Propagation
ready reference

Band (MHz) > / Time	1.8	3.5	7	10	14	18-24	28	50	144	432+
Early morning	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Moderate
	0 - 500	DX	DX	DX	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Late morning	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate*	Low	Moderate	Low
	Local	0 - 300	500 - 1000	DX	DX	DX	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	local	local
Midday	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate*	Moderate*	Moderate	Low
	Local	Local	300 - 1000	600 - 2000	800 - 3000	1000 - 3000	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	local	Local
Early afternoon	Low	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate*	Moderate*	Moderate	Low
	Local	Local	500 – 1000	DX	800 - 3000	DX	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	local	Local
Late afternoon	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate*	Moderate*	High	Moderate
	Local	0 - 300	1000 - 3000	DX	DX	DX	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	Local	Local
Early evening	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate* (Dec – Jan)	Low	Moderate	Low
	0 – 500	0 - 3000	DX	DX	Local	Local	500 - 2000	Local	Local	Local
Overnight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	DX	DX	DX	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local

The table shows distance workable and activity level by time of day and frequency. It is approximate and seasonal.

For example, good summer conditions can bring 10 m, 6 m, 2 m and 70 cm alive, with much more than local coverage possible. Whereas winter's relative absence of static makes bands like 160, 80 and 40 m more usable. Day/night variations are much less on the VHF and UHF bands. However, they still exist. For instance, the higher chance of sporadic-E on 50 MHz during the late morning to afternoon, or tropospheric ducting on 144 and 432 MHz for longer distances around dawn and dusk.

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