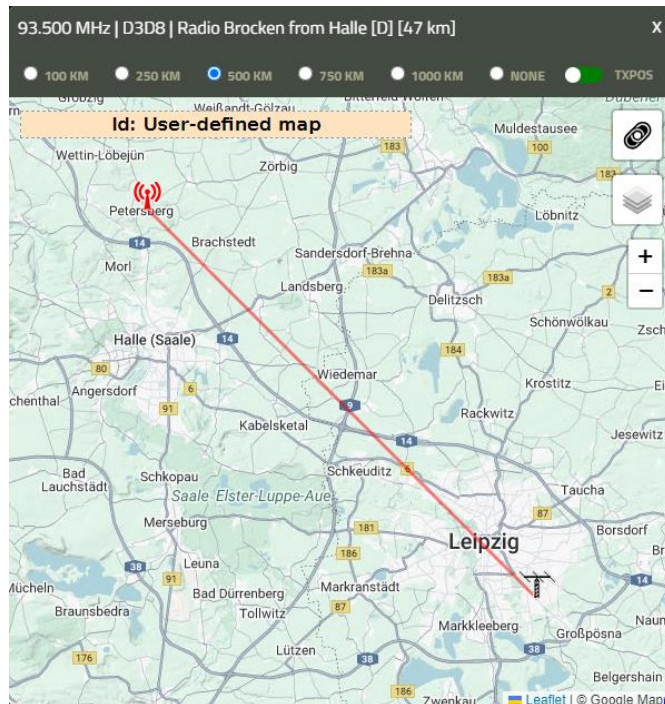


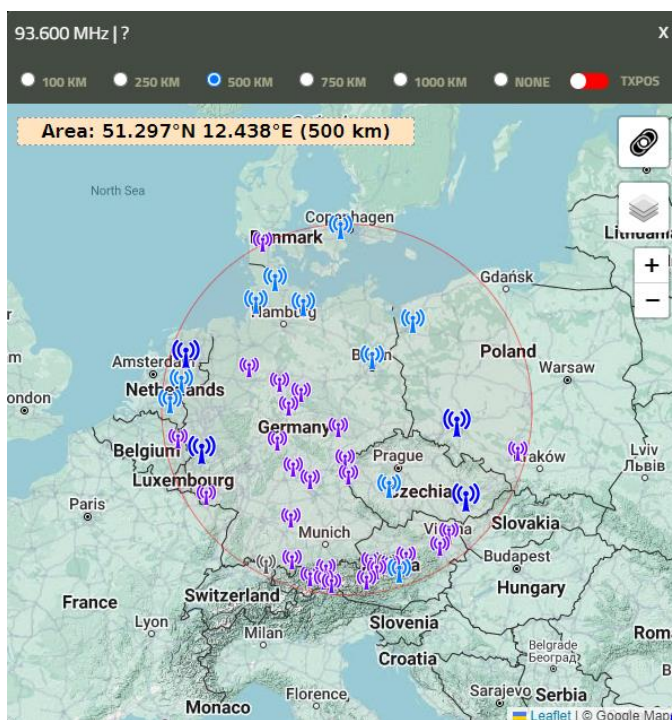
Quick guide to LIVE MAP for FM-DX web server



The Live Map Plugin integrates the website maps.fmdx.org into an overlay window using an iframe. Based on the received PI code or station IDs, the receiving stations are then displayed graphically and in real time. If no RDS information is received, all stations broadcasting on the frequency are displayed on the map. The display can be limited using a radius filter (e.g.: 100 km).

The window can be moved using drag and drop. The size can be flexibly adjusted using the small blue triangle at the bottom right corner. The window can be closed using the X (top right) or the Live Map button.

How does the TXPOS button work?



The center of the radius display can be set to a received station using the TXPOS button. This function is useful when there are DX reception positions (ES or Tropo) from certain directions/areas. When a station is identified, the button changes from red to green and can be activated. When activated, a toast message appears showing the curled position. From this point onwards, on unidentified frequencies (i.e. where no PI code or station ID is received), all

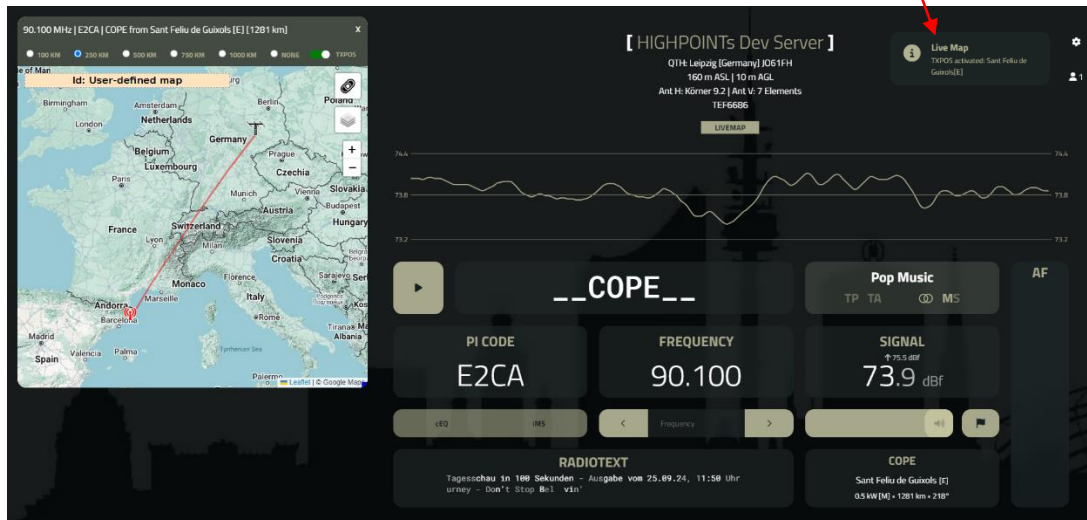
stations on this frequency are displayed with the radius filter around this point. By clicking on the transmitter symbols, the frequency, PI code, name and transmission power become visible.

Here's an example:

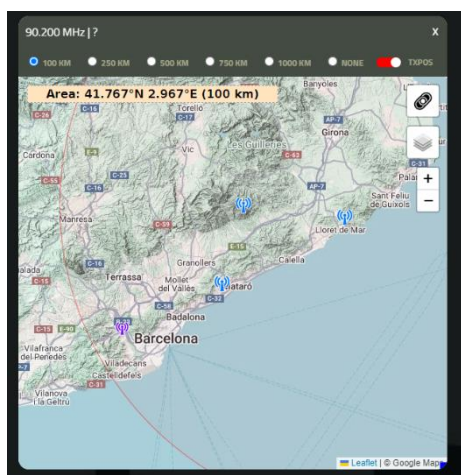
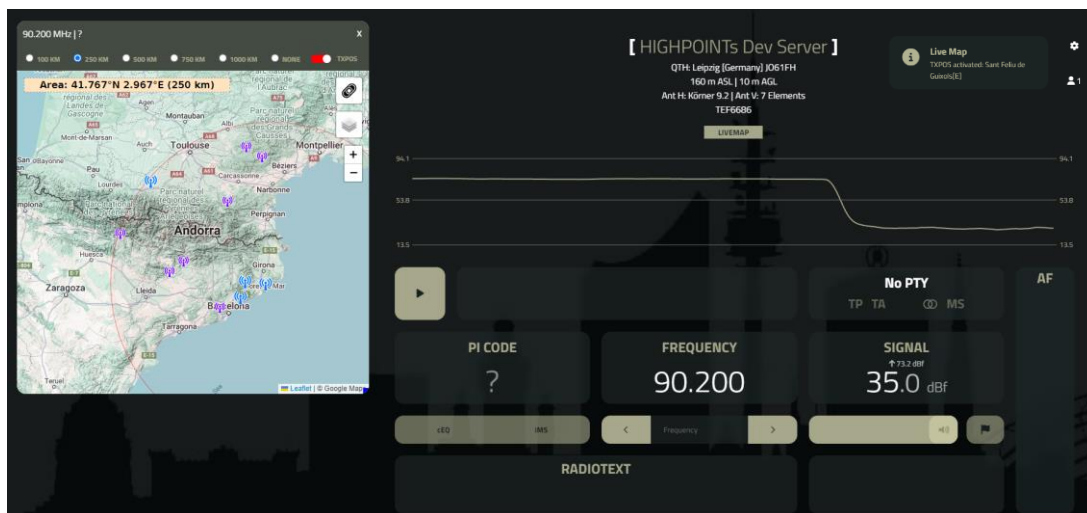
You are receiving an identified station from Spain:

90,100 - E2CA | COPE [Sant Feliu de Guixols, E] - 1281 km | 0.5kW

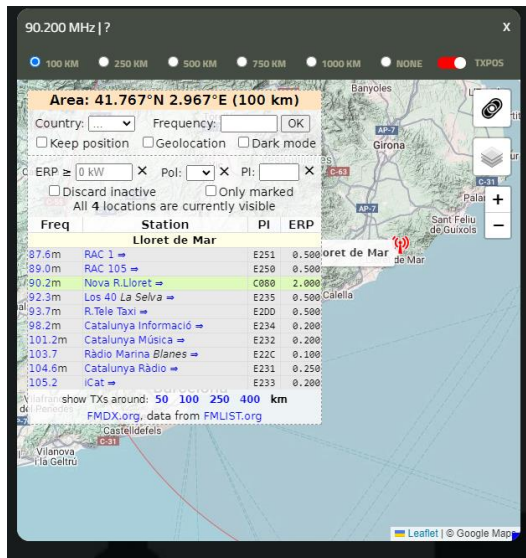
The button turns green. You activate the button, the toast message appears at the top right of the screen with this location.



They switch to the next frequency, e.g. E.g.: 90.200 MHz and listen to another Spanish station which probably also comes from the region due to ES. The map now shows all stations that also broadcast on this frequency around 200 km.



Now you can focus even more narrowly by switching to 100 km.



You will now see the immediately neighboring broadcast stations on this frequency and can click on them to display detailed information in order to locate the station you want to listen to.

By clicking on the header line (Area: 41.767°N ...), this information can be hidden again.

Notes:

Each PI code is checked against the database to see if it is valid for that frequency. Only then will the map be updated. Here in the example the PI code F5D2 is ignored. So don't be surprised if localization doesn't take place despite the PI code. The toast information does not go away by itself, it must be hidden by clicking on it

