

Note 4: Amateur Satellites

Amateur satellites may operate in the bands 7.0 - 7.1, 14.0 - 14.250, 18.068 - 18.168, 21.0 - 21.45, 24.89 - 24.99 and 28.0 - 29.7 MHz. Current satellites operate between 21.160 - 21.300 and 29.300 - 29.500 MHz. The 10 metre satellite segment should be kept clear of all other transmissions.

Note 5: FM Simplex

Maximum permitted bandwidth for FM is 16 kHz on 10 metres, and 8 kHz on lower bands. Most multimode transceivers cannot comply with the 8 kHz bandwidth limit and should not be used in FM mode below 10 metres. Please avoid operation on 29.300 or 29.500 MHz, as this can interfere with satellite downlinks.

Note 6: FM Repeaters

The standard repeater input frequencies are 29.52, 29.54, 29.56 and 29.58 MHz. Some overseas repeaters operate on 10 kHz spaced channels. Repeater offset is 100 kHz.

Supplementary information:

Special purpose frequencies on the LF, MF and HF bands

The following frequencies are used internationally for special purposes. Note that some of these frequencies differ from those in the Australian or IARU band plans. They are listed here for information only and are not intended to be prescriptive.

Recommended IARU Region III centre frequencies for emergency operation

IARU Region III has adopted the following frequencies as recommended emergency centre of activity frequencies: 3.600, 7.110, 14.300, 18.160 and 21.360 MHz. As an IARU member society, Australia has also adopted these recommended frequencies. "Centre of Activity" frequencies are not spot frequencies or net frequencies. They are recommended as starting points for emergency traffic which may extend 5 kHz above or below the designated centre frequency.

AM

160 metres: The upper portion of the band is recommended for AM use.

40 metres: There is crystal controlled AM operation around 7125 kHz (daytime only).

10 metres: Recommended segment for AM is 29.0 - 29.1 MHz.

Digital data modes

RTTY 3.590, 7.043, 10.143, 14.080, 18.105, 21.080, 24.925, 28.080

PSK 1.838, 3.580, 7.040, 10.141, 14.070, 18.098, 21.070, 24.920, 28.070

*JT65 * 136.13, 474.2, 1.838, 3.576, 7.076, 10.138, 14.076, 18.102, 21.076, 24.917, 28.076*

*JT9 * 138.13, 476.2, 1.839, 3.572, 7.078, 10.140, 14.078, 18.104, 21.078, 24.919, 28.078*

*WSPR * 136.0, 474.2, 1.8366, 3.5926, 7.0386, 10.1386, 14.0956, 18.1046, 21.0946, 24.9246, 28.1246*

*FT8 * 1.840, 3.573, 7.074, 10.136, 14.074, 18.100, 21.074, 24.915, 28.074*

** Indicated dial frequency using USB mode.*

Other specialist frequencies

QRP crystal locked CW: 3.579, 10.116

Digital voice: 3.630, 7.070, 14.130, 18.150, 21.180, 28.330

SSTV: 14.230, 21.340, 28.680

Fax: 14.250

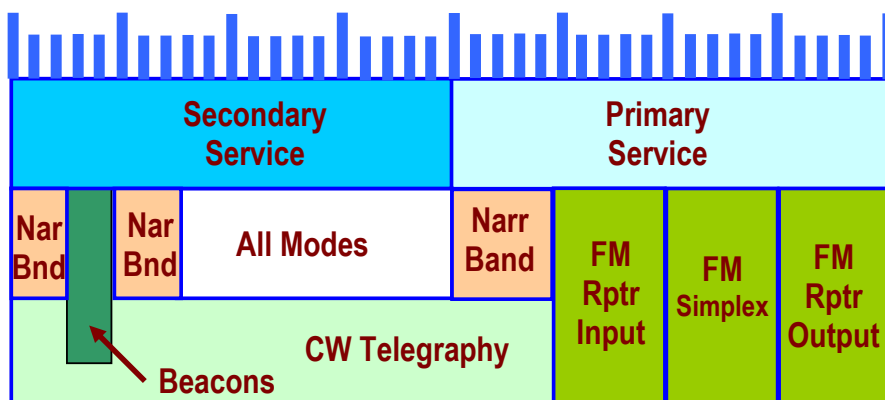
VHF, UHF and SHF bands

6 metre band – 50 - 52 MHz Advanced licensees only 52 - 54 MHz Advanced & Standard licensees

Band Allocation

50 - 52 MHz **BROADCASTING Primary Service**
AMATEUR Secondary Service
52 - 54 MHz **AMATEUR Primary Service**
50.000 - 50.700 **NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)**
50.000 - 50.100 **CW only**
50.000 - 50.030 **Reserved - International Synchronised Beacon Project**
50.030 - 50.080 **International beacons (Note 2)**
50.080 - 50.100 **International DX window**
50.100 - 50.150 **CW / SSB: International DX only**
50.110 **International DX calling frequency**
50.150 - 50.280 **CW / SSB: DX or local**
50.200 **Australian calling frequency**
50.220 - 50.240 **Digital DX modes**
50.240 - 50.280 **Recommended for Chirp beacons with 2 - 20 kHz bandwidth**
50.280 - 50.300 **Beacons (VK1,2,3,4,7) (Note 2)**
50.300 - 50.320 **Beacons (VK5,6,8,9,0) (Note 2)**
50.320 - 50.400 **Reserved - weak signal DX**
50.400 - 50.500 **Beacons**
50.500 - 50.700 **Reserved**
50.700 - 52.000 **ALL MODES**
52.000 - 52.500 **NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)**
52.100 **SSB Calling frequency**
52.300 - 52.500 **Reserved**
52.525 - 53.975 **SIMPLEX AND REPEATERS (Notes 3,4)**
52.525 **International FM simplex calling frequency**
52.550 - 52.975 **Repeater inputs**
53.000 - 53.525 **Simplex**
53.050 **Recommended APRS channel**
53.150 **National WICEN frequency**
53.300 **National ARDF frequency**
53.325 - 53.500 **Reserved for possible future use as repeater outputs.**
53.525 **Simplex: voice**
53.550 - 53.975 **Repeater outputs**

50.00 50.50 51.00 51.50 52.00 52.50 53.00 53.50 54.00 MHz



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. International practice is to keep the segment below 50.150 MHz clear at all times for international DX operation, and to use 50.150 MHz and above for contacts within the country or region.

Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. The call frequencies are 50.110 MHz for international DX only, and 50.200 MHz for all other operation.

The following spot frequencies are recommended for digital DX operation using SSB-based modes:

50.220 Weak signal modes with bandwidths below 100 Hz, e.g. PSK and slow CW

50.225 Weak signal modes with bandwidths up to 750 Hz, e.g. MFSK, JT65 and similar

50.230 High speed meteor scatter modes with bandwidths up to 3 kHz, e.g. FSK441

Note 2: Beacons

The segment 50.000 - 50.080 MHz is reserved for international beacons. The following frequencies have been adopted for Australian beacons:

For call areas VK1, VK2, VK3, VK4, and VK7: 50.280 - 50.299 MHz.

For call areas VK5, VK6, VK8, VK9 and VK0: 50.300 - 50.320 MHz.

The beacon segments should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note however that the following frequencies are used internationally for various digital modes. These frequencies will not be used for future beacons. Frequencies are indicated dial frequencies using USB.

50.293 WSPR (signal actually occupies 50.2944 - 50.2946 MHz.)

50.310 JT65

50.312 JT9

50.313 FT8

Note 3: FM Simplex

Channel spacing is 25 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation.

Note 4: Repeaters

The repeater split is 1 MHz (negative offset) and the channel spacing is 25 kHz. Six repeater channels are

reserved for re-use in the following call areas:

52.750 / 53.750 - VK5/8 52.800 / 53.800 - VK6

52.825 / 53.825 - VK7 52.850 / 53.850 - VK2

52.900 / 53.900 - VK3 52.950 / 53.950 - VK4

The remaining channels are available for use in any call area.

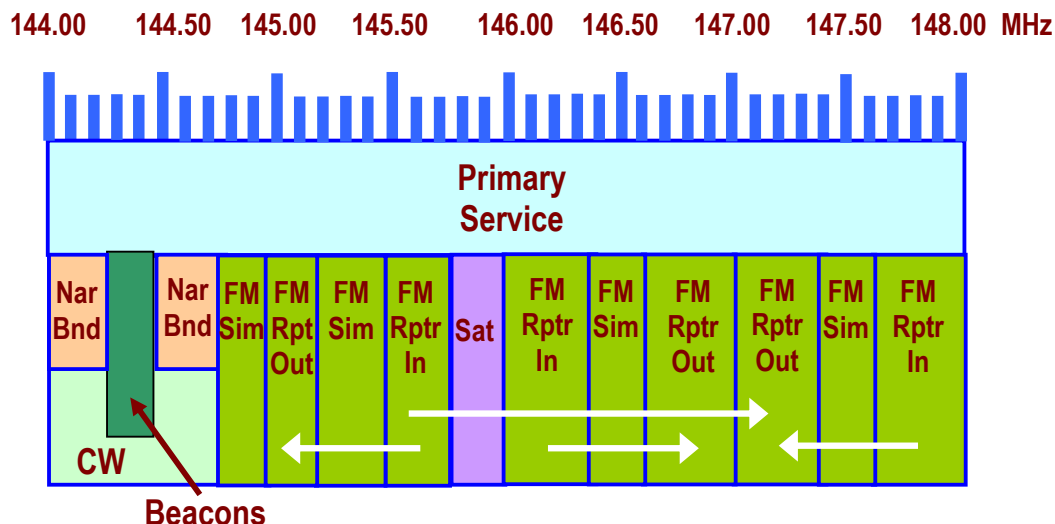
Repeater channels are co-ordinated nationally to reduce the possibility of interstate sporadic E interference.

2 Metre band – All licence classes

Band Allocation

144 - 148 MHz AMATEUR Primary Service
144.000 - 144.700 NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)
144.000 - 144.025 Amateur Satellites (new IARU segment)
144.000 - 144.100 EME
144.100 - 144.400 CW / SSB
144.100 Calling frequency: national primary
144.200 Calling frequency: national secondary
144.220 - 144.240 Digital DX modes
144.240 - 144.300 Guard band: New Zealand beacons
144.300 SSB chat frequency
144.320 - 144.340 Digital DX modes
144.300 - 144.500 Space communications
144.400 - 144.600 Beacons (Note 2)
144.600 - 144.700 Experimental
144.700 - 144.900 DIGITAL SIMPLEX (12.5 or 25 kHz channel spacing) (Note 4)
144.750 Digital High Site Hotspot
144.800 Digital Narrow band calling
144.925 - 145.050 REPEATER OUTPUTS (12.5 kHz channels) (Notes 5,7)
(paired with inputs at 145.525 - 145.650)
The following legacy frequency to be avoided:
144.950 VK6RIO Indian Ocean beacon (Perth area)
145.075 - 145.400 FM AND DIGITAL SIMPLEX (25 kHz channels) (Note 4)
145.100 Non-voice modes (RTTY, SSTV, Fax)
145.175 National APRS frequency
145.200 National WICEN frequency
145.250 CW practice / information beacons (future)
145.300 National ARDF frequency
145.325 Internet gateways
145.350 Internet gateways
145.375 Internet gateways
145.400 - 145.775 REPEATER INPUTS (12.5 and 25 kHz channels) (Note 5)
145.4125 - 145.5125 Paired with outputs at 147.0125 - 147.1125
145.5250 - 145.6500 Paired with outputs at 147.1250 - 147.250
or 144.9250 - 145.0500
145.6625 - 145.750 Paired with outputs at 147.2625 - 147.350
Legacy frequencies to be avoided: (Note 7)
145.575 Information beacons (Perth area)
145.600 Broadcast relays (VK2)
145.650 CW practice / information beacons (Sydney, Melbourne)
145.700 ARDF Homing Beacons
145.800 - 146.000 AMATEUR SATELLITES (Note 3)
146.0125 - 146.400 REPEATER INPUTS (12.5 / 25 kHz channels) (Note 5)
146.425 - 146.600 FM SIMPLEX (25 kHz channels)
146.500 National voice calling frequency
146.6125 - 147.0000 REPEATER OUTPUTS (12.5 / 25 kHz channels) (Note 5)
147.0125 - 147.3750 REPEATER OUTPUTS (12.5 / 25 kHz channels) (Note 5)
147.0125 - 147.1125 Paired with inputs at 147.6125 - 147.7125
or 145.4125 - 145.5125
147.1250 - 147.250 Paired with inputs at 147.7250 - 147.850
or 145.5250 - 145.6500

147.2625 - 147.3750 Paired with inputs at 147.8625 - 147.9750
 or 145.6625 - 145.7750
 147.400 - 147.600 FM AND DIGITAL SIMPLEX (25 kHz channels)
 147.400 ATV liaison
 147.525 Internet gateways
 147.550 Internet gateways
 147.6125 - 147.975 REPEATER INPUTS



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment.

The following spot frequencies are recommended for digital DX operation using SSB-based modes:

- 144.220 / .320 Weak signal modes with bandwidths below 100 Hz, e.g. PSK and slow CW*
- 144.225 / .325 Weak signal modes with bandwidths up to 750 Hz, e.g. MFSK, JT65 and similar*
- 144.230 / .330 High speed meteor scatter modes with bandwidths up to 3 kHz, e.g. FSK441*

Note that the segment 144.110 – 144.160 MHz is also used for international digital mode EME operation.

The band 144.3 - 144.5 MHz is not an IARU recognised satellite band, however some frequencies in this segment may be used at times for space communications.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 144.410 - 144.419, VK2: 144.420 - 144.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions, but note that the internationally recognised frequency for WSPR mode is 144.489 MHz (indicated dial frequency using USB). This corresponds to the WSPR signals actually occupying 144.4904 - 144.4906 MHz.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

The satellite segment should be kept clear of all terrestrial operation.

Note 4: Simplex Segments

Any permitted mode and bandwidth may be used in these segments. FM channel spacing is 25 kHz. DMR, P25 and other digital channel spacing is 12.5 or 25 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation. For P25 digital voice, Network Access Code (NAC) – 293.

Note 5: Repeaters

Channel spacing is 25 kHz for repeaters occupying 16 kHz bandwidth, or 12.5 kHz for repeaters occupying 10.1 kHz bandwidth. Transmit - receive offset is 600 kHz, but 1.6 MHz offset may be used in the 147 MHz segment.

The alternative repeater input segment 145.400-145.800 (-1.6 MHz offset) and the repeater outputs in the 144.925-145.050 segment will only be allocated when no standard 600 kHz offset channels above 146 MHz are available.

The following channels are reserved for WICEN repeaters:

147.175 (all states)

147.125, 147.150 (NSW, Queensland)

146.925, 147.300 (Victoria)

Note 6: Repeater Linking

Our licence conditions require tone access for repeaters that are linked to repeaters in certain other bands, to prevent transmissions from being relayed on frequencies that the operators are not entitled to use.

CTCSS is also used to activate selective linking or for interference protection. The following CTCSS tones have been adopted for repeater access:

91.5 Hz: For use with repeaters fitted with CTCSS for interference protection.

141.3 or 146.2 Hz: To activate links to repeaters on other VHF/UHF bands.

85.4 Hz: To activate links to other bands that some operators are not permitted to use.

The previously recommended 123 Hz tone is no longer recommended for future repeaters due to problems with false detecting.

Note 7: New band plan implementation

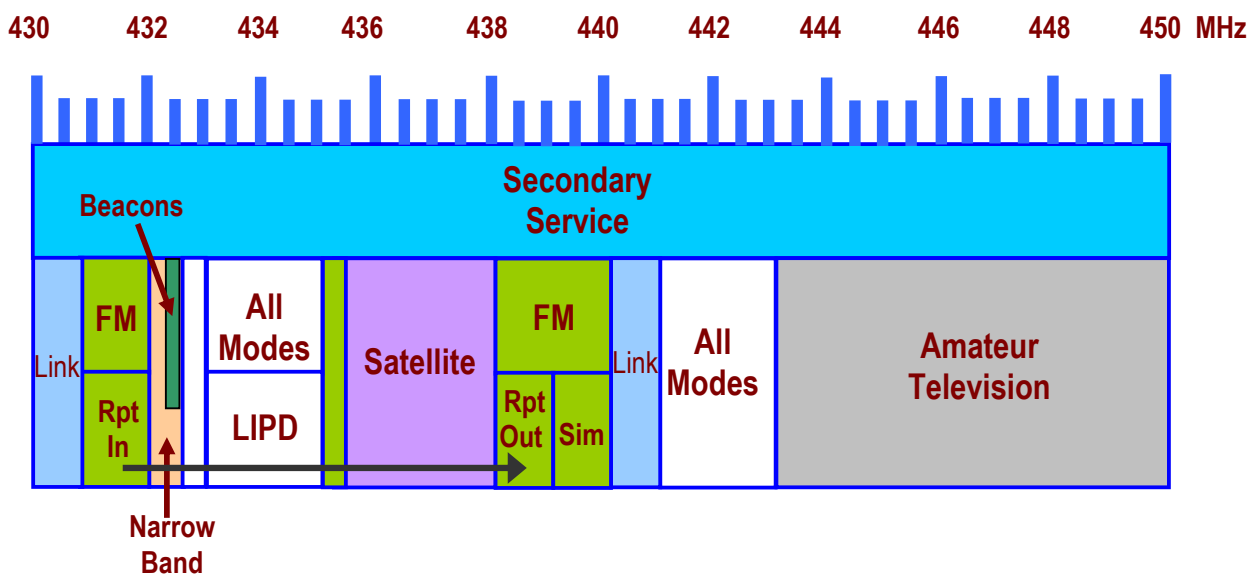
Existing legacy repeater, IRLP and AX25 licences allocated prior to September 2015 may remain on their existing frequencies until the licensees choose to initiate a frequency change.

Some long established special purpose simplex frequencies (e.g. ARDF) may also need to remain for some time.

70 cm band – All licence classes

Band Allocation

420 - 450 MHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service
420 - 450 MHz FIXED, MOBILE Primary Service
420 - 430 MHz AMATEUR (no access from January 2013) Secondary Service
430 - 450 MHz AMATEUR Secondary Service
435 - 438 MHz AMATEUR SATELLITE Permitted on non-interference basis
430.025 - 430.975 REPEATER LINKS - Group A (Note 7)
431.0250 - 431.9375 REPEATER INPUTS Group A (7 MHz offset) (Note 6,9)
Paired with outputs 438.0250 - 438.9375
431.950 - 432.700 NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)
431.950 - 432.000 EME guard band
432.000 - 432.100 EME
432.100 - 432.400 CW / SSB
432.100 Calling frequency: national primary
432.200 Calling frequency: national secondary
432.220 - 432.240 Digital DX modes
432.240 - 432.300 Guard band: New Zealand beacons
432.300 SSB chat frequency
432.320 - 432.340 Digital DX modes
432.400 - 432.600 Beacons (Note 2)
432.600 - 433.000 Experimental (future)
432.625 - 432.975 Legacy repeater inputs (5.4 MHz offset) (Note 6,9)
433.025 - 434.775 ALL MODES (Notes 4, 5, 6)
433.050 - 434.790 LIPD Class Licence band
433.025 - 433.750 Legacy repeater inputs (5 MHz offset)
434.000 - 434.775 Repeater links - Group C
434.275 - 434.775 Repeater inputs - 5 MHz offset (legacy)
434.800 - 434.9875 REPEATER INPUTS Group B (5 MHz offset) (Notes 4, 7)
(12.5 or 25 kHz channel spacing)
435.000 - 438.000 AMATEUR SATELLITES (Note 3)
438.000 - 438.9375 REPEATER OUTPUTS Group A (7 MHz offset) (Note 6)
(12.5 or 25 kHz channels)
438.0250 - 438.7625 Existing repeater outputs (legacy 5 or 5.4 MHz offset) (Note 9)
438.7750 - 438.9375 New repeater outputs
438.950 - 439.775 FM AND DIGITAL SIMPLEX (12.5 or 25 kHz channel spacing)
438.950 WICEN
439.000 National FM voice calling frequency
439.100 APRS
439.125 Internet gateways
439.150 Internet gateways
439.200 Digital voice calling frequency
439.400 ARDF frequency
439.275 - 439.775 REPEATER OUTPUTS - 5.0 MHz offset (legacy) (Note 6)
439.800 - 439.9875 REPEATER OUTPUTS Group B (5 MHz offset) (Note 6)
440.025 - 440.975 REPEATER LINKS - Group B (Note 7)
441.000 - 442.975 ALL MODES
443.000 - 450.000 ATV (Note 8)



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible.

Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment. The “Digital DX modes” segments include recommended spot frequencies for SSB-based digital modes, on the same pattern as in Note 1 of the 2 metre band plan.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 432.410 - 432.419, VK2: 432.420 - 432.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

The satellite segment should be kept clear of all terrestrial operation.

Note 4: LIPD Allocation

Stations operating between 433.050 and 434.790 MHz may experience interference from LIPDs (“Low Interference Potential Devices”). Repeaters have no protection from interference caused by LIPDs.

Note 5: Simplex

Channel spacing is 12.5 or 25 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation.

Note 6: Repeaters

Channel spacing is 25 kHz for repeaters occupying 16 kHz bandwidth, or 12.5 kHz for repeaters occupying 10.1 kHz bandwidth.

Repeaters in the output segment 438.025 - 438.9375 MHz have a 7.0 MHz offset.

Repeaters in the output segment 439.800 - 440.000 MHz have a 5.0 MHz offset.

Note 7: Repeater Links

Link bands A and B are the primary link bands. They provide a 10 MHz offset pair.

Link Band C will be used only as a last resort, where the normal link segments cannot be used.

Note 8: Amateur Television

AM transmissions must be VSB only. Video carrier frequency 444.250 MHz. For digital ATV, the recommended standard is DVB-T using a 7 MHz bandwidth centred on 446.500 MHz.

Note 9: New band plan implementation

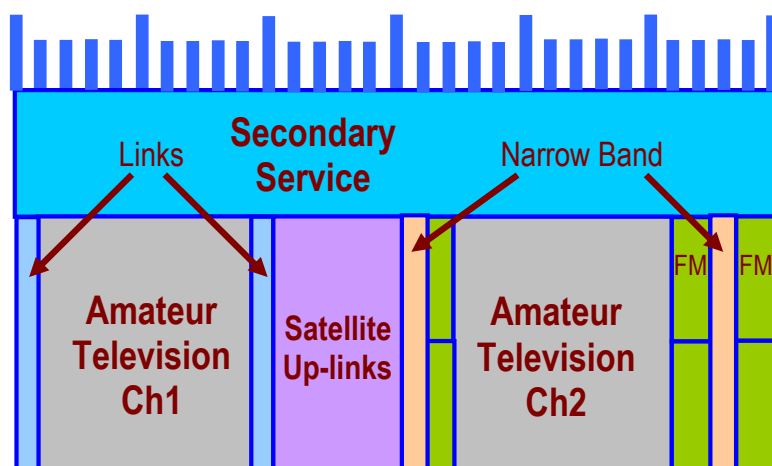
Existing fixed stations in the 431.000 - 431.950, 432.600 - 435.000 and 438.000 - 440.0000 MHz segments can remain on their current active frequencies until such time as they cancel their licenses or change frequency to one of the new allocations.

23 cm band – Advanced and Standard licensees only

Band Allocation

1240 - 1300 MHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service
1240 - 1260 MHz RADIONAVIGATION - SATELLITE Primary Service
1240 - 1300 MHz AMATEUR Secondary Service
1260 - 1270 MHz AMATEUR SATELLITE (uplinks) Permitted on non-interference basis
1240.000 - 1241.000 REPEATER LINKS - Group A (Note 7)
1241.000 - 1259.000 ATV CHANNEL 1 (Note 8)
1259.000 - 1260.000 REPEATER LINKS - Group A (Note 7)
1260.000 - 1270.000 AMATEUR SATELLITES (Note 3)
1270.000 - 1272.000 NARROW BAND MODES (Possible future use) (Note 1)
1270.000 - 1271.000 Same pattern as 1296.000 – 1297.000
1271.000 - 1272.000 Experimental
1272.025 - 1273.000 REPEATER LINKS - Group B (Note 7)
1273.025 - 1273.975 FM REPEATER OUTPUTS (Note 6)
1274.000 - 1292.000 ATV CHANNEL 2 (Note 8)
1292.025 - 1293.000 REPEATER LINKS - Group B (Note 7)
1293.025 - 1293.975 FM REPEATER INPUTS (Note 6)
1294.000 - 1294.975 FM SIMPLEX (Note 4)
1294.000 National voice calling frequency
1294.800 WICEN
1294.850 National ARDF frequency
1294.900 Non-voice modes (RTTY, SSTV, Fax)
1295.000 - 1297.000 NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)
1295.000 - 1295.900 General / Experimental
1295.900 - 1296.100 EME
1296.100 - 1296.400 CW / SSB
1296.100 Calling frequency: national primary
1296.200 Calling frequency: national secondary
1296.220 - 1296.240 Digital DX modes
1296.240 - 1296.300 Guard band: New Zealand beacons
1296.320 - 1296.340 Digital DX modes
1296.400 - 1296.600 Beacons (Note 2)
1296.600 - 1297.000 Experimental
1297.025 - 1300.000 SIMPLEX (DATA) (Note 5)
1297.025 - 1297.400 General FM - 25 kHz channel spacing
1297.500 - 1299.900 Digital – 200 kHz channel spacing
1297.500 D-Star – recommended national calling frequency
1297.900 D-Star Comms Site Elevated Hot Spot

1240 1250 1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 MHz



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment. The “Digital DX modes” segments include recommended spot frequencies for SSB-based digital modes, on the same pattern as in Note 1 of the 2 metre band plan.

The Experimental segment is reserved for specialised experimental use, including possible future linear translators.

The 1270 MHz segment is reserved for possible future use.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 1296.410 - 1296.419, VK2: 1296.420 - 1296.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

The satellite segment should be kept clear of all terrestrial operation.

Note 4: FM Simplex Segment

Channel spacing is 25 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation.

Note 5: Simplex (Data) Segments

The 1297.025 – 1297.400 MHz segment is recommended for FM data modes, with 25 kHz channel spacing.

The 1297.500 – 1297.900 MHz segment is recommended for D-Star simplex operation with 200 kHz channel spacing. The channels between 1298.100 and 1299.900 MHz are used for the simplex ports of D-Star repeaters.

Note 6: FM Repeater

Channel spacing is 25 kHz, and the offset is 20 MHz.

Digital (D-Star) repeaters will be allocated frequencies spaced at 200 kHz intervals in the upper part of the repeater segment (primary frequency 1273.900 / 1293.900 MHz).

Note 7: Repeater Links

Two sets of link pairs are available, Group A on 1240/1259 MHz and Group B on 1272/1292 MHz. Wider offsets can be obtained with cross-group pairing, e.g. 1240 / 1292 MHz for a 52 MHz offset.

Note 8: Amateur Television

Both channels may be used for simplex or repeater operation. Recommended uses are:

Channel 1: Simplex or repeater inputs

FM Maximum bandwidth 18 MHz, centred on 1250 MHz

DVB Bandwidth 7 MHz, centred on 1246 MHz or 1255 MHz

Channel 2: Simplex or repeater outputs

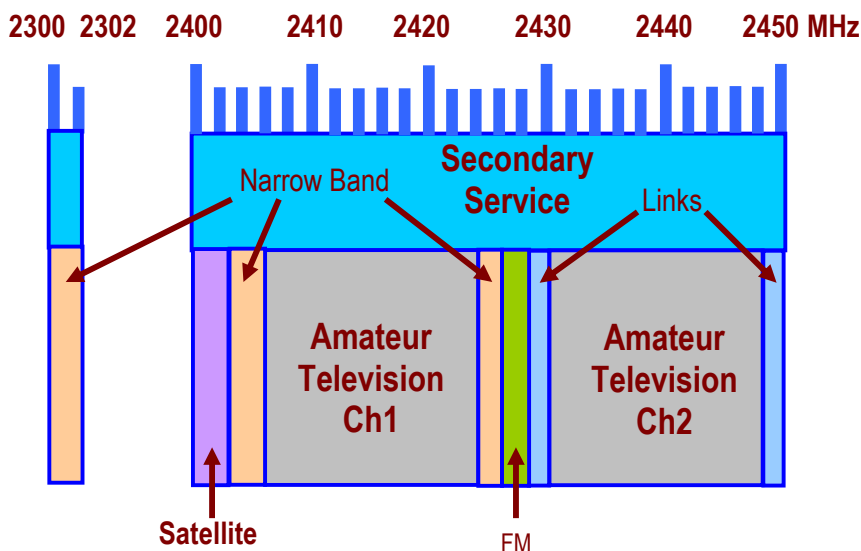
FM Maximum bandwidth 18 MHz, centred on 1283 MHz

DVB Bandwidth 7 MHz, centred on 1278 or 1287 MHz

**13 cm band – 2300 - 2302 MHz Advanced licensees only
2400 - 2450 MHz Advanced & Standard licensees**

Band Allocation

- 2300 - 2450 MHz **FIXED, MOBILE Primary Services**
- 2300 - 2450 MHz **RADIOLOCATION Primary Service**
- 2400 - 2450 MHz **INDUSTRIAL / SCIENTIFIC / MEDICAL**
(Other services must accept any harmful interference from ISM devices).
- 2300 - 2302 MHz **AMATEUR Secondary Service**
- 2400 - 2450 MHz **AMATEUR Secondary Service**
- 2400 - 2450 MHz **AMATEUR SATELLITE Permitted on non-interference basis**
- 2300.000 - 2302.000 **NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)**
- 2400.000 - 2403.000 **AMATEUR SATELLITES (Note 3)**
- 2403.000 - 2406.000 **NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)**
- 2403.000 - 2403.100 **EME only**
- 2403.100 - 2403.400 **CW / SSB**
- 2403.100 **Calling frequency: national primary**
- 2403.200 **Calling frequency: national secondary**
- 2403.220 - 2403.240 **Digital DX modes**
- 2403.400 - 2403.600 **Beacons (Note 2)**
- 2403.600 - 2406.000 **Experimental**
- 2406.000 - 2424.000 **ATV CHANNEL 1 (Note 6)**
- 2424.000 - 2425.000 **NARROW BAND MODES (JA - ZL) (Note 1)**
- 2425.000 - 2428.000 **FM SIMPLEX (Note 4)**
- 2425.000 **National voice calling frequency**
- 2425.800 **WICEN**
- 2425.850 **National ARDF frequency**
- 2425.900 **Non-voice modes (RTTY, SSTV, Fax)**
- 2426.000 - 2428.000 **Data**
- 2428.025 - 2429.975 **FM DUPLEX (Note 5)**
- 2430.000 - 2448.000 **ATV CHANNEL 2 (Note 6)**
- 2448.025 - 2449.975 **FM DUPLEX (Note 5)**



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment. The "Digital DX modes" segment includes recommended spot frequencies for SSB-based digital modes, on the same pattern as in Note 1 of the 2 metre band plan. The Experimental segment is reserved for specialised experimental use, including possible future linear translators.

The 2403 MHz segment may have to be moved if required by future amateur satellite allocations. The 2424 MHz segment is reserved for possible use for EME contacts with Japan and New Zealand, which have their weak signal segments in this part of the band.

The segment 2300 – 2302 MHz is recommended for use in areas where the weak signal segment on 2403 MHz suffers unacceptable interference from digital links and other devices, and also for crossband EME contacts with overseas stations operating on 2304 MHz.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 2403.410 - 2403.419, VK2: 2403.420 -2403.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

The satellite segment should be kept clear of all terrestrial operation.

Note 4: FM Simplex

Channel spacing is 25 kHz, or 100 kHz in the high speed data segment. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation.

Note 5: FM Duplex

These segments are for duplex links with an offset of 20 MHz. Recommended channel spacing is 25 kHz, or 100 kHz for high speed data, with voice links in the lower half of the segment and data links in the upper half.

Note 6: Amateur Television

Both channels may be used for simplex or repeater operation. Satellites have absolute priority in the lower end of the band, and the availability of Channel 1 is conditional upon its not being required for future satellite use. Channel 2 is recommended as the primary channel.

Recommended uses are:

Channel 1 (secondary): Simplex or repeater output

FM or DVB Maximum bandwidth 18 MHz, centred on 2415 MHz

DVB Bandwidth 7 MHz, centred on 2411 or 2419 MHz

Channel 2 (primary): Simplex or repeater input

FM or DVB Maximum bandwidth 18 MHz, centred on 2439 MHz

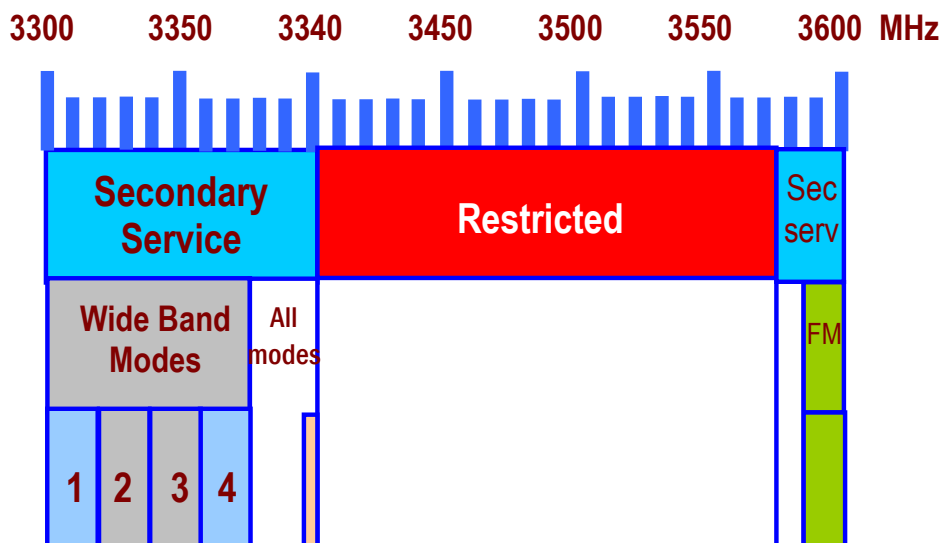
DVB Bandwidth 7 MHz, centred on 2435 or 2443 MHz

9 cm band – Advanced licensees only

NOTE: From July 2015, operation on frequencies between 3400 and 3575 MHz is prohibited in many parts of Australia (basically all major population centres). However operation is still permitted in country and remote areas. For full details, please refer to the latest ACMA Amateur Licence Conditions Determination. The main impact is on weak signal work. To ensure that there is a common national weak signal segment that can be accessed by stations in any part of Australia, the Narrow Band Modes segment has been moved to 3398 MHz.

Band Allocation

3300 - 3600 MHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service
3300 - 3600 MHz AMATEUR Secondary Service
3400 - 3410 MHz AMATEUR SATELLITE Permitted on non-interference basis
3400 - 3600 MHz FIXED SATELLITE (Space to Earth) Secondary Service
3400 - 3600 MHz FIXED, MOBILE Secondary Service
3300.000 - 3380.000 WIDEBAND MODES (Note 5)
3300.000 - 3320.000 Channel 1: ATV
3320.000 - 3340.000 Channel 2: Voice or data
3340.000 - 3360.000 Channel 3: Simplex, any mode
3360.000 - 3380.000 Channel 4: ATV
3380.000 - 3398.000 ALL MODES
3398.000 - 3400.000 NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)
For operation in any part of Australia
3398.000 - 3398.100 EME only
3398.100 - 3398.400 CW / SSB
3398.100 Calling frequency: national primary
3398.200 Calling frequency: national secondary
3398.220 - 3398.240 Digital DX modes
3398.400 - 3398.600 Beacons (Note 2)
3398.600 - 3400.000 Experimental
3400.000 - 3575.000 NO OPERATION IN ACMA RESTRICTED AREAS
3575.000 - 3580.000 ALL MODES
3580.000 - 3600.000 WIDEBAND MODES (Note 5)
3580.000 - 3600.000 Channel 5 (ATV)



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment. The "Digital DX modes" segment includes recommended spot frequencies for SSB-based digital modes, on the same pattern as in Note 1 of the 2 metre band plan. The Experimental segment is reserved for specialised experimental use, including possible future linear translators.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 3400.410 - 3400.419, VK2: 3400.420 -3400.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

There are no amateur satellites currently operating or planned for this band.

Note 4: FM Simplex

Recommended channel spacing is 100 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation.

Note 5: Wideband Modes

*These segments are for wideband simplex operation or duplex links. Suggested uses are:
ATV (channels 1, 4 or 5):*

FM or DVB Maximum bandwidth 20 MHz, centred on the channel midpoint

DVB Maximum bandwidth 10 MHz, centred 5 MHz above or below the channel midpoint

Recommended use for duplex links is channel 1 input and channel 4 output.

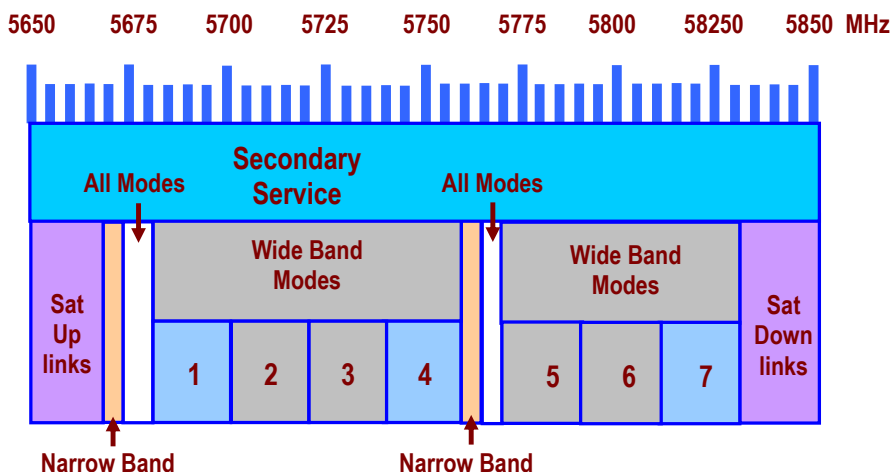
Data or Voice:

Recommended channel spacing is 100 kHz, or 1 MHz for high speed data, excluding upper and lower segment edges, with voice links at the lower end of the segment and data links at the upper end.

6 cm band – Advanced & Standard licensees

Band Allocation

5650 - 5850 MHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service
5650 - 5725 MHz SPACE RESEARCH Secondary Service
5650 - 5850 MHz AMATEUR Secondary Service
5650 - 5670 MHz AMATEUR SATELLITE (uplinks) Permitted on non-interference basis
5830 - 5850 MHz AMATEUR SATELLITE (downlinks) Secondary Service
5650.000 - 5670.000 AMATEUR SATELLITES (UPLINKS) (Note 3)
5668.000 - 5670.000 NARROW BAND MODES (Possible future use) (Note 1)
5670.000 - 5672.000 FM SIMPLEX (Possible future use) (Note 4)
5672.000 - 5680.000 ALL MODES
5680.000 - 5760.000 WIDEBAND MODES (Note 5)
5680.000 - 5700.000 Channel 1: ATV
5700.000 - 5720.000 Channel 2: Data
5720.000 - 5740.000 Channel 3: Voice
5740.000 - 5760.000 Channel 4: ATV
5760.000 - 5762.000 NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)
5760.000 - 5760.100 EME only
5760.100 - 5760.400 CW / SSB
5760.100 Calling frequency: national primary
5760.200 Calling frequency: national secondary
5760.220 - 5760.240 Digital DX modes
5760.400 - 5760.600 Beacons (Note 2)
5760.600 - 5762.000 Experimental
5762.000 - 5764.000 FM SIMPLEX (Note 4)
5764.000 - 5770.000 ALL MODES
5770.000 - 5830.000 WIDEBAND MODES (Note 5)
5770.000 - 5790.000 Channel 5: Data
5790.000 - 5810.000 Channel 6: Voice
5810.000 - 5830.000 Channel 7: ATV
5830.000 - 5850.000 AMATEUR SATELLITES (DOWNLINKS) (Note 3)



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment. The "Digital DX modes" segment includes recommended spot frequencies for SSB-based digital modes, on the same pattern as in Note 1 of the 2 metre band plan. The Experimental segment is reserved for specialised experimental use, including possible future linear translators.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 5760.410 - 5760.419, VK2: 5760.420 -5760.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

The satellite segments should be kept clear of all terrestrial operation.

Note 4: FM Simplex

Recommended channel spacing is 100 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation. The segments at 5672 and 5673 MHz are reserved for possible future use.

Note 5: Wideband Modes

*These segments are for wideband simplex operation or duplex links. Suggested uses are:
ATV (channels 1, 4 or 7):*

FM or DVB Maximum bandwidth 20 MHz, centred on the channel midpoint

DVB Maximum bandwidth 10 MHz, centred 5 MHz above or below the channel midpoint

Recommended use for duplex links is channel 1 input and channel 7 output.

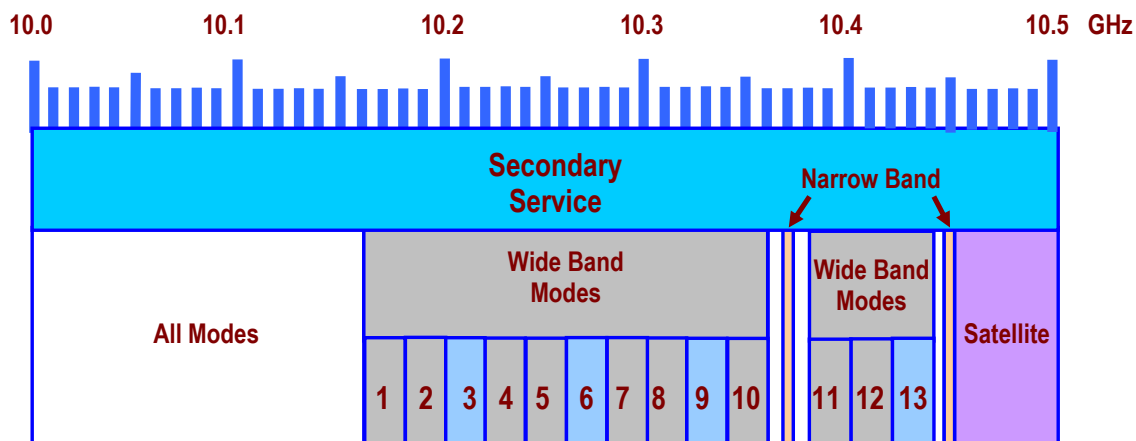
Data or Voice:

Recommended channel spacing is 100 kHz, or 1 MHz for high speed data, excluding upper and lower segment edges. Duplex offset is 70 MHz.

3 cm band – Advanced licensees only

Band Allocation

- 10.000 - 10.500 GHz **RADIOLOCATION Primary Service**
- 10.000 - 10.025 GHz **METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE Secondary Service**
- 10.000 - 10.500 GHz **AMATEUR Secondary Service**
- 10.450 - 10.500 GHz **AMATEUR SATELLITE Secondary Service**
- 10000.000 - 10160.000 **ALL MODES**
- 10160.000 - 10360.000 **WIDEBAND MODES (Note 5)**
- 10160.000 - 10180.000 **Channel 1: Data**
- 10180.000 - 10200.000 **Channel 2: Voice**
- 10200.000 - 10220.000 **Channel 3: ATV**
- 10220.000 - 10240.000 **Channel 4: Data**
- 10240.000 - 10260.000 **Channel 5: Voice**
- 10260.000 - 10280.000 **Channel 6: ATV**
- 10280.000 - 10300.000 **Channel 7: Data**
- 10300.000 - 10320.000 **Channel 8: Voice**
- 10320.000 - 10340.000 **Channel 9: ATV**
- 10340.000 - 10360.000 **Channel 10: Simplex, any mode**
- 10360.000 - 10368.000 **ALL MODES**
- 10368.000 - 10370.000 **NARROW BAND MODES (Note 1)**
- 10368.000 - 10368.100 **EME only**
- 10368.100 - 10368.400 **CW / SSB**
- 10368.100 **Calling frequency: national primary**
- 10368.200 **Calling frequency: national secondary**
- 10368.220 - 10368.240 **Digital DX modes**
- 10368.400 - 10368.600 **Beacons (Note 2)**
- 10368.600 - 10370.000 **Experimental**
- 10370.000 - 10372.000 **FM SIMPLEX (Note 4)**
- 10372.000 - 10380.000 **ALL MODES**
- 10380.000 - 10440.000 **WIDEBAND MODES (Note 5)**
- 10380.000 - 10400.000 **Channel 11: Data**
- 10400.000 - 10420.000 **Channel 12: Voice**
- 10420.000 - 10440.000 **Channel 13: ATV**
- 10440.000 - 10448.000 **ALL MODES**
- 10448.000 - 10450.000 **NARROW BAND MODES (Possible future use) (Note 1)**
- 10450.000 - 10500.000 **AMATEUR SATELLITES (Note 3)**



Note 1: Narrow Band Modes

This segment is reserved for modes such as CW, digital modes and SSB with bandwidths up to 4 kHz. Weak signal operation has absolute priority. Calling frequencies should be used only to make initial contact and then vacated as soon as possible. Please avoid any terrestrial operation within the EME segment. The "Digital DX modes" segment includes recommended spot frequencies for SSB-based digital modes, on the same pattern as in Note 1 of the 2 metre band plan. The Experimental segment is reserved for specialised experimental use, including possible future linear translators. The 10448 MHz segment is reserved for possible future use.

Note 2: Beacons

Beacon frequencies are allocated on a call area basis, e.g. VK1: 10368.410 - 10368.419, VK2: 10368.420 - 10368.429 etc. Beacon frequency spacing is 2 kHz. The beacon segment should be kept clear of other transmissions.

Note 3: Amateur Satellites

The satellite segment should be kept clear of all terrestrial operation.

Note 4: FM Simplex

Recommended channel spacing is 100 kHz. Channels reserved for special purposes should be kept clear of other operation.

Note 5: Wideband Modes

These segments are for wideband simplex operation or duplex links. A variety of duplex offsets between 60 and 220 MHz can be obtained by choosing the appropriate channel pairs.

Suggested uses are:

ATV (channels 3, 6, 9 or 13):

FM or DVB Maximum bandwidth 20 MHz, centred on the channel midpoint

DVB Maximum bandwidth 10 MHz, centred 5 MHz above or below the channel midpoint

Data or Voice: Recommended channel spacing is 100 kHz, or 1 MHz for high speed data, excluding upper and lower segment edges.

12 mm band – Advanced licensees only

Band Allocation

24.000 - 24.050 GHz AMATEUR Primary Service

24.000 - 24.050 GHz AMATEUR SATELLITE Primary Service

24.050 - 24.250 GHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service

24.050 - 24.250 GHz AMATEUR Secondary Service

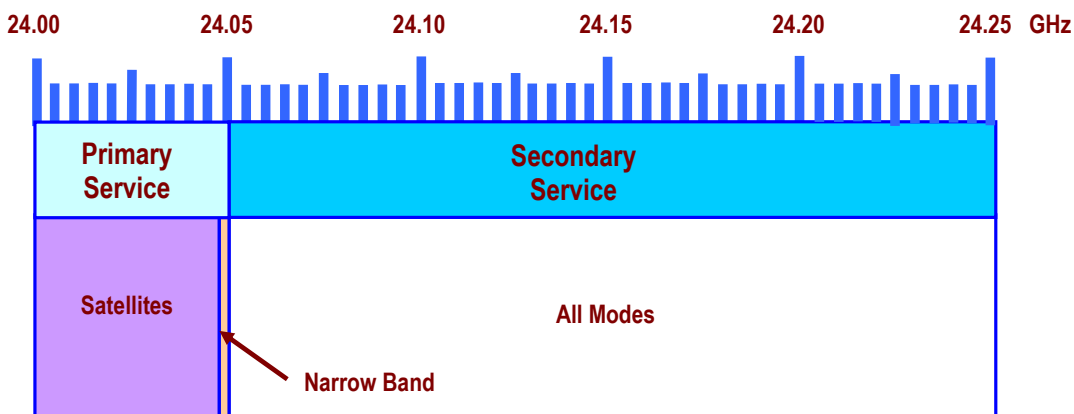
24.050 - 24.250 GHz EARTH EXPLORATION SATELLITE Secondary Service

24.000 - 24.050 AMATEUR SATELLITES

24.048 - 24.050 NARROW BAND MODES

Same pattern as for lower bands

24.050 - 24.250 ALL MODES



6 mm band – Advanced licensees only

Band Allocation

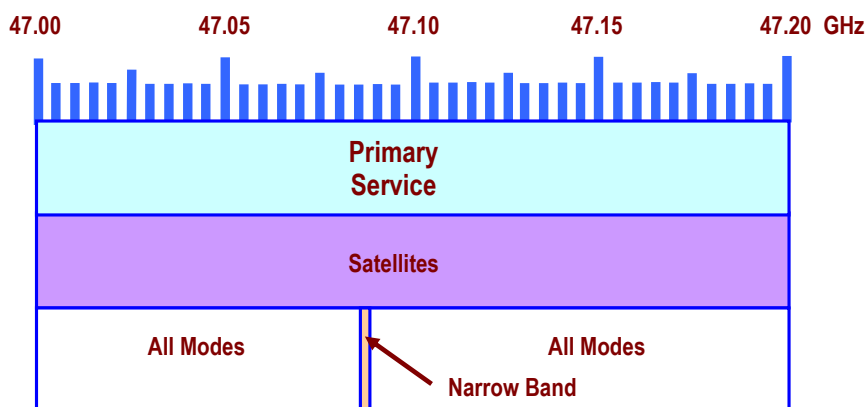
47.000 - 47.200 GHz AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Primary Service

47.000 - 47.088 ALL MODES

47.088 - 47.090 NARROW BAND MODES

Same pattern as for lower bands

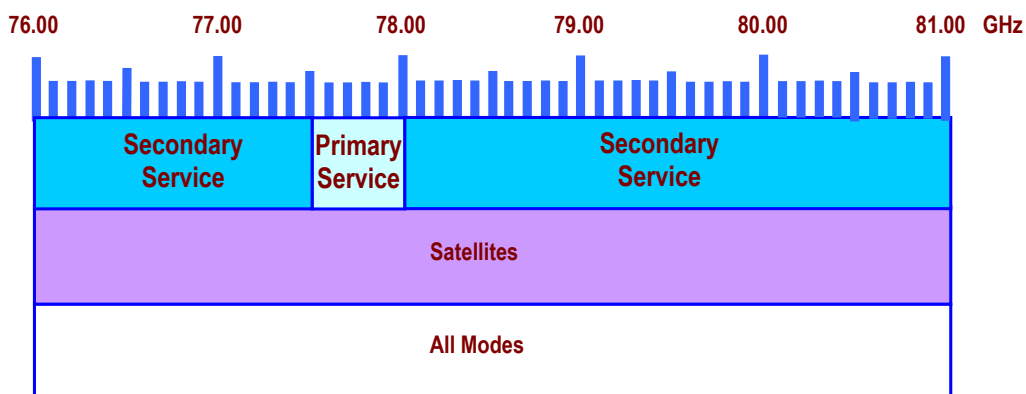
47.090 - 47.200 ALL MODES



4 mm band – Advanced licensees only

Band Allocation

76.000 - 77.500 GHz RADIO ASTRONOMY & RADIOLOCATION Primary Services
76.000 - 77.500 GHz AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Secondary Services
76.000 - 81.000 GHz SPACE RESEARCH Secondary Service
77.500 - 78.000 GHz AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Primary Services
77.500 - 79.000 GHz RADIO ASTRONOMY Secondary Service
78.000 - 81.000 GHz AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Secondary Services
78.000 - 81.000 GHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service
79.000 - 81.000 GHz RADIO ASTRONOMY Primary Service
76.000 - 81.000 ALL MODES



Higher bands – Advanced licensees only

122.250 -123.000 GHz FIXED, MOBILE , SPACE RESEARCH, EARTH EXPLORATION SATELLITE, INTER-SATELLITE Primary Services
AMATEUR Secondary Service
134.000 -136.000 GHz AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Primary Services
RADIOLOCATION Secondary Service
136.000 - 141.000 GHz RADIO ASTRONOMY, RADIOLOCATION Primary Services
AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Secondary Services
241.000 – 248.000 GHz RADIOLOCATION Primary Service
AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Secondary Service
248.000 – 250.000 GHz AMATEUR & AMATEUR SATELLITE Primary Service