

Little Navmap User Manual

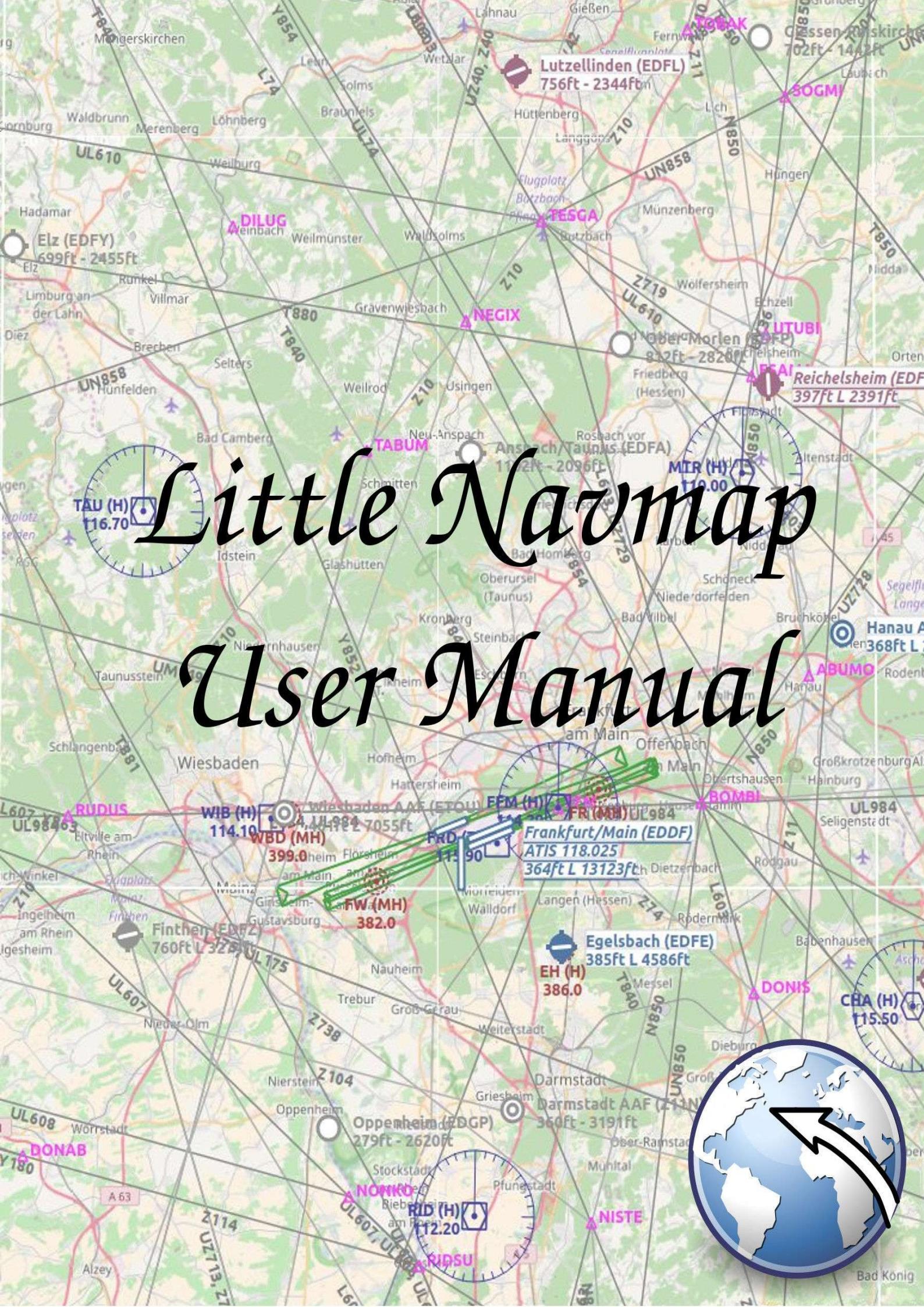


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Little Navmap User Manual

Version 2.0

Little Navmap is a free open source flight planner, navigation tool, moving map, airport search and airport information system for Flight Simulator X, Flight Simulator - Steam Edition, Prepar3D v2 to v4 and X-Plane 11.

Do not use this program for real world navigation.

More about my projects at [GitHub](#).

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This project and my library [atools](#) would not exist without the fabulous documentation of the [BGL](#) files in the [FSDeveloper Wiki](#). So, here a huge thank-you to all the contributors.

Also a thank you to Ed Williams for his [Aviation Formulary](#).

Without the open source [Marble](#) widget that allows me to access and display all the maps I would still be busy doing that myself for years.

No [Qt application framework](#) and I could not even draw a simple button.

Let's not forget about all the services that provide us all the online maps for free:

[Stamen Design](#), [MapTiles](#), [OpenTopoMap](#) and [CARTO](#).

A thank-you to the [GIScience / Geoinformatics Research Group](#) of Heidelberg University for kindly giving me permission to use their map [OpenMapSurfer](#).

And last but not least: If there were no [OpenStreetMap](#) and its thousands of contributors none of us would have any maps at all.

Donations

Donate to show your appreciation if you like my programs.

Spenden Sie, um Ihre Wertschätzung zu zeigen, wenn Ihnen meine Programme gefallen.



Installation

`Highlighted text` is used to denote window, menu, button, file or directory names.

Little Navmap for Windows is a 32-bit application and was tested with Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10 (32-bit and 64-bit).

The macOS and Linux versions are both 64-bit and were tested with macOS Sierra and Ubuntu Linux.

Updating

Delete all installed files of a previous *Little Navmap* version before installing a new version. All files from the previous ZIP archive can be deleted since settings are stored in separate directories (except [custom map themes](#)). In any case do not merge the installation directories.

There is no need to delete the old settings directory. The program is written in a way that it can always work with old setting files.

Windows

The installation of *Little Navmap* does not change any registry entries (in Windows) and involves a simple copy of files therefore an installer or setup program is not required.

Do not extract the archive into the folder `c:\Program Files\` or `c:\Program Files (x86)\` since this requires administrative privileges. Windows keeps control of these folders, therefore other problems might occur like replaced or deleted files.

Extract the Zip archive into a folder like `c:\Users\YOURNAME\Documents\Little Navmap`, `c:\Users\YOURNAME\Programs\Little Navmap` or `c:\Little Navmap`. Then start the program by double-clicking `littlenavmap.exe`.

See [First Start](#) for more information on the first start after installation.

In some cases you have to install the [Visual C++ Redistributable Packages for Visual Studio 2013](#).

Install the Visual C++ Redistributable Package if you get a warning about the SSL subsystem not being initialized. The program will not be able to use encrypted network connections (i.e. HTTPS) that are needed to check for updates or to load online maps.

Install both 32 and 64 bit versions.

Usually this is already installed since many other programs require it.

You also have to install the redistributable if you get an error like `Error while checking for updates ... Error creating SSL context`.

Little Navmap is a 32-bit application and was tested with Windows 7, Windows 8 and Windows 10 (32-bit and 64-bit). Windows XP is not supported.

You can find redistributable packages for all versions here: [The latest supported Visual C++ downloads](#).

Other Simulators than FSX SP2

This program was compiled using plain [FSX](#) SP2 (no Acceleration) [SimConnect](#) version 10.0.61259.0.

You might have to install an older version of [SimConnect](#) if you use [Prepar3D](#) or [FSX Steam Edition](#). If not sure about this simply try *Little Navmap* out. If it fails with an error message follow the instructions below:

Prepar3D: In the same directory as `Prepar3D.exe` is a `redist\Interface` directory (normally `C:\Program Files (x86)\Lockheed Martin\Prepar3D v4\redist\Interface`). There are multiple legacy versions of [SimConnect](#) available. You have to install `FSX-SP2-XPACK.msi` for *Little Navmap*.

FSX Steam Edition: The installation adds the folder `C:\Program Files (x86)\Steam\SteamApps\common\FSX\SDK\Core Utilities Kit\SimConnect SDK\LegacyInterfaces` where you can find the legacy [SimConnect](#) interfaces.

Improve Start-up Time

Anti-virus program can significantly slow down the startup and execution of the program in Windows.

Therefore, it is recommended to exclude the following directories from scanning:

- Disk cache for map tiles: `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Local\marble\data`
- Scenery library and userdata databases `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel\little_navmap_db`

These directories do not contain executable files and are accessed frequently by *Little Navmap*.

macOS

Extract the ZIP file and copy the `Little Navmap` application to the folder `Applications` or any other folder.

Linux

Extract the tar archive to any place and run the executable `littlenavmap` to start the program from a terminal:

```
./littlenavmap
```

Most file managers will start the program if double-clicked.

X-Plane

Little Navmap can only connect to X-Plane using the *Little Xpconnect* X-Plane plugin which has to be installed as well.

The *Little Xpconnect* plugin is included in the *Little Navmap* archive but can also be downloaded separately. See the included `README.txt` in the `Little Xpconnect` directory for installation instructions.

The plugin 64-bit only and is available for Windows, macOS and Linux.

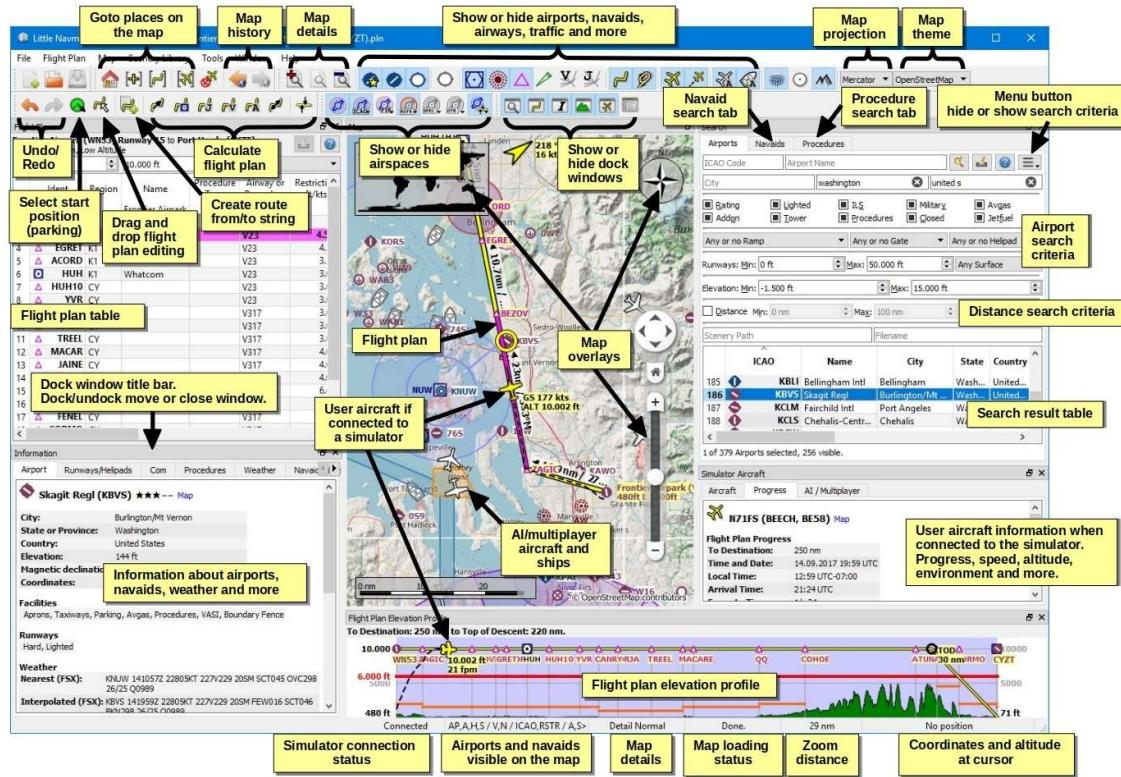
Additional Programs

The downloaded *Little Navmap* archive contains two additional directories (or applications for macOS):

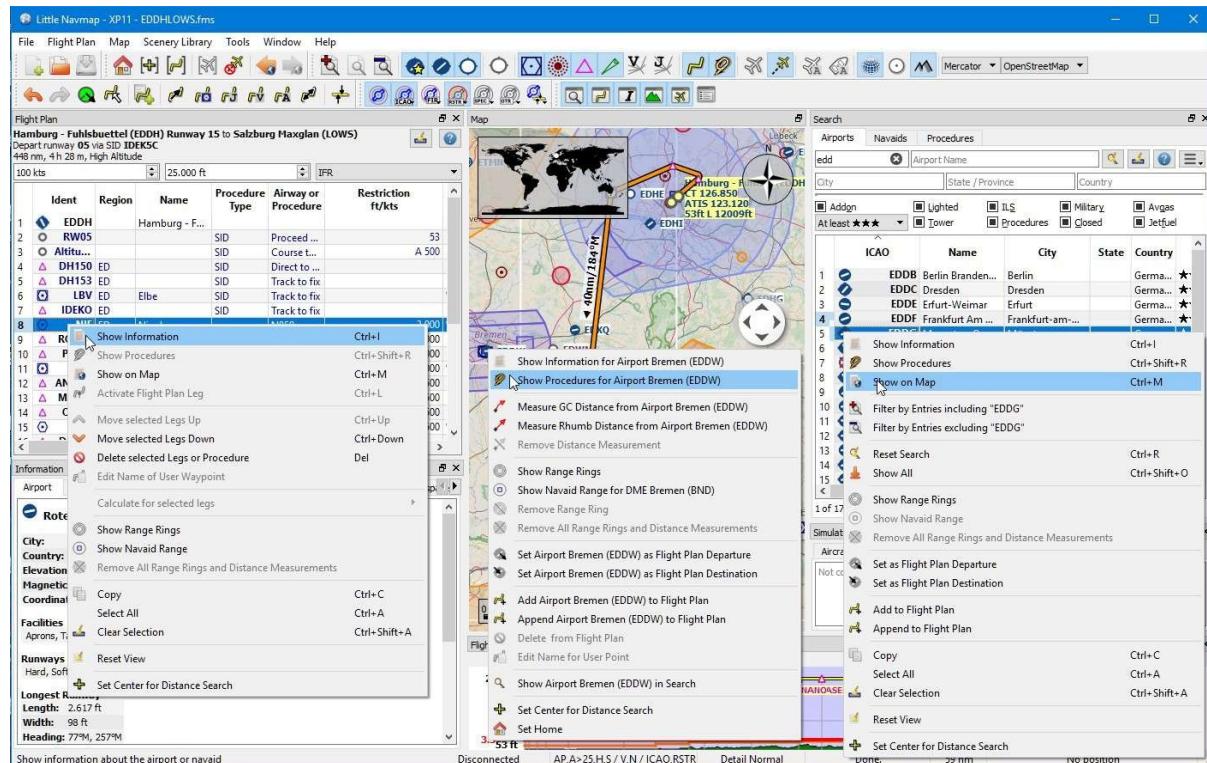
`Little Navconnect` : A complete copy of the program allowing remote flight simulator connections for [FSX](#), [P3D](#) and X-Plane.

`Little Xpconnect` : This is the 64-bit plugin that is needed for *Little Navmap* or *Little Navconnect* to connect to X-Plane.

Quick Overview



Picture above: A quick overview of Little Navmap 1.8.5 showing the most important functions.



Picture above: The three most important context menus (version 1.8.5) which are can be used to build a flight plan.

First Start

Little Navmap will copy and prepare the included Navigraph database on the first startup. See [Navigraph](#) for more information about the integration.

The [Scenery Library Dialog](#) dialog will be shown once the preparation is finished. From there you can select all recognized Flight Simulators and load their scenery libraries into *Little Navmap*'s internal database.

Note that X-Plane cannot be recognized automatically. You have to set the path in the [Scenery Library Dialog](#) before you can load the database or selecting it in the menu.

One database is kept for each simulator and can be changed on the fly in the [Scenery Library Menu](#).

A warning dialog will be shown on Windows when starting *Little Navmap* the first time on a system without [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) flight simulator installations. See chapter [Running without Flight Simulator Installation](#) for more information on this.

You can also go directly to the [Scenery Library Dialog](#) from there if you have X-Plane installed.

One or more scenery library databases may need to be updated when you install a new version of *Little Navmap*. A question dialog will pop up prompting you to erase the now incompatible database. You can reload the scenery in the [Scenery Library Dialog](#) after erasing the databases.

Recommended things to do after Installing

- The elevation data which is used by default is limited and has a lot of problems. Therefore, I recommend to download and use the offline GLOBE elevation data. See [Options Dialog / Flight Plan Elevation Profile](#) for more information.
- Have a look at the [tutorials](#) if you use the program the first time.
- See [Install Navigraph Updates](#) on my home page for information how to update *Little Navmap*'s navigation data.
- See [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#) for the next step to use *Little Navmap* as a moving map. The included *Little Xpconnect* plugin has to be installed for X-Plane.

How to run a network Setup

See the two chapters below if you like to run *Little Navmap* in a networked setup using one computer for the flight simulator and one computer to run *Little Navmap*.

- [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#)
- [Running without Flight Simulator Installation](#)

General

User Interface

Dock Windows

The user interface of *Little Navmap* consists of a main window and several dock windows which can be detached from the main window or arranged in any order within the main window.

The docked windows can be moved around in their docked position and can be detached from the main window by

The docked windows can be moved around in their docked position and can be detached from the main window by simply dragging them outside of the main window, by double-clicking their title bar or by clicking on the window symbol on the top right.

Double click on the docked window's title bar or click on the window symbol again to move the windows back into their docked position.

All docked windows except the map window can be closed if they are not needed. You can even drop docked windows on each other to create a tabbed view. The tabs will appear at the bottom of the dock stack in this case.

Hold `Ctrl` while clicking on the window titlebar to prevent a window from going into docked state and keep it floating.

Toolbars are also movable by clicking on the left handle and can also be closed or detached from the main window.

Use the `Main Menu -> Window` menu to restore closed windows or toolbars.

The `Main Menu -> Window -> Reset Window Layout` menu item can be used to reset the state and positions of all dock windows and toolbars back to their default.

Context Menus

Use the context menus to build a flight plan.

Context menus can be found in the following places:

- Map display window - [Map Context Menu](#)
- Flight plan table - [Flight Plan Table View Context Menu](#)
- Airport and [navaid](#) search result tables - [Search Result Table View Context Menu](#)
- [Procedure](#) search tree - [Procedure Tree Context Menu](#)

The context menus provide functionality to get more information about an object at the clicked position or to build or edit a flight plan.

Tooltip Help, Help Buttons and Help Menu

The help menu of *Little Navmap* contains links to the online help, an included offline help PDF document, online tutorials and the map legend.

The program uses tooltips to display more information on buttons and other controls.

A more detailed description is shown on the left side of the statusbar if you hover the mouse over a menu item.



Most dialogs and some dock windows show help buttons which will open the corresponding sections of the online manual.

Window Title

The main window title indicates the currently selected simulator database (`FSX`, `FSXSE`, `P3DV2`, `P3DV3`, `P3DV4` OR `xp11`), the flight plan file name and a trailing `*` if the flight plan has been changed.

A `N` will be appended if the Navigraph database is used:

- `P3DV4` : All features on the map and all information in dialogs and windows comes from the flight simulator database.
- `P3DV4 / N` : Airports and ILS are shown and used from the flight simulator database. Navaids, airspace, airways and procedures are used from the Navigraph database.

- (P3DV4) / N : All data is used from the Navigraph database. No aprons, no taxiways and no [parking](#) positions are available for airports.

Information and Simulator Aircraft Text

You can change the text size permanently in the options dialog for these windows.

A quick way to change the text size is to use the mousewheel and `ctrl` key. This setting won't be saved across sessions, though.

Tabs

Tabs that appear on top of a window are fixed. A tooltip gives more information about the function of a tab.

Tabs at the bottom of a window appear when you drop dock windows on each other. Grab a window title bar to move a window out of the stacked display. You can change the order of these tabs by dragging them around.

The mousewheel allows to cycle between tabs in a more convenient way.

Copy and Paste

Almost all dialogs, text labels and all information windows in *Little Navmap* allow copy and paste.

You can select the text using the mouse and then either use `Ctrl+C` or the context menu to copy it to the clipboard. The information and simulator aircraft windows even support copying of formatted text including the icons. This can be helpful to report errors.

The table views for the flight plan or airport/[navaid](#) search results allow copying of the results in [CSV](#) format to the clipboard which can be pasted into a spreadsheet program like [LibreOffice Calc](#) or [Microsoft Excel](#).

Translation and Locale

Little Navmap is currently available in several languages.

I will happily support anybody who would like to translate the user interface or manual into another language. Language packages can be added to a *Little Navmap* installation later once they are available. See [Translating](#) in the Github *Little Navmap* wiki for more information.

You can override the user interface language in the dialog `Options` the the tab `User Interface`.

Despite using the English language in the user interface the locale settings of the operating system will be used. So, e.g. on a German version of Windows you will see comma as a decimal separator instead of the English dot.

The language and locale settings can be forced to English in the dialog `Options` on the tab `User Interface` if a translated user interface is not desired.

Please note that some screenshots in this manual were taken using German locale, therefore a comma is used as a decimal separator and a dot as a thousands separator.

Map Legend

The legend explains all the map icons and the `Flight Plan Elevation Profile` icons. It is available in the `Legend` dock window or in this manual: [Legend](#).

Naming Conventions used in this Manual

Highlighted text is used to denote window, menu, button, file or directory names. See the [Glossary](#) for explanations of common terms in this manual.

Rating

Airports get a zero to five [star rating](#) depending on facilities. Airports that have no [rating](#) are considered boring and will be displayed using a gray symbol below all other airports on the map ([Empty Airport](#)). This behavior can be switched off in the [Options](#) dialog on the [Map Display](#) tab.

The criteria below are used to calculate the [rating](#). Each item gives one [star](#):

1. Add-on (or [3D](#) for X-Plane)
2. [Parking](#) positions (ramp or gate)
3. Taxiways
4. Aprons
5. Tower building (only if at least one of the other conditions is met).

All airports that are not located in the default [Scenery](#) directory of [FSX/P3D](#) or are located in the [Custom Scenery](#) directory of X-Plane are considered add-on airports which raises the [rating](#) by one [star](#).

Airports in the [Custom Scenery/Global Airports/Earth nav data/apt.dat](#) file of X-Plane are [3D](#) airports which raises the [rating](#) by one [star](#) too.

Navdata Updates

Little Navmap comes with a ready to use database from Navigraph including airspaces, SIDs, STARs and more. The database can be updated by using Navigraph's [FMS Data Manager](#).

See the chapter [Navigation Databases](#) for more information.

FSX and Prepar3D

Little Navmap is compatible with navdata updates from [fsAerodata](#) or [FSX/P3D Navaids update](#).

X-Plane

Little Navmap will use any navdata updates that are installed in the directory [Custom Data](#). Any older updates installed in the GPS directories are not used.

User-defined data from the files [user_fix.dat](#) and [user_nav.dat](#) is read and merged into the database if found.

Note that neither ARINC nor the FAACIFP files are supported.

Magnetic Declination

The calibrated magnetic declination of a [VOR](#) may differ from the actual declination in a region as it does in reality. Therefore, magnetic course values might differ in some cases.

FSX and Prepar3D

The declination used to calculate the magnetic course is taken from the [magdec.bg1](#) file in the scenery database.

Updates for this file are available here: [FSX/P3D Navaids update](#).

X-Plane

The declination values for X-Plane (airports and all navaids except VORs) is calculated based on the included `magdec.bg1` file which is based on the values for the beginning of 2017.

Menus and Toolbars

This chapter describes all the menu items of *Little Navmap*. You will find most of this functionality on the toolbars as well which are not described separately. Key combinations can be seen on the menu items and are not listed in this manual.



Picture above: Menu and toolbars docked in default positions.

File Menu



New Flight Plan

Erases the current flight plan.

You have to use the [Search Result Table View Context Menu](#), the [Map Context Menu](#) or the [Flight Plan Route Description](#) dialog to create a flight plan.



Open Flight Plan

Opens an [FSX PLN](#), an [FS9 PLN](#), an [FSC PLN](#), an [X-Plane FMS](#) or an [FLP](#) flight plan file. The type of file is determined by content and not file extension. See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more information.

An opened flight plan file will be reloaded on start up (reload and centering can be switched off in the `Options` dialog on the `Startup` and `User Interface` tab).

[Procedure](#) information and ground speed will be added to the flight plan if a [PLN](#) file is saved by *Little Navmap*. The additional information will be ignored by [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) but allows to reload all information by *Little Navmap*.



Append Flight Plan

Adds departure, destination and all waypoints to the current flight plan.

Using `Append Flight Plan` allows to load or merge complete flight plans or flight plan snippets into a new plan. All waypoints are added at the end of the current flight plan. Then you can use the `Delete selected Legs` and `Move selected Legs up/down` context menu items to arrange the waypoints and airports as required. See [Flight Plan Table View Context Menu](#).

All arrival procedures will be removed when appending a flight plan.



Save Flight Plan



Save Flight Plan as PLN

Saves the flight plan to an [FSX/P3D PLN](#) file (XML format). This annotated format allows to save all flight plan attributes of *Little Navmap*.

Save Flight Plan as PLN Changes the current file type and name in *Little Navmap* which means that all further saves will go into the new [PLN](#) file.

It is recommended to save all flight plans in this format to keep all information of a plan. Even when using the limited [FMS](#) format for X-Plane. See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more information.

Little Navmap will allow flight plans to be created that may be useful as a flight plan snippet but are unusable by the flight simulator. This occurs if a flight plan does not have a departure or destination airport. A warning dialog will be shown when saving a incomplete flight plan.

A warning dialog will also be shown if the departure airport has [parking](#) positions but none is assigned in the flight plan.

Procedures will be saved as an annotation in the flight plan file if the flight plan contains any. This causes no problem for the simulators and most other programs. Use [Export clean Flight Plan](#) if a program has problems reading the [PLN](#) files saved by *Little Navmap*.

Note that the waypoints of a [procedure](#) are not saved with the flight plan. This is not supported by [FSX](#) or [P3D](#). Use the GPS, FMC or other ways to select a [procedure](#) in your aircraft.

The set ground speed is also saved with the flight plan.

Note that, starting with v4.2, P3D shows the bizarre behavior of overwriting the flight plan when loading which erases all annotations. Save a copy of the plan to different location if you like to keep all information about procedures or speed.



Save Flight Plan as X-Plane FMS 11

Saves the flight plan using the new X-Plane [FMS](#) 11 format. **This format can only be used in X-Plane 11.10 and above. Do not try to load it into the [FMS](#) or [GPS](#) of X-Plane 11.05. It might crash the simulator.**

A warning dialog will be shown with the warning above when saving.

See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more information on limitations.

This function changes the current file type and name which means that all further saves will go into the new [FMS](#) file and the file will be reloaded on next start.

Store [FMS](#) files into the `output/FMS plans` directory inside the X-Plane directory if you would like to use the flight plan in the X-Plane GPS, the G1000 or the [FMS](#).



Save Flight Plan as FLP

Exports the current flight plan as an [FLP](#) file usable by the X-Plane [FMS](#), Aerosoft Airbus and other add-on aircraft. This format is limited so a dialog is shown if any unsupported features are detected in the current flight plan.

See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more information on limitations.

This function changes the current file type and name which means that all further saves will go into the new [FLP](#) file and the file will be reloaded on next start.

Store [FLP](#) files into the `output/FMS plans` directory inside the X-Plane directory if you want to load it into the [FMS](#).



Export as Clean PLN

Saves a flight plan without any [procedure](#) or speed annotations if programs have problems reading the [PLN](#) files saved by *Little Navmap*. This is rarely needed.

Like any other export function this does not change the current file name and type. Further saves will still use the same file name and format as before.

See also [Flight Plan Formats](#).



Export Flight Plan as X-Plane FMS 3

Saves the flight plan using the older X-Plane [FMS](#) 3 format which is limited but can be loaded by X-Plane 10 and X-Plane 11.05. A warning dialog is shown if any unsupported features are detected in the current flight plan.

See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more information on limitations.

This export function this does not change the current file name and type. Further saves will still use the same file name and format as before.

Store [FMS](#) files into the `Output/FMS plans` directory inside the X-Plane directory if you would like to use the flight plan in the X-Plane GPS or [FMS](#).

Export Flight Plan to other Formats (Sub-Menu)

See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more detailed information on the available export formats.

Export functions do not change the current file name and type. Further saves will still use the same file name and format as before.

Export Flight Plan as Garmin GTN GFP

Exports the flight plan in GFP format used by the *Flight1 GTN 650/750*.

Procedures are not included in the exported file.

See [Flight Plan Formats](#) for more information about this export format and how to work around locked waypoints.

Export Flight Plan as GFP for Reality XP GTN

Save flight plan as GFP file usable by the *Reality XP GTN 750/650 Touch*. This format allows to save procedures and airways.

See also [Notes about the Garmin Formats GFP and FPL](#) for information about paths and other remarks.

Export Flight Plan to FPL for the Reality XP GNS

Save flight plan as FPL file usable by the *Reality XP GNS 530W/430W V2*.

Procedures or their respective waypoints are not included in the exported file.

The default directory to save the flight plans for the GNS units is `C:\ProgramData\Garmin\GNS Trainer Data\GNS\FPL` for all simulators. The directory will be created automatically by *Little Navmap* on first export if it does not exist.

See also [Notes about the Garmin Formats GFP and FPL](#).

Export Flight Plan as PMDG RTE

Exports the current flight plan as a PMDG RTE file.

Procedures or their respective waypoints are not included in the exported file.

Export Flight Plan as TXT

Exports the current flight plan as a TXT file usable by JARDesign or Rotate Simulations aircraft

Neither procedures nor their respective waypoints are included in the exported file.

Export Flight Plan as Majestic Dash FPR

Exports the current flight plan for the Majestic Software MJC8 Q400. Note that the export is currently limited to a list of waypoints.

The flight plan has to be saved to `FSXP3D\SimObjects\Airplanes\mjc8q400\nav\routes`.

Export Flight Plan as IXEG FPL

Exports the current flight plan as an FPL file usable by the IXEG Boeing 737 classic.

SIDs, STARs or approach procedures are not exported.

The file should be saved to `XPLANE\Aircraft\X-Aviation\IXEG 737 Classic\coroutes`. You might have to create the directory manually if it does not exist.

Export Flight Plan to corte.in for Flight Factor Airbus

Appends the the flight plan to a new or already present `corte.in` company routes file for the Flight Factor Airbus aircraft.

The file will be automatically created if it does not exist. Otherwise the flight plan will be appended to the file. You have to remove the flight plan manually from the `corte.in` file with a simple text editor if you wish to get rid of it.

Location of the file depends on aircraft type.

Export Flight Plan as FLTPLAN for iFly

Save flight plan as FLTPLAN file for the iFly 737NG. The format does not allow saving of procedures.

Save the file to `FSXP3D\iFly\737NG\navdata\FLTPLAN`.

Export Flight Plan for ProSim

Appends flight plan to the `companyroutes.xml` file for [ProSim](#) simulators. The format does not allow saving of procedures.

Creates a backup file named `companyroutes.xml_lnm_backup` before modifying the file.

Export Flight Plan as PLN for BBS Airbus

Save flight plan as [PLN](#) file for the Blackbox Simulations Airbus. The format does not allow saving of procedures.

Save the file to `FSXP3D\BlackBox Simulation\Airbus A330` OR `FSXP3D\Blackbox Simulation\Company Routes` depending on aircraft.

Export Flight Plan for UFMC

Save flight plan as [UFMC](#) file. The format does not allow saving of procedures.

Save the flight plan to `XPLANE\Custom Data\UFMC\FlightPlans`.

Export Flight Plan for X-FMC

Save flight plan as FPL file usable by [X-FMC](#). The format does not allow saving of procedures.

The file should be saved to Path to `XPLANE\Resources\plugins\XFMC\FlightPlans` .

Export Flight Plan as GPX

Exports the current flight plan into a GPS Exchange Format file which can be read by Google Earth and most other [GIS](#) applications.

The flight plan is exported as a route and the flown aircraft trail as a track including simulator time and altitude.

The route has departure and destination elevation and cruise altitude set for all waypoints. Waypoints of all procedures are included in the exported file. Note that the waypoints will not allow to reproduce all parts of a [procedure](#) like holds or [procedure](#) turns.

Do not forget to clear the aircraft trail ([Delete Aircraft Trail](#)) before flight to avoid old trail segments in the exported GPX file. Or, disable the reloading of the trail in the options dialog on page [Startup](#) .

Show Flight Plan in SkyVector

Opens the default web browser and shows the current flight plan in [SkyVector](#). Procedures are not shown.

Example: [ESMS NEXI2B NILEN L617 ULMUG M609 TUTBI Z101 GUBAV STM7C ENBO](#). Note missing [SID](#) and [STAR](#) in SkyVector.

Save Waypoints for Approaches

Save Waypoints for SID and STAR

Save [procedure](#) waypoints instead of [procedure](#) information if checked. This affects all flight plan export and save formats.

Use this if your simulator, GPS or FMC does not support loading or display of approach procedures, [SID](#) or [STAR](#).

[Procedure](#) information is replaced with respective waypoints that allow to display procedures in limited GPS or [FMS](#) units.

Saving flight plans with this method has several limitations:

- Several approach leg types like holds, turns and [procedure](#) turns cannot be displayed properly by using just waypoints/coordinates.
- Speed and altitude limitations are not included in the exported legs.
- The [procedure](#) information is dropped from the saved flight plan and cannot be reloaded properly in *Little Navmap*. Thus, you will see the waypoints of a [SID](#) or [STAR](#) but not the detailed [procedure](#) information. You have to delete the added waypoints and re-select the procedures after loading.

Due to these limitations it is recommended to save a copy of the flight plan with full information before enabling one of these options.



Add Google Earth KML

Allows addition of one or more Google Earth KML or KMZ files to the map display. All added KML or KMZ files will be reloaded on start up. Reload and centering can be switched off in the [Options](#) dialog on the [Startup](#) and [User Interface](#) tab.

Due to the variety of KML files it is not guaranteed that all files will show up properly on the map.



Clear Google Earth KML from Map

Removes all loaded KML files from the map.



Work Offline

Stops loading of map data from the Internet. This affects the *OpenStreetMap*, *OpenTopoMap* and all the other online map themes as well as the elevation data. A red `offline` indication is shown in the status bar if this mode is enabled.

You should restart the application after going online again.



Save Map as Image

Saves the current map view as an image file. Allowed formats are JPEG, PNG and BMP.



Print Map

Allows to print the current map view. See [Printing the Map](#) for more information.



Print Flight Plan

Opens a print dialog that allows you to select flight plan related information to be printed. See [Map Flight Plan Printing](#) for more information.



Quit

Exits the application. Will ask for confirmation if there is a changed flight plan.

Flight Plan Menu



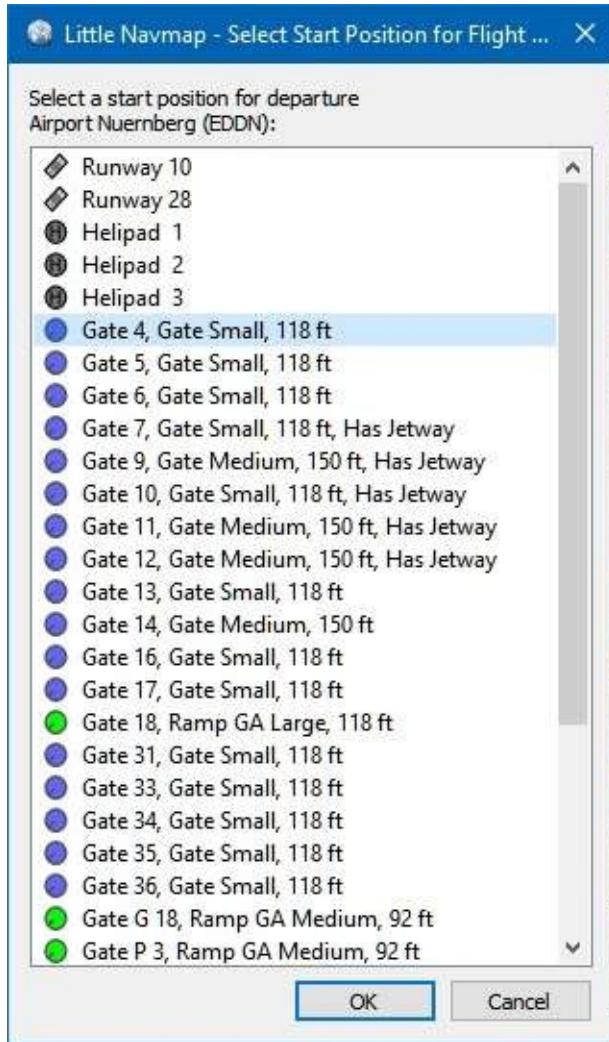
Undo/Redo

Allows undo and redo of all flight plan changes.



Select a Start Position for Departure

A [parking](#) spot (gate, ramp or fuel box), runway or helipad can be selected as a [start position](#) at the departure airport. A [parking](#) position can also be selected in the map context menu item [Set as Flight Plan Departure](#) when right-clicking on a [parking](#) position. If no position is selected the longest primary runway end is selected automatically as start.



Picture above: The [start position](#) selection dialog for EDDN.



Edit Flight Plan on Map

Toggles the flight plan drag and drop edit mode on the map. See [Flight Plan Editing](#).



New Flight Plan from Route Description

Opens a dialog with the route description of the current flight plan that also allows to modify the current flight plan or enter a new one. [Flight Plan from Route Description](#) gives more information about this topic.



Copy Flight Plan Route to Clipboard

Copies the route description of the current flight plan to the clipboard using the settings from the [Flight Plan from Route Description](#) dialog.



Calculate Direct

Deletes all intermediate waypoints and connects departure and destination using a great circle line.

You can calculate a flight plan between any kind of waypoints, even user-defined waypoints (right-click on the map and select `Add Position to Flight plan` to create one). This allows the creation of snippets that can be merged into flight plans. For example you can use this feature for crossing the North Atlantic with varying departures and destinations. This applies to all flight plan calculation modes.



Calculate Radionav

Creates a flight plan that uses only **VOR** and **NDB** stations as waypoints and tries to ensure reception of at least one station along the whole flight plan. Note that **VOR** stations are preferred before **NDB** and **DME** only stations are avoided if possible. Calculation will fail if not enough radio navaids can be found between departure and destination. Build the flight plan manually if this is the case.

This calculation can also be used to create a flight plan snippet between any kind of waypoint.



Calculate high Altitude

Uses Jet airways to create a flight plan.

Calculated flight plans along airways will obey all airway restrictions like minimum and altitude. The program will also adhere to one-way and maximum altitude restrictions for X-Plane based navdata.

The resulting minimum altitude is set in the flight plan altitude field. The flight plan altitude field is not changed if no altitude restrictions were found along the flight plan.

A simplified east/west rule is used to adjust the cruise altitude to odd/even values (this can be switched off in the `Options` dialog on the `Flight Plan` tab).

The default behavior is to jump from the departure airport to the next waypoint of a suitable airway and vice versa for the destination. This can be changed in `Options` dialog on the `Flight Plan` tab if **VOR** or **NDB** stations are preferred as transition points to airways.

The airway network of Flight Simulator is not complete (the north Atlantic tracks are missing for example - these change daily), therefore calculation across large ocean areas can fail.

Create the airway manually as a workaround or use an online planning tool to obtain a route string and use the `New Flight Plan from String` option to create the flight plan.

This calculation can also be used to create a flight plan snippet between any kind of waypoint.



Calculate low Altitude

Uses Victor airways to create a flight plan. Everything else is the same as in `Calculate high Altitude`.



Calculate based on given Altitude

Use the value in the altitude field of the flight plan to find a flight plan along Victor and/or Jet airways. Calculation will fail if the altitude value is too low. Everything else is the same as in `Calculate high Altitude`.



Reverse Flight Plan

Swaps departure and destination and reverses order of all intermediate waypoints. A default runway is assigned for the new departure [start position](#).

Note that this function does not consider one-way airways in the X-Plane database and might result in an invalid flight plan.



Adjust Flight Plan Altitude

Changes the flight plan altitude according to a simplified East/West rule and the current route type (IFR or VFR). Rounds the altitude up to the nearest even 1000 feet (or meter) for westerly flight plans or odd 1000 feet (or meter) for easterly flight plans. Adds 500 feet for VFR flight plans.

Map Menu



Goto Home

Goes to the home area that was set using [Set Home](#) using the saved position and zoom distance. The center of the home area is highlighted by a symbol.



Go to Center for Distance Search

Go to the center point used for distance searches. See [Set Center for Distance Search](#). The center for the distance search is highlighted by a symbol.



Center Flight Plan

Zooms out the map (if required) to display the whole flight plan on the map.



Center Aircraft

Zooms to the user aircraft if directly connected to a flight simulator or remotely connected using [Little Navconnect](#) and keeps the aircraft centered on the map.

The centering of the aircraft can be changed in the `Options` dialog on the `Simulator Aircraft` tab.



Delete Aircraft Trail

Removes the user aircraft trail. It is also deleted when connecting to a flight simulator. The trail is saved and will be reloaded on program startup.



Map Position Back/Forward

Jumps forward or backward in the map position history. The complete history is saved and restored when starting [Little Navmap](#).

View Menu

[X] Reset Display Settings

Resets all map display settings back to default.



Picture above: All setting tool buttons highlighted that are affected by Reset Display Settings .

Details



More Details



Default Details



Less Details

Increases or decreases the detail level for the map. More details means more airports, more navaids, more text information and bigger icons.

Note that map information will be truncated if too much detail is chosen. A red warning message will be shown in the statusbar if this is the case.

The detail level is shown in the statusbar. Range is -5 for least detail to +5 for most detail.



Force Show Addon Airports

Add-on airports are always shown independently of the other airport map settings if this option is selected. This allows viewing only add-on airports by checking this option and disabling the display of hard, soft and empty airports.



Show Airports with hard Runways

Show airports that have at least one runway with a hard surface.



Show Airports with soft Runways

Show airports that have only soft surfaced runways or only water runways. This type of airport might be hidden on the map depending on zoom distance.



Show empty Airports

Show empty airports. This button or menu item might not be visible depending on settings in the `Options` dialog on the `Map Display` tab. The status of this button is combined with the other airport buttons. This means, for example: You have to enable soft surfaced airport display and empty airports to see empty airports having only soft runways.

An [empty airport](#) is defined as one which has neither [parking](#) nor taxiways nor aprons and is not an add-on. These airports are treated differently in *Little Navmap* since they are the most boring of all default airports. Empty airports are drawn gray and behind all other airports on the map.

Airports having only water runways are excluded from this definition to avoid unintentional hiding.

X-Plane and 3D airports

The function can be extended to X-Plane airports which are not marked as `3D`. This can be done by checking

`Consider all X-Plane airports not being 3D empty` in the [Options](#) dialog on the [Map Display](#) tab. All airports not being marked as `3D` will be shown in gray on the map and can be hidden like described above if enabled.

An airport is considered `3D` if it is stored in `XPLANE/Custom Scenery/Global Airport Scenery/Earth nav data/apt.dat`.

The definition of `3D` is arbitrary, though. A `3D` airport may contain just a single object, such as a light pole or a traffic cone or it may be a fully constructed major airport.



Show VOR Stations



Show NDB Stations



Show Waypoints



Show ILS Feathers



Show Victor Airways



Show Jet Airways

Show or hide these facilities or navaids on the map. Navaids might be hidden on the map depending on zoom distance.

Airsaces

Note that airsaces are hidden if the airport diagram is shown.



Show Airspaces

Allows to enable or disable the display of all airsaces with one click. Use the menu items below this one or the toolbar buttons to display or hide the various airspace types.

The airsaces toolbar contains buttons each having a drop down menu that allows to configure the airspace display like showing or hiding certain airspace types. Each drop down menu also has `All` and `None` entries to select or deselect all types in the menu.



Show Online Network Airspaces

This button or menu item is only visible if an online network is enabled.

It allows to hide or show center, tower, ground, approach and other airspaces from the currently selected online network independently of the simulator or Navgraph airspaces.

Online airspaces can also be shown or hidden by type using the menu items below.

Note that the displayed airspace circles do not depict the real airspace boundaries but are merely an indicator for the presence of an active center or tower.

See [Online Networks](#) and [Online Flying](#).



ICAO Airspaces

Allows selection of Class A to Class E airspaces.



FIR Airspaces

Allows selection of the Class F and Class G airspaces or flight information regions.



Restricted Airspaces

Show or hide MOA (military operations area), restricted, prohibited and danger airspaces.



Special Airspaces

Show or hide warning, alert and training airspaces.



Other Airspaces

Show or hide center, tower, mode C and other airspaces.



Airspace Altitude Limitations

Allows filtering of the airspace display by altitude. Either below or above 10,000 ft or 18,000 ft or only airspaces intersecting with the flight plan altitude.

Userpoints

Allows to hide or show user-defined waypoints by type.

The menu item [Unknown Types](#) shows or hides all types which do not belong to a known type.



The type [Unknown](#) shows or hides all userpoints which are exactly of type [Unknown](#).

See [User-defined Waypoints](#) for more information on user-defined waypoints.



Show Flight Plan

Show or hide the flight plan. The flight plan is shown independently of the zoom distance.



Show Missed Approaches

Show or hide the missed approaches of the current flight plan. This does not affect the preview in the search tab [Procedures](#).

Note that this function changes the active flight plan leg sequencing: Sequencing the active leg will stop if the destination is reached and missed approaches are not displayed. Otherwise sequencing will continue with the missed approach and the simulator aircraft progress will show the remaining distance to the end of the missed approach instead.



Show Aircraft

Shows the user aircraft and keeps it centered on the map if connected to the simulator. The user aircraft is always shown independently of the zoom distance.

The icon color and shape indicates the aircraft type and whether the aircraft is on ground (gray border).



User aircraft in flight.

A click on the user aircraft shows more information in the [Simulator Aircraft](#) dock window.

More options to change the map behavior while flying can be found in the dialog [Options](#) on the tab [Simulator Aircraft](#).

The aircraft centering will be switched off when using one of the following functions. Note that this default behavior can be modified in the options dialog.

- Double-click into a table view or map display to zoom to an airport or a [navaid](#).
- Context menu item [Show on map](#).
- [Goto Home](#) OR [Goto Center for Distance Search](#).
- [Map link in Information dock window](#).
- [Show Flight Plan](#), when selected manually, or automatically after loading a flight plan.
- Centering a Google Earth KML/KMZ file after loading

This allows a quick inspection of an airport or [navaid](#) during flight. To display the aircraft again use [Map Position Back](#) or enable [Show Aircraft](#) again.



Show Aircraft Trail

Show the user aircraft trail. The trail is always shown independently of the zoom distance. It is saved and will be reloaded on program startup.

The trail is deleted when connecting to a flight simulator or it can be deleted manually by selecting [Main Menu -> Map -> Delete Aircraft Trail](#). The trail is also deleted when the user aircraft jumps over large distance when assigning a new airport, for example.

The length of the trail is limited for performance reasons. If it exceeds the maximum length, the trail is truncated and the oldest segments are lost.



Show Compass Rose

Show a compass rose on the map which indicates true north and magnetic north. Aircraft heading and aircraft track are shown if connected to a simulator.

The rose is centered around the user aircraft if connected. Otherwise it is centered on the map view.

See [Compass Rose](#) for details.



Show AI and Multiplayer Aircraft or Ships

Shows AI and multiplayer aircraft or ships on the map. Multiplayer vehicles can be displayed from e.g. FSCloud, VATSIM or Steam sessions.

The icon color and shape indicates the aircraft type and whether the aircraft is on ground (gray border).



AI or multiplayer aircraft from the simulator. This includes aircraft that are injected by the various online network clients. A click on the AI aircraft or ship shows more information in the [Simulator Aircraft](#) dock window in the tab [AI / Multiplayer](#).



Multiplayer aircraft/client from an online network. See [Online Networks](#). A click on the online aircraft shows information in the [Information](#) dock window in the separate tab [Online Clients](#).

Note that, in X-Plane, ship traffic is not available and AI aircraft information is limited.

The displayed vehicles are limited by the used multiplayer system if *Little Navmap* is not connected to an online network like VATSIM or IVAO. Multiplayer aircraft will disappear depending on distance to user aircraft. For AI in [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) this is currently about 100 nautical miles or around 200 kilometers.

Smaller ships are only generated by the simulator within a small radius around the user aircraft.

Little Navmap limits the display of AI vehicles depending on size. Zoom close to see small aircraft or boats.

On the lowest zoom distance all aircraft and ships are drawn to scale on the map.

Aircraft labels are forced to show independently of zoom level for the next five AI/multiplayer aircraft closest to the user that are within 20 nm distance and 5000 ft elevation.

All aircraft icons can be customized: [User, AI and Multiplayer Aircraft Icons](#).



Show Map Grid

Show a latitude/longitude grid as well as the [meridian](#) and [antimeridian](#) (near the date line) on the map.



Show Country and City Names

Show country, city and other points of interest. Availability of these options depends on the selected map theme. See [Theme](#).



Show Hillshading

Show hill shading on the map. Availability of these options depends on the selected map theme. See [Theme](#).

Projection

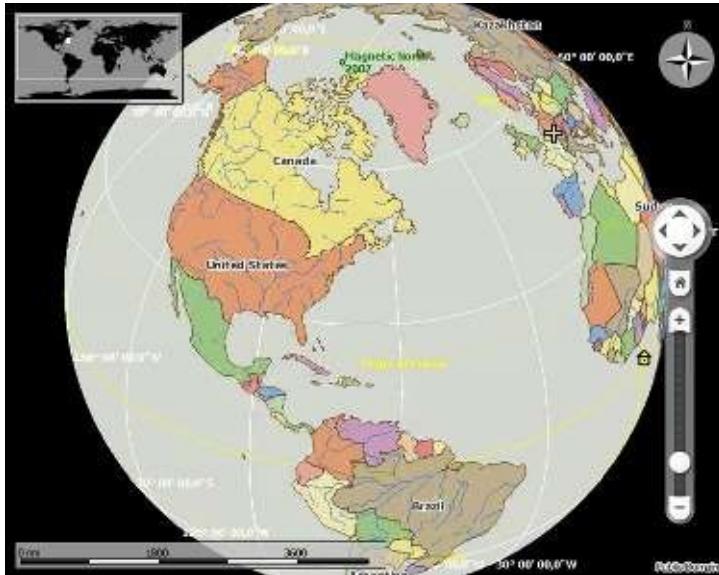
Mercator

A flat projection that gives the most fluid movement and the sharpest map when using picture tile based online maps themes like *OpenStreetMap* or *OpenTopoMap*.

Spherical

Shows earth as a globe which is the most natural projection. Movement can stutter slightly when using the picture tile based online maps themes like *OpenStreetMap* or *OpenTopoMap*. Use the `Simple`, `Plain` OR `Atlas` map themes to prevent this.

Online maps can appear slightly blurred when using this projection. This is a result from converting the flat image tiles to the spherical display.



Picture above: Spherical map projection with `Simple` offline map theme selected.

Theme

Please note that all the online maps are delivered from free services therefore fast download speeds and high availability cannot be guaranteed. In any case it is easy to deliver and install a new online map source without creating a new *Little Navmap* release. See [Creating or adding Map Themes](#) for more information.

OpenStreetMap

This is an online raster (i.e. based on images) map that includes a hill shading option. Note that the *OpenStreetMap* hill shading does not cover the whole globe.



Picture above: View at an Italian airport using OpenStreetMap theme and hill shading.

OpenMapSurfer

The OSM Roads layer provided by Heidelberg University. This theme includes optional hill shading which is available worldwide.

Note that the hill shading option of this map is marked experimental.

Map data for this map is provided by © OpenStreetMap contributors, rendering by GIScience Research Group @ Heidelberg University and map styling by Maxim Rylov.

SRTM; ASTER GDEM is a product of METI and NASA.



Picture above: View at an Italian airport using the OpenMapSurfer theme and hill shading.

OpenTopoMap

An online raster map that mimics a topographic map. Includes hill shading and elevation contour lines at lower zoom distances.

The tiles for this map are provided by [OpenTopoMap](#).



Picture above: View at the eastern Alps using OpenTopoMap theme. A flight plan is shown north of the Alps.

Stamen Terrain

A terrain map featuring hill shading and natural vegetation colors. The hill shading is available worldwide.

Map tiles by [Stamen Design](#), under CC BY 3.0. Data by [OpenStreetMap](#), under ODbL.



Picture above: View showing Stamen Terrain theme.

CARTO Light (New in version 1.4.4)

A very bright map called *Positron* which allows to concentrate on the aviation features on the map display. The map includes the same hill shading option as the *OpenStreetMap*.

Map tiles and style by [CARTO](#). Data by [OpenStreetMap](#), under ODbL.

CARTO Dark (New in version 1.4.4)

A dark map called *Dark Matter*. The map includes the same hill shading option as the *OpenStreetMap*.

Map tiles and style by [CARTO](#). Data by [OpenStreetMap](#), under [ODbL](#).

Simple (Offline)

This is a political map using colored country polygons. Boundaries and water bodies are depicted coarse. The map included in *Little Navmap* has an option to display city and country names.

Plain (Offline)

A very simple map. The map is included in *Little Navmap* and has an option to display city and country names. Boundaries and water bodies are depicted coarse.

Atlas (Offline)

A very simple map including coarse hill shading and land colors. The map is included in *Little Navmap* and has an option to display city and country names. Boundaries and water bodies are depicted coarse.

Scenery Library Menu

Flight Simulators

One menu item is created for each Flight Simulator installation or database found. These menu items allow switching of databases on the fly. The menu item is disabled if only one Flight Simulator was found.

The loaded AIRAC cycle is displayed only for X-Plane since the information is not available for [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) simulators.

You have to set the base path to the X-Plane directory in the [Load Scenery Library Dialog](#) first to enable the X-Plane menu item.

This menu is synchronized with simulator selection in the [Load Scenery Library Dialog](#). Once a database is successfully loaded, the display, flight plan and search will switch over to the newly loaded simulator data.

Note that the program does not keep you from using a X-Plane scenery database while being connected to [FSX](#)/[Prepar3D](#) or vice versa. You will get unwanted effects like wrong weather information if using such a setup.

The program might change a loaded flight plan if you switch between different databases. This can happen if a departure position is set in the plan which does not exist in the other database. Click [New Flight Plan](#) before switching to avoid this.

Navigraph

This sub menu also indicating the AIRAC cycle is added if a Navigraph database is found in the database directory.

See the chapter [Navigation Databases](#) for more information about these databases and the three different display modes shown below.

Use Navigraph for all Features

Completely ignores the simulator database and takes all information from the Navigraph database.

Use Navigraph for Navaids and Procedures

This mode blends navaids and more from the Navgraph database with the simulator database. This affects the map display, all information and all search windows.

Do not use Navgraph Database

Ignores the Navgraph database and shows only information read from the simulator scenery.

Show Database Files

Open *Little Navmap*'s database directory in a file manager. See [Running without Flight Simulator Installation](#) for more information on copying database files between different computers. This allows *Little Navmap* to be run on a remote computer (e.g. Windows, Mac or Linux) using the same database that was created on the computer running the flight simulator.



Load Scenery Library

Open the `Load Scenery Library` dialog. See [Load Scenery Library Dialog](#) for more information. This menu item is disabled if no flight simulator installations are found.



Copy Airspaces to X-Plane Database

Copy airspace information from an [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) database to an X-Plane database. This is needed since X-Plane comes with limited airspace information.

All airspaces already loaded from X-Plane are deleted before copying. See [X-Plane Airspaces](#) for more information.

You have to switch to an [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) simulator database first to enable this menu item.

The airspace information is deleted when reloading the X-Plane database. Therefore you have to copy the airspaces again after reloading.

Userdata Menu

See [User-defined Waypoints](#) for more information on user-defined waypoints.

Show Search

Raise the dock window `Search` and the tab `Userpoints` where you can edit, add delete and seach user-defined waypoints.

Import CSV

Import a [CSV](#) file that is compatible with the widely used format from Plan-G and adds all the content to the database.

Note that the [CSV](#) format is the only format which allows to write and read all supported data fields.

See [CSV Data Format](#) for a more detailed description.

Import X-Plane user_fix.dat

Import user-defined waypoints from the file `user_fix.dat`. The file does not exist by default in X-Plane and has to be created either manually or by exporting from *Little Navmap*.

The default location is `XPLANE/Custom Data/user_fix.dat`.

The imported userpoints are of type `Waypoint`  which can be changed after import using the bulk edit functionality.

The format is described by Laminar Research here: [XP-FIX1101-Spec.pdf](#).

See [X-Plane user_fix.dat Data Format](#) for more information.

Import Garmin GTN

Reads user-defined waypoints from the Garmin `user.wpt` file. Refer to the manual of the Garmin unit you are using for more information about format and file location.

The imported userpoints are of type `Waypoint`  which can be changed after import using the bulk edit functionality.

See [Garmin user.wpt Data Format](#) for more information.

Export CSV

Create or append user-defined waypoints to a `CSV` file. A dialog asks if only selected userpoints should be exported and if the userpoints should be appended to an already present file.

Note that the exported file contains an extra column `Region` compared to the Plan-G format. The description field supports more than one line of text and special characters. Therefore, not all programs might be able to import this file. If needed, adapt the user-defined waypoints.

Export X-Plane user_fix.dat

Only selected userpoints or all can be exported. The exported data can optionally be appended to an already present file.

Not all data fields can be exported to this format. The ident field is required for export.

Also, you have to make sure that the user waypoint ident is unique within the `user_fix.dat`.

See [X-Plane user_fix.dat Data Format](#) for more information about limitations.

Export Garmin GTN

Only selected userpoints or all can be exported. The exported data can optionally be appended to an already present file.

Not all data fields can be exported to this format. The ident field is required for export. Some fields like the name are adapted to limitations.

See [X-Plane user_fix.dat Data Format](#) for more information about limitations.

Export XML for FSX/P3D BGL Compiler

This export option creates an XML file which can be compiled into an `BGL` file containing waypoints.

The region and ident fields are required for this export option.

See [The Compiler and File Formats](#) for information on how to compile the `BGL` and how to add this to the simulator.

Create Logbook entries

Checking this menu item enables a simple logbook feature.



Little Navmap will create a [userpoint](#) of type `Logbook` on each takeoff and landing when connected to a simulator.

These two logbook entries contain all available information, like the flight plan, time, fuel consumed and much more.

Clear database

Remove all user-defined waypoints from the database.

A [CSV](#) backup file named `little_navmap_userdata_backup.csv` is created in the settings directory
`C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthe1` before deleting all user-defined waypoints.

Little Navmap also creates a full database backup on every start. See [Files](#).

Tools Menu



Flight Simulator Connection

Open the `Connect` dialog allowing *Little Navmap* to connect directly to a Flight Simulator, the *Little Xpconnect* X-Plane plugin, or remotely using the [Little Navconnect](#) agent. See [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#) for more information.

Reset all Messages

Re-enable all dialogs that were disabled by selecting `Do not show this dialog again` or similar messages.



Options

Open the [Options dialog](#).

Window Menu

Map Overlays

Show or hide floating map overlays, like the overview on the top left or the compass on the top right corner of the map window.



Search



Flight Plan



Information



Flight Plan Elevation Profile



Simulator Aircraft



Legend

Open or close these dock windows. The map dock window cannot be closed.

Main Toolbar, Map Toolbar, Map Airspaces Toolbar, Map Options Toolbar, Flight Plan Toolbar, Dock Window Toolbar, Statusbar

Show or hide these toolbars and the statusbar.

Reset Window Layout

Reset the main window layout back to default. This involves visibility, position and state of all dock windows as well as the toolbars. This function can be helpful if a dock window gets lost on multi monitor setups.

Help Menu



Contents (Online)

Show the online user manual in the default web browser.



Contents (Offline, PDF)

Show the included PDF user manual in the default PDF viewer.



NavMap Legend

Show the navigation related map legend in the [Legend](#) dock window. You can also access the legend here: [Navmap Legend](#).



Map Legend for current Map Theme

Show the map theme dependent base legend in the [Legend](#) dock window. Note that the legend is not available for all map themes.



About Little Navmap

Show version and revision number for *Little Navmap*, also contains links to the database directory, configuration file, log file and the author's e-mail address.



About Marble

Display information about the [Marble widget](#) that is used to download and show the maps.



About Qt

Display information about the [Qt application framework](#) that is used by *Little Navmap*.



Dontate for this Program

Opens the donation web page in your default browser.

If you would like to show your appreciation you can donate using PayPal.

Donations are purely optional but greatly appreciated.



Check for Updates

Allows to manually check for updates. This will also show updates that were recently ignored by pressing the `Ignore this Update` on the notification dialog.

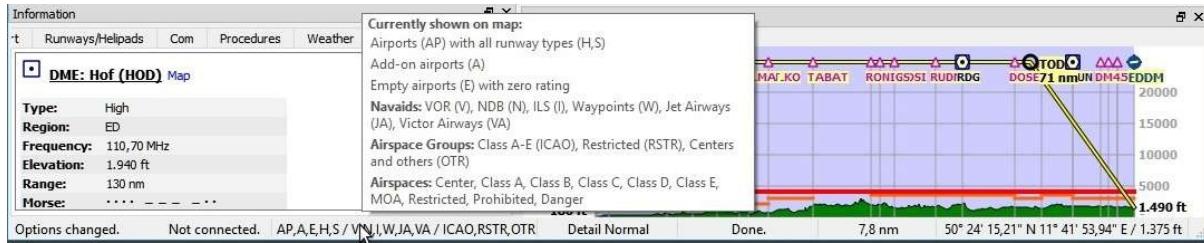
See [Checking for Updates](#) for more information.

Statusbar

The statusbar at the bottom of the main window shows various indications (from left to right):

- Last action or quick help explaining a menu item or toolbar button.
- Connection status for a local or remote connection. The tooltip provides more detail about the status, like the hostname for remote connections.
 - `Connecting...` : The program is trying to establish a connection which was initiated either manually or automatically.
 - `Connected` : A connection was established.
 - `Disconnected` : The simulator or *Little Navconnect* exited.
- Indicator that shows airport types, airspaces, navaids or AI vehicles currently visible on the map. The tooltip gives more details.
 - A red warning message `Too many objects` will be shown if too many objects are displayed on the map due to too high a detail level. The map display will be incomplete if this happens.
 - A red `Database empty` message will be shown if the currently selected database has no content and needs to be loaded.
- Map detail level. Range is -5 for least detail to +5 for most detail.
- Online map download progress indicator. This shows the state of the current map download. The text is prefixed with a red `offline`. indication if offline mode is enabled.
 - `Done..` : All map data loaded successfully.
 - `Waiting for Data ...` : Map data is missing in the cache and was requested. Now waiting for reply.
 - `Waiting for Update ...` : Map data is already loaded but expired after two weeks. Waiting for new data after requesting an update.
 - `Incomplete..` : Download failed. Note that the progress indicator can look like it is stuck in the message `Waiting for Data ...` if no hill shading is available for a *OpenStreetMap* region or if you zoom in too close when using certain online maps.
- Zoom distance (viewpoint distance to earth surface) in nautical miles or kilometers.
- Cursor position on map as latitude and longitude depending on selected unit in the dialog [Options](#).
 - Ground elevation below the cursor after a short delay if the [GLOBE](#) offline elevation data is selected.
 - Magnetic variance at the cursor position in degrees West or East.

- Current date of month and zulu/UTC time hours:minutes:seconds . This is the real world time and not the simulator time. The tooltip gives more date and time information.



Picture above: Status bar of version 1.8.5 with message about the last action on the left side (Options changed.), the connection status and a tooltip that indicates what is currently shown on the map. All map features are shown. The map detail level is unchanged and the map coordinates are shown on the bottom right. Altitude at cursor is shown too since offline elevation data is installed. The online map download progress indicator shows Done. indicating all map tiles were downloaded. Zoom distance is 7.8 nautical miles.

Map Display

See the [Nav Map Legend](#) for details about the various symbols shown by the map.

Moving

Use click and drag to move the map and the mouse wheel to zoom in or out. You can also use the overlay buttons on the right side of the map.

Alternatively use the keyboard to move around the map:

- Cursor keys: Scroll the map
- `+` and `-`: Zoom in and out
- `Alt+Left` and `Alt+Right` : Go forward or backward in the map position history
- `Ctrl++` and `Ctrl+-` : Increase or decrease details
- `Ctrl+Home` : Go to home position
- `Ctrl+End` : Go to center for distance search

Do not forget to activate the map window by clicking into it before using keys for movement.

Mouse Clicks

A single click on an airport, [navaid](#), airway line or airspace shows details in the [Information](#) dock window.

A single click on a user aircraft, AI aircraft or multiplayer aircraft shows details in the [Simulator Aircraft](#) dock window.

A double-click zooms in showing either the airport diagram or the [navaid](#) closely and also shows details in the [Information](#) dock window. The same applies for all AI or multiplayer aircraft or ships.

The double-click and single-click functionality does not work for flight plan waypoints or airports if the flight plan edit mode is enabled. The edit mode can be disabled using the toolbar or `Main Menu -> Flight Plan -> Edit Flight Plan on Map`.

The mouse click sensitivity can be adjusted in the [Options](#) dialog on the [Map](#) tab.

Aircraft

The user aircraft and AI or multiplayer aircraft or ships will be shown on the map if the program is connected to a flight simulator. Color indicates user or AI or multiplayer vehicle and the symbol shape indicates if the aircraft is an piston/turboprop, jet, helicopter or a ship. The symbol outline changes to gray if an aircraft is on ground.

Little Navmap limits the display of AI vehicles depending on size. Zoom close to see small aircraft or boats

AI and multiplayer aircraft on ground are shown only on small zoom distances to avoid cluttered airports. This means that an AI aircraft can disappear from the map when landing on an airport.

On the lowest zoom distance all aircraft are drawn to scale as are the [parking](#) spots which means you can easily check if your aircraft fits on an apron, [parking](#) spot or taxiway.

A yellow wind arrow and labels for the situation around the user aircraft can be displayed on the top center of the map. The displayed labels for aircraft can be configured in the dialog [Options](#) on tab [Map Display](#). No labels are shown for ship traffic.

See the [Nav Map Legend](#) for details about the aircraft type.

Tooltips

Hovering the mouse over the map will show tooltips for all map objects including airports, [VOR](#), [NDB](#), airways, [parking](#), fuel box, towers, aircraft and ships. The tooltip is truncated and shows a message [More...](#) if it gets too long. In that case reduce details or zoom in closer.

The sensitivity for the tooltip display can be adjusted in the [Options](#) dialog on the [Map](#) tab.

Map

Saniat Rmel (GMTN) ★★★★-

City: Tetouan
Country: Morocco
Elevation: 10 ft
Magvar: 1,2° West
Facilities: Aprons, Taxiways, Tower Object, Parking, Avgas, Jetfuel, Procedures
Runways: Hard, Lighted
Longest Runway Length: 7,550 ft
NOAA METAR: 2017/05/01 16:00 GMTN 011600Z 04009KT 010V070 CAVOK 24/05 Q1018 NOSIG
VATSIM METAR: GMTN 011600Z 04009KT 010V070 CAVOK 24/05 Q1018 NOSIG
Tower: 119,000

VORDME: Tetouan (TTN)

Type: High
Region: GM
Frequency: 117,30 MHz
Magvar: 1,2° West
Elevation: 39 ft
Range: 130 nm
Morse: - - - -

[More ...](#)

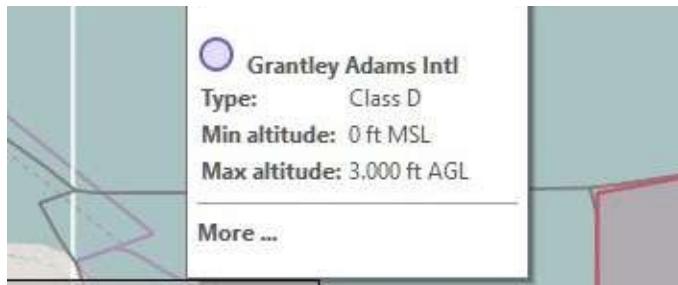
© OpenStreetMap contributors

TTZP1420

Type: Center
Min altitude: 0 ft AGL
Max altitude: Unlimited
COM: Piarco
COM Type: Center
COM Frequency: 123,700 MHz

Adams TMA

Type: Class A
Min altitude: 8,500 ft AGL
Max altitude: 24,500 ft AGL



Pictures above: Tooltip with information for an airport and a [VOR](#) and a tooltip with information about airspaces.

Highlights

Airports, navaids or other features that are selected in the flight plan table or in a search result table are highlighted on the map with a green/black or a yellow/black ring respectively.

Waypoints that are selected in the [procedure](#) preview are highlighted with a blue/black ring.

These highlight circles provide all functionality of visible map objects, even if the objects are not shown at the current zoom distance (ring is empty). This allows double-click for zoom in, single-click for information dock window and all context menu entries.

You can use the button [Clear Selection](#)  on top of the flight plan and search windows to remove any map highlights.

Airport Diagram

The display will change from a single icon to an airport diagram if you zoom in deep enough to an airport. The diagram shows all taxiways, [parking](#) positions, gates, runways and more.

The airport diagram provides more information through tooltips for [parking](#) and tower positions. A right-click on a [parking](#) position opens the context menu and allows to select the [start position](#) for flight plan departure.

Airspaces are hidden if the airport diagram is shown.

See the [Nav Map Legend](#) for details about the airport diagram.



Picture above: High level view of the airport diagram of EDDH.



Picture above: Detailed view of the airport diagram. Shows blue gates on the right and a few green general aviation ramp parking spots on the left. Long displaced threshold of runway 33 is visible. Dashed yellow lines indicate taxi paths.

Map Context Menu

The map context menu can be activated using right-click or the menu key. Menu items are enabled or disabled depending on selected object and some menu items contain the name of the selected map object for clarification.



Show Information

Show detailed information in the [Information](#) dock window for the nearest airport, one or more airways, one or more airspaces or all navaids near the cursor.

See the [Information Dock Window](#) for details.



Show Procedures

Open the [procedure](#) search tab of the search dock window and display all procedures for the airport.

See [Procedure Search](#) for more information.



Measure GC Distance from here

Display distances from the selected origin as you move the mouse over the map. Left-click on the map to end measuring and keep the measurement line. All measurement lines are saved and will be restored on next start up.

You can use the keyboard, mouse wheel or the map overlays to scroll and zoom while dragging a line.

Right-click, press the escape key or click outside of the map window to cancel the measurement line editing.

Measurement lines use nautical miles, kilometers or statute miles as unit. Feet or meter will be added as unit if the lines are short enough. This allows to measure e.g. takeoff distance for crossing takeoffs.

A great circle gives the shortest distance from point to point on earth but does not use a constant course. For that reason the measurement line will show two course values. One for the start and one for the end position.

Course is always indicated in degrees true which is indicated by the suffix `°T`. Additional information like ident or frequency will be added to the line if the measurement starts at a [navaid](#) or an airport.

The width of distance measurement lines can be changed in the dialog [Options](#) on the tab [Map Display](#).

See the [Nav Map Legend](#) for details on measurement lines.



Measure Rhumb Distance from here

A rhumb line is a line of constant course and used between the waypoints of an airway or when approaching a [VOR](#) or [NDB](#) station. Distance between points is slightly longer than the great circle route.

The course for a rhumb line is indicated in degrees magnetic and true (`°M`, `°T` or `°M/T` if both values are equal).

The magnetic declination to calculate the magnetic course will be taken from the global `magdec.bg1` file at the origin of the measurement.

The magnetic declination of an airport or [navaid](#) will be used if the measurement starts at such a point. Additional information like ident and frequency will be added to the line in this case as well.

See [Magnetic Declination](#) for remarks on that topic.



+ Remove Distance measurement

Remove the selected line. This menu item is active if you right-click on the end point of a distance measurement line (small cross).



Show Range Rings

Show multiple red range rings around the clicked position. The number and distance of the range rings can be changed in the `Options` dialog on the `Map Display` tab. A label indicates the radius of each ring in nautical miles.

The width of all range rings can be changed in the dialog `Options` on the tab `Map Display`.



Show Navaid range

Show a ring around the clicked radio `navaid` (VOR or NDB) indicating the `navaid`'s range. A label shows ident and frequency and the ring color indicates the `navaid` type.



Remove Range Ring

Remove the selected rings from the map. This menu item is active if you right-click on the center point of a range ring (small circle).



Remove all Range Rings and Distance measurements

Remove all rings and distance measurement lines from the map.



Set as Flight Plan Departure

This is active if the click is at an airport, an airport `parking` position or a fuel box. It will either replace the current flight plan departure or add a new departure if the flight plan is empty.

The default runway will be used as starting position if the clicked object is an airport. The airport and `parking` position will replace both the current departure and `start position` if a `parking` position is clicked within an airport diagram.



Set as Flight Plan Destination

This menu item is active if the click is at an airport. It will either replace the flight plan destination or add the airport if the flight plan is empty.



Add Position to Flight Plan

Insert the clicked object into the nearest flight plan leg. The object will be added before departure or after destination if the clicked position is near the flight plan end points.

The text `Position` is replaced with an object name if an airport, `navaid` or `userpoint` is at the clicked position.

A user-defined `flight plan position` is added to the plan if no airport or `navaid` is near the clicked point.

A [userpoint](#) is converted to a user-defined [flight plan position](#) if added to the plan.



Append Position to Flight Plan

Same as [Add Position to Flight Plan](#) but will always append the selected object or position after the destination or last waypoint of the flight plan.



Delete from Flight Plan

Delete the selected airport, [navaid](#) or user [flight plan position](#) from the plan.



Edit Flight Plan Position

Change the name or position of a user-defined waypoint. See [Edit Flight Plan Position](#).

The length of the name is limited to 10 characters when saving to a [PLN](#) file. Other flight plan formats have stronger limitations on length and allowed characters.

You can also edit the coordinates directly instead of dragging the [flight plan position](#) ([Flight Plan Editing](#)).

See [Coordinate Formats](#) for a list of formats that are recognized by the edit dialog.



Add Userpoint

Add a user-defined waypoint to the userdata. Some fields of the [userpoint](#) dialog are populated automatically depending on the selected map object.

Coordinates are always filled-in. If the selected object is an airport or [navaid](#), a [userpoint](#) of type [Airport](#) OR [Waypoint](#) respectively is created and the fields Ident, Region, Name and Altitude are filled-in.

If the selected position is empty map space, a [userpoint](#) of type [Bookmark](#) is created at this position. Altitude is filled-in if GLOBE offline elevation data is installed. See [Flight Plan Elevation Profile](#).

See [Add Userpoints](#) for more information.



Edit Userpoint

Open the edit dialog for a [userpoint](#). Only enabled if the selected object is a [userpoint](#). See [Edit Userpoints](#).



Move Userpoint

Move the [userpoint](#) to a new position on the map. Only enabled if the selected object is a [userpoint](#).

Left-click to place the [userpoint](#) at the new position. Right-click or press the escape key to cancel the operation and return the [userpoint](#) to its former position.



Delete Userpoint

Remove the user-defined waypoint from the userdata after confirmation. Only enabled if the selected object is a [userpoint](#).



Show in Search

Show the nearest airport, [navaid](#), [userpoint](#), online client or online center in the search dialog. The current search parameters are reset.



Set Center for Distance Search

Set the center point for the distance search function. See [Distance search](#). The center for the distance search is highlighted by a symbol.



Set Home

Set the currently visible map view as your home view. The center of the home area is highlighted by a symbol.

Legend

By default, all speeds are given in knots, distances in nautical miles, altitudes and elevations in feet. The units can be set to imperial or metric in the dialog [Options](#) on the tab [Units](#).

Colors, size and text labels of some map elements can be changed in the dialog [Options](#) on the tab [Map Display](#). This legend shows the default values.

Heading and course are suffixed with $^{\circ}\text{T}$ for true course or $^{\circ}\text{M}$ for magnetic course.

Map Marks

Symbol	Description
	Center of the home position.
	Center point that will be used for distance searches.
	Flight plan with distance, direction and magnetic course at each leg.
	Flight plan procedure leg with the same information as above.
	Active flight plan leg
	Flight plan departure position on airport. Either parking , fuel box, helipad, water or runway.
	Top of descent point with distance to destination.
	Range rings labeled with distance.
	VOR or NDB range rings labeled with ident and frequency. Color indicates Navaid type.
	Great circle distance and course measurement line indicating length and true heading at start and destination. The two heading values will be equal for small distances. For shorter distances length is also shown in feet or meters.
	Rhumb line of equal bearing distance measurement indicating distance and true heading. Rhumb lines are used to approach a VOR or NDB or travel along airways. For shorter distances length is also shown in feet.
	Measurement lines starting from an airport or navaid have the same color and additional ident and frequency labels. Course for rhumb lines will be shown in magnetic if the navaid has a magnetic variation attribute.
	A highlighted airport or navaid selected in the search result table.
	A highlighted airport or navaid selected in the flight plan table.

	Highlighted positions of a procedure leg in the preview. Small circle show <i>from</i> and large circle <i>to</i> position.
	Thin circle shows the recommended or related navaid of a procedure leg. This can be a VORDME for a DME arc approach leg for example.

Compass Rose

Line thickness can be changed in dialog [Options](#) on the tab [Map Display](#).

Symbol	Description
	True north.
	Magnetic north.
	Distance circles and marks from user aircraft if connected.
	Solid line shows aircraft track in degrees magnetic if connected. Dashed line shows aircraft heading if connected.
	Dashed line shows aircraft heading if connected.

Aircraft and Ships

Symbol	Description
	Current user vehicle if connected to the flight simulator. Labels vary and can be customized in Options on the tab Map Display . The user aircraft depends on selected aircraft (jet, piston/turboprop or helicopter). Optionally a black needle protruding from the nose can show the current track.
	User aircraft or ship on ground
	Needle showing the current track of the aircraft. Aircraft nose shows heading.
	User aircraft trail if connected to the flight simulator.
	Wind around the user aircraft with direction in degrees magnetic and speed.

	AI or multiplayer aircraft. Labels vary and can be customized in Options on the tab Map Display . The symbol depends on aircraft type (jet, piston/turboprop, helicopter or ship).
	Online network aircraft/client. Labels vary and can be customized as above.

Airports

Airports having control towers are shown in dark blue others in magenta. [Add-on airport](#) names and idents are shown italic and underlined. Airports that are part of the flight plan have a light yellow text background.

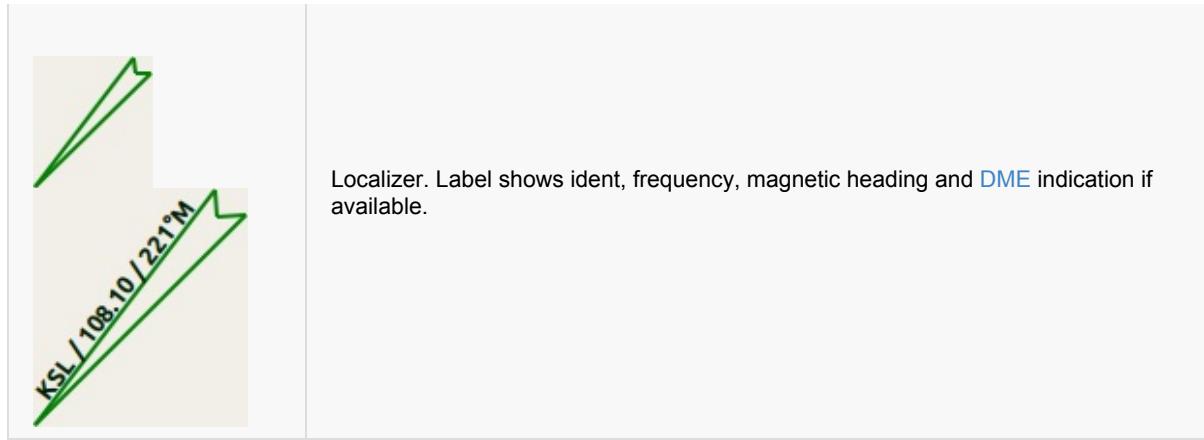
The symbol is shown smaller if an airport has no runways. This is the case for some add-on airports that use another technique like photo scenery to display runways.

Symbol	Description
	Airports with hard surface runways longer than 8,000 ft or 2,400 meters. All runways longer than 4,000 ft or about 1,200 meters are shown. Only for lower zoom distances.
	Airports with hard surface runways. White line shows heading of longest runway.
	Airports with soft surface runways.
	Empty airports shown in gray. No taxiways, no parking spots and no aprons.
	Seaplane base having only water runways.
	Military airport.
	Heliport having only helipads and no runways.
	Abandoned airport. All runways are closed.
	Airports that have fuel available.
	Airport label showing name, ident, ATIS frequency, elevation, lighted runways (L) and length of longest runway. The text labels for an airport can be changed in the dialog Options on the tab Map Display .

Navaids

Navaids that are part of the flight plan have a light yellow text background.

Symbol	Description
	VOR DME including ident, type (High, Low or Terminal) and frequency. Compass rose shows magnetic variation on lower zoom distances.
	VOR including ident, type and frequency.
	DME including ident, type and frequency.
	TACAN including ident, type (High, Low or Terminal) and channel. Compass rose shows magnetic variation on lower zoom distances.
	VORTAC including ident, type (High, Low or Terminal) and frequency. Compass rose shows magnetic variation on lower zoom distances.
	NDB including ident, type (HH, H, MH or CL - compass locator) and frequency.
	Waypoint with name.
	User-defined waypoint with name.
	Invalid airport, waypoint, VOR or NDB that is part of the flight plan but could not be found in the Scenery Database.
	Marker with type and heading indicated by lens shape.
	Jet airway with label showing name, type (Jet or Both), minimum and maximum altitude. Text depends on zoom distance. A preceding arrow will show the allowed direction if the airway is one-way.
	Victor airway with label showing name, type (Victor or Both), minimum and maximum altitude. Text depends on zoom distance. A preceding arrow will show the allowed direction if the airway is one-way.
	ILS with glideslope. Label shows ident, frequency, magnetic heading, glideslope pitch and DME indication if available.



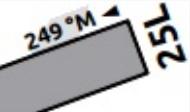
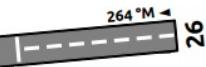
Procedures

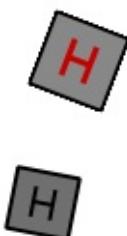
See chapter [Procedures](#) for more detailed information on all the legs.

Symbol	Description
	SID, STAR , approach or transition leg in preview with distance, direction and magnetic course at each leg.
	SID, STAR , approach or transition leg which is part of the flight plan.
	Missed approach leg in preview.
	Missed approach leg which is a part of the flight plan.
	Gray yellow filled circle indicates a procedure point which is not a navaid but defined by course and/or distance from a navaid , an altitude restriction or manual termination.
	A black circle indicates an overfly waypoint. Can be a procedure point or a navaid .
	Fly a heading, track or a hold until manually terminated by ATC.
	Intercept the next approach leg at a course of about 45 degrees.
	Procedure leg that is terminated when reaching the given altitude.
	A fix defined by a course or heading and distance to a navaid .
	This fix is defined by a heading or track which is terminated by reaching a DME distance.
	Intercept a course to the next fix at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Airport Diagram

Runway, taxiway, helipad and apron colors indicate surface type. White is used for an unknown or invalid surface type given by an add-on developer.

Symbol	Description
	Runway with length, width, light indicator (L) and surface type.
	Runway end with ident and magnetic heading.
	Displaced threshold. Do not use for landing.
	Overrun area. Do not use for taxi, takeoff or landing.
	Blast pad. Do not use for taxi, takeoff or landing.
	Taxiway with name and center line.
	Closed taxiway.
	Semi transparent dotted aprons and taxiways indicate that no surface is drawn. It might use a photo texture or simply the default background.
	Tower. Red if a tower frequency is available. Otherwise just view position.
	Fuel
	GA ramp with parking number and heading tick mark.
	Gate with number and heading tick mark. Second ring indicates availability of jetway.
	Cargo ramp
	Military combat parking or cargo ramp.
	

	Helipads. Red text indicates medical helipad. Color indicates surface.
---	--

Userpoints

Symbol	Description
	Airport
	Airstrip
	Bookmark
	Cabin
	Closed
	Error
	Flag
	Helipad
	Location
	Logbook
	Marker
	Mountain
	Obstacle
	Pin
	POI - point of interest
	Seaport

	Unknown
	VRP - visual reporting point
	Waypoint

Elevation Profile Legend

Symbol	Description
	Ground with departure elevation on the left and destination airport elevation on the right.
	Flight plan altitude.
	Top of descent with distance to destination.
	Minimum safe altitude for flight plan. This is elevation plus 1000 feet rounded up to the next 500 ft. The 1000 feet buffer can be changed in the dialog Options on the tab Flight Plan
	Minimum safe altitude for a flight plan segment. The same rules apply as to the minimum safe altitude for flight plan.
	User aircraft if connected to the simulator. Labels show actual altitude and climb/sink rate.
	User aircraft trail if connected to the flight simulator.

Compass Rose

The compass rose indicates true north, magnetic north, aircraft heading and aircraft track.

User aircraft heading, track, distance rings and markers are shown if *Little Navmap* is connected to a simulator. The rose is centered around the user aircraft if connected.

The compass rose is kept centered in the current view if not connected to a simulator. Magnetic declination is based on the declination in the center.

The size is adapted to the map view size but not larger than 1000 nm and not smaller than 4 nm.

Line thickness can be changed in dialog `Options` on the tab `Map Display`.

Indicators



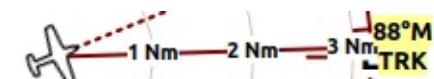
True north.



Magnetic north.



Distance circles and marks from user aircraft if connected.



Solid line shows aircraft track in degrees magnetic if connected.



Dashed line shows aircraft heading in degrees magnetic if connected.

Examples

<p>Picture above: Compass rose without simulator connection.</p>	<p>Picture above: Compass rose centered around user aircraft.</p>

Map Flight Plan Editing

The flight plan drag and drop editing mode is enabled by default. It can be toggled using the toolbar or **Main Menu -> Flight Plan -> Edit Flight Plan on Map**.

You can use the keyboard, the mouse wheel or the map overlays to scroll and zoom while editing the route.

Note that the flight plan drag and drop editing is based on the assumption that a direct connection between departure and destination already exists.

Always select departure and destination first if you would like to build your flight plan manually. This will connect both points with a great circle line. Based on this line you can start to add navaids to your flight plan.

Note that selecting airways is not possible.



The cursor will change into a cross if a new **navaid** can be added to a leg. A cursor will be shown if a present **navaid** can be replaced by another one or if a user position can be moved.

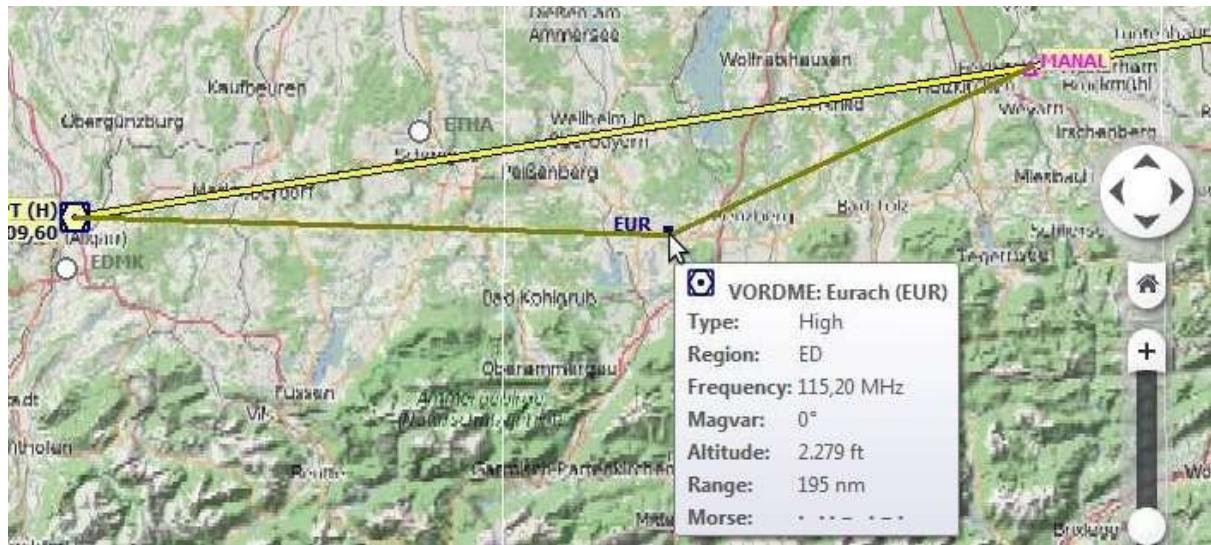
The following functionality is available:

- **Click on a flight plan leg:** Starts editing and adds a new waypoint depending on where the next click is done:
 - **On a single airport and navaid:** Object is inserted into the flight plan segment.
 - **On multiple airports or navaids:** A menu pops up that allows you to select the object to be inserted.
 - **No airport and no navaid:** A user-defined position is inserted into the flight plan.
- **Click on waypoint:** Starts editing and replaces the selected waypoint with an object depending on where you click next:
 - **On a single airport and navaid:** Object replaces the selected waypoint.
 - **On multiple airports or navaids:** A menu pops up that allows to pick the object that should replace the selected waypoint.
 - **No airport and no navaid:** A user-defined position replaces the waypoint.
- **Click on departure or destination:** Replaces the departure or destination with an object depending on where you click next:
 - **On a single airport:** Airport replaces the departure or destination. A default runway is assigned as **start position** if the departure is replaced with a new airport.
 - **On a navaid:** Object replaces departure or destination which results in an invalid flight plan. The flight plan can be saved and loaded (a warning will be shown) but is unusable by the flight simulator.
 - **On multiple airports or navaids:** A menu pops up that allows to select the object that replaces departure or destination.
 - **No airport and no navaid:** A user-defined position replaces the waypoint resulting in an invalid flight plan.
- **Right-clicking, pressing the escape key or any click outside of the map window:** Cancel current operation.

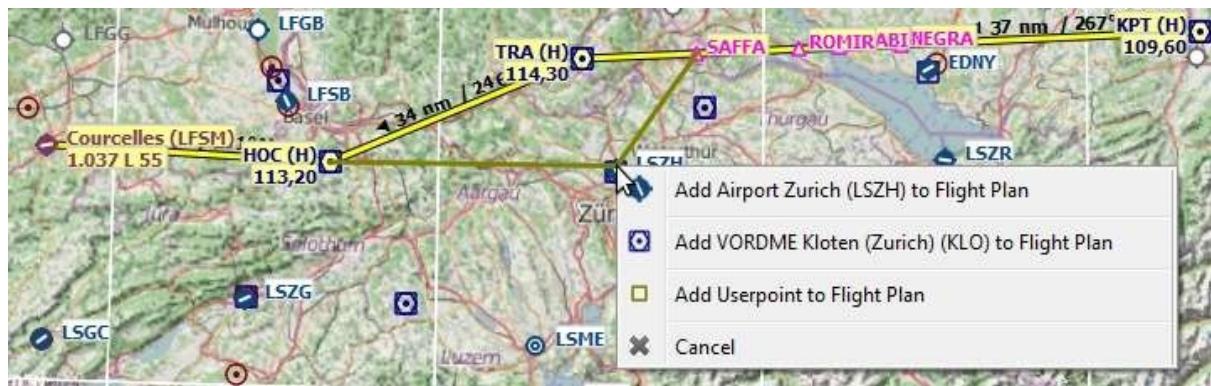
Limitations if procedures are used: You can not add navaids in or between procedures, nor can you delete **procedure** legs. The cursor will not change shape when you hover over a **procedure**. The following is not allowed:

- Add a waypoint between departure airport and **SID**.
- Add a waypoint between **STAR** or approach and destination airport.
- Add a waypoint between **STAR** and approach or transition.
- Move or remove the first or last waypoint of a **procedure**.

All departure or destination procedures are removed if the departure or destination airport is moved or replaced. The same applies if waypoints are prepended before or appended after departure or destination.



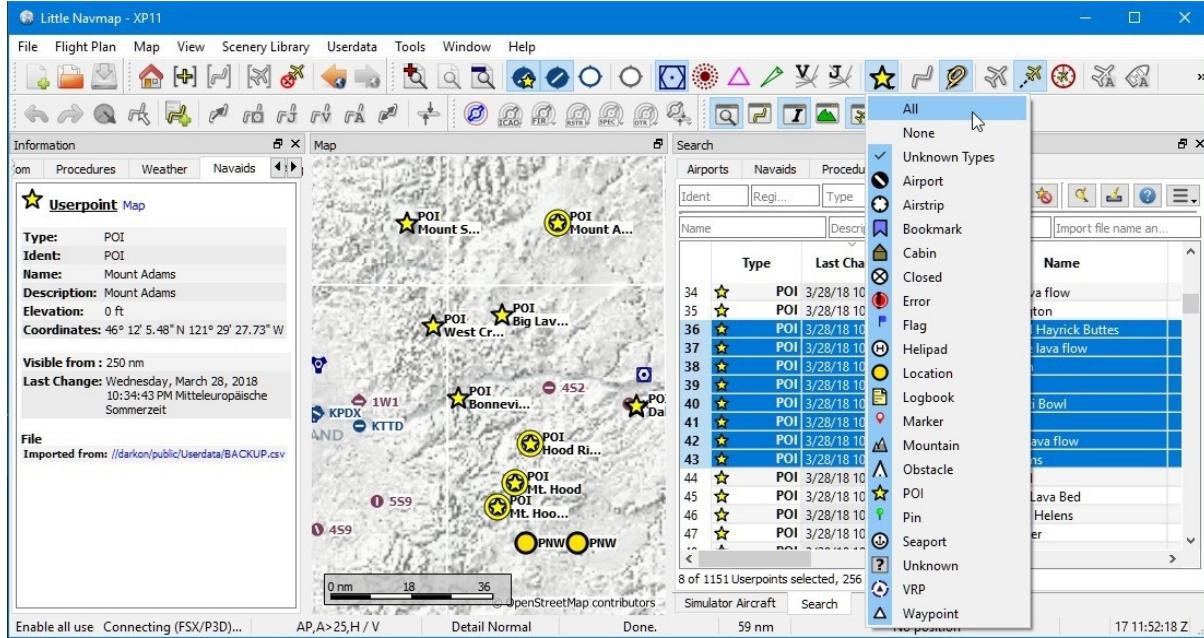
Picture above: Inserting a [navaid](#) into a flight plan leg by clicking and moving the leg line. A tool tip for the [navaid](#) is shown.



Picture above: Replacing [VOR](#) TRA in the flight plan with another one by simply clicking and moving the waypoint TRA onto KLO. A selection menu pops up for disambiguation.

User-defined Waypoints

User-defined waypoints (or userpoints) allow for adding, editing, searching, exporting, and importing bookmarks, points of interest, waypoints and more. You can pick freely which types you want to see as icons on the map.



Picture above: An overview of [userpoint](#) functionality showing information on the left dock window, highlighted userpoints on the map, userpoints selected in the search window on the right, and the drop down menu opened by clicking the [userpoint](#) icon in the dock window.

User-defined Waypoint Search

The functionality of the search filters and the result table is similar to the airport and [navaid](#) search. See [Search Dock Window](#) for information about search filters and buttons.

Additional context menu items and buttons allow adding, editing, and deleting of userpoints.

Top Buttons and additional Menu Items

See [Search Result Table View Context Menu](#) for a description of common context menu items across all search dialogs.

Add Userpoint

Add a user-defined waypoint to the userdata.

Some fields of the new [userpoint](#) dialog are populated automatically depending on a selected [userpoint](#) or, if nothing is selected in the search result table, based on previous additions. This allows to quickly add similar userpoints to the database without the need to re-enter all the information.

Note that you have to add the coordinates manually if the dialogs starts empty i.e. nothing was selected in the result table. Add userpoints with the map context menu [Add Userpoint](#) to avoid this and have the coordinates set automatically.

See below for more information about the add dialog.



Edit Userpoint

Open the edit dialog for one or more userpoints.

The edit dialog shows a column of checkboxes on the right side if more than one [userpoint](#) is selected. These allow to choose the fields to edit.

See below for more information about the add dialog.



Delete Userpoint

Remove the selected userpoints after a confirmation dialog.



Reset Search

Clear search filters and revert to showing all entries in the search result table view.



Clear Selection

Deselect all selected entries in the table and remove any highlight circles from the map.



Help

Display a quick help in the tooltip. Click to open this chapter of the manual in the default browser.



Menu Button

Drop down menu button that allows to hide or show search options.

The drop down menu prefixes menu items with a change indicator to show that the related filter row has modifications.

Add Userpoints Dialog



The dialog is shown when selecting [Add Userpoint](#) in the map context menu, using the top button in the [userpoint](#) search tab, or selecting [Add Userpoint](#) from the context menu in the search result table.

The dialog will be populated automatically depending on the selected map context, the selection in the search result table or previous additions.

`Type` can be selected from a drop down list or entered freely.

The field `Description` allows multi line text and special characters. Formatting like italic or bold is not supported.

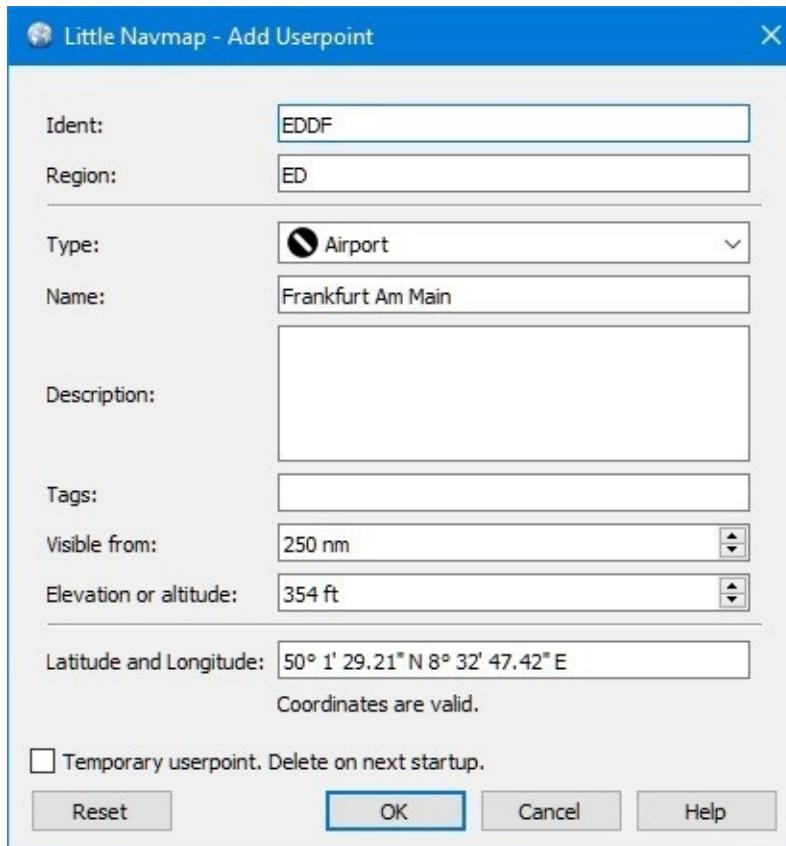
The field `Visible from` allows to define visibility on the map depending on zoom distance. The zoom distance (viewpoint distance to earth surface) for the current map view is shown in the [Statusbar](#). The user point will be visible for all zoom distances smaller than the value in `Visible from`. Maximum value is 3000 nm and minimum value is 1 nm.

Valid coordinates are required to confirm the dialog. See [Coordinate Formats](#) for a detailed description of the recognized coordinate formats. A label below the coordinates displays the parsed coordinates or an error message in case the coordinates could not be parsed.

All other text fields are optional and can be left blank.

The [userpoint](#) is removed on next startup of *Little Navmap* when [Temporary userpoint. Delete on next startup.](#) is checked.

The button [Reset](#) clears all fields with exception of the coordinates and sets the type of the [userpoint](#) to [Bookmark](#).



Picture above: Add dialog that has been populated automatically by context. The user right-clicked on an airport and selected [Add Userpoint Airport Frankfurt am Main \(EDDF\)](#).

Edit Userpoints Dialog

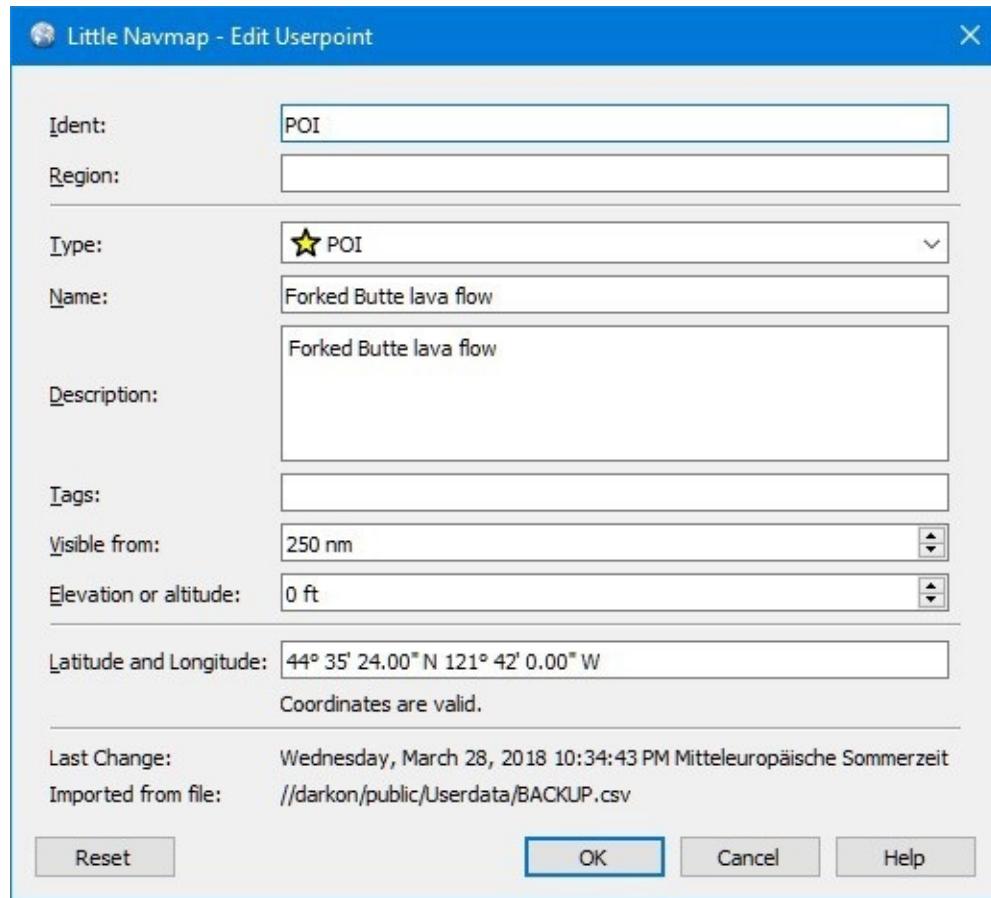
A single Userpoint

The edit dialog shows the same edit fields as the dialog used to add userpoints above.

Additional metadata shown at the bottom:

- **Last Change:** Date and time of import, creation or change.
- **Imported from file:** File and path of source file from [CSV](#), X-Plane or Garmin import. You can filter the [userpoint](#) search for this name.
- **Temporary userpoint - will be deleted on next startup.** This indicates that the [userpoint](#) is temporary.

The button [Reset](#) undoes all manual changes and reverts all fields to their original state.



Picture above: Edit dialog for a single [userpoint](#).

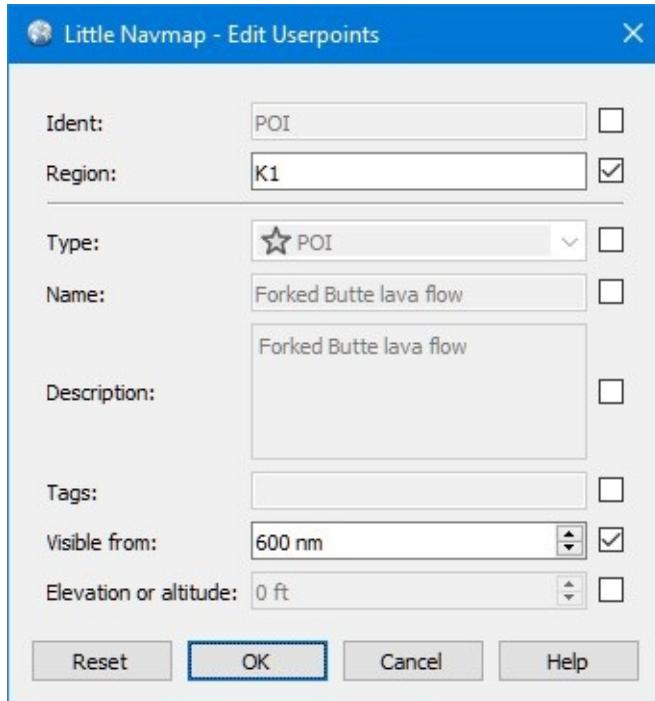
Multiple Userpoints

If more than one [userpoint](#) was selected for editing, the edit dialog shows a column of checkboxes on the right side.

If checked, the field to the left is unlocked and any text entered will be assigned to the respective field in all selected userpoints. Unchecked fields will not be altered for any of the userpoints.

In combination with the powerful search function, this allows for bulk changes like fixing an invalid region and simultaneously changing the visibility range for the affected userpoints:

1. Search for all userpoints with the invalid region.
2. Select all the resulting userpoints, e.g. by clicking on one of the userpoints among the search results and pressing `Ctrl+A` or by clicking on the top left corner of the column header.
3. Right-click one of the highlighted userpoints and select `Edit Userpoints` from the context menu.
4. Click the checkbox to the right of the `Region:` field and change the region.
5. Click the checkbox to the right of the `Visible from:` field and adjust the value.
6. Click `ok`.



Picture above: Edit dialog for more than one userpoint. The fields Region and Visible from will be changed for all selected points. All other fields remain unchanged.

Types

The userpoint type can be any text string. If the text matches an entry from the list below, the appropriate icon is used.



Otherwise, the icon for Unknown is used.

Types and icons can be customized and new types can be added. See [Userpoint Category Icons](#) for information on how to do this.

Some types are used as defaults when adding new userpoints. This depends on the context, i.e. what was below the cursor when right-clicking on the map.

Note that the userpoint types cannot be translated to other languages for now.

- **Airport:** Default when creating a userpoint on top of an airport.
- **Airstrip**
- **Bookmark:** Default type for new userpoints.
- **Cabin**
- **Closed airport**
- **Error**
- **Flag**
- **Helipad**

-  **Location**
-  **Logbook**: Type of automatically added logbook entries for takeoff and landing. See menu item [Create Logbook entries](#).
-  **Marker**
-  **Mountain**
-  **Obstacle**
-  **Pin**
-  **POI**
-  **Seaport**
-  **Unknown**: Type named `Unknown` and all types which do not match the default types in this list.
-  **VRP**: Visual reporting point.
-  **Waypoint**: Default when creating a [userpoint](#) on top of a [navaid](#).

CSV Data Format

The [CSV](#) data format is aligned to the format already used around the flight simulator community and other applications.

Each row in the file represents a user-defined waypoint.

The minimum fields for import are `Type`, `Name`, `Ident`, `Latitude` and `Longitude`. Only `Latitude` and `Longitude` need to be filled, the rest can be empty.

All twelve fields are saved when exporting userpoints as [CSV](#). Also, the multi line field `Description` is enclosed in quotes if needed and preserves line breaks.

English number format (dot `.` as decimal separator) is used in import and export to allow exchange of files on computers with different language and locale settings.

Little Navmap uses [UTF-8](#) encoding when reading and writing files. This is only relevant if you use special characters like umlauts, accents or others. Otherwise encoding does not matter.

If an application fails to load a [CSV](#) file exported by *Little Navmap*, use [LibreOffice Calc](#), [Microsoft Excel](#) or any other spreadsheet software capable of reading and writing [CSV](#) files to adapt the exported file to the format expected by that application.

See [Comma-separated values](#) in the Wikipedia for detailed information on the format.

Example for an absolute minimal userpoint consisting of coordinates only:

```
,,49.0219993591,7.8840069771
```



`Visible from` will be set to the default of 250 nm and the `Userpoint` will be shown using the `Unknown` icon after import.

Example for a minimal `Userpoint` record with type `Mountain`, `Ident` and `Name` for import:

```
Mountain,My Point of Interest,MYPOI,49.0219993591,7.8840069771
```

`Visible from` will be set to the default of 250 nm after import.

Example for an exported `Userpoint` with type `Mountain` and all fields set:

```
Mountain,My Point of Interest,MYPOI,49.0219993591,7.8840069771,1200,2.0085027218,"View,Interesting,Point","Interesting point ""Eselsberg"" - nice view",ED,250,2018-05-17T17:44:26.864
```

Take note of the following challenges when parsing **CSV** files: In the field `Tags`, the list `"View,Interesting,Point"` is enclosed in double quotes since it contains commas. The field description `"Interesting point ""Eselsberg"" - nice view"` is enclosed in double quotes since the text itself contains a pair of double quotes (`"Eselsberg"`) which are, in turn, escaped by another double quote each.

CSV Fields

Position	Name	Required	Empty Allowed	Comment
1	Type	Yes	Yes	One of the predefined or user-defined types. The icon for <code>Unknown</code> is used if the type does not match one of the known types.
2	Name	Yes	Yes	Free to use field. Used for Garmin export.
3	Ident	Yes	Yes	Required only for Garmin and X-Plane export. Has to be a unique valid identifier with maximum of five characters for these exports.
4	Latitude	Yes	No	Range from -90 to 90 degrees using dot <code>.</code> as decimal separator
5	Longitude	Yes	No	Range from -180 to 180 degrees using dot <code>.</code> as decimal separator.
6	Altitude	No	Yes	Must be a valid number if used. Unit is always feet.
7	Magnetic variance	No	Yes	Ignored on import and set to a valid calculated value on export.
8	Tags	No	Yes	Free to use field. GUI has no special tag search.
9	Description	No	Yes	Free to use field which allows line breaks.
10	Region	No	Yes	Two letter ICAO region of a <code>Userpoint</code> or waypoint. Used for X-Plane export. Replaced with default value <code>zz</code> on X-Plane export if empty.
11	Visible from	No	Yes	Defines from what zoom distance in nautical miles (shown on Status Bar) the <code>Userpoint</code> is visible. Set to 250 nm if empty on import.
12	Last update timestamp	No	Yes	ISO date and time of last change. Format is independent of system date format settings. Format: <code>YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss</code> . Example: <code>2018-03-28T22:06:16.763</code> . Not editable in GUI.

X-Plane user_fix.dat Data Format

This allows to read and write the X-Plane `user_fix.dat` file for user-defined waypoints. The file does not exist by default and has to be saved to `XPLANE/Custom Data/user_fix.dat`.

The format is described by *Laminar Research* in a PDF file which can be downloaded here: [XP-FIX1101-Spec.pdf](#).

The file consists of a header and a number of rows for the user fixes. Each row has five columns which are separated by space or tab characters.

There are five columns of data in the file:

1. Latitude
2. Longitude
3. Ident
4. Airport ident
5. Region

Example for `user_fix.dat` :

```
I
1101 Version - data cycle 1704, build 20170325, metadata FixXP1101. NoCopyright (c) 2017 achwodu

50.88166700 12.58666700 PACEC ENRT ZZ
-36.29987335 174.71089172 N0008 NZNI ZZ
99
```

Note that, while the user-defined waypoints are not displayed on the X-Plane map, they can be selected and used to build flight plans in the X-Plane stock GPS and FMS.

Import

Example line from `user_fix.dat` above:

50.88166700 12.58666700 PACEC ENRT ZZ

- The coordinates are read into the *Little Navmap* `userpoint` coordinates.
- The `fix` ident `PACEC` is read into the `Ident` field in *Little Navmap*.
- The `fix` airport `ENRT` (enroute: no airport here) is read into the `Tags` field in *Little Navmap*.
- The region `ZZ` (invalid or no region) is read into the `Region` field in *Little Navmap*.
- **Type** will be set to `Waypoint`  for all imported fixes.

Export

The mapping is the same as for the import.

- Ident to `fix` ident.
- Tags to `fix` airport.
- Region to `fix` region.

All other fields are ignored.

The ident is adjusted to match up to five digit and letter combination. A generated ident is used if that is not possible or the ident is empty.

`Fix` airport is always `ENRT` when exporting.

The region is adjusted for a two letter digit and letter combination. `zz` is used if that is not possible or the region is empty.

The ident has to be unique in the `user_fix.dat`. Therefore it is recommended to set a unique ident for each waypoint manually or leave the field empty so Little Navmap can generate an ident during export.

Garmin user.wpt Data Format

The Garmin user waypoint file is a [CSV](#) file. Each row in the file represents a unique user waypoint.

There must be four columns of data in the file:

1. Waypoint ident
2. Waypoint name or description
3. Latitude
4. Longitude

Example of a `user.wpt` file:

```
MTHOOD,MT HOOD PEAK,45.3723,-121.69783
CRTRLK,CRATER LAKE,42.94683,-122.11083
2WTER,2NM WEST TERRACINA,41.28140000,13.20110000
1NSAL,1NM NORTH SALERNO TOWN,40.69640000,14.78500000
```

The waypoint ident can be up to 10 numbers or capital letters but the GTN will shorten the name to the first 6 characters. No special characters or symbols can be used. *Little Navmap* adjusts the ident accordingly.

The waypoint name can be up to 25 numbers, capital letters, spaces, or forward slash `/` characters. The name is displayed when selecting waypoints to provide additional context to the pilot. *Little Navmap* adjusts the name according to limitations.

Import

Example line from `user.wpt` above:

```
MTHOOD,MT HOOD PEAK,45.3723,-121.69783
```

- The ident `MTHOOD` is read into the **Ident** field in *Little Navmap*.
- The name `MT HOOD PEAK` is read into the **Name** field in *Little Navmap*.
- The coordinates are read into the *Little Navmap* [userpoint](#) coordinates.
- **Type** will be set to `Waypoint`  for all imported waypoints.

Export

Mapping of fields is same as import but all fields are adjusted to limitations.

Note: If an imported waypoint ends up being within 0.001° latitude and longitude of an existing user waypoint in the GTN, the existing waypoint and name will be reused.

Export XML for FSX/P3D BGL Compiler

This export option creates an XML file which can be compiled into an [BGL](#) file containing waypoints.

The region and ident fields are required for this export option. If region is empty or otherwise invalid `zz` is used. All waypoints are of type `NAMED`.

See [The Compiler and File Formats](#) for information on how to compile and add the **BGL** to the simulator.

Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<FSDATA version="9.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="bglcomp.xsd">
    <!--Created by Little Navmap Version 2.0.1.beta (revision 2b14e14) on 2018 05 17T12:24:36-->
    <Waypoint lat="47.40833282" lon="15.21500015" waypointType="NAMED" waypointRegion="ZZ" magvar="4.02111530" waypointIden
t="WHISK"/>
    <Waypoint lat="47.39666748" lon="15.29833317" waypointType="NAMED" waypointRegion="ZZ" magvar="4.01835251" waypointIden
t="SIERR"/>
</FSDATA>
```

Database Backup Files

Little Navmap creates a full database backup on every start since undo functionality is not available for userpoints.

You can also use the [CSV](#) export to create backups manually since [CSV](#) allows to export the full dataset.

See [Userdata](#) for information about database backup files.

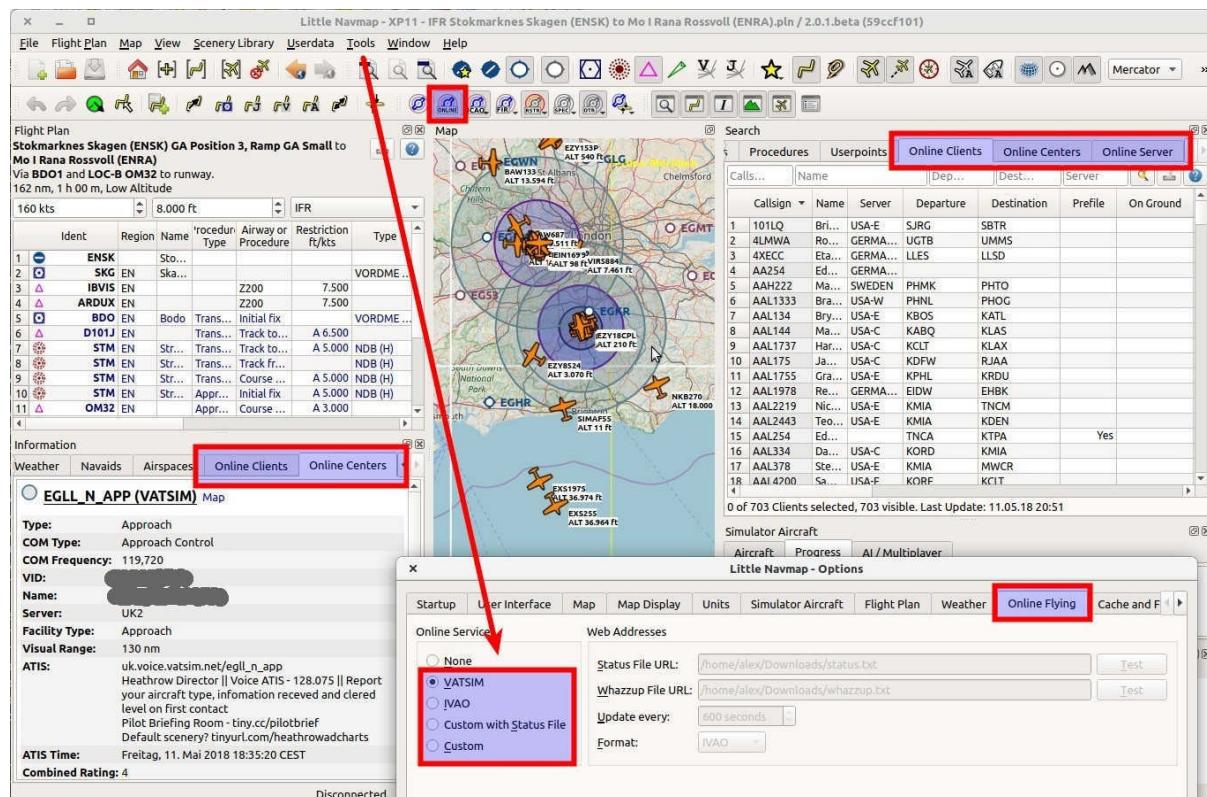
Online Networks

The online network functionality allows to connect to [VATSIM](#), [IVAO](#) or other online networks which publish [whazzup.txt](#) files. This covers display of information for centers, clients and servers on the map.

Network specific information like user names, active centers/towers, frequencies, flight plans and much more are displayed world wide without limits like distance to the user aircraft.

Note that all related window tabs, menu items and toolbar buttons are hidden if online networks are disabled which is the default.

Access to online networks can be enabled and configured in the dialog [Options](#) on tab [Online Flying](#). Predefined options for the well known networks are available as well as freely configurable ones.



Picture above: An overview of all online network related windows, tabs and buttons.

Simulator and Online Aircraft Duplicates

Little Navmap fetches data from online networks using an interval of three minutes depending on settings and network.

The program also fetches AI or multiplayer aircraft from the simulator which are updated about two times a second. These aircraft are injected into the simulator by the various online clients so they are visible within the simulator.

Therefore, the user aircraft and other client aircraft can appear duplicated on the map.

Little Navmap tries to remove these duplicates by matching the aircraft registration (simulator) and the client callsign (online network). Aircraft can appear duplicated if this information is not available which is the case for X-Plane. Refer to the configuration of your online network tool how to add this information.

Map Display

Clients



Online network clients or their aircraft are displayed on the map using the symbol. This includes simulator aircraft that were recognized as online network clients.



The user aircraft is always displayed using the yellow or a similar symbol depending on aircraft type and simulator. Use the [Show in Search](#) map context menu item to see your own aircraft in the list of online clients.

Information for online aircraft is shown on the tab [Online Clients](#) in the [Information Dock Window](#).

All other functionality like context menu, double-click, tooltips, map highlights and other are the same as for the other aircraft.

See [Aircraft and Ships](#) in the legend for all symbols.

The screenshot shows the Little Navmap interface with the following details:

- Search Tab:** Shows a list of online clients with columns for Callsign, Name, Server, Departure, Destination, and Prefile. Examples include EWG5970, EWG5PW, EWGSZG, EWGB88, EWCG9042, EWCG9JW, EZS87LQ, and EZY15.
- Map:** Displays a map of the region around Münster, Germany, with several orange aircraft symbols representing online clients. A purple circle highlights one specific client's position.
- Information Window:** Shows detailed information for two clients:
 - IBE9515 - 1/A321/M-SDE2E3FGHIJ1RWXY/S (Custom Network) Map:** Details include Number: 1.085, Registration: IBE9515, Type: 1/A321/M-SDE2E3FGHIJ1RWXY/S, Departure: LEMD, Destination: EDDL, Heading: 227°M, Altitude: 2.734 ft, Groundspeed: 145 kts.
 - EWG5ZG - 1/A320/L-S/C (Custom Network) Online Client Aircraft:** Details include Number: 1.006, Registration: EWG5ZG, Type: 1/A320/L-S/C, Departure: EDDS, Destination: EHAM, Heading: 321°M, Altitude: 25.293 ft, Groundspeed: 383 kts.
- Toolbar:** Includes various icons for file operations, navigation, and tools.
- Status Bar:** Shows Disconnected, AP,A,E>25 / V / ICAO,RSTR,OTR, Detail Normal, Done, 59 nm, 51,6385° N 7,5846° E / 190 ft, 2,1°E, 14 13:09:14 Z.

Picture above: Online network clients/aircraft in search tab, map, tooltip and information window.

Centers

Online centers are displayed as circular airspaces in *Little Navmap* and provide the same functionality as the other airspaces (tooltips, information and more). They can be enabled separately from the other airspaces by using the



button [ONLINE](#) or menu item [Show Online Network Airspaces](#).

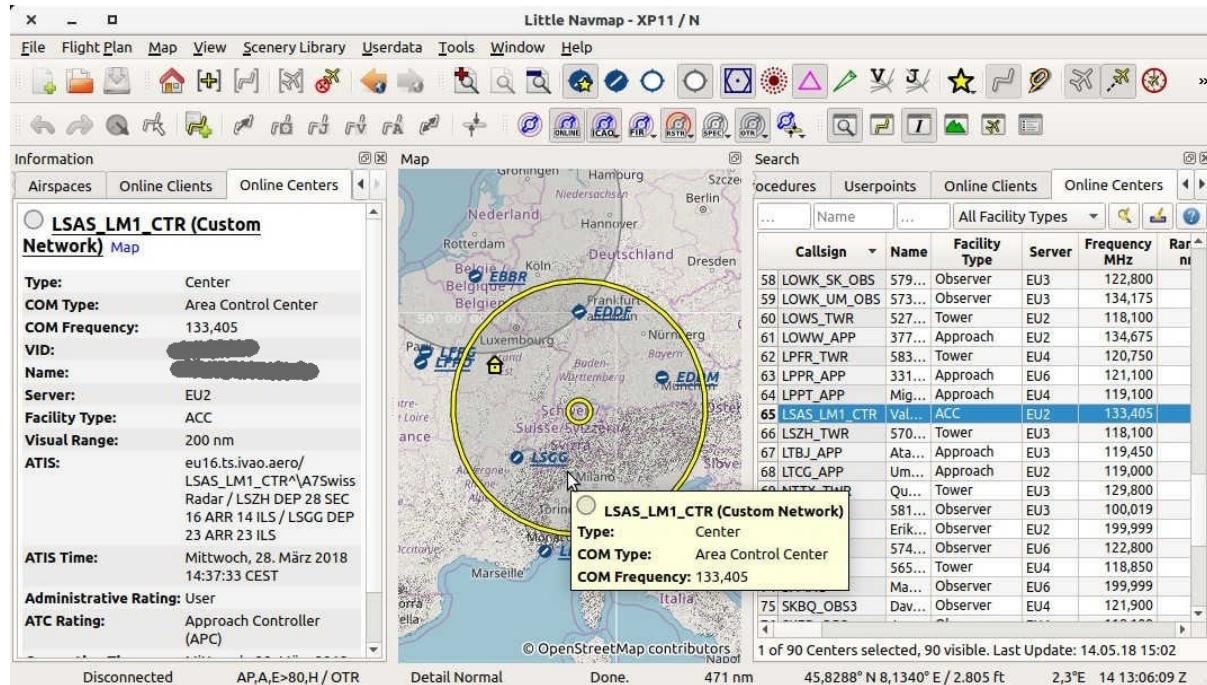
Note that the circles do not represent the real airspaces and are only used to indicate the presence of an active center, tower, ground or other position.

Detailed information for online centers/airspaces is shown on the tab [Online Centers](#) in the [Information Dock Window](#).

The following types are available and can be enabled in the drop down menus on the airspace toolbar or sub menu [Airsaces](#):

- **Observer:** Circle size is taken from the `Visual Range` value of the center.
- **Flight Information (Center):** Uses `Visual Range`.
- **Delivery (Clearance):** Uses `Visual Range`.
- **Ground:** Shows a circle with a diameter of 10 nm.
- **Tower:** 20 nm circle.
- **Approach:** 40 nm circle.
- **ACC (Center):** Uses `Visual Range`.
- **Departure:** Uses `Visual Range`.

The size of the circle shapes can be changed in the configuration file. See [Online Network Center](#).



Picture above: Online network center/ATC in search tab, map, tooltip and information window.

Online Network Client Search

Online Network Center Search

The functionality of the search filters in these two tabs and the result tables are similar to the airport and [navaid](#) search. See [Search Dock Window](#) for information about search filters, buttons and context menu items.

Online Server Search

Displays all online servers in a table and has no search functionality. You can use the context menu to copy parts of the result table like the IP address.



Search Dock Window

The search dock window contains several tabs with similar functionality that allows to search for objects by name, ident or other criteria.

Airport, [navaid](#), [userpoint](#) and online search tabs contain multiple rows of search filters. These rows can be switched on and off with the drop down menu on the menu button  on the top right in the airport, [navaid](#) and [userpoint](#) search tabs.

The drop down menu prefixes menu items with a change indicator  to show that the related filter row has modifications. You can use this to find out why a search does not give the expected results.

If you do not get the expected results or no results at all use the [Reset Search](#) menu item, button  or press [Ctrl+R](#) to clear all search criteria.

Filters are defined by various controls which are mostly self explaining. Only text filters and the tri-state checkboxes like [Lighted](#), [Approach](#) Or [Closed](#) need a few extra remarks below.

All filters can be used together where all conditions have to be met ([and](#) operator). All filters except the distance search filter are applied immediately. The distance search is applied after a short delay for each change.

Entering three or four characters in the ICAO Code field of the airport search tab will trigger a quick search which ignores all other filters and shows the airports matching that partial or full ICAO code.

A tooltip on the blue help button on the top right shows information about searching.

Text filters

The standard is to search for entries that start with the entered text.

The placeholder  stands for any text. Once a  is included in the term, the standard search (match start of text) is no longer used. In that case you might have to add a  at the end of the search term as well to get the expected result.

The search is negated (find all entries that do not match) if the first character in a search box is a .

Note that all of the above does not apply to numeric fields like [Runways: Min](#) Or [Altitude: Max](#).

Tri state checkboxes

These are used to filter airports by presence of certain facilities or properties.

Below are the states as they are shown in Windows 10:

- **Black Box:** Condition is ignored.
- **Checked:** Condition must match.
- **Empty Box:** Condition must not match.

Colors and look of these checkboxes vary with theme and operation system. So instead of gray another color might be used (red fill on Linux or a  for macOS).

Distance search

This function is only available in the airport and [navaid](#) search.

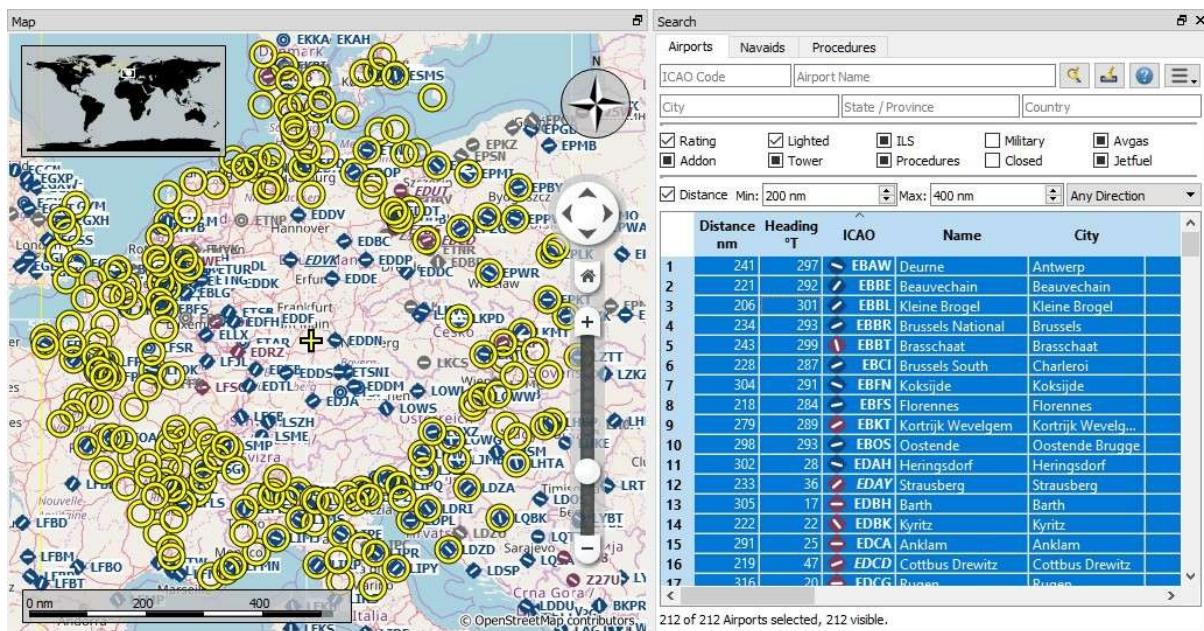
This function allows you to combine all other search options with a simple spatial search.

The checkbox `Distance` has to be selected to enable this search. The result will include only airports or navaids that are within the given minimum and maximum range of nautical miles from the search center. This allows you to quickly search for a destination that is within the range of your aircraft and fulfills other criteria like having lighted runways and fuel.

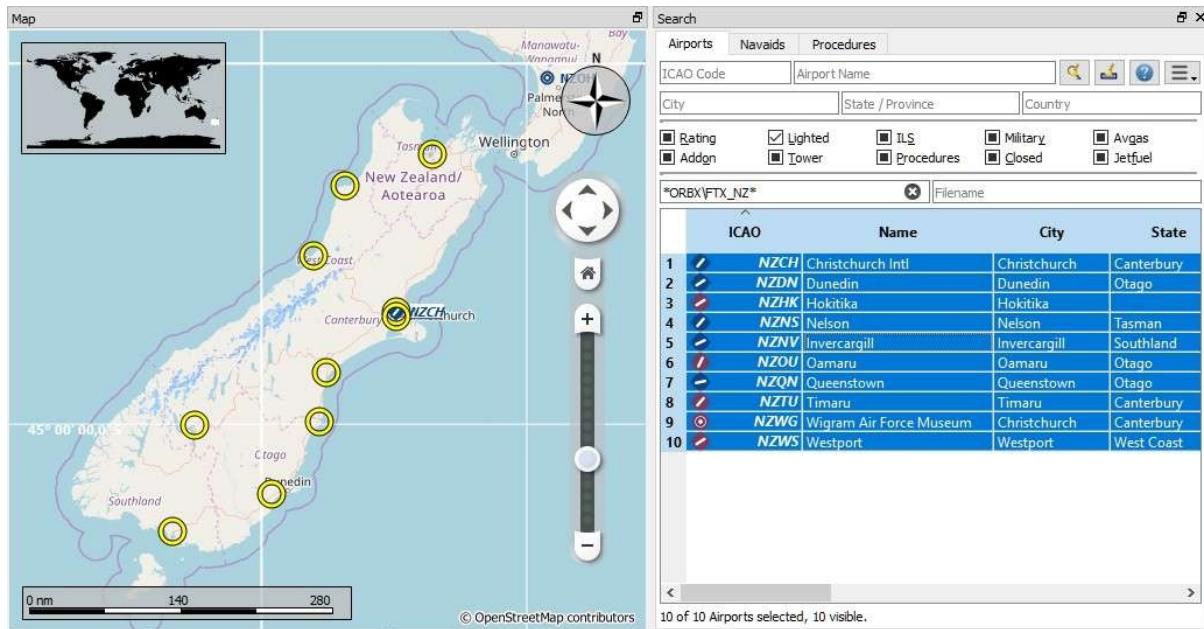
The center for the distance search is highlighted by a  symbol.

To restrict the search further you can select a direction (North, East, South and West).

Check the drop down menu for the change indicator  and the search fields for any remaining text if the distance search does not give any or unexpected results. Use [Reset Search](#) in the context menu of the result table or press `ctrl+R` to clear all search criteria.



Picture above A complex distance search: Find all airports within a distance between 200 and 400 nautical miles from Frankfurt (EDDF). Airports should have a [rating](#) greater than 0 and should have at least one lighted runway. Military and closed airports are excluded. The resulting airports are highlighted on the map by selecting them in the search result table.



Picture above A complex search for scenery: This example shows how to find specific add-on scenery by using the Scenery Path search field. This shows all airports of the Orbx New Zealand South Island add-on scenery that have lighted runways.

Search Result Table View

All selected elements in the table view will be highlighted on the map using a black/yellow circle. See [Highlights](#) for more information.

Use [Shift+Click](#) or [Ctrl+Click](#) to select two or more elements (multi-selection).

Header

The header of all table views allows the following manipulation:

- **Click on the top left corner of the column header:** Select all result rows.
- **Click on a column header:** Sort ascending or descending (only for search result tables - not for flight plan table).
- **Click and drag on the column header:** Change column order.
- **Double-click on column border:** Automatically fit column size to content.
- **Click and drag on column border:** Change column width.
- **Click into the empty space below all rows:** Deselect all entries and remove highlights on the map.

The above applies to all table views in the program and partially also to the tree view of the [procedure](#) search.

The program saves the sort order, column widths and positions until [Reset View](#) is selected in the context menu.

The screenshot shows the 'Search' dock window with the 'Airports' tab selected. The search bar at the top contains the text 'norwa'. The search results table lists 61 airports in Norway:

	ICAO	Name	City	State	Country	Rating	Elevation ft	Mag. Decl. ^o	Tower MHz	Largest Ramp	Largest Gate	Airport country	Scenery Paths	BGL Files
1	EN67	Broggerhalvoya	Broggerhalvoya		Norway	-----	50	6° East				3.040	Scenery\0600	APX51030.bgl
2	ENAL	Vigra	Alesund		Norway	★★★★-	69	1,2° East	118,100	Large		7.575	Scenery\0601	APX49090.bgl
3	ENAN	Andoya	Andenes		Norway	★★★★-	43	7,2° East	118,200	Medium		8.067	Scenery\0600	APX52070.bgl
4	ENAT	Alta	Alta		Norway	★★★★-	9	11,2° East	118,100	Large		6.828	Scenery\0600	APX54070.bgl
5	ENBL	Bringeland	Forde		Norway	★★★★-	1.046	1° East		Medium		3.071	Scenery\0601	APX49100.bgl
6	ENRM	Romsdal AR	Romsdal		Norway	-----	300	1,2° East				3.281	Scenery\0601	APX50100.bgl

At the bottom of the table, it says '1 of 61 Airports selected, 61 visible.'

Picture above: Airport search result table. All additional search options are hidden by using the drop down menu of the menu button on the top right.

	ICAO	Navaid Type	Type	Name	Region	Airport ICAO	Frequency kHz/MHz	Channel	Range nm	Mag. Decl.°	Elevation ft	Scenery Path	BGL File	
1	AEA	VORDME	H	Alghero	LI		111,65		130	2,1° East	102	C:\Users\alex\Do...	FSAD_NAVAIDS0.BGL	
2	ALB	VORDME	H	Albenga	LI		116,95		130	2,1° East	144	C:\Users\alex\Do...	FSAD_NAVAIDS0.BGL	
3	ALG	VORTAC	H	Alghero	LI		113,80	85X	130	2,1° East	1.453	C:\Users\alex\Do...	FSAD_NAVAIDS0.BGL	
4	ANC	NDB	HH	Ancona	LI		374,5		130	3,2° East	2.641	C:\Users\alex\Do...	FSAD_NAVAIDS0.BGL	
5	ANC	VORDME	H	Ancona	LI		110,65		130	3,2° East	896	C:\Users\alex\Do...	FSAD_NAVAIDS0.BGL	
6	AVI	TACAN		Anzio	LI				111Y	130	2,1° East	400	C:\Users\alex\Do...	FSAD_NAVAIDS0.BGL

Picture above: Navaid search limited to ICAO region **LI** (Italy) and VOR, VORTAC and TACAN stations that have a range of 100 or more nautical miles.

Mouse Clicks

A double-click on an entry in the table view shows either an airport diagram or zooms to the **navaid** or other feature. Additionally, details are shown in the **Information** dock window. Single click selects an object and highlights it on the map using a black/yellow circle.

Top Buttons

Available buttons and menu items depend on search tab.



Reset Search

Clear search filters and show all entries again in the search result table view.



Clear Selection

Deselect all entries in the table and remove any highlight circles from the map.



Help

Display a quick help in the tooltip. Click to open this chapter of the manual in the default browser.



Menu Button

Drop down menu button that allows to hide or show search options.

The drop down menu prefixes menu items with a change indicator ***** to show that the related filter row has modifications. You can use this to find out why a search does not give the expected results.

Search Result Table View Context Menu

Available menu items depend on search tab.



Show Information

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Show Procedures

Open the [procedure](#) search tab of the search dock window and display all procedures for the airport.

See [Procedure Search](#) for more information.



Show on Map

Show either the airport diagram or zooms to the [navaid](#), [userpoint](#) or other features on the map.

Follow Selection

The map view will be centered - not zoomed in - on the selected feature when this function is enabled.



Filter by Entries including/excluding

Use the field under the cursor to set a search filter that includes or excludes the text of the field. This is only enabled for text columns.



Reset Search

Clear search filters and revert to showing all entries in the search result table view.



Show All

The table view does not show all entries initially for performance reasons. This menu item allows to load and show the whole search result. The view switches back to the limited number of entries after a search filter is modified or the sort order is changed. The number of all, visible and selected entries is shown at the bottom of the tab.

Be aware that showing all navaids and airports can take some time especially if they are highlighted on the map when selecting all entries in the search result. The program does not crash but needs a few seconds to highlight all the objects on the map.



Show Range Rings



Show Navaid range



Remove all Range Rings and Distance measurements



Set as Flight Plan Departure



Set as Flight Plan Destination



Add Position to Flight Plan



Append Position to Flight Plan

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Copy

Copy the selected entries in [CSV](#) format to the clipboard. This will observe changes to the table view like column order and sort order. The [CSV](#) includes a header line.

Select All

Select all visible entries. To select all available entries the function `Show All` has to be used first.



Clear Selection

Deselect all entries in the table and remove any highlight circles from the map.



Reset View

Reset sort order, column order and column widths to default.



Set Center for Distance Search

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Search Dock Window - Procedures

The tab **Procedures** allows previewing and adding approach and departure procedures to the flight plan. Procedures of a selected airport are arranged in a tree which indicates the dependencies between approaches and transitions.

Note that the **SID** and **STAR** names are limited to 5 characters in **FSX** and **P3D** due to a limitation in the **BGL** file format. Therefore **procedure** names are slightly modified. However, this does not apply to procedures from a Navigraph or X-Plane scenery database.

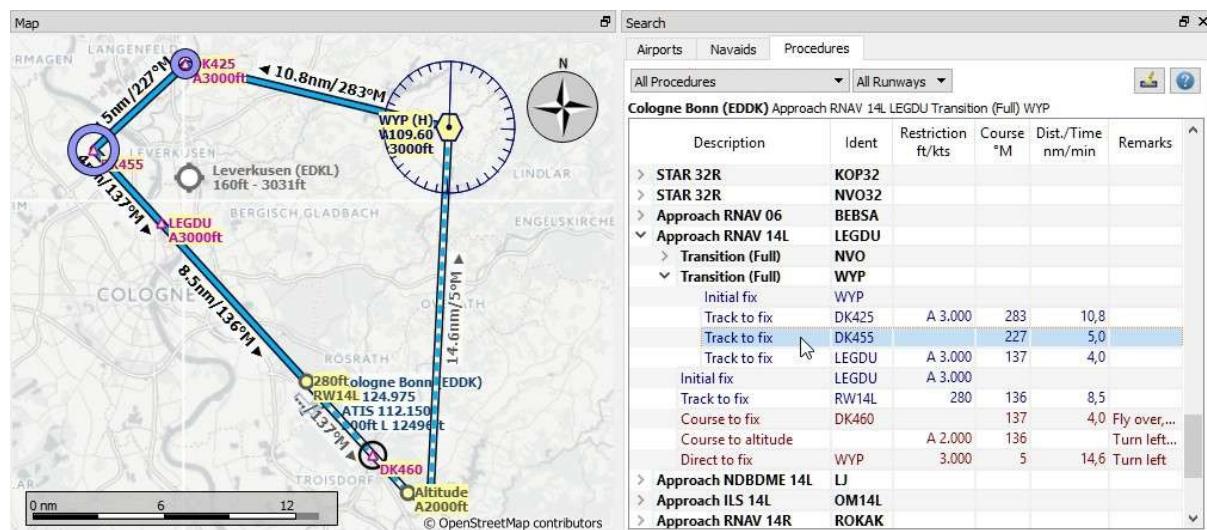
See the [Procedures chapter of this manual for more details.](#)

Procedure legs are shown when a **procedure** node is expanded in the tree. Procedures can be filtered by runway and type.

Right-click on a **procedure** to get more options in the context menu, like centering the map on the **procedure** or adding it to your flight plan.

Use the context menu of the flight plan table to remove procedures like any other waypoint. See [Delete Selected Legs or Procedure](#).

Procedure legs are highlighted in red if one or more navaids could not be resolved. A warning dialog will be displayed if you try to add this **procedure** to a flight plan.



Picture above: Showing a transition and a RNAV approach. Start and endpoint of a transition leg are highlighted on the map.

Procedure Tree

Legs are shown in dark blue while missed approach legs are shown in dark red color.

Bold red text indicates an error in the leg. The **procedure** is incomplete and should not be used in a flight plan.

- **Description** : Either description of the **procedure** or flight instruction for **procedure** legs.
- **Course °M** : Magnetic course for a leg.
- **Dist./Time** : Distance of flying time for a leg. Holds can have a leg time in minutes or a leg distance in nautical miles.
- **Ident** : Ident of the initial **fix** or name of the **procedure**. **Fix** name for legs.
- **Restriction** : Either minimum altitude for en route airway segment, **procedure** altitude restriction or **procedure**

speed limit. A / separates altitude and speed restriction. The following altitude restrictions exist for procedures:

- **Number only:** Fly at altitude or speed. Example: 5.400 OR 210 .
- **Prefix A :** Fly at or above altitude or speed. Example: A 1.800 .
- **Prefix B :** Fly at or below altitude or speed. Example: B 10.000 OR B 220 .
- **Range:** Fly at or above altitude one and at or below altitude two. Example: A 8.000, B 10.000 .
- **Altitude and speed limit:** Values separated by /. Example: A 8.000, B 10.000/B220 .
- **Speed limit only:** A prefixed / indicates no altitude but a speed restriction. Example: /B250 .
- **Remarks :** Shows fly-over, turn direction or related [navaid](#) for a [procedure](#) leg.

Top Buttons

Type Filter (All Procedures)

The type filter is not available for an [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) stock database. A navdata update is needed to get [SID](#) and [STAR](#) procedures.

This filter is always available for a X-Plane database which contains SIDs and STARs already in the stock data.

The type filter allows the selections below:

- All Procedures : [SID](#), [STAR](#) and approaches
- Departure Procedures : Only [SID](#)
- Arrival Procedures : [STAR](#) and approaches
- Only Approaches and Transitions : No [SID](#) and no [STAR](#)

The respective transitions are always shown.

Runway Filter (All Runways)

This filter is always available and helps to find procedures for a certain departure or arrival runway.



Clear Selection

Deselect all entries in the table and remove any highlight circles from the map.



Help

Open this chapter of the manual in the default browser.

Procedure Tree Context Menu



Show on Map

Center the map on the selected [procedure](#).

Follow Selection

The map view will be zoomed on the selected [procedure](#) when this function is enabled.



Insert into Flight Plan / Use as Destination / Use as Departure

Text and functionality of this menu item depends on the selected [procedure](#) type and whether the [procedure](#)'s airport is already the departure or destination airport of the current flight plan.

Use the context menu of the flight plan table to remove procedures. See [Delete Selected Legs or Procedure](#).

If a transition is selected, the corresponding [procedure](#) (approach, [SID](#) or [STAR](#)) is added or replaced as well.

 Insert ... into Flight Plan :

This menu item will add the selected [procedure](#) to the current flight plan. A [procedure](#) of the same type ([SID](#), [STAR](#) or approach with or without transition) will be replaced if already present in the flight plan.

 Use ... as Destination OR Use ... as Departure :

This will add or replace the destination or departure airport and add the selected [procedure](#).

If the flight plan is empty, the departure or destination airport is added to the flight plan as well.

Expand All / Collapse All

Expand all procedures so that their legs and transitions are shown or collapse the tree.



Reset Search

Clear search filters and revert to showing all procedures in the tree.



Clear Selection

Deselect the currently selected [procedure](#) and remove the preview from the map.



Reset View

Reset column order and column widths to default.

Navigation Databases

Little Navmap can use up to two databases in parallel:

1. **Simulator database:** Created by reading the scenery library of [FSX](#), [P3D](#) or X-Plane.
2. **Navigation database:** Provided by Navigraph. Does not have to be compiled and can be updated by the Navigraph [FMS Data Manager](#).

Little Navmap is bundled with a navigation database from a recent AIRAC cycle that is enabled per default.

See [Install Navigraph Updates](#) on my home page for information how to update *Little Navmap's* navigation data.

Three display modes can be selected from the menu `Scenery Library` as shown below.

Use Navigraph for all Features

Uses only information from the Navigraph database.

Note that airport information is limited in this mode. This means that aprons, taxiways, [parking](#) positions, runway surface information and fuel information are not available. Additionally, smaller airports might be missing.

Runway layout might not match the runway layout in the simulator if you use stock or older airport scenery.

An advantage of this mode is that approach procedures always match the airport runway layout.



Picture above: Airport diagram for EDDN from simulator scenery (X-Plane) as shown in the modes `Do not use Navigraph Database` and `Use Navigraph for Navaids and Procedures`.



Picture above: Airport EDDN from the Navigraph database while `Use Navigraph for all Features` is enabled. Note missing runway surface information and missing aprons, taxiways and [parking](#) positions.

Do not use Navigraph Database

Completely ignores the Navigraph database and shows only information read from the simulator scenery.

Use Navigraph for Navaids and Procedures

Default mode after installation or update of *Little Navmap*.

This mode blends navaids and other features from the Navigraph database with the simulator database. This affects the map display, all information windows and all search windows.

The following features are taken from the simulator database when using this mode:

- Airports (also `Search` dock window, tab `Airport`)
- Aprons
- Taxiways
- [Parking](#) positions
- COM frequencies
- ILS

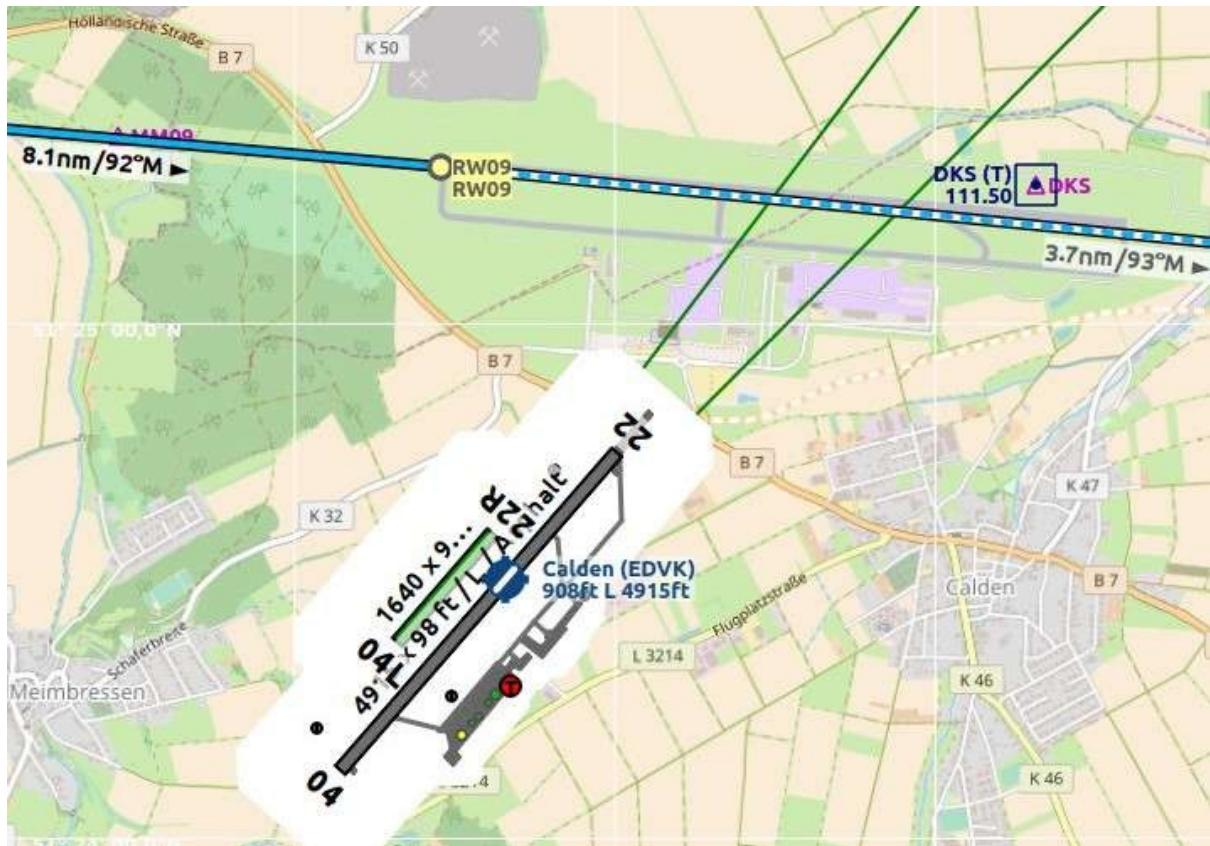
The following features are taken from the Navigraph database:

- Navaids (waypoints/intersections, [VOR](#), [NDB](#), marker) which affects:
 - `Search` dock window, tab `Navaid`
 - Flight plan calculation
 - Route Description
- Procedures (approaches, SIDs and STARs). This affects:
 - `Search` dock window, tab `Procedures`
 - Loading and display of procedures from flight plans.
- Airways
- Airspaces

Limitations in this mode

- *Little Navmap* ignores any mismatches between procedures and runways due to airport updates and will not display a warning. Update an airport using payware or freeware scenery if you find that an approach or [departure procedure](#) does not start at a runway end of an airport.
- Procedures cannot be recognized when selecting `Show Procedures` in the menu if an airport has changed its ICAO ident (e.g. `Kulik Lake` : ident changed from `LKK` to `PAKL`). If you suspect such a case use the mode `Use Navigraph for all Features` to get the procedures for the airport.
- The airport search `Procedures` only considers procedures available in the simulator. Switch to `Use Navigraph for all Features` to look for airports that have procedures from the Navigraph database.
- ILS placement or presence might not match approach procedures if an airport has a new ILS which is not present in stock scenery or an old scenery add-on. If you encounter an ILS approach without ILS station, switch to `Use Navigraph for all Features` to overcome this limitation.

Using the `fsAerodata` navdata update will mitigate or even remove all of the limitations above since it will synchronize the simulator scenery with the Navigraph database.



Picture above: An extreme example for runway/[procedure](#) mismatch. The approach from the Navigraph database cycle 1707 ends at the not visible runway 09 while the outdated scenery from [FSX](#) shows the airport at the wrong position. EDVK was rebuild north of Calden in 2013. The OpenStreetMap background shows the new airport.

Flight Plan Formats

Little Navmap supports several flight plan formats, all of which have different limitations. Only some of these formats can be loaded and saved.

The program uses different `Save as ...` file dialogs instead of just one. This means the directory for each file format is retained separately, removing the need to navigate back and forth between the **FSX** flight plan directory, the **P3D** flight plan directory and the X-Plane **FMS** output directory.

Note the difference between `Save Flight Plan as ...` and `Export Flight Plan as ...`: `Export` does not change the current file name while `Save as ...` does.

Feature Table

The table below shows the capabilities of *Little Navmap* and the supported flight plan formats (X = supported, 0 = not supported):

Format	Read	Write	Airw.	VFR/IFR	User Wpt. Names	Dep. Parking	Cruise Alt.	Ground speed
FSX PLN annotated	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FSX PLN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
FS9 PLN clean	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	0
FSC PLN	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	0
X-Plane FMS 11	X	X	X	0	X	0	X	0
X-Plane FMS 3	X	X	0	0	X	0	X	0
FLP	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Reality XP GNS FPL	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Reality XP GTN GFP	0	X	X	0	x ²	0	0	0
Flight1 GTN	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
PMDG RTE	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
TXT	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Majestic Dash FPR ¹	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0
IXEG 737 FPL	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
FLTPLAN for iFly	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
ProSim companyroutes.xml	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
PLN for BBS Airbus	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

UFMC	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
FPL for XFMC	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Flight Factor corte.in	0	X	X	0	0	0	X	0
GPX	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Procedure](#) waypoints are excluded from all file formats by default, except for GPX. You have to use the GPS or [FMS](#) in the simulator to select procedures.

You can enable saving of waypoints by checking the menu items [Save Waypoints for Approaches](#) and/or [Save Waypoints for SID and STAR](#).

A dialog is shown if any unsupported features are detected in the current flight plan when trying to save a plan. You can disable this dialog for future saves if you know what you are doing.

The current file name and type will change if you save a plan to a format that is readable and writable. This does not happen when exporting.

An example shows how the program deals with the limited formats:

1. Create a flight plan including procedures.
2. Save as [PLN](#) - current filename changes to new file name `NAME.pln` .
3. Save as [FMS](#) - a warning is shown and after saving the current filename changes to new `NAME.fms` .
4. Restart program - `NAME.fms` will be reloaded and procedures are lost.
5. Now export as [GFP](#) - Current filename remains `NAME.fms` .

User Waypoint Names

User waypoint names will be adapted to format limitations when saving. That means that waypoint names can change when reloading a flight plan.

- **PLN:** Maximum length for [FSX](#) or Prepar3D is 10 characters and no special characters are allowed. Unsupported characters will be removed and the length will be truncated.
- **FMS:** No spaces allowed. These will be replaced with underscores (`_`).
- **FLP:** All user waypoint names will be replaced by coordinates.



The format [FSX PLN](#) is used as a default format because it supports most features and allows to include additional information in form of annotations which will be ignored by flight simulators and most other tools.

Note that, starting with v4.2, P3D shows the bizarre behavior of overwriting the flight plan when loading which erases all annotations. Save a copy of the plan to another location if you like to keep all information about procedures or speed.



File format of the Flight Simulator 2004. Uses the same [PLN](#) extension as the [FSX PLN](#) format. *Little Navmap* can only read this format. Therefore a warning dialog is shown before overwriting a file with the newer [FSX PLN](#) format.



Clean PLN

This is the same as the [FSX PLN](#) but without additional annotations which contain information about selected procedures or ground speed. Use this format if an application cannot deal with the annotated format.



FMS 11 (X-Plane)

New X-Plane [FMS](#) format which can be loaded into the stock GPS, the G1000 and the [FMS](#) of X-Plane 11.10. This is the default save format for X-Plane [FMS](#) now. Use the export function to save old [FMS](#) version 3 files.

This format is supported as of X-Plane 11.10. It can already be used in the beta versions but might crash X-Plane version 11.05 and below.

Little Navmap can read and write this format.

Store these files into the `Output/FMS plans` directory inside the X-Plane directory.



FMS 3 (X-Plane)

X-Plane [FMS](#) format which can be loaded into the stock GPS and [FMS](#) of X-Plane 10 and 11.05. The format is very limited and basically stores only a list of waypoints.

Little Navmap can read and write this format.

Store these files into the `Output/FMS plans` directory inside the X-Plane directory.

FLP

A format that can be read by the X-Plane [FMS](#) (not the X-Plane GPS), Aerosoft Airbus and other add-on aircraft. Supports airways and procedures.

You can load these files into the X-Plane [FMS](#) including airway information. Procedures are saved in the [FLP](#) but cannot be loaded yet by the [FMS](#). You have to select these manually after loading the flight plan.

Store these files into the `Output/FMS plans` directory inside the X-Plane directory if you want to use them in X-Plane.

FPL (Reality XP Garmin GNS)

Flight plan format as FPL file usable by the *Reality XP GNS 530W/430W V2*.

This file format can only be exported. Reading is not supported.

See [below](#) for information on known problems when exporting flight plan data for the GNS.

Little Navmap considers the `GNSAPPDATA` environment variable if set. See the GNS manual for more information.

The default directory to save the flight plans for the GNS units is `C:\ProgramData\Garmin\GNS Trainer Data\GNS\FPL` for all simulators. The directory will be created automatically by *Little Navmap* on first export if it does not exist.

GFP (Reality XP Garmin GTN)

Save flight plan as GFP file usable by the *Reality XP GTN 750/650 Touch*.

This file format can only be exported. Reading is not supported.

See [below](#) for information on known problems when exporting flight plan data for the GTN.

Little Navmap considers the `GTNSIMDATA` environment variable if set. See the GTN manual for more information.

Garmin GTN Trainer 6.41

The default directory to save the flight plans for the GTN units is `C:\ProgramData\Garmin\Trainers\GTN\FPLN` for all simulators. The directory will be created automatically by *Little Navmap* on first export if it does not exist.

Garmin GTN Trainer 6.21

If you're using the trainer version 6.21 then the default path is `C:\ProgramData\Garmin\GTN Trainer Data\GTN\FPLN`. You have to create this directory manually and then navigate to it in the file dialog when saving. *Little Navmap* will remember the selected directory.

GFP (Flight1 Garmin GTN)

This is the flight plan format used by the *Flight1 GTN 650/750*.

This file format can only be exported. Reading is not supported.

See [below](#) for information on problems when exporting flight plan data for the GTN.

The default directories to save the flight plans for the GTN units are:

- **Prepar3D v3:** `C:\Program Files (x86)\Lockheed Martin\Prepar3D v3\F1TGTN\FPL` .
- **Prepar3D v4:** `C:\Program Files\Lockheed Martin\Prepar3D v4\F1TGTN\FPL` .
- **Flight Simulator X:** `C:\ProgramFiles(x86)\Microsoft Games\Flight Simulator X\F1GTN\FPL`

You might need to change the user privileges on this directory if your saved flight plans do not show up in the GTN. Give yourself full control and/or ownership of this directory to avoid this.

A typical symptom is that you can save the flight plan in *Little Navmap* and you can also see the saved plan in *Little Navmap*'s open dialogs but it does not show up in the GTN unit. Change the privileges of the export directory as mentioned above if that is the case.

The file is a simple text format containing only one line of text. Example for the content of a flight plan file named `KEAT-CYPU.gfp` :

```
FPN/RI:F:KEAT:F:EAT.V120.SEA.V495.CONDI.V338.YVR.V330.TRENA:F:N50805W124202:F:N51085W124178:F:CAG3:F:N51846W124150:F:CYPU
```

RTE (PMDG)

A PMDG RTE file. File location depends on the used aircraft but is usually `PMDG\FLIGHTPLANS` in the simulator base directory.

TXT (JARDesign and Rotate Simulations)

A simple file format usable by JARDesign or Rotate Simulations aircraft. Location depends on the used aircraft which is usually in the X-Plane directory `aircraft` .

The file is a simple text format containing only one line of text. Example for the content of a `TXT` file named `CBZ9CYDC.txt` :

```
CBZ9 SID AIRIE V324 YKA B8 DURAK STAR CYDC
```

FPR (Majestic Dash)

Flight plan format for the Majestic Software MJC8 Q400. Note that the export is currently limited to a list of waypoints.

The flight plan has to be saved to `YOURSIMULATOR\SimObjects\Airplanes\mjc8q400\nav\routes`.

Note that the FMC in the Dash will show invalid coordinates when you press `INFO` on a waypoint or airport. The flight plan, navigation and autopilot are not affected otherwise.

FPL (IXEG Boeing)

Exports the current flight plan as a FPL file usable by the IXEG Boeing 737. The format is the same as TXT but with a different file extension.

The file should be saved to `XPLANE\Aircraft\X-Aviation\IXEG 737 Classic\coroutes`. You have to create the directory manually if it does not exist.

corte.in (Flight Factor Airbus)

A format for the Flight Factor Airbus. The file is not truncated and flight plans are appended when saving.

Flight plans are saved in a slightly extended ATS route notation which also allows to save the cruise altitude and approach procedures. Edit the file with a simple text editor if you want to remove flight plans.

Example:

```
RTE ETOPS002 EINN 06 UNBE2A UNBEG DCT 5420N DCT NICSO N236A ALLEX Q822 ENE DCT CORVT KJFK I22R JFKB0501 CI30 FL360
RTE EDDFEGLL EDDF 25C BIBT4G BIBTI UZ29 NIK UL610 LAM EGLL I27R LAM CI25 FL330
```

FLTPLAN (iFly 737NG)

Flight plan format for the iFly 737NG for [FSX](#) or [P3D](#). The file has to be saved to `YOURSIMULATOR/iFly/737NG/navdata/FLTPLAN`.

Procedures cannot be saved.

companyroutes.xml (ProSim)

A flight plan format for [ProSim](#). The flight plan is appended to the file `companyroutes.xml` when saving. Remove flight plans manually in a text editor.

Little Navmap creates up to two backup files when saving the flight plan: `companyroutes.xml_lnm_backup` and `companyroutes.xml_lnm_backup.1`.

Procedures cannot be saved.

Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<companyroutes>
  <route name="EFMAESGT">EFMA RUNGA N872 TEB N623 BEDLA N866 NEGIL ESGT</route>
  <route name="LGIRLEDA">LGIR SUD UJ65 TRL UM601 RUTOM M601 QUENN Q123 LULIX P167 GINOX UM601 BCN UN975 SELVA LEDA</route>
</companyroutes>
```

PLN (BBS Airbus)

This format is for the Blackbox Simulations Airbus for [FSX](#) or [P3D](#). Save this to `YOURSIMULATOR/Blackbox Simulation/Company Routes` OR `YOURSIMULATOR/BlackBox Simulation/Airbus A330` depending on aircraft type.

This format cannot save procedures.

UFMC (Universal Flight Management Computer)

A flight plan format for the [UFMC](#). The format does not allow saving of procedures.

Save the flight plan to `XPLANE\Custom Data\UFMC\FlightPlans`.

FPL for X-FMC (Universal FMC for X-Plane)

Save flight plan as FPL file for the [X-FMC](#). The format does not allow saving of procedures.

The file should be saved to Path to `XPLANE\Resources\plugins\XFMC\FlightPlans`.

GPX

GPX is not a flight plan format.

The GPS Exchange Format can be read by Google Earth and most other [GIS](#) applications.

The flight plan is embedded as a route and the flown aircraft trail as a track including simulator time and altitude.

The route has departure and destination elevation and cruise altitude set for all waypoints. Waypoints of all procedures are included in the exported file. Note that the waypoints will not allow to reproduce all parts of a [procedure](#) like holds or [procedure](#) turns.

Notes about the Garmin Formats GFP and FPL

Various problems can appear when reading exported flight plans into the Garmin units. Most of these are a result of the Garmin navigation database which uses data of an older AIRAC cycle (mostly 1611 at the time of writing).

Updated simulator or add-on databases (like the one in *Little Navmap*) can use the latest navdata or an old one from [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) stock data. X-Plane 11.10 stock navdata is currently based on 1611.

Any waypoints, airways or procedures that are removed, added or renamed over time can cause locked waypoints or other messages when reading a flight plan into the GNS or GTN.

It is easy to remove locked waypoints within the GNS or GTN to enable the flight plan to be activated. Refer to the documentation of the Garmin unit.

Little Navmap allows to change the Garmin export to replace all waypoints with user-defined waypoints to avoid locking. While this is a sufficient approach to avoid the locked waypoints it comes with a few limitations:

- Departure and destination airport are not saved as user-defined waypoints. These have to exist in the Garmin navigation database.
- [Navaid](#) information like frequencies cannot be displayed since the waypoint cannot be related to the radio [navaid](#).
- Procedures like [SID](#) and [STAR](#) cannot be saved with the flight plan and have to be selected manually.
- The GTN (not the GNS) changes all names to a generic `USERWPT...` scheme.

The export of user-defined waypoints can be enabled in the options dialog on tab `Flight Plan`.

¹. The FPR format does allow saving of airways and procedures but this will be implemented in a future release of *Little Navmap*. ↵

². User-defined waypoints will be renamed when loading into the GTN. ↵



Flight Plan Dock Window

Upper Part

The top shows a label that contains departure, departure position ([parking](#), runway or helipad), destination, flight plan distance, traveling time, used procedures and flight plan type.

Besides the label there are three input fields on top of this dock window:

- **Speed (kts):** Ground speed. The value of this field is used only for calculating traveling times in the table view: [Leg Time](#) and [ETA](#) (estimated time of arrival at a waypoint given 0:00 as start time). It is saved as an annotation with the flight plan and not used for simulator user aircraft calculations.
- **Cruise altitude (ft):** This value is saved with the flight plan and is also used to calculate an airway flight plan based on given altitude. This field is set automatically to the minimum altitude for a flight plan if a plan along Victor or Jet airways is calculated and altitude restrictions were found. See [Calculate based on given Altitude](#).
- **Flight Plan Type (IFR or VFR):** This is saved with the flight plan.

Flight Plan Table

The table view allows the same operations as the search table view except sorting. See [here](#) for more information.

All selected elements in the flight plan table view will be highlighted on the map using a black/green circle. See [Highlights](#) for more information. Use [Shift+Click](#) or [Ctrl+Click](#) to select two or more elements (multi-selection).

The active flight plan leg is highlighted in magenta when *Little Navmap* is connected to a simulator.

[Procedure](#) legs have dark blue color and legs of a missed approach have a dark red color.

If a waypoint of a flight plan cannot be found in the database it will be displayed in red. This can happen if the used AIRAC cycles do no match. The same applies to airways. The position on the map is still correct.

Flight Plan								
Juneau Intl (PAJN) Runway 08 to Sangster Intl (MKJS)								
3.639 nm, 36 h 23 m, Direct								
	100 kts			17.500 ft				
7	▲ SODAC	CY			V324	6.800		
8	■ YWL	CY	Williams Lake		V324	5.500	VO...	
9	△ ALTAG				V324			
10	▲ MIBTI	CY			V324			

Picture above: The waypoint [ALTAG](#) and parts of the airway [V324](#) could not be found in the database.

Table Columns

- **Ident** : ICAO ident of the [navaid](#) or airport.
- **Region** : Two letter region code of a [navaid](#).
- **Name** : Name of airport or radio [navaid](#).
- **Procedure Type** : The type of this leg's [procedure](#). [SID](#) , [SID Transition](#) , [STAR](#) , [STAR Transition](#) , [Transition](#) , [Approach](#) OR [Missed](#) .
- **Airway or Procedure** : Contains the airway name for en route legs or [procedure](#) instruction.
- **Restriction** : Either minimum altitude for en route airway segment, [procedure](#) altitude restriction or [procedure](#)

speed limit. A / separates altitude and speed restriction. The following altitude restrictions exist for procedures:

- **Number only:** Fly at altitude or speed. Example: 5.400 OR 210 .
- **Prefix A :** Fly at or above altitude or speed. Example: A 1.800 .
- **Prefix B :** Fly at or below altitude or speed. Example: B 10.000 OR B 220 .
- **Range:** Fly at or above altitude one and at or below altitude two. Example: A 8.000, B 10.000 .
- **Altitude and speed limit:** Values separated by /. Example: A 8.000, B 10.000/B220 .
- **Speed limit only:** A prefixed / indicates no altitude but a speed restriction. Example: /B250 .
- **Type :** Type of a radio [navaid](#).
- **Freq. :** Frequency or channel of a radio [navaid](#).
- **Range :** Range of a radio [navaid](#).
- **Course °M:** ** This is the start course of the great circle route connecting the two waypoints of the leg. Use this course at departure if you travel long distances without navaids. Be aware that you have to change your course constantly when traveling along a great circle line.
- **Direct °M:** ** This is the constant course of the rhumb line connecting two waypoints of a leg. Depending on route and distance it can differ from the course of the great circle line. Use this course if you travel along airways or towards [VOR](#) or [NDB](#) stations. Opposed to the course shown by the flight simulator GPS unit this will give you the precise radial when approaching a [VOR](#) or [NDB](#) on a flight plan.
- **Distance :** Distance of the flight plan leg.
- **Remaining :** Remaining distance to destination airport or [procedure](#) end point (usually the runway).
- **Leg Time :** Flying time for this leg. Calculated based on the given ground speed.
- **ETA :** Estimated time of arrival. This is a static value and not updated while flying.
- **Remarks :** Turn instructions, flyover or related [navaid](#) for [procedure](#) legs.

Flight Plan																X
Hannover (EDDV) Runway 09L to Munich (EDDM)																
Depart runway 09R via SID POV2H.POVEL . From STAR NAP2A via MUN and RNAV BEGEN to runway 08R																
366 nm, 0 h 54 m, high Altitude																IFR
400 kts																▼
Ident	Region	Name	Procedure Type	Airway or Procedure	Restriction ft/kts	Type	Freq. MHz/kHz/Cha.	Range mm	Course °M	Direct °M	Distance mm	Remaining mm	Leg Time hh:mm	ETA hh:mm	Remarks	
1 EDDV	Hannover		SID Transition	Proceed to runway	180				217	217	0,4	366	0:00	0:00		
2 RW09R			SID Transition	Course to altitude	A 600				91	91	2,0	364	0:00	0:00		
3 Altitude			SID Transition	Course to fix					91	91	7,5	356	0:01	0:01	Turn left or right	
4 DV157 ED			SID Transition	Track to fix					118	118	38	318	0:05	0:07		
5 POVER ED			SID Transition	Track to fix					153	153	55	263	0:08	0:15		
6 SUVUT ED									175	175	14,0	249	0:02	0:17		
7 RELKO ED				UMT36	24.500				175	175	30	219	0:04	0:22		
8 TABAT ED				UMT36	24.500				155	155	40	179	0:05	0:28		
9 RONIG ED				UMT36	24.500				155	155	6,0	173	0:00	0:28		
10 NIKUS ED				UMT36	24.500				155	155	9,5	163	0:01	0:30		
11 AKOSI ED				UMT36	24.500				155	155	29	135	0:04	0:34		
12 RUDNO ED				UMT36	24.500				139	139						
13 RDG ED	Roding			UMT36	24.500	VORDME (H)	114,70	130	179	179	17,8	117	0:02	0:37		
14 DOSEL ED				UMT36	24.500				181	181	36	81	0:05	0:42		
15 NAPSA ED	Munich		STAR	Initial fix	B 11.000				195	195	18,5	62	0:02	0:45		
16 MUN ED			STAR	Track to fix		VORDME (H)	112,30	130	273	273	21	41	0:03	0:48		
17 MUN ED			Transition	Initial fix	A 5.000	VORDME (H)	112,30	130			357	0,0	41	0:00	0:48	
18 DM451 ED	Munich		Transition	Track to fix					276	276	19,0	22	0:02	0:51		
19 DM441 ED			Transition	Track to fix					351	351	5,2	16,9	0:00	0:52		
20 BEGEN ED	Munich		Transition	Track to fix	A 5.000				81	81	6,1	10,8	0:00	0:53		
21 BEGEN ED			Approach	Initial fix	A 5.000						0,0	10,8	0:00	0:53		
22 RW08R	Munich		Approach	Track to fix	1.536				81	81	10,8	0,0	0:01	0:54		
23 DMS61 ED			Missed	Course to fix					81	81	2,1				Fly over, Turn left or right, Related: MUN / 9,9 nm / 354°M	
24 Altitude			Missed	Course to altitude	A 1.900				81	81	2,0				Turn left or right	
25 MUN ED	Munich		Missed	Direct to fix	5.000	VORDME (H)	112,30	130	185	185	10,2	0,01			Turn right	
26 EDDM		Munich														

Picture above: The Flight Plan dock window. The flight plan uses a SID for departure and a STAR, a transition and an approach for arrival.

Mouse Clicks

A double-click on an entry in the table view shows either an airport diagram or zooms to the [navaid](#). Additionally, details are shown in the Information dock window. A single click selects an object and highlights it on the map using a black/green circle.

Top Button



Clear Selection

Deselect all entries in the table and remove any highlight circles from the map.

Flight Plan Table View Context Menu



Show Information

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Show on Map

Show either the airport diagram or zoom to the [navaid](#) on the map. The zoom distance can be changed in the dialog [Options](#) on the tab [Map](#).



Move Selected Legs up/down

Move all selected flight plan legs up or down in the list. This works also if multiple legs are selected.

Airway names will be removed when waypoints in the flight plan are moved or deleted because the new flight plan legs will not follow any airway but rather use direct connections.

Procedures or [procedure](#) legs cannot be moved and waypoints cannot be moved into or across procedures.



Delete Selected Legs or Procedure

Delete all selected flight plan legs. Use [Undo](#) if you delete legs accidentally.

The whole [procedure](#) is deleted if the selected flight plan leg is a part of a [procedure](#). Deleting a [procedure](#) deletes its transition too.



Edit Name of User Waypoint

Allows to change the name of a user-defined waypoint. The length of the name is limited to 10 characters.

Calculate for selected Legs

This is a submenu containing entries for flight plan calculation methods as described here:



[Calculate Radionav](#), [Calculate high Altitude](#), [Calculate low Altitude](#) and [Calculate based on given Altitude](#).

Calculate a flight plan fragment between the first and last selected waypoint. All existing legs in between are deleted and replaced with the calculated flight plan fragment.

This menu is only active when more than one flight plan leg is selected and neither the first nor the last selected row is a [procedure](#). You can either select the first and the last leg ([ctrl+click](#)) and start the calculation or you can select a whole range of legs ([shift+click](#) and drag) before calculation.

This function can be useful if you have to cross oceanic legs that are void of airways:

1. Set departure and destination.

2. Find the last waypoint on an airway before entering the ocean. Choose the closest to the flight plan line. Add the waypoint to the flight plan.
3. Select departure and this waypoint and calculate the flight plan fragment.
4. Repeat the process for the first waypoint on an airway close to the coast of your destination continent.
5. Select this waypoint and the destination and calculate the flight plan fragment.

While not entirely realistic, this is a sensible workaround until *Little Navmap* supports NAT or PACOT tracks.



Show Range Rings

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Show Navaid range

Show the range rings for all selected radio navaids in the flight plan. Simply select all legs of the flight plan and use this function to display a range circle for each radio [navaid](#) in the flight plan.

Otherwise, the same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Remove all Range Rings and Distance measurements

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).



Copy

Copy the selected entries in [CSV](#) format to the clipboard. The [CSV](#) will include a header. This will observe changes to the table view like column order.

Select All

Select all flight plan legs.



Clear Selection

Deselect all currently selected flight plan legs and remove any highlight circles from the map.



Reset View

Reset the column order and column widths to default.



Set Center for Distance Search

Same as the [Map Context Menu](#).

Procedures

General

Departure and arrival procedures will typically be used when flying an airliner, but smaller aircraft, too, have to use at least an approach [procedure](#) at their destination when flying IFR. Flight simulator stock data provides only approaches and transitions. SIDs and STARs are not available. These can be added by navdata updates.

An airline flight containing all variations can use the following procedures or segments:

1. Departure airport
2. [SID](#)
3. [SID](#) Transition
4. En route airway system
5. [STAR](#) transition
6. [STAR](#)
7. Transition to approach
8. Approach
9. Destination

A small aircraft IFR flight can use the following procedures or segments:

1. Departure airport
2. En route airway system
3. Transition to approach
4. Approach
5. Destination

Note that transitions make only sense together with an approach, a [SID](#) or a [STAR](#) which will guide you to or from the runway. You can select a transition only together with the respective [procedure](#) (although the [SID](#) may be empty and consist only of a transition). If you delete a [procedure](#) from the flight plan, its transition will be deleted too.

[Procedure](#) information is saved together with a flight plan as an annotation in the [PLN](#) file and will be restored by *Little Navmap* when loading the flight plan.

[Procedure](#) waypoints are excluded from all flight plan formats by default. You have to use the GPS or [FMS](#) in the simulator to select procedures.

[Procedure](#) waypoints are not saved in the flight plan since the [PLN](#) format does not support all the different leg types and the flight simulator would not be able to display them correctly. Select the procedures manually in your GPS or FMC as needed.

You can enable saving of waypoints by checking the menu items [Save Waypoints for Approaches](#) and/or [Save Waypoints for SID and STAR](#).

Inserting a Procedure into a Flight Plan

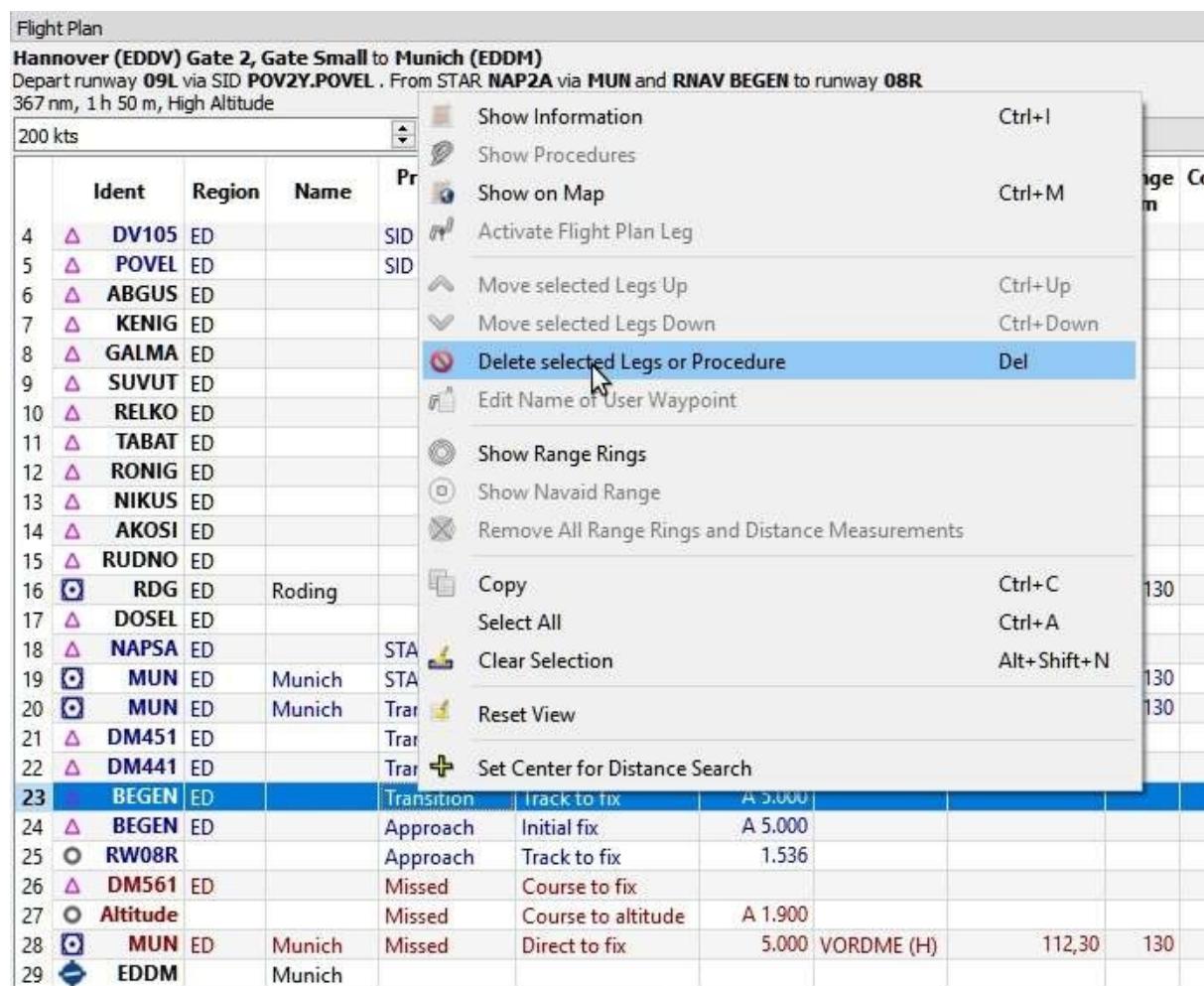
Right-click on an airport in the map, the airport search table, or the flight plan table, and select [Show Procedures](#) (or [Show Departure Procedures](#), [Show Arrival Procedures](#)) from the context menu. This will show the tab [Procedures](#) in the dock window [Search](#).

Insert a [procedure](#) into the flight plan using the context menu in the [procedure](#) tree view.

See [Procedure Search](#) for more information.

Deleting a Procedure from a Flight Plan

Deleting a single leg that is part of a [procedure](#) will remove the whole [procedure](#) and its transition. Deleting a leg that is part of a transition will remove only the transition.



Picture above: About to remove the transition MUN of the approach RNAV BEGEN from the flight plan.

Limitations when editing a flight plan with procedures

- Deleting a leg of a [procedure](#) will remove the whole [procedure](#) from the flight plan.
- You cannot move a [procedure](#) leg up or down neither can you move or add a flight plan leg into a [procedure](#).
- You cannot add waypoints in between procedures (e.g. between a [STAR](#) and an approach). Waypoints can only be added to the route between departure and arrival procedures.
- You cannot add waypoints between departure airport and a [SID procedure](#).
- You cannot add waypoints between [arrival procedure](#) and destination airport.
- If you delete or replace the departure airport all [SID](#) procedures are removed too.
- If you delete or replace the destination airport all approach and arrival procedures are removed too.

Flying Procedures

[Procedure](#) legs are pre-calculated, with the exception of holds and [procedure](#) turns. This means you can fly them mostly as they are drawn on the map. If in doubt about how to fly a leg (e.g. if too many lines are overlapping) look at the [procedure](#) table in the flight plan window.

Holds

No entry or exit [procedure](#) is shown. You have to find a proper entry [procedure](#) yourself. Holds have a straight leg flying time in minutes or a distance.

If a time is given, fly the hold as usual:

1. Enter at the [fix](#) using a proper entry [procedure](#)
2. Do a standard turn
3. Fly the straight leg for the given time (typically one minute)
4. Do standard turn
5. Fly to [fix](#)
6. Exit hold when done or instructed by ATC

Do not follow the lines exactly, they are just an indicator for what to fly. An exception are holds where a distance is given for the straight leg. The hold size will match the distance in this case.



Picture above: A hold with 2 nautical miles straight segment length. Enter and exit at [ZUNAD](#) and fly at or above 2600 feet. Course is 61° magnetic degrees.

Exiting a Hold

Little Navmap will detect when a hold is exited and advance the active leg to the next one if one of the two conditions is met:

1. **If the next leg continues after or at the hold fix:** When approaching the hold [fix](#) after one circuit continue straight on. The next leg will be activated after half a nautical mile up to one nautical mile.
2. **If the next leg starts before the hold fix:** Exit the hold at its [fix](#). Exit right turn holds to the left and vice versa (i.e. turn outside the hold). Proceed to the [fix](#) of the next leg which will be activated.

You can activate the next leg manually if you do not exit the hold at its [fix](#). Right-click in the flight plan table on the next leg and select [Activate Flight Plan Leg](#).

Procedure turns

The flight simulator data moves the turn point of a [procedure](#) turn 10 nautical miles out from the [fix](#) which is usually too far away.

Fly the [procedure](#) turn as usual: Minimum one minute from the [fix](#). Use more if you need space to catch the next [fix](#) after the course reversal. Then turn using an teardrop or a standard 45/180 degree turn. Again: Follow the procedures, not the lines.



Picture above: A [procedure](#) turn. Fly at least one minute outbound 61° from [ABERN](#), turn left to 16° , fly one minute, turn 180° and fly to [LAMMB](#), then 242° to [ABERN](#).

Distances

All [procedure](#) legs, with the exception of holds and [procedure](#) turns, are included when calculating flight distance. This means the total flight plan distance as well as the top of descent point will change when selecting an approach or a transition.

The top of descent point calculation does not consider altitude restrictions in procedures.

Special Leg Types

All [procedure](#) leg types ([Track to Fix](#), [Initial Fix](#) and more) that are shown in *Little Navmap* are based on the ARINC 424 path terminator concept. A deeper knowledge of these leg types is not important for the simulator pilot with the exception of two types that are added by *Little Navmap*.

- [Start of Procedure](#): This leg is added if a [procedure](#) does not start with an initial [fix](#) but rather with a course, heading or track to a [fix](#). It indicates the first position of the [procedure](#) and is not related to a [fix](#).
- [Proceed to Runway](#) in a [SID](#): The first leg of a [SID](#) to indicate the [start position](#) on the runway. The program might fall back to the airport center if the runway could not be found. The altitude restriction indicates the elevation of the runway.
- [Proceed to Runway](#) in an approach: This leg is added to an approach [procedure](#) to show the course line from a missed approach point (MAP) to the runway end. It is added if an approach does not end with a runway [fix](#) and has an altitude restriction 50 feet above the threshold.

Fix Types in a Procedure

- **Waypoints**: Terminal waypoints or radio navaids. Some are marked as [flyover](#) in the approach table.
- **Radial and distance**: Example: [WIK/7nm/291°M](#). A [fix](#) defined by a course or heading and distance to a [navaid](#).
- **Distance to DME**: Example: [WIK/9nm](#). This [fix](#) is defined by a heading or track which is terminated by reaching a [DME](#) distance.
- [Intercept Course to Fix](#): Intercept a course to the next [fix](#) at an angle of about 45 degrees.
- [Intercept Leg](#): Intercept the next approach leg at a course of about 45 degrees.
- [Altitude](#): A leg or hold that is terminated by reaching a certain altitude and is used mostly on missed approaches. Since the distance depends on the aircraft, 2 nautical miles length are used for this leg. You can ignore the line and proceed to the next leg once the altitude criteria is satisfied.
- [Manual](#): Fly a heading, track or a hold until manually terminated by ATC.

Runway fixes are prefixed with [RW](#). They usually have an altitude restriction a few feet above the runway. Higher altitude restrictions (i.e. > 500 ft) indicate a circling approach.

Altitude and Speed Restrictions

Restrictions are shown on the map and in the flight plan table.

- **Number only:** Fly at altitude or speed. Map examples: 5400ft OR 210kts .
- **Prefix A :** Fly at or above altitude or speed. Map example: A1800ft OR A200kts .
- **Prefix B :** Fly at or below altitude or speed. Map example: B10000ft OR B240kts .
- **Range:** Fly at or above the first altitude and at or below the second altitude. Map example: A8000B10000ft . Same for speed.

Related Navaids

Many fixes have a related or recommended [navaid](#). This can be a [VOR](#), [NDB](#), ILS or a waypoint. The related [navaid](#) comes with radial and distance values that can be used to locate waypoints when flying without GPS or simply for cross checking the position.

Missed Approaches

Missed approach legs are activated once the simulator aircraft passes the last point of an approach. The display of remaining flight plan distance will switch to display of remaining distance to last missed approach leg.

No missed approach legs are activated if missed approaches are not shown.

Leg Highlights on the Map

Up to three points will be highlighted when clicking on a [procedure](#) leg in the tree in the search window:

- A small blue circle shows the beginning of the leg.
- The end of the leg is shown by a large blue circle.
- A thin circle shows the location of the recommended or related [fix](#) if available.

Invalid Data

A leg entry will drawn red if a [navaid](#) was not resolved during the scenery database loading process. This happens only when the source data is not valid or incomplete. In this case, the resulting [procedure](#) is not usable and a warning dialog will be shown if essential navaids are missing.

Edit Flight Plan Position

This dialog allows to edit a user-defined [flight plan position](#) that was added with  [Add Position to Flight Plan](#) or  [Append Position to Flight Plan](#).

Name

You can enter any string but all invalid characters will be removed when saving as a [FSX/P3D PLN](#) file. Other file formats have more limitations.

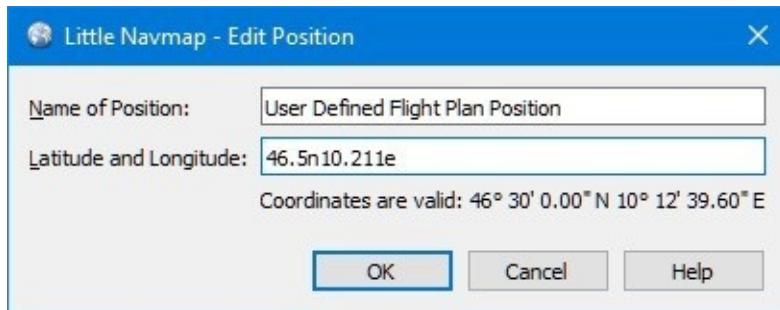
Allowed are upper and lower case letters, digits, underscore _ and space. All other characters are removed when the flight plan is saved and long names are truncated to 10 characters.

Coordinates

You can also edit the coordinates directly in this dialog besides using the drag and drop [Map Flight Plan Editing](#). This can be useful if you'd like to add waypoints with well known coordinates like visual reporting points.

The tooltip of the coordinate input field shows the available formats.

See [Coordinate Formats](#) for more information.



Picture above: Editing a user-defined [flight plan position](#).

Flight Plan Route Description

This dialog allows you to create a flight plan from a route description as generated or provided by various online services.

The [New Flight Plan from Route Description](#) dialog opens with the route description for the current flight plan which also contains information about speed and cruise altitude if enabled.

The top half of the dialog holds the route description input field, while the bottom half shows any messages, warnings or errors that occur during reading.



The menu button provides a dropdown menu than can be used to customize the generated route string.

The description parser will try to use as much of the route as possible even if parts of the flight plan like waypoints or airways cannot be found or names are ambiguous. You will see warnings in the bottom half if that is the case.

If a route covers a long distance and contains a waypoint name which is not unique, a wrong waypoint might be added to the flight plan. Correct or remove this waypoint manually.

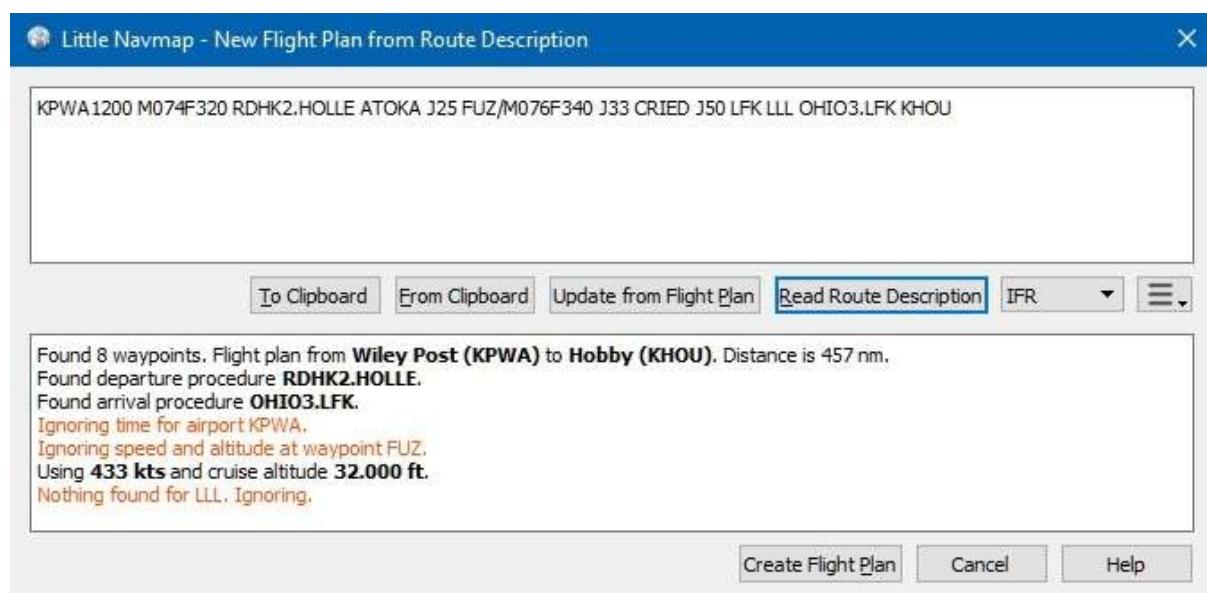
Many waypoints and airways will not be found if route descriptions from the latest AIRAC sources are used together with [FSX/P3D](#) stock data from 2005. It is recommended to use a navigation data update for the stock scenery when reading route descriptions from online sources like [RouteFinder](#), [Online Flight Planner](#), [SimBrief](#) or [SkyVector](#).

If a navdata update is not an option, pick the online service's AIRAC cycle that is closest to the cycle the navigation data of your flight simulator is based on.

Note that even flight plans calculated in *Little Navmap* cannot be converted back exactly in some cases. This happens due to [navaid](#) ambiguities like [NDB](#) and [VOR](#) stations having the same names or errors in the source data.

The cruise speed and altitude are used to create the flight plan if given. Otherwise the cruise altitude is automatically determined by the flight plan type (IFR or VFR) and the minimum altitude of the used airway segments.

[SID](#) and [STAR](#) procedures require a navdata update except for X-Plane which already comes with a complete navigation database.



Picture above: A route description that was read successfully with a few warnings about ignored elements. The waypoint `LLL` could not be found. Speed, altitude, `SID` and `STAR` were recognized. The ground speed of 433 knots is calculated based on given mach number 0.74 and standard atmosphere conditions.

Buttons

- `To Clipboard` : Copy the current description as plain text to the clipboard.
- `From Clipboard` : Insert text from clipboard into the input field. The inserted text is converted to upper case and all invalid characters are removed from the text.
- `Update from Flight Plan` : Create the route string from the current flight plan again. Use this after changing settings with drop down menu button.
- `Read Route Description` : Reads the route description and displays any messages, warnings and errors in the bottom half of the dialog. The current flight plan is not affected by this action.
- `IFR / VFR` : Defines the type of the generated flight plan and the automatically determined cruise altitude.
- **Menu Button** :
 - `Add departure and destination airport` : Note that disabling this option will result in a route string which cannot be read back into a flight plan.
 - `Add DCT (direct) instructions` : Add `DCT` for any direct waypoint connections in the flight plan.
 - `Add cruise speed and altitude instruction` : Add cruise altitude from flight plan and ground speed as set in the flight plan dock window.
 - `Add SID and STAR` : Add `SID` and `STAR` names if any are used for departure or arrival.
 - `Add generic SID and STAR` : Add the generic `SID` and `STAR` keywords if no real `SID` and/or `STAR` were selected.
 - `Add Waypoints instead of Airways` : Does not insert any airway names but uses waypoints only.
- `Create Flight Plan` : Closes the dialog and creates a new flight plan for the parsed route description and replaces the current plan. You have to click `Read Route Description` before you can create a flight plan.

Format

The route description has to follow the format rules below:

```
FROM[ETD] [SPEEDALT] [SID][.TRANS] [ENROUTE] [STAR][.TRANS] TO[ETA] [ALTERNATES]
```

All elements in square brackets are optional.

`FROM` and `TO` : These are the required 3 or 4 letter idents for departure and destination airports.

Examples: `KEAT` , `CYPU` , `S16` .

`ALTERNATES` : Alternate airports are optional and are simply appended to the flight plan. Alternates cannot be used in combination with an approach [procedure](#).

`SPEEDALT` : An optional entry that contains the cruise speed and altitude. See below for a details.

`ENROUTE` : This is a list of either `WAYPOINT` or an `AIRWAYWAYPOINT` forming the actual flight plan. The first entry has to be an airport, waypoint, [VOR](#) or [NDB](#).

`WAYPOINT` : A waypoint, [VOR](#), [NDB](#), airport or user-defined coordinates. See below for a details about coordinates. A waypoint can be prefixed with `DCT` to indicate a direct connection not using an airway. Waypoints can be suffixed with an optional `/SPEEDALT` value although this is ignored.

Examples: `TAU` , `BOMBI` , `AST` , `CL` , `EDDF` .

`AIRWAYWAYPOINT` : Airway and end waypoint on the airway separated by a space.

Examples: `V495 CONDI` , `V338 YVR` , `V330 TRENA` .

SID.TRANS and **STAR.TRANS** : Either the words **SID** or **STAR** or real **SID**, **STAR** and transition names where the optional transition is separated by a **.**. The generic keywords **SID** and **STAR** create a direct connection to the en route part.

Examples: **RDHK2.HOLLE** , **OHIO3.LFK** , **RDHK2** , **OHIO3** .

Features not supported

ETD and **ETA** : Four digit departure and arrival time attached to the airport ident are ignored.

WAYPOINT.SPEEDALT : For example **BOMBI/N0090A060** . Altitude changes at waypoints are not supported and ignored when reading.

Speed and Altitude

Cruising ground speed and cruising level not separated by a space.

Speed is prefixed with:

K : Kilometers per hour followed by a four digit value.

N : Knots followed by a four digit value.

M : Mach followed by a three digit value. The mach value is converted to knots ground speed assuming standard atmosphere conditions at the give flight altitude.

Altitude is prefixed with:

F : Flight level in three digits.

s : Metric flight level in three digits of tens of meters.

A : Altitude in hundreds of feet in three digits.

M : Altitude in tens of meter in four digits.

Examples:

N0410F310 410 knots at flight level 310.

M071F320 Mach 0.71 at flight level 320.

K0790M0710 790 kilometers per hour at 7100 meters.

Coordinates

Coordinates can be supplied in different formats:

Degrees only (7 characters): Two digits and north/south indicator plus three digits and east/west indicator.

Example: **51N010E**

Degrees and minutes (11 characters): Two digits degrees, two digits for minutes and north/south indicator. Then three digits for degrees, two digits for minutes and east/west indicator.

Example: **4010N03822W** .

Degrees, minutes and seconds (15 characters): Two digits degrees, two digits for minutes, two digits for seconds and north/south indicator. Then three digits for degrees, two digits for minutes, two digits for seconds and east/west indicator. This format is used by [SkyVector](#) for example.

Example: **481200N0112842E** .

North Atlantic track points (NAT). Two digits degrees north and two digits degrees west followed by character `N`.

Example: `5010N`.

Coordinate waypoint pairs with degrees and minutes as above and prefixed with north/south and east/west indicator.

Examples: `N4200 W02000` or `N4200/W02000`.

Garmin GFP format (13 characters) north/south indicator, two digits degrees, three digits for minutes by 10. Then east/west indicator, three digits degrees, three digits minutes by 10. This format is used by the *Flight1 GTN 650/750*.

Example: `N48194W123096`

Flight Plan Description Examples

Frankfurt Main (EDDF) to Fiumicino (LIRF):

Direct connection:

`EDDF LIRF` OR `EDDF DCT LIRF`.

VOR to VOR:

`EDDF FRD KPT BOA CMP LIRF`.

Same as above with departure time (`ETD`) and arrival time (`ETA`) which both will be ignored:

`EDDF1200 FRD KPT BOA CMP LIRF1300`.

Same as above on flight level 310 at 410 knots:

`EDDF N0410F310 DCT FRD DCT KPT DCT BOA DCT CMP DCT LIRF`

Using Jet airways:

`EDDF ASKIK T844 KOVAN UL608 TEDGO UL607 UTABA UM738 NATAG Y740 LORLO M738 AMTEL M727 TAQ LIRF`

Same as above on flight level 310 at mach 0.71 with an additional speed and altitude at `NATAG` which will be ignored:

`EDDF M071F310 SID ASKIK T844 KOVAN UL608 TEDGO UL607 UTABA UM738 NATAG/M069F350 Y740 LORLO M738 AMTEL M727 TAQ STAR LIRF`

User-defined waypoints with degree/minute notation and an alternate airport `LIRE`:

`EDDF N0174F255 4732N00950E 4627N01019E 4450N01103E LIRF LIRE`

Flight plan using `SID` and `STAR` procedures with transitions:

`KPWA RDHK2.HOLLE ATOKA J25 FUZ J33 CRIED J50 LFK OHIO3.LFK KHOU`

Flight plan using the generic `SID` and `STAR` keywords:

`KPWA SID ATOKA J25 FUZ J33 CRIED J50 LFK STAR KHOU`



Flight Plan Elevation Profile Dock Window

This dock window shows the ground elevation and flight plan cruise altitude together with all flight plan waypoints. It is only available when a flight plan is loaded. The user aircraft will be shown too if *Little Navmap* is connected to the simulator.

Elevation processing is done in the background since data has to be downloaded and computation is CPU intensive. Therefore, the update of the elevation display can take from a few seconds up to half a minute. This background update is started after creating or changing the flight plan or when new elevation data was downloaded. The display will be updated accordingly whenever new data is available.

Close the `Flight Plan Elevation Profile` window if you think that it causes performance problems or stutters. All updates will stop once the window is closed.

Be aware that the elevation display covers only the flight plan and will not change the depiction if you get off flight plan with your simulator aircraft.

The flight plan is only shown at cruise level and the descent segment. Although, you will see your user aircraft and trail climbing and descending.

Online Elevation Data

Note that the online elevation data does not cover all countries and currently ends at 60 degrees north. The data contains multiple known errors.

The calculation of online elevation points is limited to flight plan segments not longer than 2000 nautical miles to avoid overloading. Add more waypoints or calculate a flight plan to avoid this limitation.

Offline Elevation Data

Using the freely downloadable [GLOBE - Global Land One-km Base Elevation Project](#) elevation data has several advantages:

- Faster updates
- World wide coverage
- No known errors
- Display of altitude below the cursor in the status bar

See the dialog [Cache and Files](#) in the options dialog for instructions how to download and install the GLOBE data.

Profile Window

Additional information is shown in a label on top of the window if the mouse is hovered over the diagram. The corresponding position within the flight plan is highlighted on the map too.

Following information is shown in the top label if connected to a flight simulator with an active session:

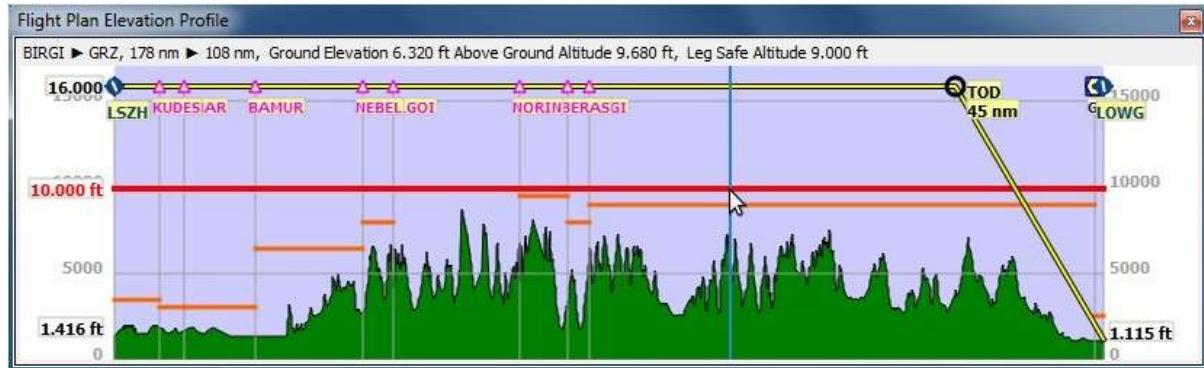
- Distance from user aircraft to flight plan destination
- Distance to the top of descent

In addition, the information below is shown in the top label when hovering the mouse over the diagram:

- From and to waypoint

- Distance from departure and to destination from the position of the mouse cursor.
- Ground elevation at cursor position.
- Flight plan cruise altitude above ground.
- Safe altitude for the current flight plan leg at the position of the mouse cursor.

For more information see the [Navmap](#) tab in the [Legend](#) dock window or the [Nav Map Legend](#) for details.



Picture above: Flight plan elevation profile with line indicating the mouse hovering position. Orange lines show minimum safe altitude for flight plan segments. Top of descent point is shown on the upper right part of the window.



Information Dock Window

This dock window contains text information about airports in several tabs as well as information for one or more navaids, airways in another tab plus an additional tab showing airspace information.

A tab `Weather` also includes decoded weather information for the selected airport.

All information can be copied to the clipboard as formatted text. Use the context menu of the text fields or use `ctrl+A` to select all and `ctrl+C` to copy the content to the clipboard.

Information is shown when selecting one of the `Show Information for ...` context menu items in the map, flight plan dock window or the search result table. One airport and all navaids are loaded into the information display if multiple objects are close to where you right-clicked on the map.

A blue link `Map` allows jumping to the shown airport or `navaid` on the map. Additional links for helipads are available in the tab `Runways/Helipads`.

An airway is always displayed with all its waypoints. Click any blue waypoint link to center the map around the waypoint.

The information about airports and navaids includes one or more links at the bottom of the object information in section `Scenery`. These links point to the matching `BGL` (`FSX`, `P3D`) or `DAT` (`X-Plane`) files that contain information about the airport or `navaid`. Click the links to open the containing folder in your file manager (e.g. Windows Explorer). If possible, the matching file will be selected automatically.

Multiple links can appear for airports since these can be modified by multiple `BGL` or `DAT` files from different add-on sceneries or navdata updates.

Information

Airport	Runways/Helipads	Com	Approaches	Weather	Navaid
---------	------------------	-----	------------	---------	--------

Vancouver Intl (CYVR) ★★★★ – [Map](#)

City: Vancouver
State or Province: British Columbia
Country: Canada
Elevation: 14 ft
Magvar: 19° East
Coordinates: 49,1947° N 123,1839° W

Facilities
Aprons, Taxiways, Tower Object, Parking, Avgas, Jetfuel, Approaches, ILS, VASI, ALS, Boundary Fence

Runways
Hard, Lighted

Weather
Active Sky: CYVR 282200Z 30005KT 15SM FEW015 SCT050 BKN070 07/05 A2993 RMK CU1SC2AC3 SLP136
NOAA: 2017/01/01 15:00 CYVR 011500Z 04004KT 15SM FEW010 SCT060 OVC120 01/00 A2975 RMK SF1SC2AC5 SLP077
VATSIM: CYVR 011500Z 04004KT 15SM FEW010 SCT060 OVC120 01/00 A2975 RMK SF1SC2AC5 SLP077

Longest Runway
Length: 11,962 ft
Width: 200 ft
Heading: 81°M, 261°M
Surface: Asphalt

COM Frequencies
Tower: 118,700
ATIS: 124,600

Parking
Gates: 54
Jetways: 50
GA Ramp: 28
Largest Ramp: Large
Largest Gate: Gate Heavy

Scenery
0101 Base C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\0101\scenery\APX15140.bgl

Picture above: Airport information overview. Additional tabs show information for runways, COM frequencies, approaches and weather.



Picture above: *Navaid* information. Two navaids were close to the cursor when clicked.



Simulator Aircraft Dock Window

This dock window shows information about the user aircraft and about AI or multiplayer aircraft in several tabs. *Little Navmap* has to be connected to the simulator to enable this feature. See [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#) for more information on this topic.

Tab Aircraft

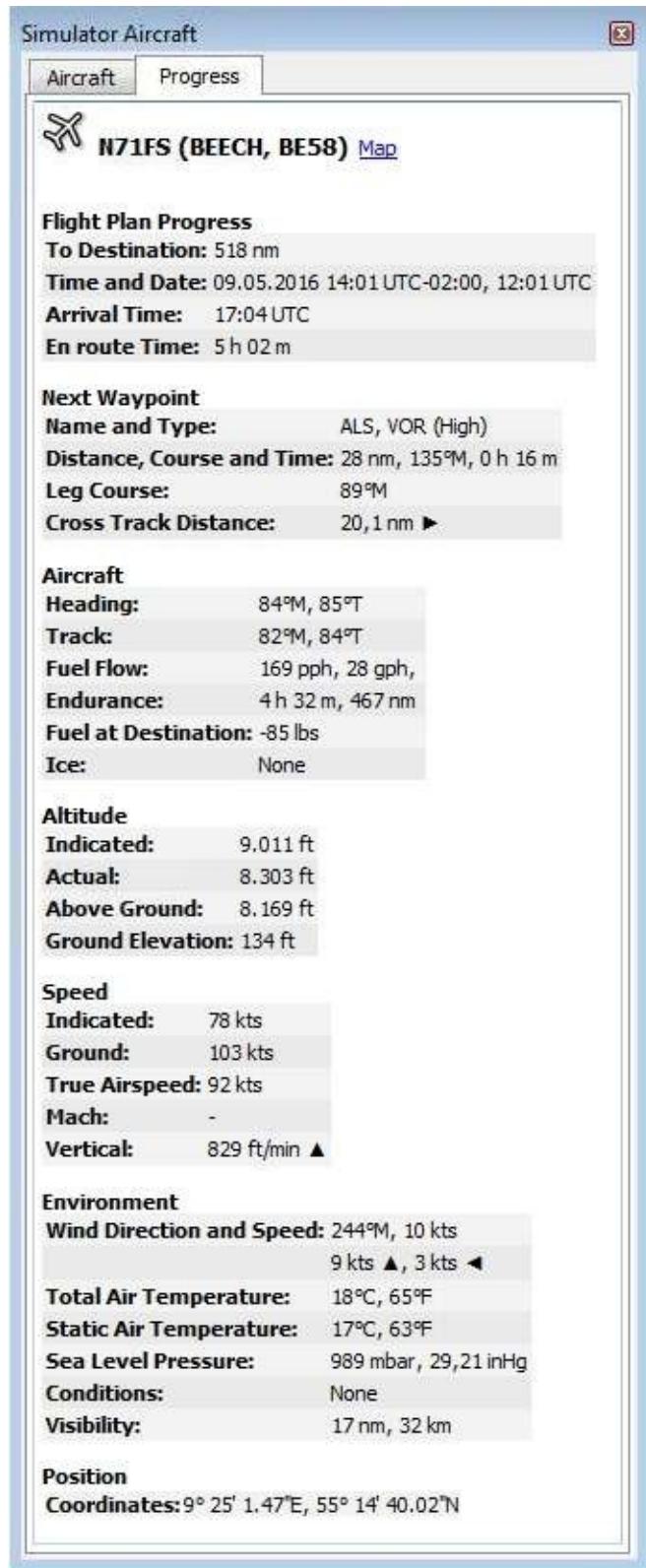
Gives an overview about the user aircraft and shows type, weight and fuel information.



Picture above: Aircraft information when connected to a Flight Simulator.

Tab Progress

Shows information similar to a flight management computer about the user aircraft. This covers flight plan progress, altitude, speed, ambient and environment parameters.



Picture above: Progress and ambient information of the current flight situation. Some fields or tables like **Next Waypoint** are only available when a flight plan is loaded.

Tab AI / Multiplayer

Information about an AI or multiplayer aircraft from the simulator (not online networks) or ship is displayed in this tab if a vehicle is clicked on the map.

This also includes the aircraft's departure and destination airports that can be shown on the map by clicking on the blue links (only for FSX or P3D and if a flight plan is filed).

Note that information on AI aircraft is limited on X-Plane. Only position, altitude and heading can be displayed.



Picture above: Information about an AI aircraft.



Legend Dock Window

Contains two tabs: One tab **Navmap** explaining the various airport and **navaid** symbols and a tab **Map** which shows the general legend for the base map like the *OpenStreetMap* for example.

The contents of the **Navmap** legend are also available in the online manual: [Nav Map Legend](#).

Note that the general map legend is not available for all map themes.

Weather

Little Navmap can display METARs from several sources:

- [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) if connected. This also applies to network setups.
- X-Plane real time weather from the `METAR.rwx` file. Not available when *Little Navmap* runs on a different computer than your flight simulator.
- [NOAA](#) online weather service
- [VATSIM](#) network online weather service
- [HiFi Simulation Technologies](#):
 - *Active Sky Next* (ASN)
 - *AS16*
 - *Active Sky for Prepar3D v4* (ASP4)

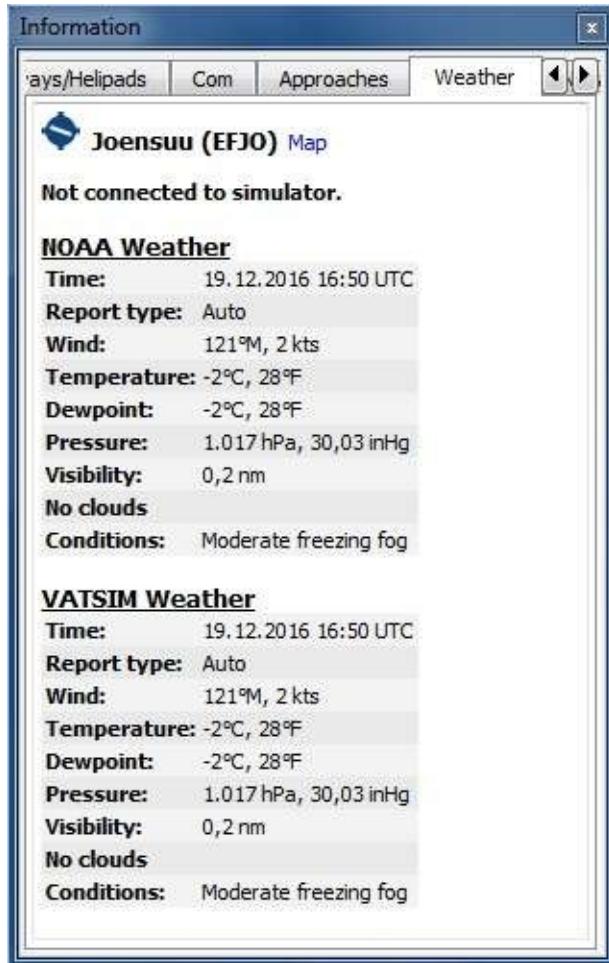
You can define in the `Options` dialog on the `Weather` tab which sources are used to display the METAR information in tooltips or the tab `Weather` in the `Information` dock window.

You have to set the base path for X-Plane in the `Load Scenery Library` dialog to enable reading of the weather file. Certain features like regions of manually created weather files are not supported.

METARs are shown in the airport tooltips and on the `Airport` overview tab. Decoded weather information for all sources is available in the tab `Weather`.

The date and time information of the decoded weather display is highlighted in red if the METAR information is older than six hours.

Notes about X-Plane weather: *Little Navmap* can only read the X-Plane `METAR.rwx` file which contains downloaded online weather. The program cannot read custom weather situations from X-Plane. If you use custom weather, *Little Navmap* only has access to the local weather around the aircraft. Be aware that *Little Navmap* might display information from an obsolete or inactive downloaded weather file.



Picture above: Decoded weather information from two online sources. Flight simulator is not connected.

Flight Simulator

Weather information from a flight simulator or the X-Plane `METAR.rwx` falls in one of three categories, depending on the selected airport:

- **Station** : The airport has a weather station. This is the most precise weather indication.
- **Nearest** : The selected airport has no weather station and the report from the closest existing weather station was fetched. The ident of the closest station as well as distance and elevation are shown in the METAR and on the decoded weather tab. Note that this weather station is not necessarily an airport.
- **Interpolated** (not for X-Plane): The weather is interpolated by the flight simulator using three stations closest to the selected airport. FSX and P3D only provide non-interpolated weather for airports close to the user aircraft. The weather for other airports is always interpolated. The ident of the selected airport is used in the METAR report for this kind of weather report.

The flight simulator weather is updated every 15 seconds to catch changes in the weather theme.

Little Navmap watches the X-Plane `METAR.rwx` file for changes and will apply updates immediately.

Note that the nearest weather will not necessarily depict the weather at the selected station due to the interpolation between multiple stations which is done by the simulator.

Online - NOAA and VATSIM

Online weather from both sources is updated every 10 minutes.

Active Sky

All *Active Sky* programs are recognized automatically on startup for each simulator. The `current_wx_snapshot.txt` and `activeflightplanwx.txt` files are loaded and monitored for changes. Weather will be reloaded and updated in the information display if necessary.

You can also select the `current_wx_snapshot.txt` file manually. In that case the METARs from this file are displayed for all installed flight simulators. The `activeflightplanwx.txt` will be loaded from the same directory.

Manual file selection can also be useful if a new *Active Sky* version is not supported by *Little Navmap* yet.

Departure and destination weather will be displayed if a flight plan is loaded in one of the *Active Sky* programs. A suffix `Destination` OR `Departure` will indicate the usage of *Active Sky* flight plan weather on the tab `Weather`. This gives *Active Sky* users the most precise weather indication for departure and destination.

Note that the indication of `Departure` OR `Destination` depends entirely on the flight plan loaded in *Active Sky* and not the flight plan in *Little Navmap*.

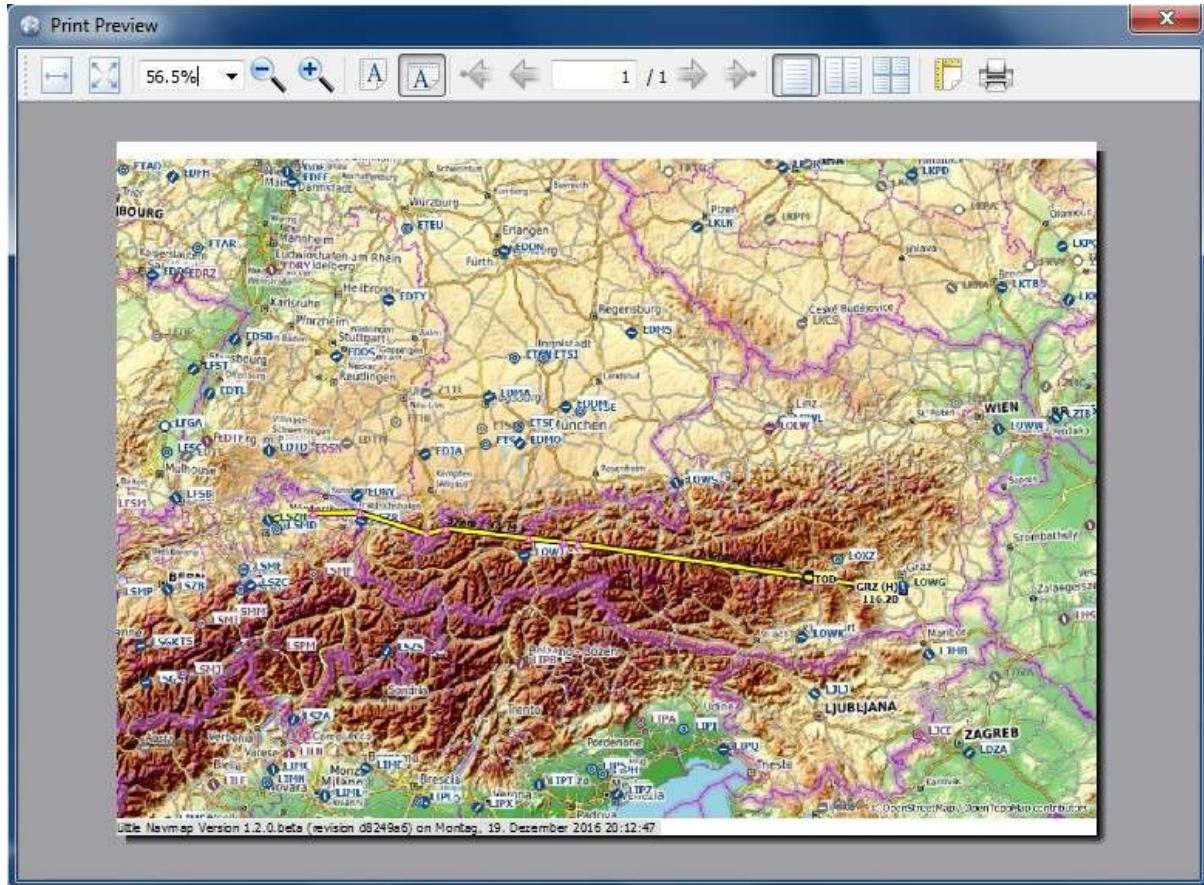
Printing



Print Map

Open the print preview dialog allowing the current map view to be printed.

Printing is currently limited to the screen resolution of the current map view. To get a less blurry printout enlarge the map window as much as possible. You can undock the map window to achieve this.



Picture above: Print preview dialog for the current map.



Print Flight Plan

Print the current flight plan together with departure and destination airport information.

Options for customizing the Flight Plan Table

The printed flight plan table will have the same order of columns as the flight plan table in the dock window. Columns will be omitted from printing if their width is reduced to minimum size. See [Table View](#) for more information.

Flight Plan						
Doncaster Sheffield (EGCN) Parking 6, Ramp GA Large to Zemunik (LDZD)						
890 nm, 8 h 54 m, High Altitude						
100 kts	29.000 ft	IFR				
	Ident	Region	Procedure Type	Airway or Procedure	Restriction ft	Type
1	EGCN					
2	ARTIX	EG				
3	OTBED	EG		UL26		
4	SUPEL	EG		UY70	26.000	

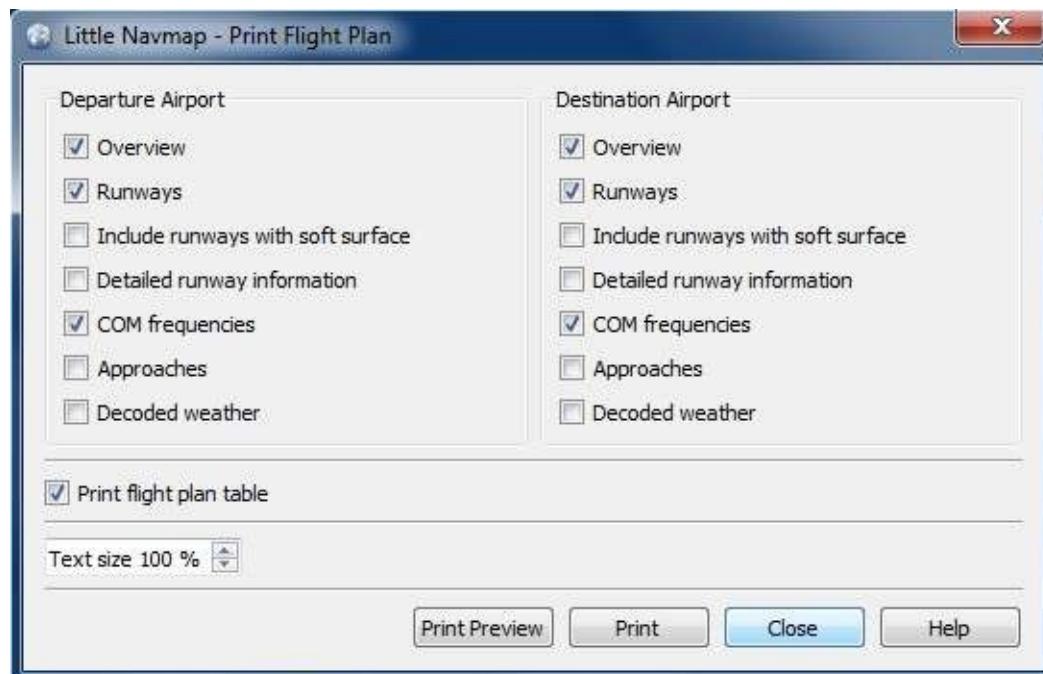
Picture above: The column Name is collapsed and will not be added to the printed flight plan table.

Options for Departure and Destination

- Overview : Print the airport overview as shown in the Information dock window on tab Airport .
- Runways / Helipads : Print runway and helipad information.
- Include runways with soft surface : Include runways with soft surfaces like grass, gravel and others.
- Detailed runway information : Include detailed information for the runway ends like approach lighting, VASI types, ILS information and more.
- COM frequencies : Include communication frequencies like tower, ATIS, UNICOM and others.
- Weather : Print the decoded weather for all enabled sources as shown on the tab Weather in the Information dock window.

General options

- Print flight plan table : Print the flight plan as seen in the flight plan table.
- Text size : Reduce the text size to avoid unnecessary line breaks or increase it for better readability.



Picture above: Print flight plan options dialog.



Load Scenery Library Dialog

This dialog allows loading of the scenery library data from all four supported flight simulators into the *Little Navmap* internal database. The scenery library to load can be selected in the `Simulator:` drop down box.

The dialog shows information about the currently selected database including the number of loaded airports, database version and more.

FSX and P3D only: The base path and the `Scenery.cfg` path will be shown in two text edit fields for the currently selected simulator. These fields are populated automatically, but can be changed to any other valid location. All values are saved individually for each flight simulator type.

X-Plane only: X-Plane cannot be recognized automatically. You have to select the base path manually. On Windows that can be a path like `C:\Simulators\X-Plane 11`, the executable being `C:\Simulators\X-Plane 11\X-Plane.exe`.

Loading a scenery library can take from 2 to 15 minutes depending on your setup and amount of scenery add-ons. You can speed this up by excluding directories containing neither airport nor navigation data in the `Options` dialog on the `Scenery Library Database` tab.

For **FSX/P3D**, all airports that are not located in the default `Scenery` directory of **FSX/P3D** are considered to be add-on airports. For X-Plane, all airports located in the `Custom Scenery` directory of X-Plane are considered to be add-on airports. Add-on airports are highlighted on the map using emphasized (bold and italic) text.

If an add-on only corrects airport elevations or navigation data, it might be undesirable to display the updated airports as add-on airports on the map. You can exclude folders populated by this add-on from the add-on recognition in the `Options` dialog on the `Scenery Library Database` tab.

See [Options](#) for more information about excluding scenery.

If you cancel the loading process or if the loading process fails, the previous `scenery library database` is restored immediately.

The menu `Scenery Library -> Flight Simulators` is synchronized with the simulator selection in the dialog. Once a database is successfully loaded, the display, flight plan and search switch instantaneously to the newly loaded simulator data.

Note that the final number of airports, navaids and other objects shown in the `Load Scenery Library` dialog are lower than the counts shown in the progress dialog, because, after the data has been loaded, a separate process removes duplicates and deletes stock airports that were replaced by add-ons.

FSX or P3D only: The program tries to find the base paths and `Scenery.cfg` files automatically. The typical locations of the `Scenery.cfg` for Windows 7/8/10 are:

- **Flight Simulator X:** `C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\FSX\Scenery.cfg`
- **Flight Simulator - Steam Edition:** `C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\FSX-SE\Scenery.cfg`
- **Prepar3D v2:** `C:\Users\YOUR_ACCOUNT_NAME\AppData\Roaming\Lockheed Martin\Prepar3D v2\Scenery.cfg`
- **Prepar3D v3:** `C:\ProgramData\Lockheed Martin\Prepar3D v3\Scenery.cfg`
- **Prepar3D v4:** `C:\ProgramData\Lockheed Martin\Prepar3D v4\Scenery.cfg`

An error dialog is shown after loading if any files could not be read or directories were not found. In this case you should check if the airports of the affected sceneries display correctly and show the correct information. The error dialog allows copy and paste of formatted text which is useful for error reporting.

The `Load Scenery Library` dialog shows the last time of loading (`Last Update:`), the program and the database version. Major database version differences indicate incompatible databases. The program will ask if the incompatible databases can be erased on startup before the scenery database can be reloaded. Minor database differences indicate compatible changes where a reload is recommended but not required.

X-Plane Airports and Navdata

Little Navmap reads airport and `navaid` data from X-Plane's `*.dat` files. To check a version of a file you can open it in a text editor that is capable of dealing with large files. The first lines of the file will look like:

```
A
1100 Generated by WorldEditor 1.6.0r1

1 1549 0 0 0A4 Johnson City STOLport
...
```

The first number in the second line is the file version. Here it is `1100`.

Little Navmap can read the following X-Plane scenery files:

- **Airports** (`apt.dat`): Version 850 up to 1100. This covers X-Plane 10 airports and older add-on scenery. Newer files than 1100 might work but are not tested.
- **Navdata** (`earth_awy.dat` , `earth_fix.dat` and `earth_nav.dat`): Version 850 up to 1100. This excludes X-Plane 10 navdata files. Newer files than 1100 might work but are not tested.
- **Procedures** (`ICAO.dat` in the `CIPF directory`): All procedures from X-Plane 11.
- **Airsaces** (`*.txt`): The included `usa.txt` and all files in OpenAir format. See next chapter for more information.

Additionally the files `user_fix.dat` and `user_nav.dat` in the X-Plane directory `Custom Data` are read.

X-Plane Airspaces

All files in [OpenAir airspace format](#) will be loaded when reading the X-Plane scenery library.

You can also copy airspaces from a present [FSX](#) or Prepar3D database if you own these simulators. See [Copy Airspaces to X-Plane Database](#).

Note that airspace files can have errors which may prevent the loading of an airspace file. These hard errors are reported after loading the scenery library. Other errors only affecting single airspaces or the geometry are reported in the log file only.

X-Plane 11 comes with a single airspace file that can be found in `YOUR_XPLANE_DIRECTORY/Resources/default data/airspaces/usa.txt`. Additional airspace files can be downloaded from the [OpenAirspace Directory](#), [Soaring Services](#), [openAIP](#) or [Luftraumdaten Deutschland](#) for example.

Airspace files must have a `.txt` extension and are loaded from the following directories by *Little Navmap*:

- `YOUR_XPLANE_DIRECTORY/Resources/default data/airspaces`
- `YOUR_XPLANE_DIRECTORY/Custom Data/Airsaces`
- `YOUR_ACCOUNT_NAME/Documents/Little Navmap/X-Plane Airspaces` where `Documents` is the documents directory in your language.

The files can be encoded in any [UTF](#) format but must have a [BOM](#) to be recognized properly. Otherwise Windows ANSI coding (`Windows-1252`) is used. Special characters like umlauts or accents are not displayed correctly in names if the encoding is not correct. All other functionality is unaffected.

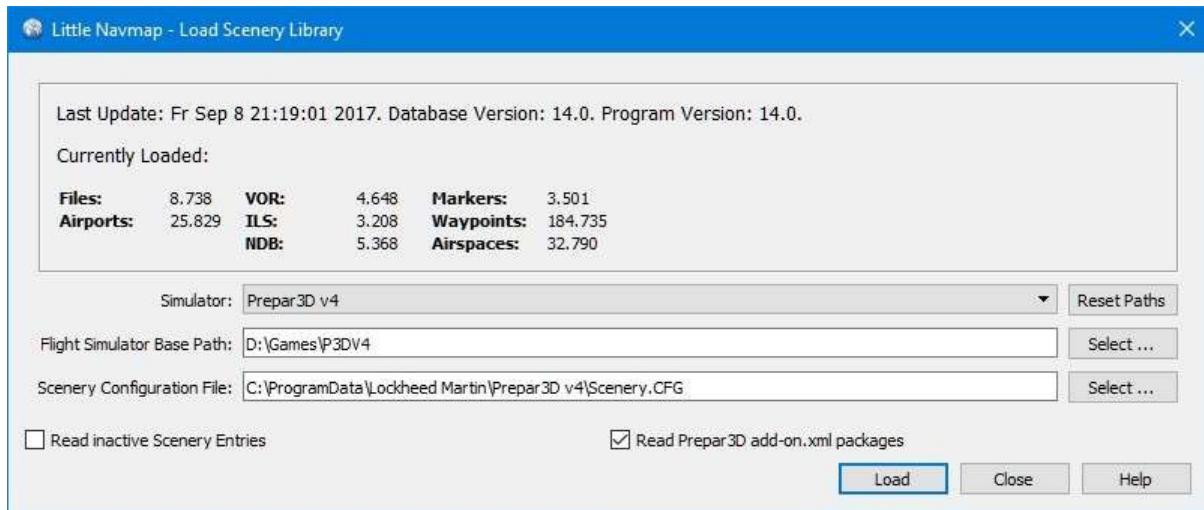
You can convert the files using any advanced editor like [Notepad++](#) for example.

Airspheres will appear as duplicates in the map if an airspace file is found in more than one of these directories.

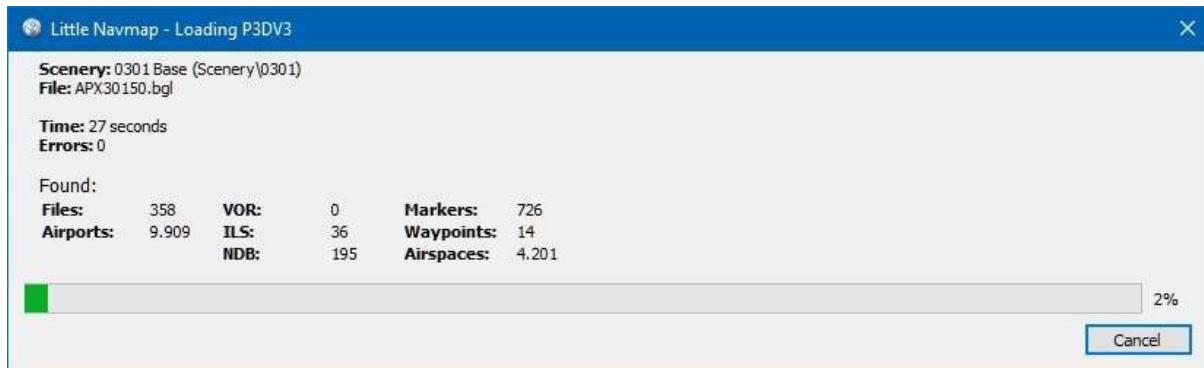
If X-Plane crashes when loading certain airspace files, move these files to the folder `Documents/Little Navmap/X-Plane Airspaces` instead. This way, the airspaces are at least available in *Little Navmap* which is more error tolerant.

Load Scenery Library Dialog Options

- **Simulator** : Select the simulator to load, show database statistics in the label above.
- **Reset Paths** : Reset all paths back to default values.
- **Flight Simulator Base Path** and **Select ...** : The path to the base directory of the selected flight simulator. This usually the directory containing the `FSX.exe` OR `Prepar3D.exe`. This is the base for all relative paths found in the `scenery.cfg` file.
- **Scenery Configuration File** and **Select ...** (only FSX and P3D) : The file `scenery.cfg` of the simulator. You can also create copies of the original file, modify them by removing or adding sceneries and select them here for loading.
- **Read inactive Scenery Entries** (only FSX and P3D) : This will read all scenery entries, also the inactive/disabled ones. This is helpful if you use a tool to disable scenery before flying but still want to see all add-on sceneries in *Little Navmap* without reloading.
- **Read Prepar3D add-on.xml packages** (only P3D v3 and v4) : If enabled, reads P3D v4 or v3 `add-on.xml` packages. These are read from subdirectories of `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\Documents\Prepar3D v4 Files\Add-ons` and `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\Documents\Prepar3D v4 Add-ons`.
- **Load** : Starts the database loading process. You can stop the loading process at any time and the previous database is restored. The dialog is closed and the program will switch to show the loaded database once it is successfully loaded.
- **Close** : Keep all settings and changes in the dialog and close it without loading anything.



Picture above: Load Scenery Dialog. Scenery data is already loaded for FSX.



Picture above: Progress dialog shown while loading the scenery library into Little Navmap's internal database.



Connecting to a Flight Simulator

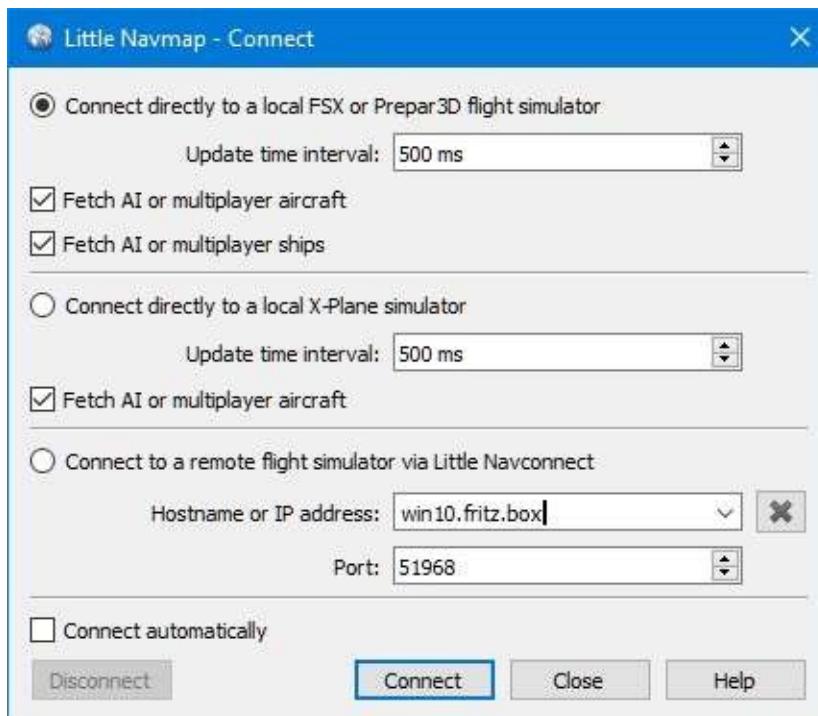
The setup [procedure](#) is different for local connections and remote (networked) connections to a flight simulator.

Little Navmap can connect directly if all programs are running on the same computer. The *Little Navconnect* agent is needed if *Little Navmap* is used on a remote computer.

Local Connection

All Simulators

Open the connection dialog in *Little Navmap* by selecting `Main Menu -> Tools -> Flight Simulator Connection` and choose the simulator to which the connection should be established.



Picture above: Little Navmap connect dialog set up for a local connection to [FSX](#) or [P3D](#). The connection will be established manually.

Select `Connect directly to local Flight Simulator`.

Now click `Connect`. The dialog will close and *Little Navmap* will try to establish a connection in the background.

Clicking `Close` keeps all changes and closes the dialog without establishing a connection.

Enable `Connect automatically` if you do not want to connect manually. The start order of programs does not matter if this is checked and *Little Navmap* will find the simulator once it is started or when it is already running. This is the recommended setting.

Deselect `Fetch AI or multiplayer aircraft` OR `Fetch AI or multiplayer ships` to disable the transfer of this information to the program. This can be useful for performance reasons if you use large amounts of AI but do not want to see it in *Little Navmap*.

X-Plane

You have to install the included *Little Xpconnect* plugin to use *Little Navmap* as a moving map with X-Plane.

The plugin is bundled with Little Navmap and can be downloaded separately too.

Copy the whole plugin directory `Little Xpconnect` into the directory `plugins` in the directory `Resources` in the X-Plane installation. The complete path should look like `.../X-Plane 11/Resources/plugins/Little Xpconnect`

You can check the X-Plane plugin manager to see if it is loaded correctly.

When connecting with Little Navmap select the option `Connect directly to a local X-Plane simulator`.

Remote Connection

User aircraft and weather information is transferred to *Little Navmap* on a remote computer by using the *Little Navconnect* agent on the flying computer which circumvents the error prone and tedious setup of a remote *SimConnect* connection.

Note that weather information cannot be transferred across a remote connection from X-Plane.

You have to extract the ZIP archive that contains `littlenavmap.exe` and `littlenavconnect.exe` on both computers. Then load the scenery database on the computer running the simulator and copy the database over to the remote computer. See [Running without Flight Simulator Installation](#) for details.

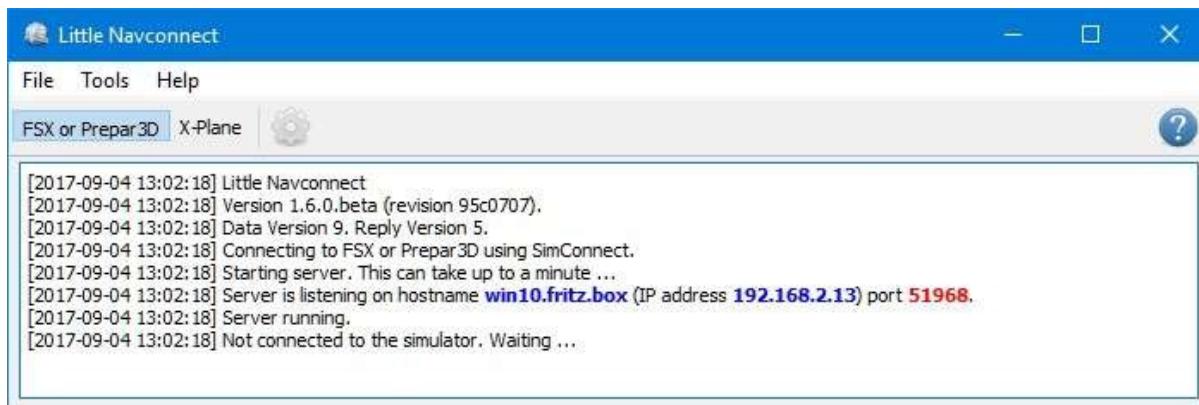
Make sure that the major versions of *Little Navmap* and *Little Navconnect* match, otherwise you might get an error message. Use the version of *Little Navconnect* which is included in the *Little Navmap* download archive if unsure.

For X-Plane you also have to install the *Little Xpconnect* plugin. See the file `README.txt` in directory `Little Xpconnect` for installation instructions.

Start *Little Navconnect* on the Flying Computer

Little Navconnect is bundled together with the *Little Navmap* download archive. Start *Little Navconnect* (`littlenavconnect.exe`) on the computer running the simulator and take note of the message that is printed in the logging window. You only need the colored values which tell you the name and address of the computer running the simulator. You can use the IP address or the hostname.

Little Navconnect can print multiple IP addresses or hostnames depending on your network configuration. This can happen if you have Ethernet plugged in and are connected using wireless LAN too, for example. You have to try if you are unsure which one to use. Also make sure to set up the Windows firewall properly to allow communication between `littlenavmap.exe` and `littlenavconnect.exe` on both computers.



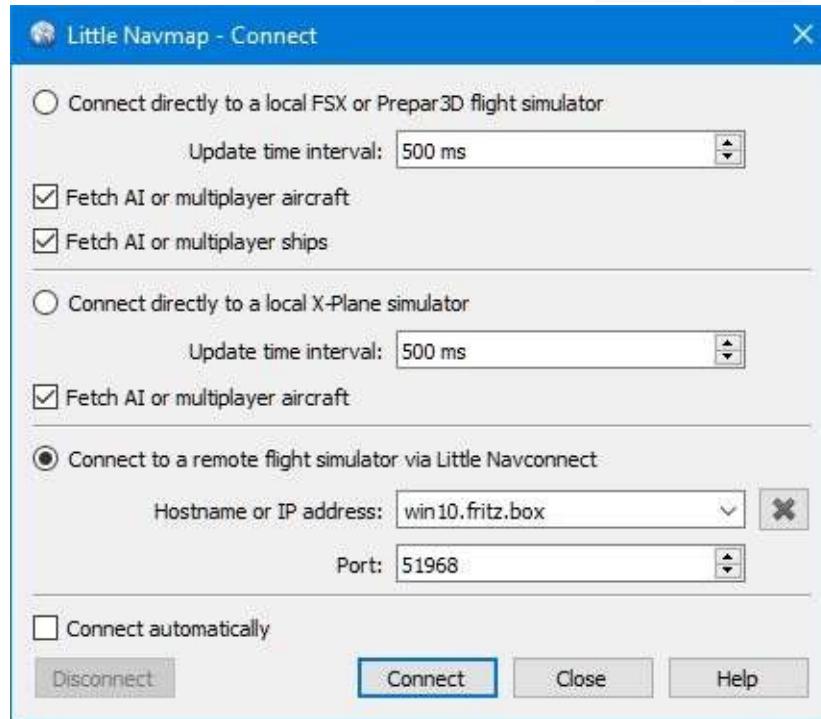
Picture above: *Little Navconnect* is running and waiting for a Flight Simulator. It is running on the computer `win10.fritz.box` with the IP address `192.168.2.13`.

Change the port in *Little Navconnect's* `Options` dialog if you see an error message like shown below:

[2016-07-27 16:45:35] Unable to start the server: The bound address is already in use.

Start *Little Navmap* on the Client / Remote Computer

Open the connection dialog in *Little Navmap* by selecting Main Menu -> Tools -> Flight Simulator Connection .



Picture above: Connect dialog with correct values to access the computer running the simulator and Little Navconnect as shown above.

Now do the following after opening the dialog:

1. Select Connect to a remote Flight Simulator .
2. Add the value for hostname. This can be either the hostname or the IP address printed by Little Navconnect.
3. Check the value for the port. 51968 is the default value and usually does not need to be changed.
4. Click connect. The dialog will close and *Little Navmap* will try to establish a connection in the background.

Establishing a connection can take some time, depending on your network. The aircraft will show up on the map and on the Simulator Aircraft dock window once a flight is set up and loaded on the simulator. If no flight is loaded yet (i.e. the simulator still shows the opening screen), you will see the message Connected. Waiting for update. in the Simulator Aircraft dock window.

Note that it can take a while until an error is shown if you used the wrong values for hostname or port.

Selecting Connect automatically is recommended. The start order of all three programs (simulator, Little Navconnect and Little Navmap) does not matter if this is checked and the programs will find each other.

Deselect Fetch AI or multiplayer aircraft Or Fetch AI or multiplayer ships in Tools -> Options of Little Navconnect to disable the transfer of this information across the network. This can be useful for performance reasons if you use large amounts of AI but do not want to see it in *Little Navmap*.

Connect Dialog Options

- Disconnect : Disconnect the current session and stop automatic reconnect.
- Connect : Try to connect. An error dialog will be shown if no connection can be established. *Little Navmap* will constantly try again if Connect automatically is enabled.

- `Close` : Close the dialog without any changes to the current connection status.
- `Connect automatically` : *Little Navmap* will try to connect constantly if this is enabled. This is the recommended setting.
 - All connection attempts will stop immediately if you deselect this button.
 - You have to click `Connect` once to start the automatic connection attempts after checking this button.
- `Update Time Interval` : Allowed range is 50 milliseconds up to 1 second. *Little Navmap* fetches data from a simulator using this time interval. Increase this value if you experience stutters or lag in the simulator. A lower value will result in more fluid map updates in *Little Navmap*.
- `Fetch AI or multiplayer aircraft` and `Fetch AI or multiplayer ships` : Disables fetching of AI vehicles. These settings are applied immediately. Note that ship traffic is not available for X-Plane.



Checking for Updates

Little Navmap will automatically check its [home page](#) for available updates on startup. Frequency and update channels are configurable. See below for configuration options.

You can always check manually for updates by selecting `Main Menu -> Help -> Check for Updates`.

Note that the installation still has to be done manually.

Notification

The dialog showing available updates contains a change log, various other messages and one or more download links.

Ignore this Update

Pressing this button will put the shown version on a blacklist. You will not see any reminders for this version again but for newer versions.

This button is not visible when checking manually.

Note that a manual check for updates ignores the blacklisted updates.

Remind me Later

Dismiss the dialog. You will be notified again on next startup depending on selected frequency. You can also press the escape key to trigger this action.

This button is not visible when checking manually.



Picture above: Update notification dialog showing an available beta version including change log and download link.

Options

Check for Updates:

`Daily` , `Weekly` OR `Manual` .

Select `Main Menu -> Help -> Check for Updates` to search manually for new versions.

Note that the daily or weekly check is only done when starting the program.

Update Channels:

Stable Versions only : This will show only notifications for tested and stable versions with a complete manual.

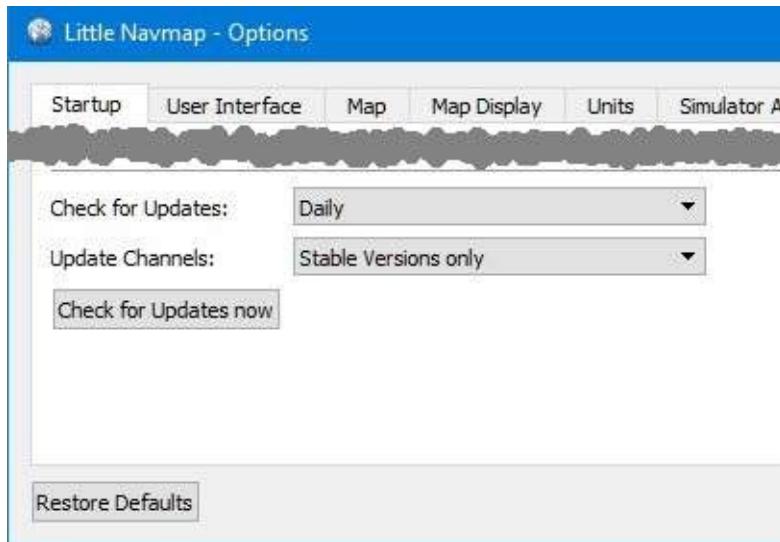
Stable and Beta Versions : Will additionally check for beta/test versions. Beta versions are program releases that already contain all planned features for a stable release but are still not tested carefully. The manual might be incomplete.

Stable, Beta and Development Versions : *Little Navmap* will also show notifications for development releases. These are neither complete nor well tested. Features might change over time and the manual is not updated for new functionality.

A backup of all settings is recommended before running a development version.

Check for Updates now

Checks for updates immediately. This will use the current settings as shown in the dialog. It will also show notifications for updates that were ignored by pressing the `Ignore this Update` on the notification dialog.



Picture above: Update notification settings in dialog `Options`.



Options Dialog

Most options are self-explaining and tooltips contain more detailed explanations if applicable.

You can immediately check the effect of your changes on the map display by moving the dialog `Options` to the side and pressing `Apply`.

The button `Restore Defaults` only restores the options of this dialog back to default. Other settings like map display, table views or dock window positions are not affected. To reset all saved settings completely see [Troubleshoot](#).

Startup

Allows to customize what should be loaded and shown on startup of *Little Navmap*.

You can also configure the frequency of the automatic update check and channels. See [Checking for Updates](#) for more information.

User Interface

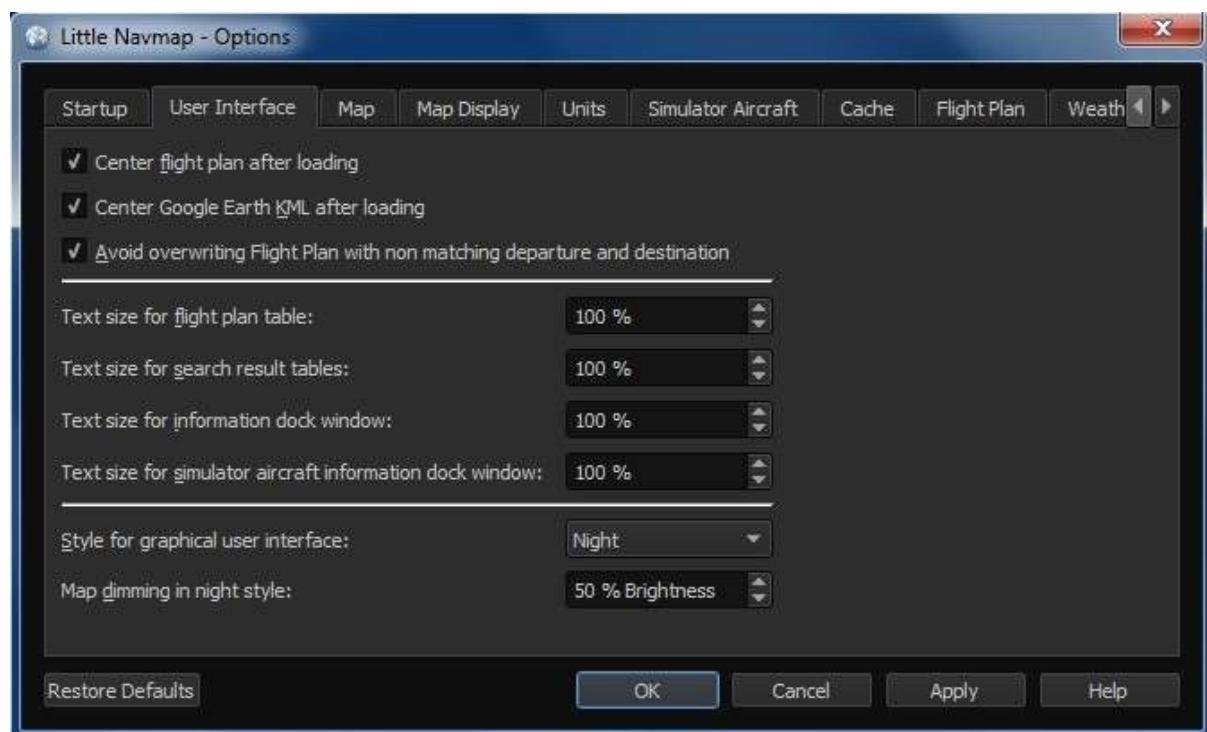
Has options for text sizes in information windows and flight plan as well as the search result table.

You can also change the overall style for the graphical user interface. The user interface styles contain a `Night` mode that can be used for night flights in dark rooms. You can also dim the map and elevation profile display.

A restart is not needed but recommended after changing a style.

The colors for the styles `Fusion` and `Night` can be changed by editing configuration files. See [Customize](#) for more information.

This tab also contains options to force the program language and locale settings (number, date and time formats) to English if you do not want to use a translated user interface.



Picture above: Tab User Interface using the style Night .

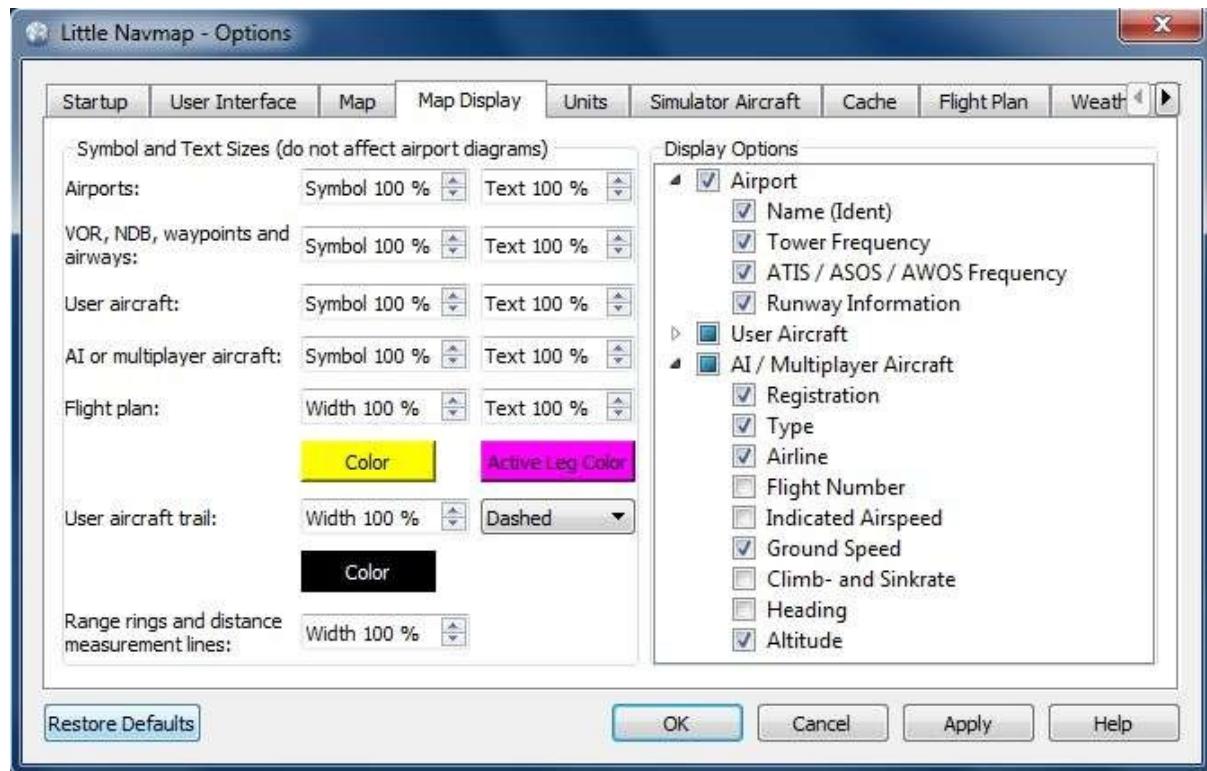
Map

Has map related customization options. Allows to set the click sensitivity, zoom distances and more.

Map Display

This tab contains options for symbol and text sizes, flight plan and aircraft trail colors and more.

The right side of the tab contains a tree view that allows to select the text labels that should be shown at airports, user aircraft and AI/multiplayer aircraft.



Picture above: Tab Map Display .

Units

You can change all units that are used by *Little Navmap* on this tab between nautical, imperial and metric. Mixed settings like meter for altitude and nautical miles for distance are possible.

Note that any numbers used in the program are not converted when changing units. That means that you will have a minimum altitude buffer of 1000 meter after changing the setting Altitude and Elevation from feet to meter. This also applies to flight plan altitude. Therefore, do not forget to adapt these numbers after changing units.

Simulator Aircraft

Allows to change various aspects around the display of the user aircraft. All settings resulting in a more fluid aircraft display will use more CPU and can potentially induce stutters in the simulator.

Center map on aircraft and next flight plan waypoint

The map is zoomed to show both the aircraft and the next active waypoint on the flight plan if this is enabled.

The default mode is to simply center the map on the aircraft.

The map will fall back to the default mode if no flight plan is loaded.

Do not use box mode for following the aircraft. Move the map constantly.

Map will follow the aircraft constantly when checked. This is also used for `Center map on aircraft and next flight plan waypoint`.

This option will cause *Little Navmap* to consume more CPU resources while flying.

Simulator aircraft scroll box size (percent of map window size)

Smaller values keep the aircraft centered and will move the map often. Large values will update the map only when aircraft reaches map boundary.

This setting is ignored when `Center map on aircraft and next flight plan waypoint` is checked and a flight plan is set.

Keep active leg on top of flight plan table

The active (magenta) leg will be shown on top of the flight plan table when a new leg is activated.

Allow scrolling and zooming in the map

The map will stop following the aircraft for the given time if the user does any interaction with the map like scrolling or zooming. You can quickly check out the destination or your overall progress, and after you stop interacting with the map, *Little Navmap* will return to following your aircraft.

Jump back to aircraft and resume aircraft following after this time

Time until aircraft following is activated again after any map interaction like scrolling or zooming.

Cache and Files

Map Display

Here you can change the cache size in RAM and on disk. These caches are used to store the downloaded images tiles from the online maps like the *OpenStreetMap*, *OpenMapSurfer* or *OpenTopoMap*.

All image tiles expire after two weeks and will be reloaded from the online services then.

Note that a reduction of size or erasing the disk cache is done in background and can take a while.

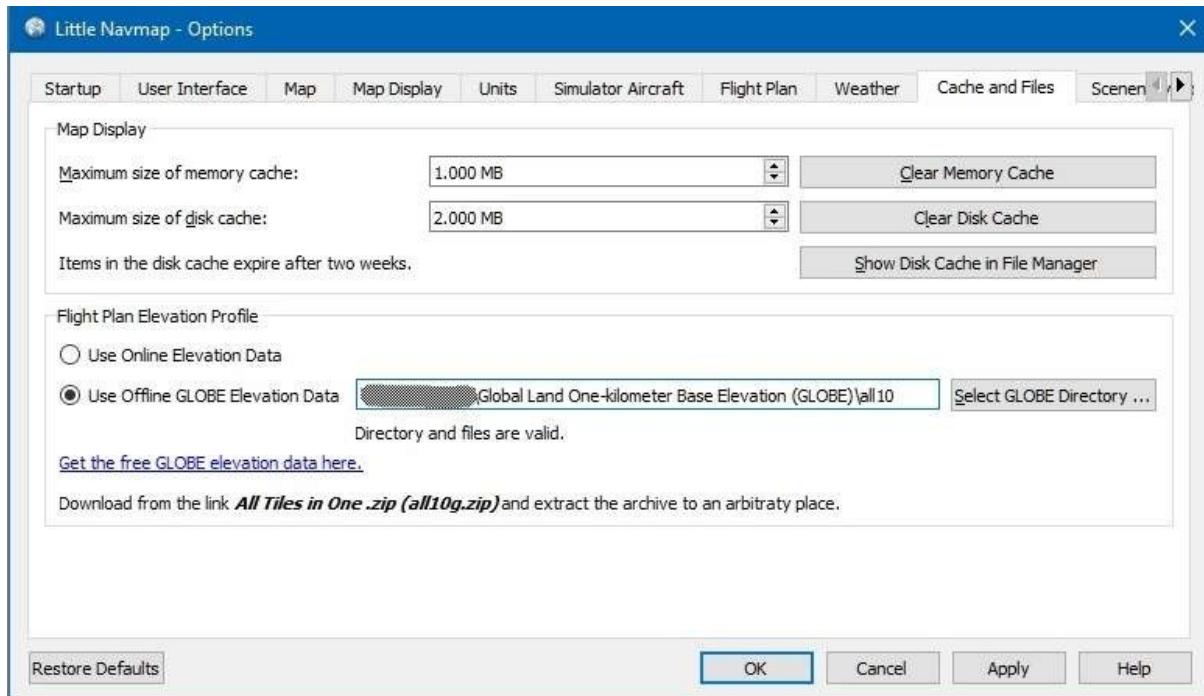
The RAM cache has a minimum size of 100 MB and a maximum size of 2 GB.

The disk cache has a minimum size of 500 MB and a maximum size of 8 GB.

Flight Plan Elevation Profile

The bottom part of this tab allows to install the freely downloadable [GLOBE - Global Land One-km Base Elevation Project](#) elevation data.

Download the ZIP archive from the link in the dialog and extract it. Select the extracted directory using `Select GLOBE Directory ...` so, that it points to the files `a10g` to `p10g`. The label in the dialog will show an error if the path is invalid.



Picture above: Tab Cache and Files with properly selected GLOBE elevation data.

Flight Plan

Here you can set preferences for flight plan calculation or adjust the rule of thumb for the top of descent display.

Weather

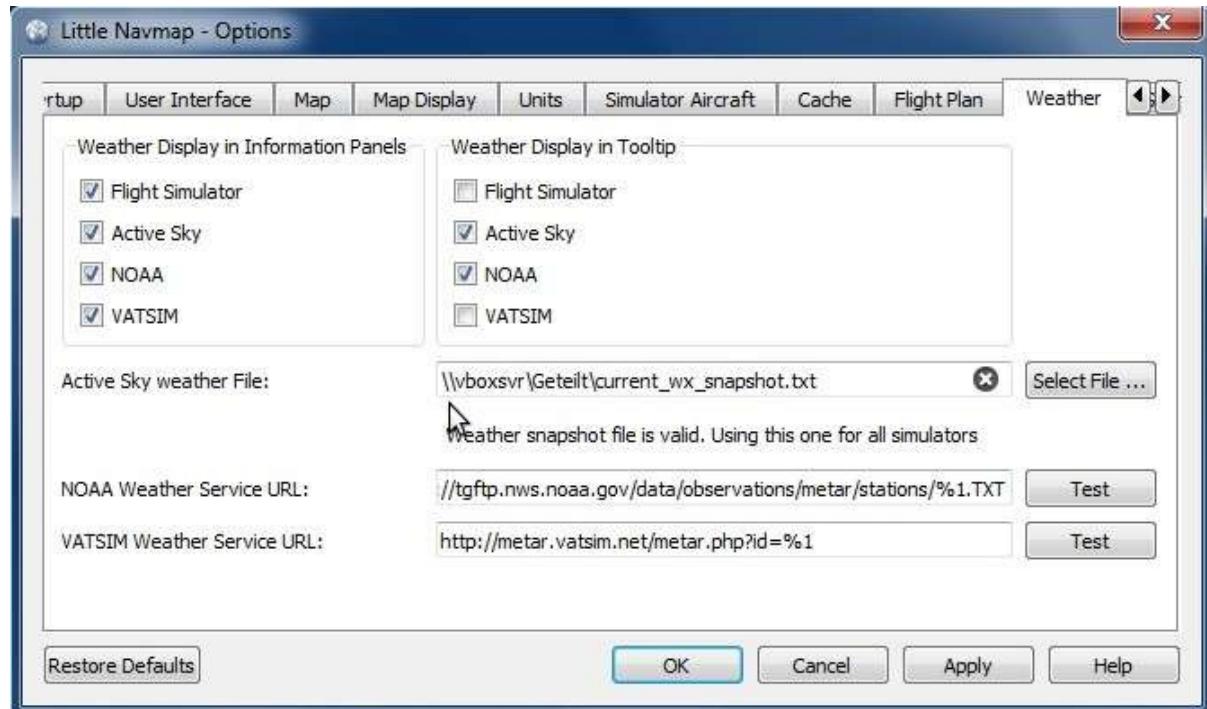
You can select the various weather sources that should be shown in the Information dock window or in the map tooltips.

The weather type Flight Simulator will either display weather from the FSX or P3D connection or from X-Planes METAR.rwx weather file.

Active Sky can only be selected if either Active Sky Next, AS16 or Active Sky for Prepar3D v4 are installed or the weather file is selected directly. Selecting the Active Sky weather file directly can be useful if you run a networked setup. Use Windows shares or a cloud service to get access to the file on the remote computer.

The URLs of the NOAA and VATSIM weather can be modified if you like to use another source or the services change the URLs.

The test buttons for the online weather services can also be used to find out if Little Navmap can connect to Internet. Check your firewall settings if these fail.



Picture above: Tab Weather with manually selected Active Sky weather file on a network share.

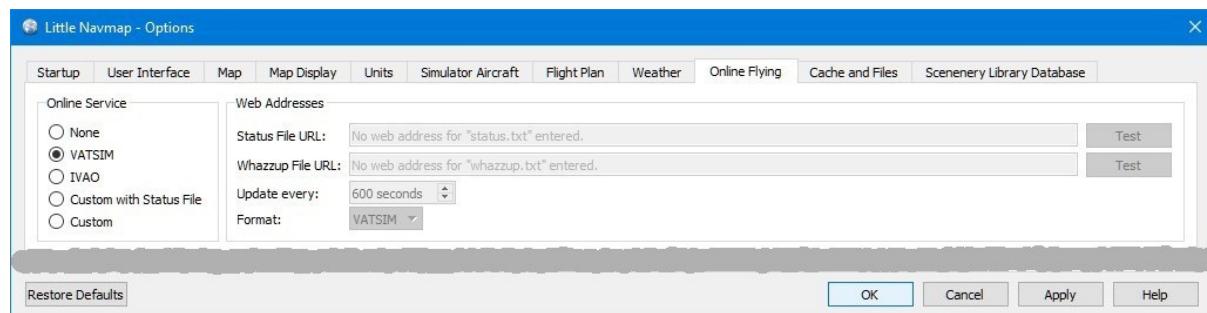
Online Flying

This tab allows to change settings for online networks.

Note that all related window tabs, menu items and toolbar buttons are hidden if this is set to `None`.

See [Online Networks](#) for an overview.

Not all networks might be enabled depending on release.



Picture above: Tab Online Flying with VATSIM network enabled.

Online Service

None

Disables all online services and hides all related window tabs, menu items and toolbar buttons. No downloads will be done.

VATSIM

Uses the predefined configuration for the [VATSIM](#) network. No other settings are needed.

The update rate depends on configuration and is typically three minutes.

IVAO

Uses the predefined configuration for the IVAO network. No other settings are needed.

The update rate depends on configuration and is typically three minutes.

Custom with Status File

This option allows to connect to a private network and will download a `status.txt` file on startup which contains further links to e.g. the `whazzup.txt` file.

Custom

This option allows to connect to a private network and will periodically download a `whazzup.txt` file which contains information about online clients/aircraft and online centers/ATC.

Settings

Status File URL

URL of the `status.txt` file. You can also use a local path like `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\Documents\status.txt`.

This file is downloaded only on startup of the program.

A push button `Test` allows to check if the URL is valid and shows the first few lines from the downloaded text file. This does not work with local paths.

The status file format is explained in the IVAO documentation library: [Status File Format](#).

Whazzup File URL

URL of the `whazzup.txt` file. You can also use a local path like `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\Documents\whazzup.txt`.

This file is downloaded according to the set update rate.

A push button `Test` allows to check if the URL is valid. The test does not work with local paths.

The whazzup file format is explained in the IVAO documentation library: [Whazzup File Format](#).

Update Every

Sets the update rate that defines how often the `whazzup.txt` file is downloaded.

Allowed values are 30 to 1800 seconds, 180s being the default.

You can use smaller update rates for private online networks to improve map display updates.

Do not use update rates smaller than two minutes for official online networks. They might decide to block the application if downloads are excessive.

Format

IVAO or VATSIM. Depends on the format used by your private network. Try both options if unsure.

Scenery Library Database

Allows to configure the loading of the [scenery library database](#).

Note that these paths apply to all Flight Simulators, [FSX](#), [P3D](#) and X-Plane.

You have to reload the scenery database in order for the changes to take effect.

Select Paths to exclude from loading

All directories including sub-directories in this list will be omitted when loading the scenery library into the *Little Navmap* database. You can also use this list to speed up database loading if you exclude directories that do not contain airports or navaids (landclass, elevation data and others).

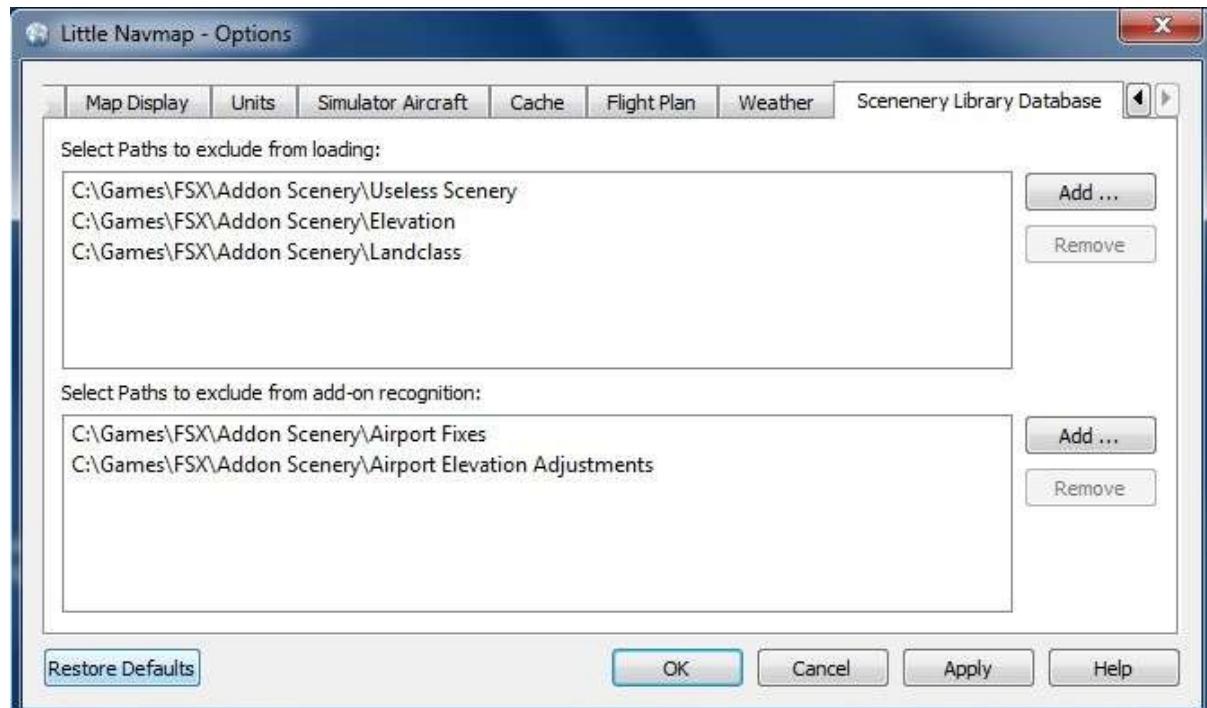
Select Paths to exclude add-on recognition

All scenery data that is found outside of the base flight simulator `Scenery` directory is considered an add-on and will be highlighted on the map and also considered during search for add-ons.

You can use this list to modify this behavior.

Add-ons, like *Orbx FTX Vector* or *fsAerodata* add scenery files that correct certain aspects of airports like elevation, magnetic variance or others. All these airports will be recognized as add-on airports since all their files are not stored in the base flight simulator `Scenery` directory.

Insert the corresponding directory into this list to avoid unwanted highlighting of these airports as add-ons.



Picture above: Tab `Scenery Library Database` with three directories excluded from loading and two directories excluded from add-on recognition.

Examples

Provided your simulator is installed in `C:\Games\FSX`.

ORBX Vector

Exclude the directories below from add-on recognition. Do not exclude them from loading since you will see wrong airport altitudes.

- `C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_VECTOR\FTX_VECTOR_AEC`
- `C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_VECTOR\FTX_VECTOR_APT`

Flight1 Ultimate Terrain Europe

Exclude these directories from loading to speed up the process:

- C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\UtEurAirports
- C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\UtEurGP
- C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\UtEurLights
- C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\UtEurRail
- C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\UtEurStream
- C:\Games\FSX\Scenery\UtEurWater

ORBX Regions

Exclude these directories from loading:

- C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_NZ\FTX_NZSI_07_MESH
- C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_NA\FTX_NA_CRM07_MESH
- C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_NA\FTX_NA_NRM07_MESH
- C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_NA\FTX_NA_PNW07_MESH
- C:\Games\FSX\ORBX\FTX_NA\FTX_NA_PFJ07_MESH

Running without Flight Simulator Installation

You can use `littlenavmap.exe` on all computers no matter if [SimConnect](#) or a flight simulator are installed or not.

Follow these steps if you want to install *Little Navmap* on a computer not containing any flight simulator installation for a networked setup, for example. No functionality is affected except direct connect capability which are not needed in this case.

This scenario is typically used when connecting to the flight simulator to watch the progress of a flight remotely.

Flight plans can be created, loaded and saved on the client computer. You only have to make sure that these are transferred to the flight simulator computer using Windows shares or by other means.

These instructions apply to Windows, macOS and Linux computers equally.

1. Install *Little Navmap* on both your flying computer and the client computer without simulator.
2. Start it on the flying computer and generate the scenery library databases. See [Load Scenery Library Dialog](#) above for more information.
3. Select `Main Menu -> Scenery Library -> Show Database Files` on the flying computer. This will open the directory containing the database files in a file manager like Windows Explorer or Apple Finder. You will find one or more database file like `little_navmap_fsx.sqlite`, `little_navmap_p3dv3.sqlite` OR `little_navmap_xp11.sqlite`.
4. Exit *Little Navmap* on the flying computer.
5. Start *Little Navmap* on the client/remote computer and select `Scenery Library -> Show Database Files`.
6. Exit *Little Navmap* on the client computer so you can copy the database files.
7. Copy the database files to your client computer using network shares, USB sticks or whatever you like. Use the file manager windows opened by the procedures above.
8. Start *Little Navmap* on the client computer. The menu `Scenery Library` should contain an entry for each copied database file or no entry at all if only one database file was copied. Airport icons should be visible on the map in either case. **There is no need to reload the `scenery library database` now since you just copied a fully populated database file.**

See the [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#) for information about networked setups.

Customizing General

Little Navmap creates multiple configuration files in the directory `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel` when started. These allow extended customization of the program.

The files use the Windows-`INI` style that has groups in square brackets and `key=value` lines. See [here](#) for more information about this type of configuration files.

Note that you have to restart *Little Navmap* to see any changes. Also, do not edit the files while *Little Navmap* is running since it might overwrite your changes.

To undo all changes simply delete a file. It will be created again containing the default values when *Little Navmap* is started.

Single lines can also be deleted and will be restored with the default value when *Little Navmap* is started.

Keys and values are case sensitive. Order in the files is not important if the keys remain in their respective sections. The program might reorder the keys when saving or updating the files.

Version

Some of the INI files contain a section `[Options]` with a key `Version` as shown below.

```
[Options]
Version=2.0.1
```

Do not delete this since *Little Navmap* relies on this information when updating the file. It will reset the file occasionally whenever the default settings change. A backup will be created to save your user customizations.

Add this version section to all new files. Otherwise, *Little Navmap* might reset the content.

Examples for backup files: `little_navmap_mapstyle_backup_2.0.0.ini` OR `little_navmap_mapstyle_backup.ini`.

The file will be backed up and reset if you delete or change the version.

GUI

Only two user interface styles can be customized. These are `Fusion` and `Night` and can be found in the dialog [User Interface](#) tab of the options dialog. These two styles are available on all operating systems.

Two files are generated that allow the customization for all window, button and dialog colors. These are:

- `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel\little_navmap_fusionstyle.ini`
- `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel\little_navmap_nightstyle.ini`

The key names in these files are derived from the Qt palette options. Each key consists of the group and role name separated by an underscore. See below for more information on the color formats used.

See [here](#) for more information about [groups](#) and [roles](#).

Online Network Center

The configuration file `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel\little_navmap.ini` allows to change the size of the online network center circles.

Radius is in nautical miles. The visual range is used if radius is -1. No circle is drawn if the value is 0.

Do not delete this file since it contains all program settings, map history, opened files and more. Edit only the keys shown below.

```
[Online]
CenterRadiusACC=-1
CenterRadiusApproach=20
CenterRadiusDelivery=-1
CenterRadiusDeparture=-1
CenterRadiusFIR=-1
CenterRadiusGround=5
CenterRadiusObserver=-1
CenterRadiusTower=10
```

Map Display

The file `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel\little_navmap_mapstyle.ini` allows to customize various aspects of the map display and is currently limited to colors and pens. Most key names are self explaining. See below for more information about color values.

Color Format

Color can be in one of these formats which are commonly used in web design:

- `#RRGGBB` each of R, G, B and A is a single hex digit. Each color value ranges from 00 - FF (decimal 0-255)
- `#AARRGGBB` first two digits contain the alpha/transparency value. `00` equals to fully transparent and `FF` (decimal 255) to opaque.
- SVG color name

SVG color name is one of the colors defined in the list of [SVG color keyword names](#) provided by the World Wide Web Consortium; for example, `steelblue` or `gainsboro`. Note that you cannot enter an alpha channel value if you use a color name.

You can use the [w3schools color picker](#) to get the hex values for a color.

Examples:

```
Active_Highlight=#308cc6
AlertFillColor=darkred
ApproachFillColor=#3060808a
```

Pen Format

A pen contains the following values in a comma separated list:

- Color as described above
- Pen width as a floating point value measured in pixels. You have to use `.` as decimal separator no matter what your locale defines.
- Pen style. One of the following values: `Solid`, `Dash`, `Dot`, `DashDot` and `DashDotDot`.

Examples:

```
RestrictedPen=#fd8c00, 2, DashDotDot
```

```
ModecPen=#509090, 2, Solid
```

```
NationalParkPen=#509090, 2.1, Solid
```

Icons

To change an icon download it from the Github source repository [Icon Resources](#) or extract the included file `Little Navmap/customize/icons.zip`.

Modify the icon and save it into the settings directory `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthe\`. *Little Navmap* will automatically detect and use the icon on next startup.

The format is limited to SVG ([Scalable Vector Graphics \(SVG\) Tiny 1.2 Specification](#)) where advanced graphics effects like textures will not work.

You can use the free vector drawing program [Inkscape](#) to edit the icons. Restart *Little Navmap* to see the changes.

User, AI and Multiplayer Aircraft Icons

All icons for user, AI/multiplayer aircraft, helicopters and ships are stored in the program but can be overloaded by the user.

The icons are:

- `aircraft_boat_ground_user.svg`
- `aircraft_boat_ground.svg`
- `aircraft_boat_user.svg`
- `aircraft_boat.svg`
- `aircraft_helicopter_ground_user.svg`
- `aircraft_helicopter_ground.svg`
- `aircraft_helicopter_user.svg`
- `aircraft_helicopter.svg`
- `aircraft_jet_ground_user.svg`
- `aircraft_jet_ground.svg`
- `aircraft_jet_user.svg`
- `aircraft_jet.svg`
- `aircraft_small_ground_user.svg`
- `aircraft_small_ground.svg`
- `aircraft_small_user.svg`
- `aircraft_small.svg`
- `aircraft_online.svg`
- `aircraft_online_ground.svg`

The suffixes are chosen by vehicle type, status (ground or airborne) and user or AI/multiplayer. The icon is for airborne vehicles if `ground` is missing and for AI/multiplayer vehicles if `user` is missing. For historical reasons all icons are prefixed with `aircraft`.

Userpoint Category Icons

Icons for `userpoint` categories are stored in the program but can be overloaded by the user as well.

Default category icons can be overloaded with another icon by placing a file with one of the default category names in the settings directory.

New categories can be added by placing a new icon adhering to a certain name pattern in the default directory.

- userpoint_Airport.png
- userpoint_Airstrip.png
- userpoint_Bookmark.png
- userpoint_Cabin.png
- userpoint_Closed.png
- userpoint_Error.png
- userpoint_Flag.png
- userpoint_Helipad.png
- userpoint_Location.png
- userpoint_Logbook.png
- userpoint_Marker.png
- userpoint_Mountain.png
- userpoint_Obstacle.png
- userpoint_Pin.png
- userpoint_POI.png
- userpoint_Seaport.png
- userpoint_Unknown.png
- userpoint_VRP.png
- userpoint_Waypoint.png

The text between the first underscore `_` and the `.png` ending defines the category. For example `userpoint_MyPlaces.png` creates a new category `My Places`.

Do not use special characters like `/` for categories. Only letters, digits, space, underscore and dashes are allowed. Umlauts and accented characters are no problem.

Creating or adding Map Themes

To add an arbitrary online or offline map to *Little Navmap* simply add the map directory from a downloaded or self created map theme to the `data\maps\earth` directory.

The full path to the DGML file (see links below for more details about DGML) describing the map must be `c:\Own Programs\Little Navmap\data\maps\earth\opencyclemap\opencyclemap.dgml` if you like to add the [OpenCycleMap](#) for example.

The DGML file can refer to an online map service or included offline map data. Usually a map theme contains many more files than only the DGML.

The menu `Main Menu -> Map -> Theme` and the toolbar drop down box will receive an entry for each additional map theme.

The options `Show Country and City Names` and `Show Hillshading` are enabled for all additional map themes but might not work depending on properties defined in the map's DGML file.

More maps and information about map configuration and DGML files can be found here on the Marble/KDE pages:

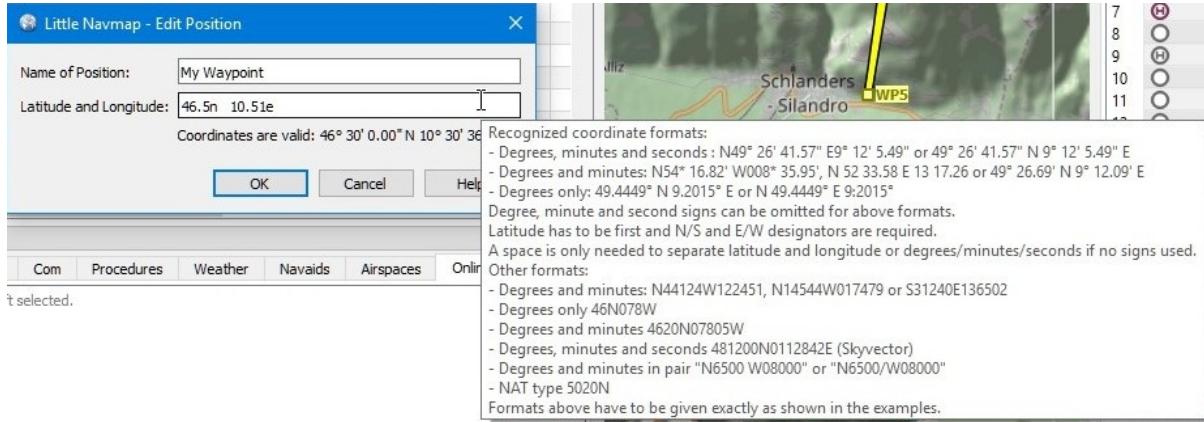
- Download more maps for the Marble widget (only Earth maps are supported in *Little Navmap*): [Additional Maps](#)
- A tutorial that shows how to create a map theme based on tiled images: [Marble/CustomMaps](#)
- A tutorial showing how to create a map theme based on [OSM Slippy Maps](#): [How to create map themes based on OSM slippy maps](#)
- How to create a historical map for Marble: [Historical Maps for Marble](#)

Coordinate Formats

This chapter briefly describes the recognized coordinate formats in [flight plan position](#) dialogs and [userpoint](#) dialogs.

The input field shows a message below which indicates if the coordinates were recognized and shows the translated coordinates in the preset format as chosen in dialog [Options](#) on tab [Units](#). A red message is shown in case of error.

Check the displayed translated coordinates to verify that your input was parsed correctly.



Picture above: Editing a user-defined [flight plan position](#). Tooltip gives a quick help on coordinate formats.

General

Latitude has to be first and longitude second.

N/S and E/W designators are required. Case does not matter.

Degree, minute and second signs can be omitted if numbers are separated by spaces.

A space is only required to separate latitude and longitude or degrees/minutes/seconds if no unit signs are used.

Decimal separator can be period (English) or the locale dependent separator like e.g. comma (German).

Other Formats

These have to be given exactly as shown in the examples.

- Degrees and minutes: N44124W122451 , N14544W017479 OR S31240E136502
- Degrees only 46N078W
- Degrees and minutes 4620N07805W
- Degrees, minutes and seconds 481200N0112842E (Skyvector)
- Degrees and minutes in pair N6500 W08000 OR N6500/W08000
- NAT type 5020N

Examples

- Degrees, minutes and seconds: N49° 26' 41.57" E9° 12' 5.49" OR 49° 26' 41.57" N 9° 12' 5.49" E
- Degrees and decimal minutes: N54° 16.82' W008° 35.95' , N 52 33.58 E 13 17.26 OR 49° 26.69' N 9° 12.09' E
- Decimal degrees only: 49.4449° N 9.2015° E OR N 49.4449° E 9:2015°

Files

Logs

Log files of *Little Navmap* are stored in these directories:

- Windows: `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Local\Temp\abarthe1-little_navmap.log`
- Linux: `/tmp/abarthe1-little_navmap.log`
- macOS: `/var/folders/RANDOMIZED_DIRECTORY_NAME/abarthe1-little_navmap.log`

The program keeps three log files and rotates these on each startup. So you may find up to three logs:

`abarthe1-little_navmap.log` , `abarthe1-little_navmap.log.1` and `abarthe1-little_navmap.log.2` .

Make sure to send the correct log file after a crash. The program will rotate the log files on restart. If unsure send all copies in a Zip-file.

If you like to report an issue when loading the scenery database: Load the database and quit the program. Then copy the log file to another folder before restarting the *Little Navmap*.

Configuration

All configuration files for my programs are stored in these directories:

- Windows: `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel`
- Linux and macOS: `$HOME/.config/ABarthel`
- `little_navmap.ini` : INI style configuration file. Text file.
- `little_navmap.history` : The map position history. Binary file.
- `little_navmap.track` : The user aircraft track. Binary file.

Three more configuration files are created for customization of colors and styles:

- `little_navmap_fusionstyle.ini` : INI style configuration file for customizing the GUI colors of the style `Fusion` .
- `little_navmap_nightstyle.ini` : As above but for the style `Night` .
- `little_navmap_mapstyle.ini` : INI style configuration file. Text file. Used for customization of the map display.

See [Customization](#) for more information.

Little Navmap might reset these files when updated, but only after creating backup files.

Disk Cache

The disk cache that is used to store all the downloaded online map tile images can be found here:

- Windows `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Local\.marble\data`
- Linux and macOS: `$HOME/.local/share/marble`

You can delete the cache manually to save space if *Little Navmap* is not running.

Databases

Databases are stored in the directories:

- Windows: `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel\little_navmap_db`
- Linux and macOS: `$HOME/.config/ABarthel/little_navmap_db`

All these databases are [SQLite](#) files which can be viewed with e.g. [DB Browser for SQLite](#) if you're interested in relational databases.

Do not modify, move, rename or delete databases while *Little Navmap* is running.

Scenery Library

The number of files depends on which simulators you have installed and which scenery libraries you've loaded.

The files are:

- `little_navmap_.sqlite` : An empty dummy database.
- `little_navmap_fsx.sqlite` : Flight Simulator X
- `little_navmap_fsxse.sqlite` : Flight Simulator - Steam Edition
- `little_navmap_p3dv2.sqlite` : Prepar3D v2
- `little_navmap_p3dv3.sqlite` : Prepar3D v3
- `little_navmap_p3dv4.sqlite` : Prepar3D v4
- `little_navmap_xp11.sqlite` : X-Plane 11
- `little_navmap_navigraph.sqlite` : Navigraph navdatabase. Can be either the included database or an update installed by the Navigraph _FMS Data Manager.

Userdata

The file `little_navmap_userdata.sqlite` contains the user-defined waypoints.

Little Navmap creates a backup copy on startup and keeps up to four backup files: `little_navmap_userdata_backup.sqlite` to `little_navmap_userdata_backup.sqlite.3`. You can copy these files back to the original database `little_navmap_userdata.sqlite` if you did something wrong.

Other Database Files

Additional files like

- `little_navmap_compiling.sqlite`,
- `little_navmap_compiling.sqlite-journal`,
- `little_navmap_temp.sqlite`,
- `little_navmap_temp.sqlite-journal`,
- `little_navmap_onlinedata.sqlite` or
- `little_navmap_onlinedata.sqlite-journal`

are used by temporary processes like the database compilation or online network data. These can be ignored.

Tutorials

General

The tutorials are based on:

- [FSX](#) or [P3D](#) scenery but can be easily adapted to X-Plane.
- An already loaded scenery database which normally happens right after the first startup.
- The stock navigation data of [FSX](#) or [P3D](#). Differences might appear if you use navdata updates or airport scenery add-ons.

All functions will be referred by the names in the main menu by using `Menu Name -> Menu Item`. The icons are shown as well, so you can find the buttons on one of the toolbars. Screenshots will provide more help.

Quick Start

To have a clean common base, I recommend the following:

- Select `Window -> Reset Window Layout` to get all the dock windows back into their default place.
- Use the map theme `OpenStreetMap` with hill shading  enabled.
- Reset the map display settings in `Map -> Reset Display Settings` to make sure that all needed features are shown on the map.
- Select `File -> New Flight Plan`  to start with a clean flight plan.

Tutorials

1. [Building a VFR Flight Plan](#) This tutorial will show how to create a simple flight plan based on the map and its context menus.
2. [Building an IFR Flight Plan with Approach Procedures](#) This long tutorial will show you how to create a more complex IFR flight plan including approach procedures. It introduces the advanced airport search functionality, the spatial search and the automatic flight plan calculation.

Building a VFR Flight Plan

General

This tutorial will show how to create a simple flight plan based on the map and its context menus.

The flight will take us through the lovely valleys of the French alps. You can use this flight plan for any small aircraft like the free [Flight1 Cessna 162 SkyCatcher](#) or the default Cessna 172.

The flight will only go through Class E airspace. There is no need to contact ATC.

The flight plan is: *Meyhet (LFLP) Parking 11, Ramp GA Small to Challes-les-Eaux (LFLE), 41 nm, 0 h 24 m, Direct*

Departure Airport

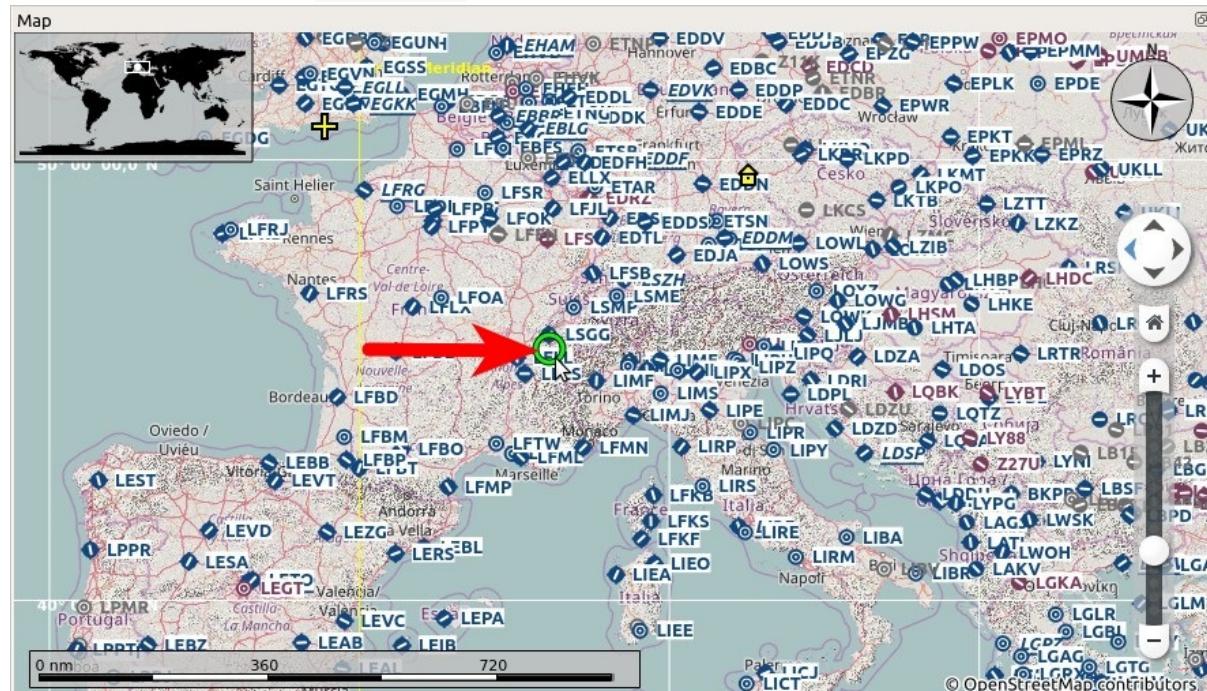
Find the departure airport: Click into the map and zoom to the French Alps. You can use the following functions to navigate:

- The map overlay on the left.
- The mouse (click and drag) to move and the mousewheel to zoom.
- The cursor keys to move and the keys **+** and **-** for zooming in and out (click into the map window to activate it before using the keys).

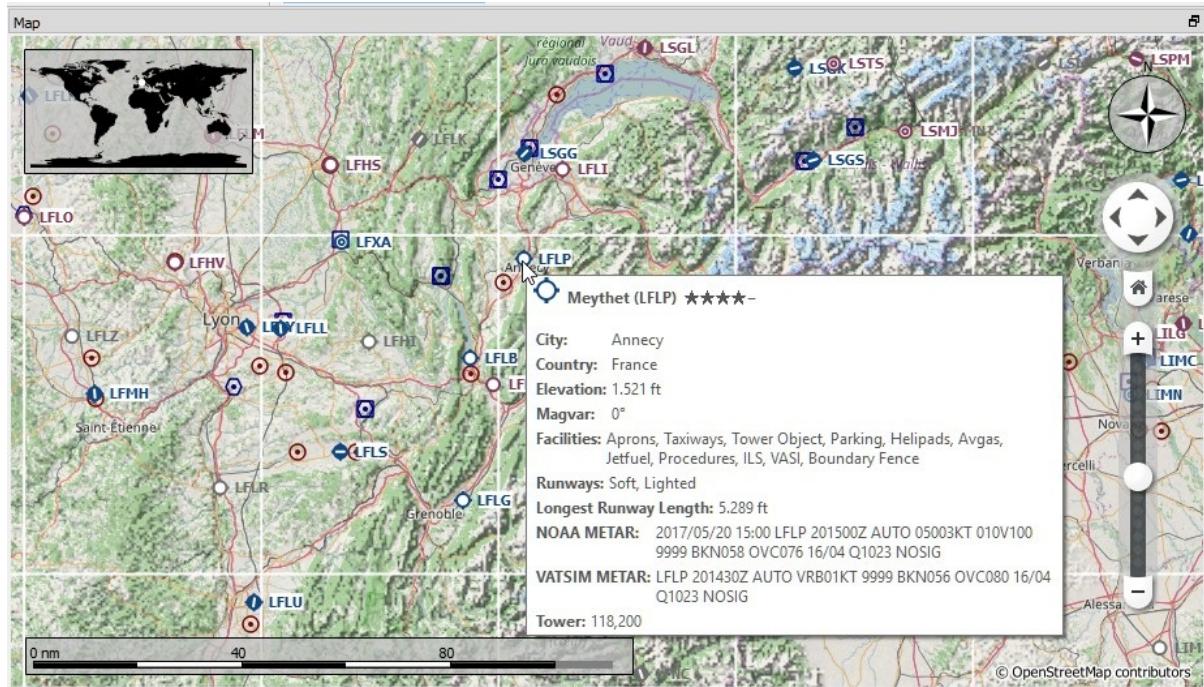
Use the back  and forward  buttons to jump in the position history like a web browser.

See also [Map Display](#).

Look for the departure airport [Meyhet \(LFLP\)](#) around here:

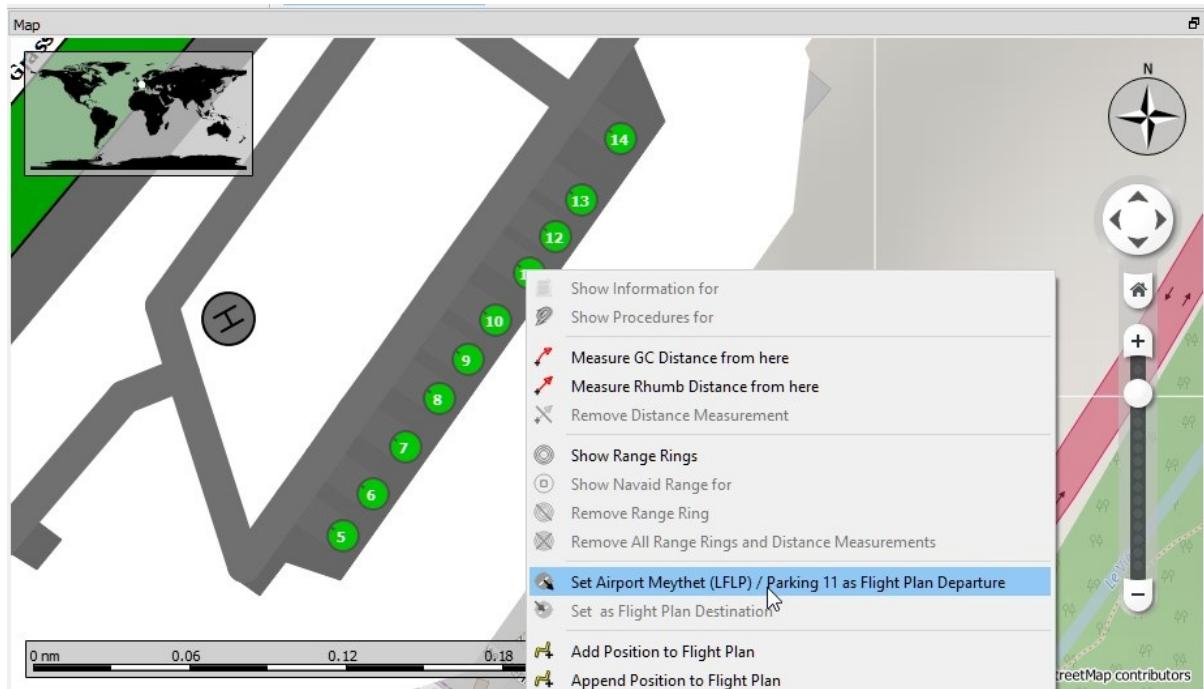


Closer with tooltip:



Now:

- Zoom in until you see the airport diagram showing taxiways, runway details, [parking](#) positions and more.
- Zoom in further until you see the white [parking](#) numbers.
- Right-click on the center of one of the green ramp [parking](#) spots (11 is used here).
- Choose [Select Airport Meyhet \(LFLP\) / Parking 11 as Flight Plan Departure](#) in the context menu.



This will select your departure [parking](#) position which will be highlighted by a black/yellow circle. The airport will be added to the flight plan as departure too.

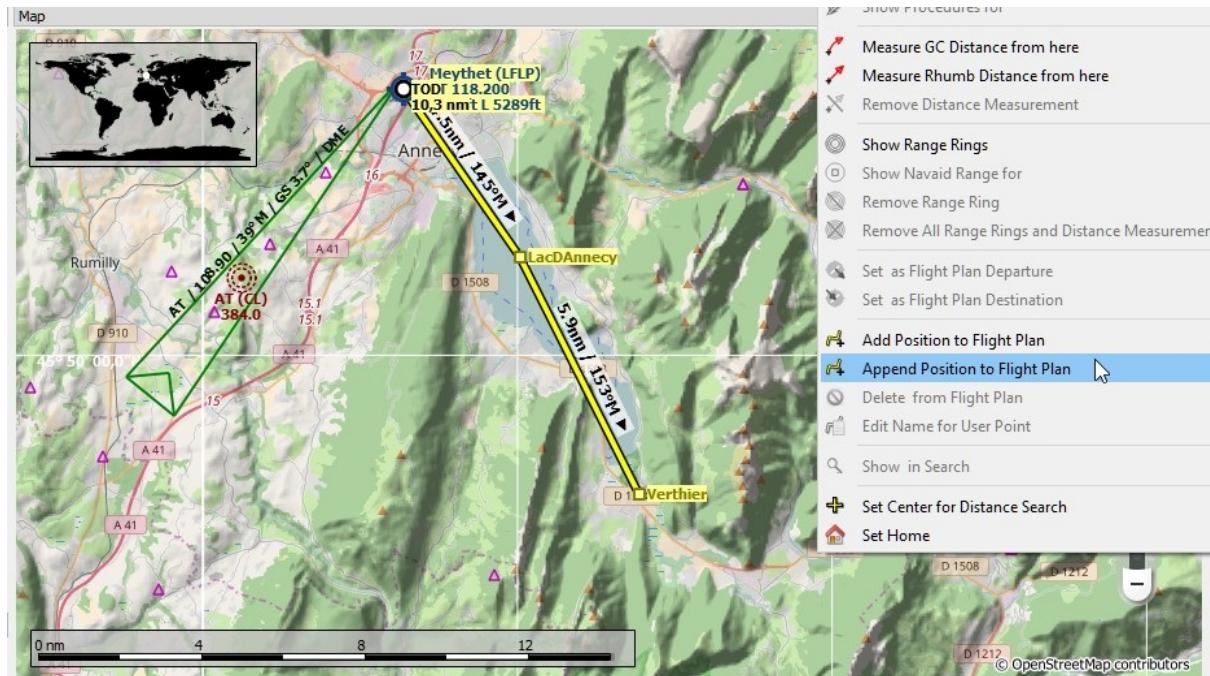
You can also click on the airport icon and select it for departure. A runway will be automatically assigned as departure position.

En Route Waypoints

We add the waypoints now:

- Scroll along the valley to the south east across the lake Lac d'Annecy.
- Click **Append Position to Flight Plan** . The clicked position will be added as an user-defined waypoint to the end of your plan.

Click undo  or redo  if you don't like what you just added.

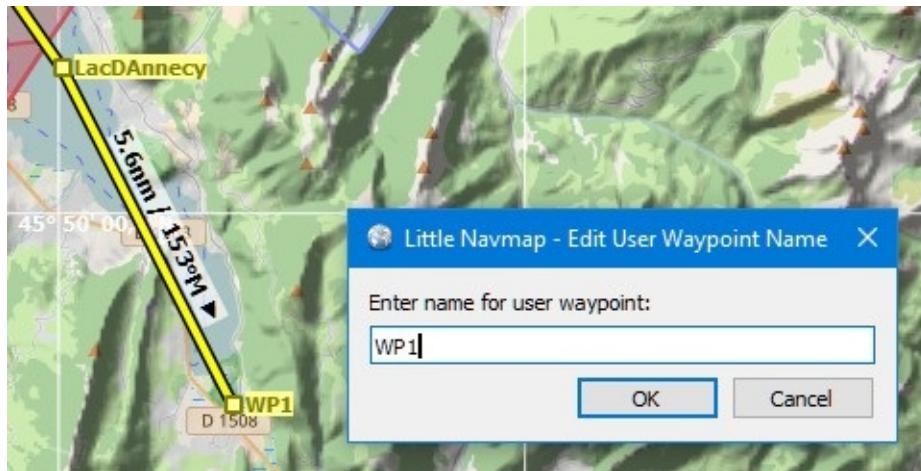


Another function is **Add Position to Flight Plan**  which will insert the clicked position to the nearest flight plan leg. You can use this to add user-defined positions, airports or navaids in the middle of a flight plan. The nearest leg will be chosen automatically by *Little Navmap*.

Little Navmap will automatically assign names to the user-defined waypoints. You can leave these as they are or replace them with a more meaningful name.

To change a waypoint name right-click on the user waypoint and select **Edit Name of User Waypoint** . Use nearby villages, mountains, lakes or other points of interest.

The flight simulator limits the name to a certain length and to certain characters. Nothing will be added to the name if it is too long or if you type the wrong characters.

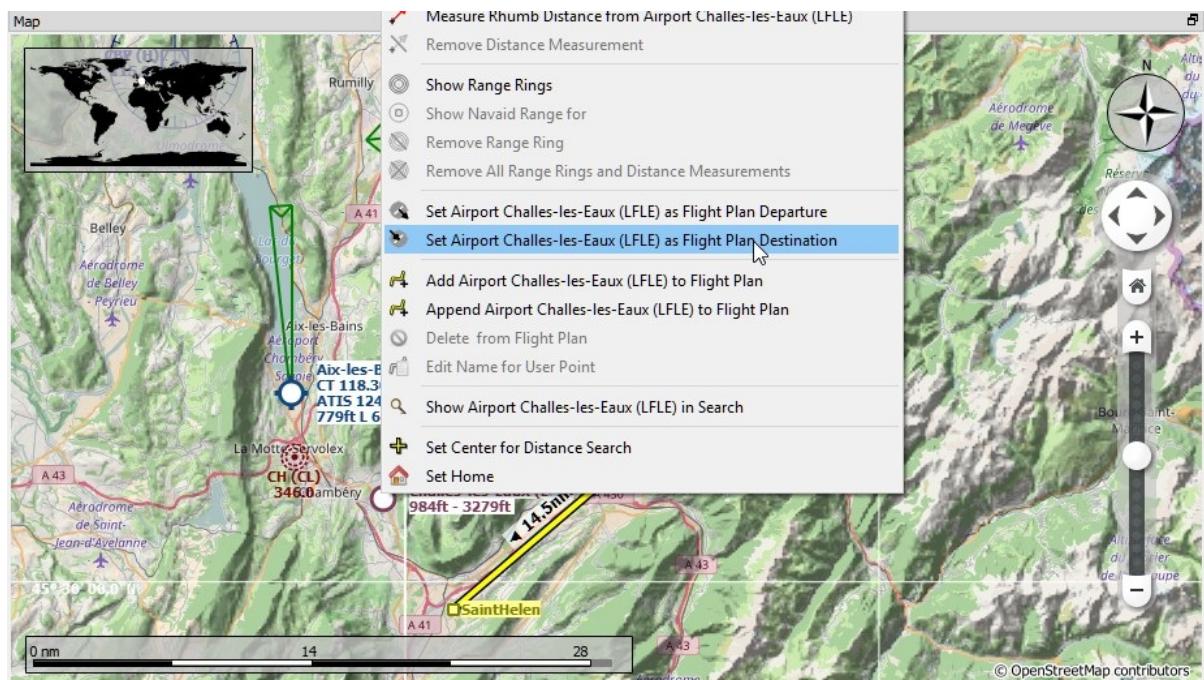


Keep adding points and stay away from the mountains until you're at Challes-les-Eaux (LFLE) .

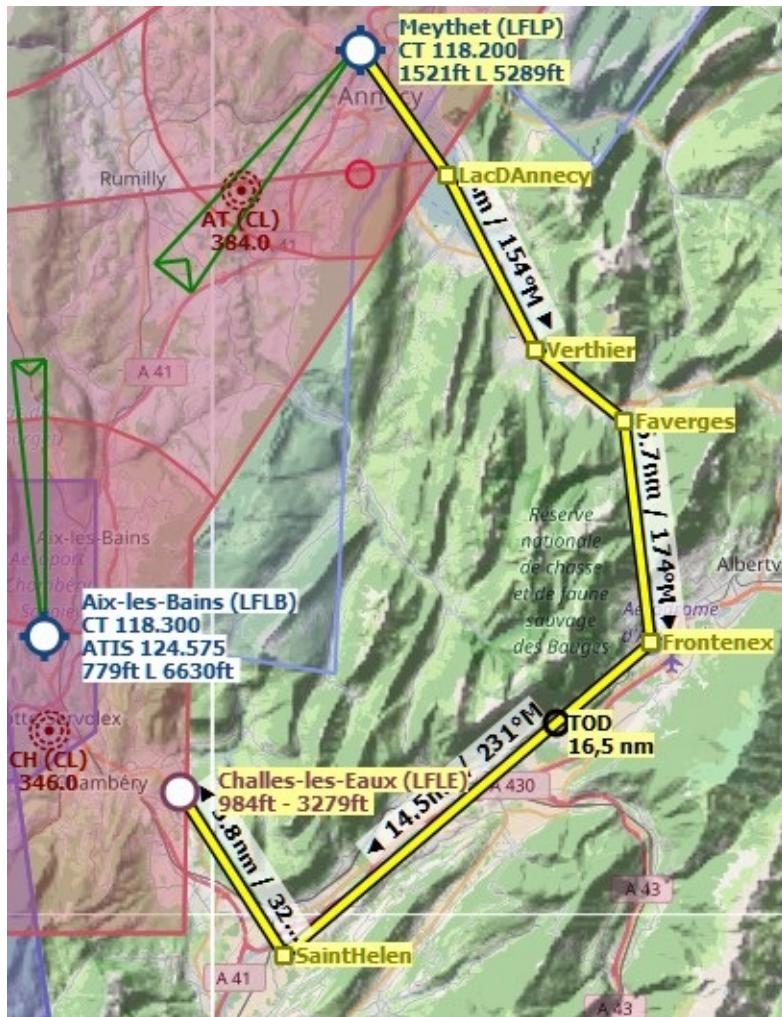
Destination Airport

To add the destination:

- Right-click ON Challes-les-Eaux (LFLE)
- Select Set Airport as Flight Plan Destination



Now there is a flight plan. Yours might look a bit different.



You can also use the drag and drop feature to move points or add new ones. Enable it by checking [Flight Plan](#) >



and click on a flight plan waypoint to move it. Click on a flight plan leg to add a new waypoint into this leg.

See [Map Flight Plan Editing](#) for more information.

Cruise Altitude

Change the flight plan type to `VFR` if not already done.

Flight Plan

Meyhet (LFLP) Parking 11, Ramp GA Small to Challes-les-Eaux (LFLE)
41 nm, 0 h 24 m, Direct

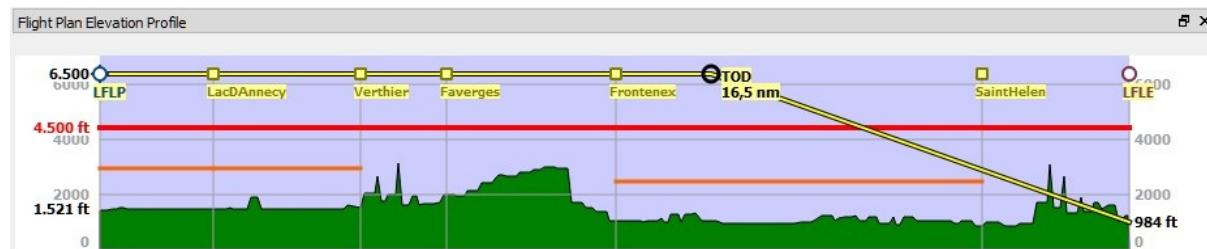
100 kts		6.500 ft		VFR					
Ident	Region	Name	Course °M	Direct °M	Distance nm	Remaining nm	Leg Time hh:mm	ETA hh:mm	
1 LFLP		Meyhet			0,0	41		0:00	
2 LacDAnnecy			146	146	4,5	36	0:02	0:02	
3 Verthier			154	154	5,9	30	0:03	0:06	
4 Faverges			130	130	3,4	27	0:02	0:08	
5 Frontenex			174	174	6,7	20	0:04	0:12	
6 SaintHelen			231	231	14,5	5,8	0:08	0:20	
7 LFLE		Challes-les-Eaux	328	328	5,8	0,0	0:03	0:24	

Now check the cruise altitude:

- Look at the flight plan elevation profile. There is a red line indicating the minimum safe altitude.
- Adjust the flight plan cruise altitude until you're above the red line.

- Select **Flight Plan > Adjust Flight Plan Altitude**  to get the correct altitude adjusted by the hemispherical rule.

Note that the default hemispherical rule is not correct for France until you change it in the options dialog, but I'll avoid this for the sake of simplicity now.



You probably noticed that you will get close to ground near the destination. Be prepared to circumvent some mountains there.

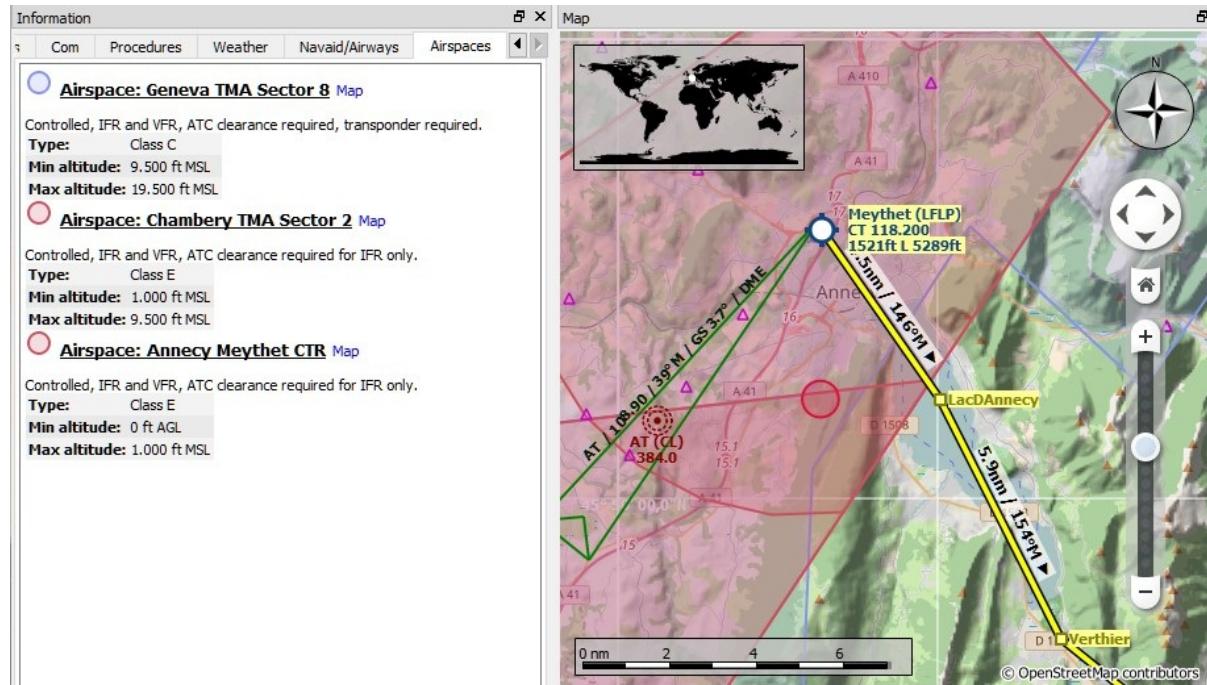
Airsaces

Now look if your flight plan touches any airspaces.

Click into one of the airspaces nearby start and destination and have a look at the information dock window. There are several airspaces:

- Geneva TMA Sector 8 which starts at 9,500 feet above mean sea level (MSL). This is higher than our cruise altitude and won't affect us.
- Two Class E airspaces. The information window notes for these: **Controlled, IFR and VFR, ATC clearance required for IFR only**. No problem because we will fly using VFR.

The situation is similar at the destination.



Groundspeed

Now adjust the speed to your expected ground speed. This allows the program to estimate flying time for the whole plan and for the legs.

The speed is saved as an annotation in the **PLN** file. So when you load the plan into *Little Navmap* it will restore the given speed. The speed value has no effect in the simulator.

Note that the plan is static and will not change during flight.

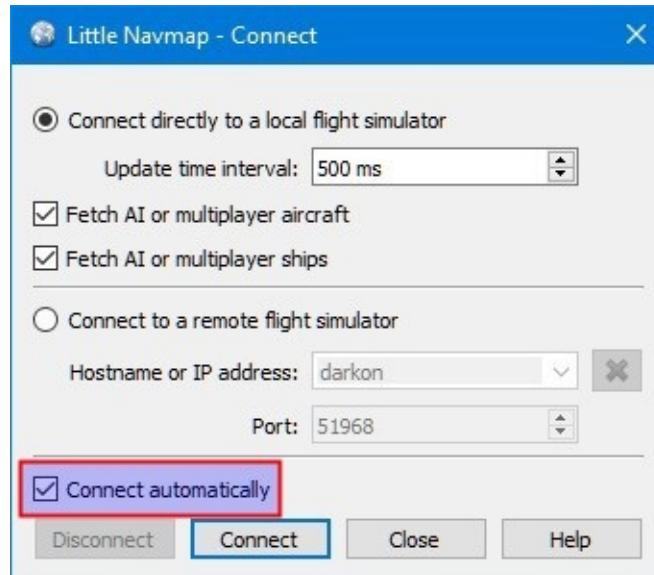
Estimated ground speed for the flight plan that will be used to calculate travelling times							
route	region	name	°M	°M	nm	nm	Time hh:mm
1 LFLP		Meyhet			0,0	41	0:00
2 LacDAnnecy			146	146	4,5	36	0:03
3 Montbeno			151	151	5,0	20	0:05

Save the plan using **File -> Save Flight Plan** . The program usually finds the right directory for the flight plans and gives a sensible name by default.

Flying

Follow the steps below to get a moving map and see your aircraft in *Little Navmap*:

- Open the dialog **Connect** using **Tools -> Flight Simulator Connection** and check if **Connect automatically** is selected. Enable it if not. *Little Navmap* will find the simulator no matter if it is already started or will be started later.



- Click **Connect** which will close the dialog.
- Enable **Map -> Center Aircraft** . The map will jump to the simulator aircraft and keep it centered if an active flight is loaded, i.e. the simulator is not in the opening screen.
- Start the simulator if not already done, load the flight plan and go flying.

See also [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#).

Looking at Places while Flying

The program will stop following your aircraft if you start any action that zooms in to an airport or [navaid](#) (double-click, toolbar button or link in the information window):

- Double-click on the destination airport for example to zoom to the airport diagram.
- When done click the back button  until you are back at your aircraft.
- Then enable [Map](#) -> [Center Aircraft](#)  again to keep the aircraft centered.

Building an IFR Flight Plan with Approach Procedures

This tutorial will show you how to create a more complex IFR flight plan including approach procedures. It introduces the advanced airport search functionality and the automatic flight plan calculation.

While this tutorial looks quite lengthy it is normally a matter of half a minute to get a flight plan if you know where to go. The planning effort shown here is bigger to highlight some of the more advanced features of the program.

You should at least read through the VFR tutorial [Building a VFR Flight Plan](#).

The flight plan will go across the UK using an IFR capable aircraft. Its maximum range should be more than 600 nautical miles including reserves and a cruise altitude of 10,000 feet.

I will not go into detailed fuel planning procedures in this tutorial. That is another story for another time.

The tutorial assumes the following preconditions:

- You left your aircraft at `Bembridge (EGHJ)` at the end of the last flight or treat this as your home base.
- You don't know where you want to fly today.
- You know the requirements for your aircraft:
 - Range
 - Minimum runway length
 - Hard runways
 - Need a [parking](#) spot at the destination
 - Fuel for flying back

Cleanup Search

Go to the dock window `Search` and follow the steps below:

- Right-click into the result table and select `Reset Search`  to get rid of all search criteria that may affect the query.
- Click the menu button  and make sure that the search groups `Facilities`, `Runway`, `Parking` and `Distance from Mark` are checked. Deselect all others you don't need.

The screenshot shows the 'Search' dialog box with the 'Airports' tab selected. The search interface includes fields for 'ICAO Code' and 'Airport Name', and dropdowns for 'City' and 'State / Province'. Below these are checkboxes for 'Rating', 'Lighted', 'ILS', 'Addon', 'Tower', 'Procedures', and 'Any or no Ramp', along with dropdowns for 'Any or no Gate', 'Runways: Min: 0 ft Max: 50.000 ft', and 'Distance Mjn: 0 nm Max: 100 nm'. A context menu is open over the search results table, listing options: All, Facilities, Parking, Runway, Elevation, Distance from Mark (which is selected), and Scenery. The results table lists three airports: Epps Airpark (00AL, Alabama), Cordes (00AZ, Arizona), and South River (00B, Maryland).

	ICAO	Name	City	State	Unit
1	00AL	Epps Airpark	Harvest	Alabama	Unit
2	00AZ	Cordes	Cordes	Arizona	Unit
3	00B	South River	Edgewater	Maryland	Unit

Assign Departure

Now look for the departure airport:

- Enter `EGHJ` in the `ICAO Code` search field on the top left (case does not matter).
- Right-click on the airport in the result table.
- Choose `Set as Flight Plan Departure`. This will assign a default runway as a `start position`.

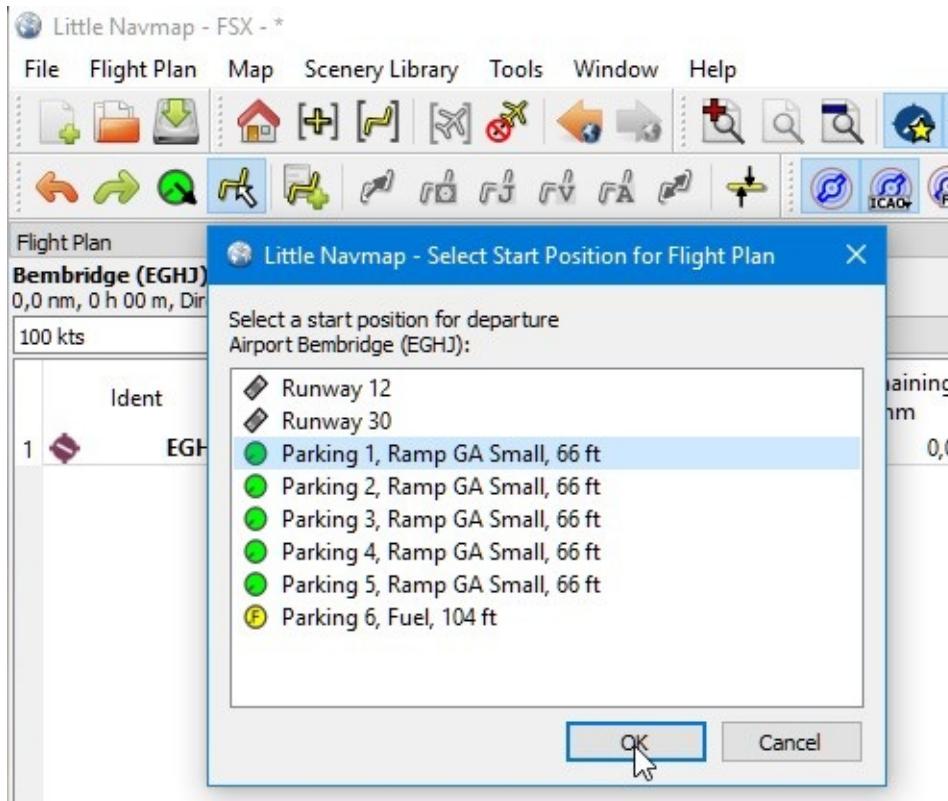
The screenshot shows the 'Search' dialog box with the tab 'Airports' selected. The search term 'eghj' is entered in the 'Airport Name' field. Below the search bar are filters for 'Rating', 'Addon', 'Lighted', 'Tower', 'ILS', 'Procedures', 'Military', 'Closed', 'Avgas', and 'Jetfuel'. There are dropdowns for 'Any or no Ramp', 'Any or no Gate', and 'Any or no Helipad'. Runway filters include 'Min: 0 ft' and 'Max: 50.000 ft'. Distance filters include 'Min: 0 nm' and 'Max: 100 nm'. A 'Any Surface' filter is also present. The results table shows one entry for EGHJ (Bembridge). A context menu is open over this entry, listing the following options:

- Show Information
- Show Procedures
- Show on Map
- Filter by Entries including "Bembridge"
- Filter by Entries excluding "Bembridge"
- Reset Search
- Show All
- Show Range Rings
- Show Navaid Range
- Remove All Range Rings and Distance Measurements
- Set as Flight Plan Departure** (highlighted)
- Set as Flight Plan Destination

Your flight plan has one entry now. This is already sufficient if you want to fly a pattern and like to see distance, speed and time information to the airport.

Starting from a runway is not quite realistic. Let's select a [parking](#) position:

- Go to [Flight Plan](#) -> Select a Start Position for Departure .
- Choose one of the GA small ramp positions.
- Click [ok](#) and the position will be highlighted on the map.



Alternatively you can also select the [start position](#) directly on the map's context menu as described in the [VFR tutorial](#).

See also [Set as Flight Plan Departure](#)

Search for Destination

Now look for a suitable destination airport:

- Right-click on **EGHJ** in the search result again.
- Select **Set Center for Distance Search** . You can also do this in the map. This is the center point for the spatial search.
- Clear the **ICAO Code** search field now (it is a common mistake to leave the text fields filled when doing distance searches which will give you an empty result table).

We will now look for airports that are in range of the aircraft but not too close. Also, certain criteria have to be fulfilled, like having [parking](#) spots that fit the aircraft and a runway which is long enough.

You can also find airports in aircraft range by using the range rings where you can right-click into the map on your

departure airport and select **Show Range Rings** , although this function does not allow the detailed airport filters.

We will use the spatial search instead of range rings since we'd like to see only suitable airports for our aircraft.

Check the following in the airport search tab:

- Rating**: We'd like to get airports that are either add-ons or have basic scenery requirements, like taxiways, [parking](#) spots and more. Everything else is boring.
- Procedures**: Show only airports that have procedures to spice up the approach a bit.
- Deselect **Military** and **Closed** (click the checkboxes twice): This will return only civilian airports and avoid airports that have all runways closed.
- Also check **Avgas** so we can fill up for our return trip and don't have to beg for fuel at a nearby road.

5. In the combo box **Any or no Ramp** select **At least Ramp GA small**. This will include only airports in the result that have suitable **parking** spots.
6. In the combo box **Any Surface** select **Any is Hard** to avoid airports having only soft surfaced runways.
7. Select a minimum runway length of 2,500 feet for your aircraft in the field **Runways: Min:** .

See also [Search Dock Window - Airports and Navaids](#).

You can also limit the maximum runway length if you are looking for a short landing challenge, but not now.

The search result changes on the fly while doing all these adjustments, though we are not there yet:

- Check **Distance:** to activate the spatial search.
- Change the maximum distance to 600 and the minimum to 400 nautical miles (to avoid short hops). The result table will now update with a small delay since the distance search is more complex.
- To find only airports north of your position select **North** in the combo box **Any Direction**. Note that the search result is sorted by distance with the closest airport first.
- Choose an airport for your trip. We use **Wick (EGPC)** for this tutorial.

The screenshot shows the 'Search' dock window with the 'Airports' tab selected. The search criteria are set to find 'At least Ramp GA Small', 'Any or no Gate', and 'Any or no Helpad'. Runway requirements are set to 'Min: 2,500 ft' and 'Max: 50,000 ft'. The 'Any is Hard' option is checked. The 'Distance' filter is set to 'Mjn: 400 nm' and 'Max: 600 nm', with 'North' selected. The results table lists 13 airports, with Wick (EGPC) highlighted in blue. The table columns are: Distance nm, Heading °T, ICAO, Name, City, Country, and Rating. The results are as follows:

Distance nm	Heading °T	ICAO	Name	City	Country	Rating
1	425	EGPE	Inverness	Inverness	United Kingdom	★★
2	426	EDXW	Westerland/Sylt	Westerland/Sylt	Germany	★★
3	445	EDDH	Hamburg	Hamburg	Germany	★★
4	453	EKEB	Esbjerg	Esbjerg	Denmark	★★
5	464	EGPL	Benbecula	Benbecula	United Kingdom	★★
6	465	EKVJ	Stauning	Stauning	Denmark	★★
7	467	EDHK	Holtenau	Kiel	Germany	★★
8	471	EKSB	Sonderborg	Sonderborg	Denmark	★★
9	472	EGPC	Wick	Wick	United Kingdom	★★
10	473	EDHL	Blankensee	Lubeck	Germany	★★
11	477	EKBI	Billund	Billund	Denmark	★★
12	487	EGPO	Stornoway	Stornoway	United Kingdom	★★
13	501	EGPA	Kirkwall	Kirkwall	United Kingdom	★★

1 of 30 Airports selected, 30 visible.

- Right-click on Wick in the result table.
- Select **Show Information** . This will fill the tabs in the dock window **Information**.
- Select the tab **Weather** and look for the wind direction to get an idea of the expected landing runway. Start AS16 or Active Sky Next if you are using these.

For this tutorial we assume that the winds favor runway 13.

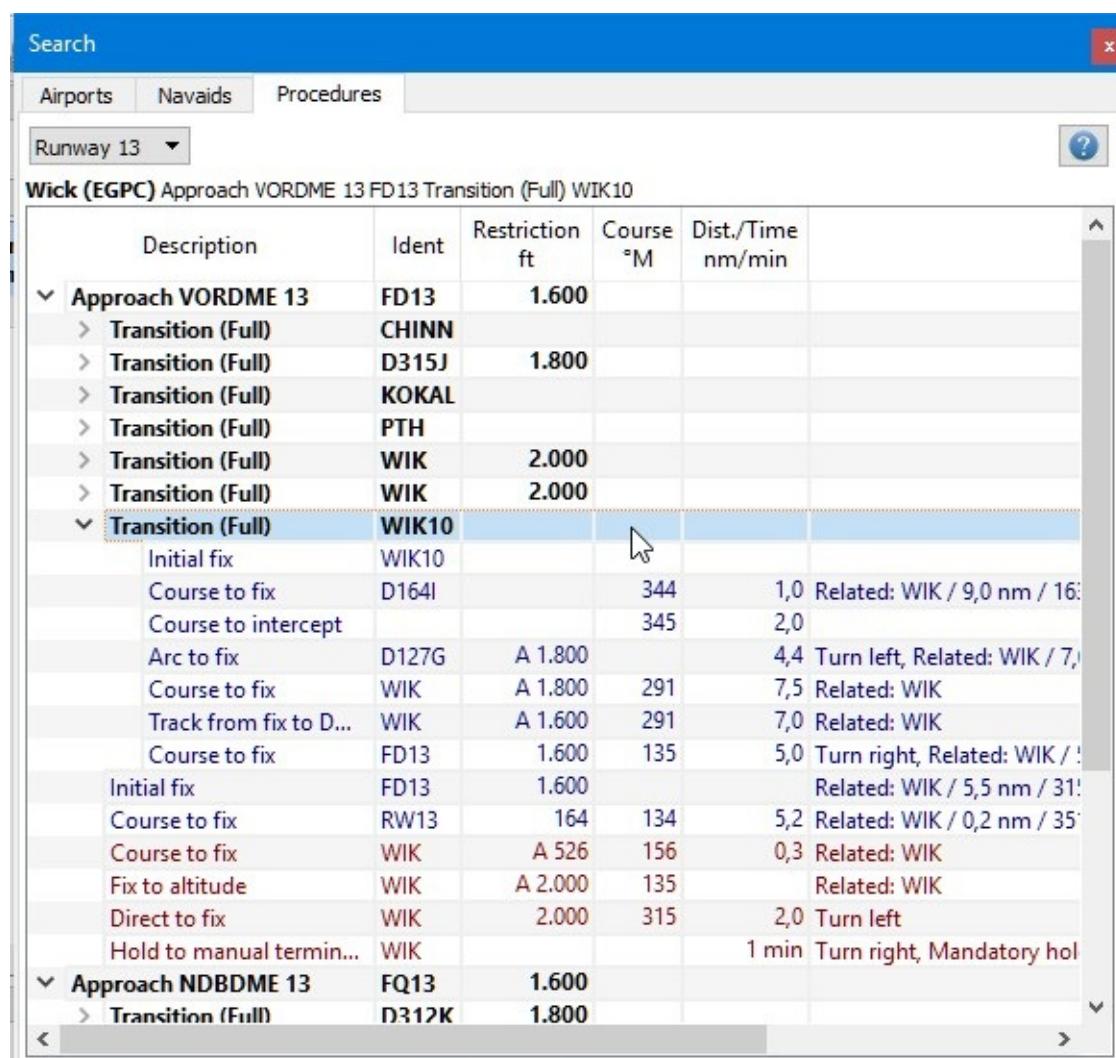
See also [Weather](#).

Select an Approach Procedure

We'll select an approach procedure now:

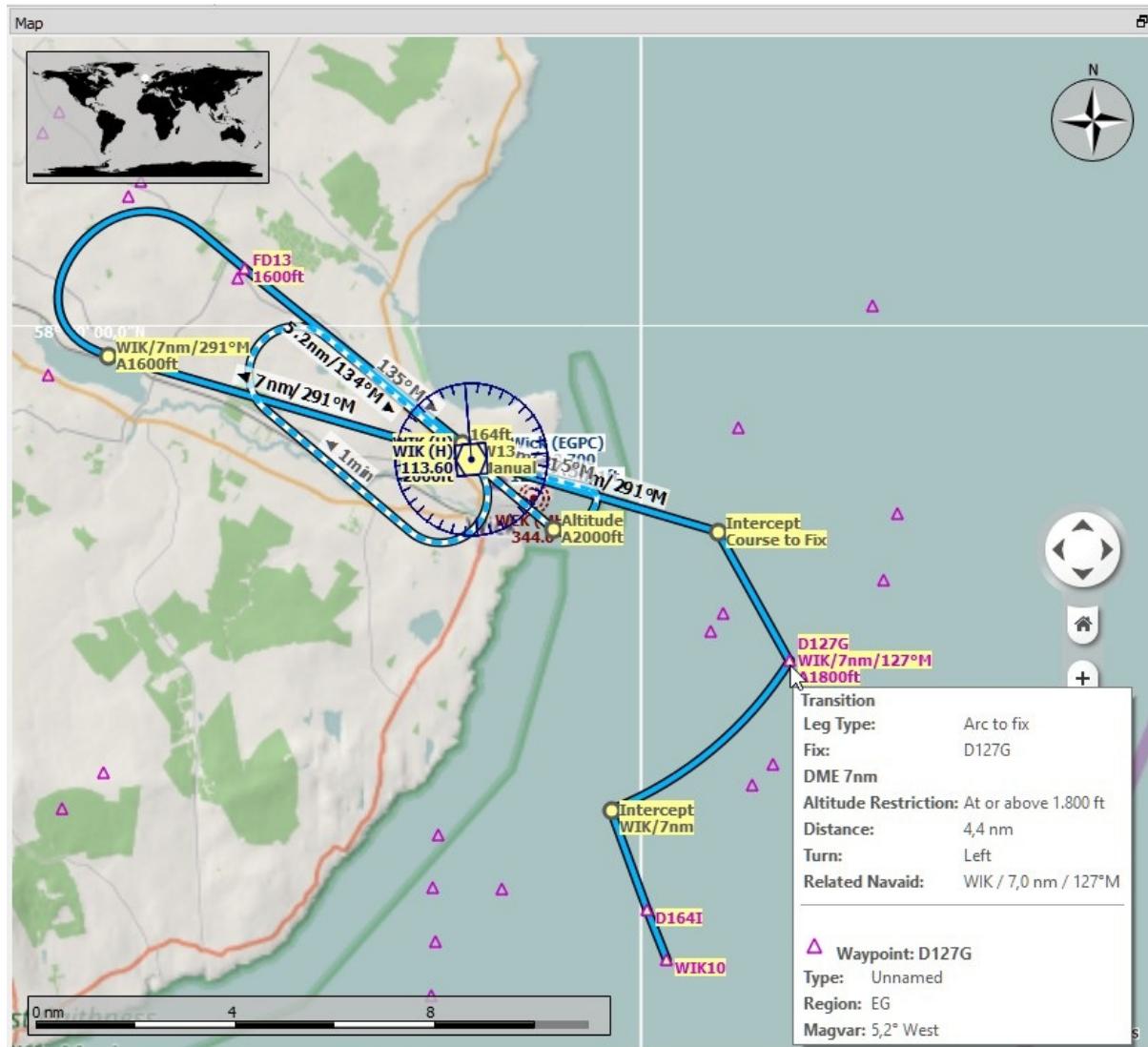
- Go back to the search result.
- Right-click on the airport Wick again. Select [Show Procedures](#) . This will pop up the [procedure](#) search tab.
- Choose [Runway 13](#) in the [A11 Runways](#) combo box to see only approaches for 13.
- Select [Expand A11](#) in the context menu to see also the transitions for each approach.
- Choose [Approach VORDME 13 FD13 using Transition \(Full\) WIK10](#) since we expect to land on runway 13 and arrive from south.

The top label in the [procedure](#) search shows [Wick \(EGPC\) Approach VORDME 13 FD13 Transition \(Full\) WIK10](#) for the selected approach and/or transition. You can also see a preview on the map.



Description	Ident	Restriction ft	Course °M	Dist./Time nm/min
Approach VORDME 13	FD13	1.600		
> Transition (Full)	CHINN			
> Transition (Full)	D315J	1.800		
> Transition (Full)	KOKAL			
> Transition (Full)	PTH			
> Transition (Full)	WIK	2.000		
> Transition (Full)	WIK	2.000		
Transition (Full)	WIK10			
Initial fix	WIK10			
Course to fix	D164I		344	1,0 Related: WIK / 9,0 nm / 16:
Course to intercept			345	2,0
Arc to fix	D127G	A 1.800		4,4 Turn left, Related: WIK / 7,
Course to fix	WIK	A 1.800	291	7,5 Related: WIK
Track from fix to D...	WIK	A 1.600	291	7,0 Related: WIK
Course to fix	FD13	1.600	135	5,0 Turn right, Related: WIK / :
Initial fix	FD13	1.600		Related: WIK / 5,5 nm / 31:
Course to fix	RW13	164	134	5,2 Related: WIK / 0,2 nm / 35:
Course to fix	WIK	A 526	156	0,3 Related: WIK
Fix to altitude	WIK	A 2.000	135	Related: WIK
Direct to fix	WIK	2.000	315	2,0 Turn left
Hold to manual termin...	WIK			1 min Turn right, Mandatory hol
Approach NDBDME 13	FQ13	1.600		
> Transition (Full)	D312K	1.800		

Right-click on the transition and select [Show Approach and Transition on Map](#) . This will center the [procedure](#) on the map. You can hover the mouse over the waypoints of the approach to see more information in a tooltip. You can also click on the legs in the [procedure](#) tree to see the respective start and end points.



More information on [procedure](#) search: [Search Dock Window - Procedures](#). Also see [Procedures](#) for general information on procedures.

If you like what you see right-click again on the transition and select [Use EGPC and Approach and Transition as Destination](#)



This will do two things:

1. Add Wick as the destination airport to the flight plan. Any previous destination in the flight plan will be replaced.
2. Add the approach and its transition to the flight plan. The [procedure](#) legs use a dark blue color and the missed approach legs use a dark red color in the flight plan table. Flight plan en route legs are black. Again, any previous [procedure](#) is replaced with this new one.

About adding transition and approaches: Approaches and transitions are closely related which is already indicated by the tree structure in the [procedure](#) search tab. You can add an approach alone but a transition always belongs to an approach.

You have to select the transition to add or show both, approach and transition.

Calculate a Flight Plan

Now we have the departure airport, an approach [procedure](#) and the destination all connected by a line. Next is the en route part of the flight plan:

- Set [IFR](#) as the flight plan type in the dock window [Flight Plan](#). This allows the automatic flight plan calculation to adjust the cruise altitude.
- Click [Flight Plan](#) -> [Calculate low Altitude](#) to start the automatic flight plan calculation for Victor airways. The calculation will create a route from your departure airport to the initial [fix](#) of the transition.

The flight plan cruise altitude is automatically adjusted according to the hemispherical rule (the rule can be changed in

Tools -> Options on the tab [Flight Plan](#)), the altitude restrictions of the airways and the flight plan type ([VFR](#) or [IFR](#)). You can see the minimum altitude for each airway segment in the flight plan table in the column [Restriction](#) .

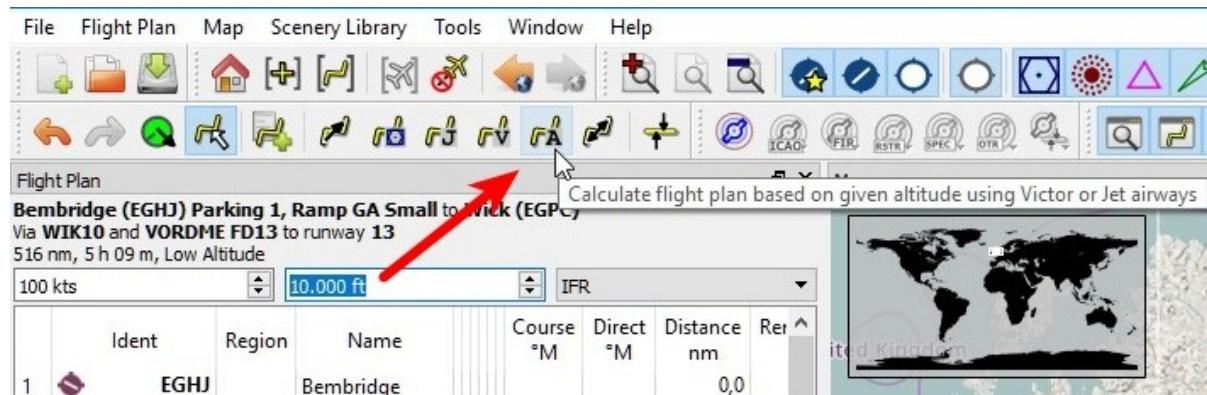
The altitude can also be adjusted according to the hemispherical rule by clicking [Flight Plan](#) -> [Adjust Flight Plan](#)



Now the minimum altitude of 16,000 feet is a bit too high.

Therefore, try an alternate calculation method which limits your cruise altitude:

- Enter 10,000 feet in the [Flight plan altitude](#) field.
- Click on [Flight Plan](#) -> [Calculate based on given Altitude](#) . This will result in a flight plan that uses only airways having a minimum altitude below or equal to 10,000 feet. Note that you can get a mix of Victor and Jet airways depending on used altitude. The calculation might also fail if you set the cruise altitude too low.



Use this flight plan for now.

Save the plan using [File](#) -> [Save Flight Plan](#) . The program usually finds the right directory for the flight plans and gives a sensible name by default.

The waypoints of the approach [procedure](#) are not saved in the flight plan. You have to select the approach in your GPS or FMC in the simulator or fly it by radio navaids and a stopwatch.

What [Little Navmap](#) saves in the [PLN](#) are the [procedure](#) names which allows the program to restore the approach when loading the [PLN](#) file.

The top label in the flight plan dock window reads now:

```
Bembridge (EGHJ) Parking 1, Ramp GA Small to Wick (EGPC)
Via WIK10 and VORDME FD13 to runway 13
517 nm, 5 h 10 m, Low Altitude
```

Adjust the ground speed in the flight plan dock window according to the used aircraft to get a better time estimate.

The plan might look different, depending if you use stock navaids or navdata updates.



Now you can check if you pass through any airspaces:

- Enable airspaces by selecting **Map** -> **Airsaces** -> **Show Airspaces**  if not already done.
- Check **Map** -> **Airsaces** -> **At flight plan cruise altitude**  in the menu or the toolbar menu button.



This will display only airspaces on the map that are relevant for your cruise altitude. You can also select **Below 10000 ft only** to see all relevant airspaces in the climb or descent phase. Use the tooltips on the map to get information about airspaces like type, minimum and maximum altitude.



Flying

Open the dialog **Connect using** **Tools** -> **Flight Simulator Connection**  and check if **connect automatically** is selected. Enable, if not.

Litte Navmap will find the simulator no matter if it is already started or if it is started later. Click **Connect**.

See also [Connecting to a Flight Simulator](#).



Enable `Map` -> `Center Aircraft`. The map will jump to the simulator aircraft and keep it centered. This will happen only if an active flight is loaded, i.e. the simulator is not in the opening screen.

Start the simulator if not already done, load the flight plan and go flying.

Top of Descent

A top of descent indication is displayed on the map and in the elevation profile which also shows the distance from top of descent to the destination. This number includes the distance of approach procedures (excluding holds).

Note that altitude restrictions are not considered yet in the top of descent calculation.



You can change the descent rule in `Tools` -> `Options` on the tab `Flight Plan`. The default is 3 nautical miles for 1,000 feet.



The tab `Progress` in the dock window `Simulator Aircraft` will show the distance to the top of descent in the `Flight Plan Progress` section:

Flight Plan Progress	
To Destination:	74 nm
Time and Date:	21.05.17 12:33 UTC
Local Time:	14:33 CEST
TOD to Destination:	64 nm
To Top of Descent:	10,1 nm

The section `Altitude` will show the vertical path deviation after passing the top of descent:

Altitude	
Indicated:	5,090 ft
Actual:	5,051 ft
Above Ground:	5,051 ft
Ground Elevation:	0 ft
Vertical Path Dev.:	-511 ft below ▲

Changing Procedures

Now the weather has changed requiring an approach to runway 31:

- Right-click on the destination airport at the bottom of the flight plan table.
- Choose `Show Procedures`.
- Then change the runway filter to `Runway 31`.
- Expand the approach `VORDME` 31 to see the transition.
- Select the transition.

The label on top of the window shows now Approach VORDME 31 FD31 Transition (Full) CHINN .

- Right-click on the selected transition.
- Choose Use EGPC and Approach and Transition as Destination  from the context menu which will replace the current procedure in your flight plan with the new one.

The top label in the flight plan dock window reads now:

```
Bembridge (EGHJ) Parking 1, Ramp GA Small to Wick (EGPC)
Via CHINN and VORDME FD31 to runway 31
526 nm, 5 h 15 m, Low Altitude
```

To completely get rid of a procedure:

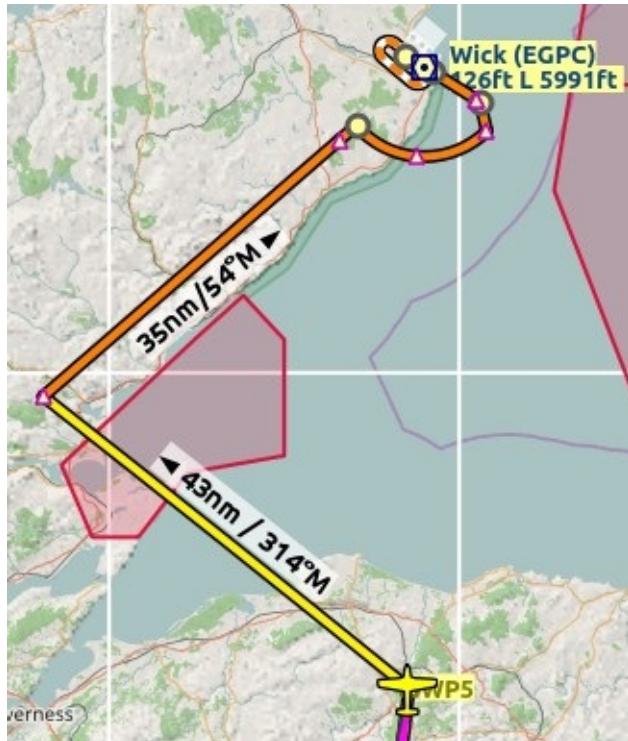
- Select any leg of the procedure in the flight plan table.
- Right-click and choose Delete selected Leg or Procedure  to remove the whole procedure. Alternatively press the Del key.

If ATC clears you to the initial fix of the procedure:

1. Delete any intermediate waypoints between your current aircraft position and the initial fix of the procedure: Right-click in the flight plan table and select Delete selected Leg or Procedure  for all waypoints between your current aircraft position and the initial fix or start of the procedure. Avoid deleting your approach (you can also right-click on a flight plan waypoint on the map and delete it from the context menu).
2. Then right-click on your aircraft on the map and select Add Position to Flight Plan .

This will give a direct connection from your current aircraft position to the start of the procedure which you can use to get course and distance to the intial fix.

Below: After changing the approach procedure and adding a user-defined waypoint at the aircraft position to the flight plan. Now we get course and altitude indications for a direct leg to the start of the transition (43 nm and 314 degrees magnetic course).



Going Missed

I recommend hiding the missed approaches on the map by unchecking `Map -> Show Missed Approaches` . This helps uncluttering the map display.

- **If the missed approach is not shown:** The progress window shows distance and time to destination. Activating the next leg (shown in magenta color) will stop if the destination (i.e. the runway threshold) is reached, even when passing the threshold.
- **If the missed is shown and the aircraft passes the runway threshold:** The first leg of the missed approach is activated and simulator aircraft progress will display the remaining distance to the end of the missed procedure.

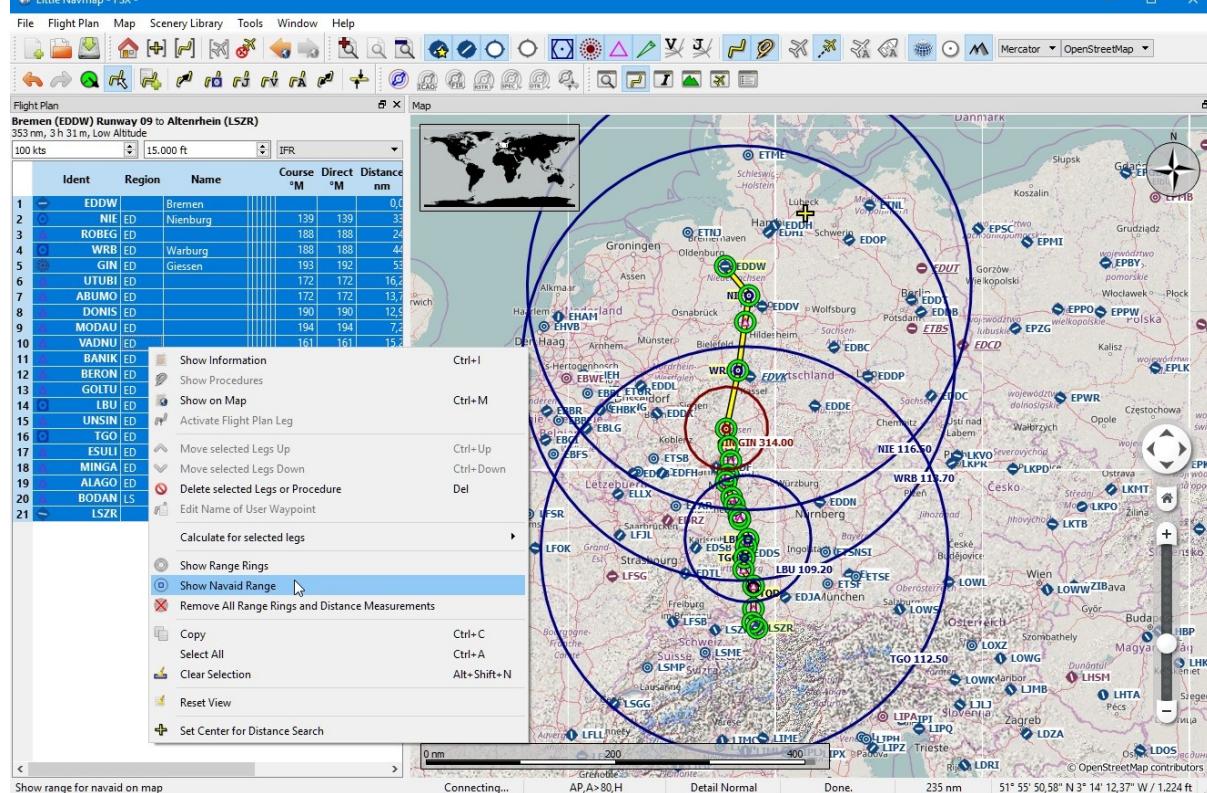
Tips and Tricks

Show all Navaid Ranges of a Flight Plan

Select all legs in the flight plan table, then right-click on any leg and select [Show Navaid Range](#). This will place a range ring around every radio navaid in the flight plan.

See also [Show Navaid range](#).

Remove the range rings by selecting [Remove all Range Rings and Distance Measurements](#).

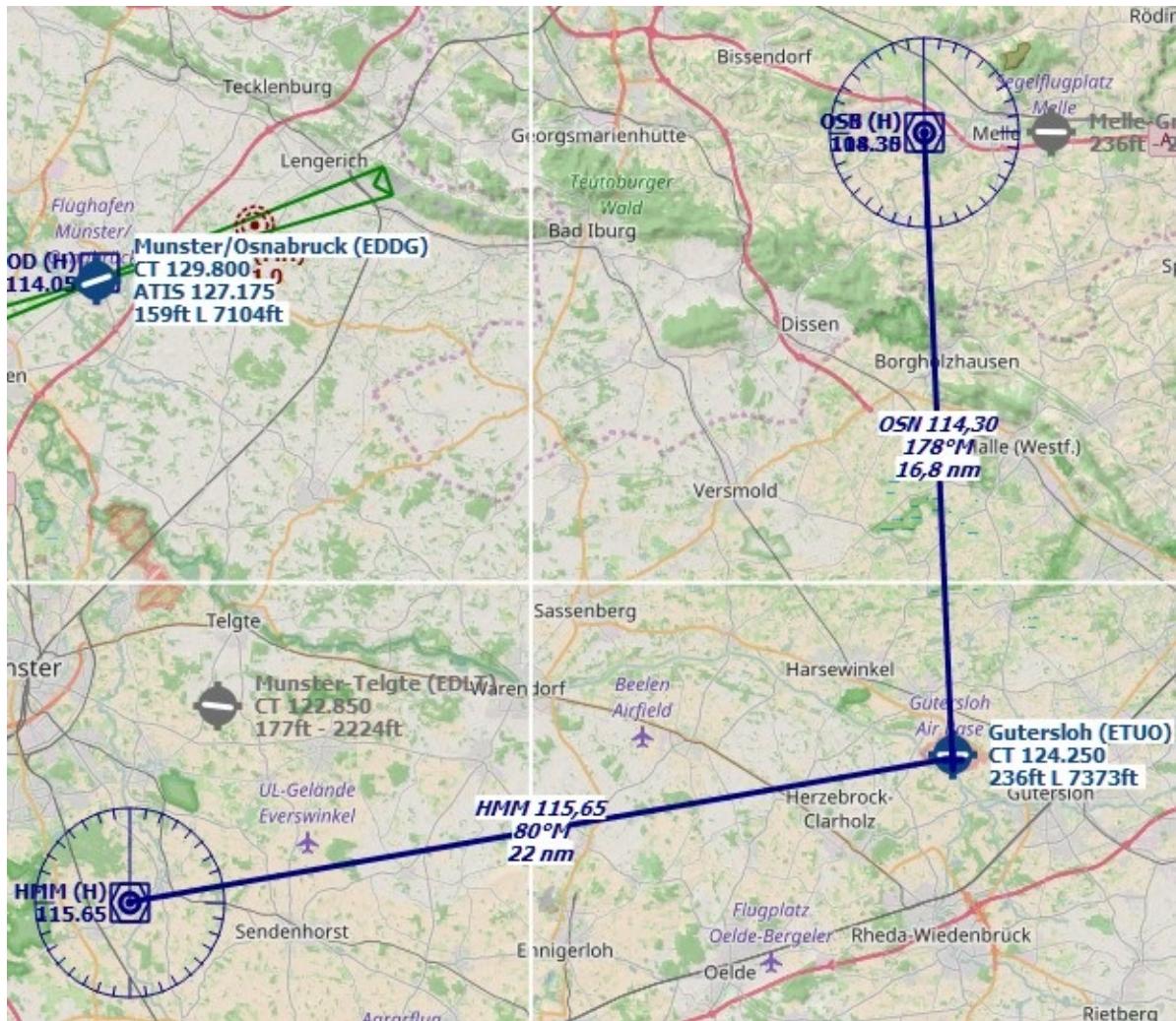


Use the measurement lines to get a VOR Radial Intersection

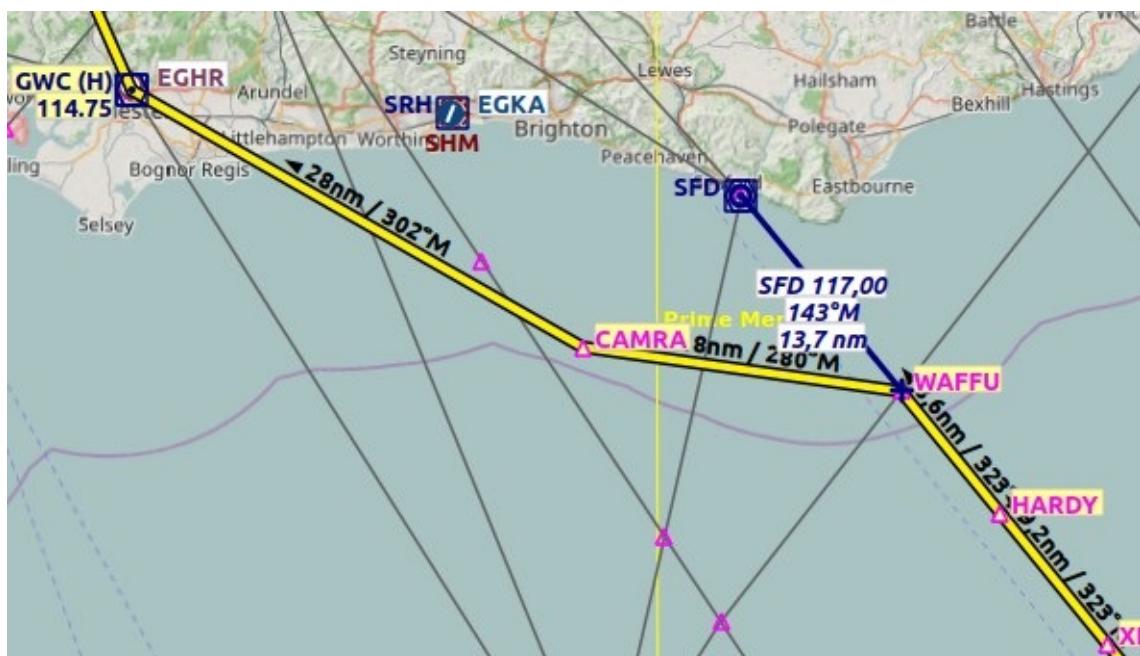
Measurement lines can start at airports or navaids where they use the magnetic variation if available. You can use them to find an airport by radial and distance if you like to navigate the old fashioned way.

Below is an example that gets radial and distance from two VORs for [ETUO](#). Measurement lines can also start at NDBs or waypoints. Note the suffix [M](#) which indicates magnetic course.

See also [Measure GC Distance from here](#) and [Measure Rhumb Distance from here](#).



The same can be used when flying airways without GPS. In the example below fly 323 degrees magnetic to **VOR SFD** (radial 143). You are at **WAFFU** when the **DME** shows 13.7 nautical miles. Then turn left to **280°M** until you intercept **302°** to **GWC**.



Use the measurement lines for Approach Guidance

Right-click on the airport and choose **Measure Rhumb Distance from here**.  Pull the line using the opposing course to 3 nautical miles out to get guidance for the final approach.



Search for Add-On Airports

You can use the scenery path to look for add-on airports of a certain developer. Click on one of the add-on airports and copy the relevant part of the path from the information window. Insert this path fragment into the **Scenery Path** input field in the airports tab of the search dock window. Add ***** at the beginning and at the end since it is only part of a path.

See also [Text Filters](#).

Select all in the result table to get all airports highlighted on the map.

ICAO	Name	City	State
1 ✓ FAAB	Alexander Bay	Alexander Bay	
2 ✓ FAAG	Aggeneys	Aggeneys	
3 ✓ FAAL	Alldays	Alldays	
4 ✓ FAAB	Bisho	Bisho	
5 ✓ FAAB	Bisho	Bisho	
6 ✓ FAAB	Bloemfontein Int	Bloemfontein	
7 ✓ FAABM	Bethlehem	Bethlehem	
8 ✓ FAWB	Beaufort West	Beaufort West	
9 ✓ FACE	Ceres	Ceres	
10 ✓ FCR	Carletonville	Carletonville	
11 ✓ FCT	Cape Town Int	Cape Town	
12 ✓ FCV	Calvinia	Calvinia	
13 ✓ AEL	East London	East London	
14 ✓ FER	Ermelo	Ermelo	
15 ✓ AER	Matimba	Matimba	
16 ✓ AFB	Ficksburg Sentraces	Ficksburg Sen...	
17 ✓ FAKF	Fisantekraal	Fisantekraal	
18 ✓ GGC	Grand Central	Grand Central	
19 ✓ GG	George	George	
20 ✓ GM	Johannesburg	Johannesburg	
21 ✓ FAGR	Graaff Reinet	Graaff Reinet	
22 ✓ FAGT	Grahamstown	Grahamstown	
23 ✓ FAGY	Greytown	Greytown	
24 ✓ FAHR	Harrismith	Harrismith	
25 ✓ FAHS	Hoedspruit AB	Hoedspruit	
26 ✓ FAJS	Johannesburg Intl	Johannesburg	
27 ✓ FAKD	Klerksdorp	Klerksdorp	
28 ✓ FAKM	Kimberley	Kimberley	
29 ✓ FAKN	Kruger Mpumalan...	Kruger Mpum...	
30 ✓ FAKR	Kruandersdorp	Kruandersdorp	
31 ✓ FAKS	Kroonstad	Kroonstad	
32 ✓ FAKT	Kitty Hawk Aero E...	Boschkoph	
33 ✓ FAKU	Johan Pienaar	Kuruman	

Use the Search Function to plan a Round the World Trip

The spatial search function is useful to plan a round the world tour. Assume you'd like to go east:



1. Go to the dock window **Search**, right-click into the result table and select **Reset Search** to get rid of all search criteria that may affect the query.
2. Set your departure airport.
3. Right-click on your departure airport in the search or on the map and select **Set Center for Distance Search** . This is the center point for the spatial search.
4. Add any additional criteria in the search like lighted runways, procedures, fuel, minimum runway length and more.
5. Adjust the minimum and maximum distance, set direction to **East** and click the checkbox before **Distance**.
6. Select all in the result table to see the airports on the map.
7. Choose your next destination airport.
8. Add as destination.
9. Calculate plan.
10. Fly.
11. Back to 2. until you are done around the world.

Picture below shows a query result for airports in the east. Note that the black/yellow highlight circles have tooltips too no matter if the airport is visible or not.

The screenshot shows the Little Navmap interface. The map displays a portion of Europe, specifically focusing on Central Europe and the Balkans. Numerous airports are marked with icons, and some are highlighted with yellow circles, which are described as having tooltips even if they are not currently visible. The results table on the right lists 28 airports selected from 28 visible, with columns for Distance (nm), Heading (°T), ICAO, Name, City, and Country. The table includes entries for Liepaja Intl (EVLA), Biala Podlaska (EPBP), Debrecen (LHDC), and many others. The interface includes a toolbar with various icons for file operations, navigation, and search, and a status bar at the bottom providing flight information.

	Distance nm	Heading °T	ICAO	Name	City	Country
1	600	50	EVLA	Liepaja Intl	Liepaja	Latvia
2	603	77	EPBP	Biala Podlaska	Biala Podlaska	Poland
3	603	104	LHDC	Debrecen	Debrecen	Hungary
4	616	23	ESSG	Ludvika	Ludvika	Sweden
5	621	129	LQSA	Sarajevo	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Her... ...egovina
6	621	32	ESCN	Tullinge	Tullinge	Stockholm
7	628	111	LRAR	Arad	Arad	Romania
8	629	32	ESSB	Bromma	Bromma	Stockholm
			EVVA	Ventspils Intl	Ventspils	Latvia
			LYBE	Belgrade	Belgrade	Serbia and Mo... ...ntenegro
			ESSA	Arlanda	Arlanda	Stockholm
			EYKA	Kaunas Intl	Kaunas	Lithuania
			LVVR	Vrsac	Vrsac	Serbia and Mo... ...enegro
			ESSK	Gavle-Sandviken	Gavle-Sandviken	Sweden
			LDDU	Cilipi	Cilipi	Dubrovnik
			EKEE	Kuressaare	Kuressaare	Estonia
			EVRA	Riga Intl	Riga	Latvia
			LRCL	Cluj Napoca	Cluj-Napoca	Romania
			EFMA	Mariehamn	Mariehamn	Finland
			ESNY	Soderhamn	Soderhamn	Sweden
			EAKA	Kardla	Kardla	Estonia
			ESNH	Hudiksvall	Hudiksvall	Sweden
			LYNI	Nis	Nis	Serbia and Mo... ...enegro
			EEPU	Parnu	Parnu	Estonia
			EFTU	Turku	Turku	Finland

Tips for old and slow Computers

Save CPU Cycles

- Dialog `options -> Map -> Details while scrolling ...` : Use `Normal ...`
- Dialog `options -> Simulator Aircraft -> Simulator Aircraft scroll box size ...` : Use a higher value to reduce map updates.
- Close the window `Flight Plan Elevation Profile` . It will stop all background processing when closed.



- Avoid airspaces. Switch them off using the  button on the airspaces toolbar.
- Switch off all AI traffic in the dialog `Connect` . See [here](#).
- Use the map projection `Mercator` . It consumes less resources since it can use the downloaded image tiles as is and does not transform them to the spherical format.

Reduce Memory Consumption

Replace the complete section `[Settings]` in the `little_navmap.ini` with the section below to reduce cache sizes.

```
[Settings]
DatabaseCacheKb=5000
InfoQueryAirportCache=100
InfoQueryAirportSceneryCache=100
InfoQueryAirwayCache=100
InfoQueryApproachCache=100
InfoQueryComCache=100
InfoQueryHelipadCache=100
InfoQueryIlsCache=100
InfoQueryNdbCache=100
InfoQueryRunwayCache=100
InfoQueryRunwayEndCache=100
InfoQueryStartCache=100
InfoQueryTransitionCache=100
InfoQueryVorCache=100
InfoQueryWaypointCache=100
MapQueryAirsphereLineCache=100
MapQueryApronCache=100
MapQueryHelipadCache=100
MapQueryParkingCache=100
MapQueryRunwayCache=100
MapQueryRunwayOverwiewCache=100
MapQueryStartCache=100
MapQueryTaxipathCache=100
```

Troubleshoot

- **Program crashes on start up:** Delete the settings and the database files. In Windows 7, 8 or 10 these can be found in `c:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Roaming\ABarthel` . Delete (or better: rename or move) the files `little_navmap.ini` , `little_navmap.track` , `little_navmap.history` and the directory `little_navmap_db` . Try to delete the database first if these cause the problem. Then try to delete the settings files if removing databases did not help.
- **Program starts slowly:** This can happen if a distance search is enabled in one of the search tabs. The search is executed at each start. Simply disable the distance search or reset the search options to avoid the slow startup.
- **Online maps do not load or update:** Check your firewall settings if Windows blocks any outgoing connections. Also check if the offline mode was not enabled accidentally in menu `File` . Check if *Little Navmap* can connect to the internet by going to the options dialog on tab `Weather` . Use one of the buttons `Test` for NOAA or VATSIM

weather. *Little Navmap* cannot reach the internet if these fail.

- **Zoom can be too fast when using a touchpad** with *OpenStreetMap*, *OpenTopoMap* or one of the other online map themes. Use the `Plain`, `Simple` OR `Atlas` map themes or use the overlay zoom buttons or the keyboard (+ and -).
- **side-by-side configuration error:** You are running *Little Navmap* on a computer without simulator (i.e. no [SimConnect](#)) installation if you get this error. Use `littlenavmap-nosimconnect.exe` instead which provides all functionality except direct connection and scenery database loading. **Note:** `littlenavmap-nosimconnect.exe` is not used anymore as of *Little Navmap* version 1.4.4. You can use `littlenavmap.exe` on all computers no matter if [SimConnect](#) is installed or not.
- **Search shows no result or unexpected results:** Check the drop down menu for the change indicator * and the search fields for any remaining text if the distance search does not give any or unexpected results. Use `Reset Search` in the context menu of the result table or press `Ctrl+R` to clear all search criteria.
- **Search or flight plan tables shows strange column names like `airport_id` or others:** This can happen if the program is updated. Use `Reset View` in the context menu of the result table.
- **Online maps like *OpenStreetMap* or *OpenTopoMap* maps can end up blurred** when using functionality like `Center Flight Plan` OR `Go to Home`. Zoom once in and out using the mouse wheel, overlay zoom buttons or keyboard to fix this.
- **The flight plan elevation profile has errors or invalid elevation data:** The online elevation data contains several known errors. Use the recommended GLOBE offline elevation data. See [here](#) for information how to install the offline data.
- ***OpenStreetMap* shows a dark gray background** on some places without hill shading coverage (for example New Zealand). Use another map theme or switch off hill shading for the *OpenStreetMap*.
- **Loading of the scenery database takes too long:** Exclude scenery directories containing only landclass, elevation data or other for *Little Navmap* irrelevant data. You can do that in the `Options` dialog on the `Scenery Library Database` tab. See [Options](#).
- **Crash while loading the `scenery library database`:** You can exclude scenery directories in the `Options` dialog on the `Scenery Library Database` tab if loading of an add-on **BGL** causes the program to crash. Do not restart the program after it shows the crash dialog and instead load the log file which is typically `C:\Users\YOURUSERNAME\AppData\Local\Temp\abarthe-little_navmap.log`. The path may vary depending on your Windows installation. Search for the last line in the log-file that looks like:

```
[2016-10-14 22:58:21.903 default INFO ] unknown: === "404 of 521 (77 %)" "APX41080.bgl"
```

Now search for `APX41080.bgl` and exclude its directory from loading in the `Options` dialog.

Known Problems

- Some airport add-ons do not modify the stock airports but only add new scenery and buildings. These add-ons will not be recognized as such and are therefore not highlighted on the map (italic and underlined text).
- Add-on developers have to use all kind of workarounds to avoid **FSX** or **P3D** limitations which means the display and information given for add-on airports is not always correct. A lot of these changes are also done to make AI behave properly. Typical examples are: Airports without runways, airports with runway dimensions 0 by 0 ft or 0 ft runway width, taxiways with 0 ft width, seemingly closed taxiways, duplicate airports, duplicate runways in water, taxiways in water, military gates at civilian airports and more.
- Route description parsing can skip waypoints in rare cases even for previously calculated flight plans. This can happen due to fragmented airways, errors in the source data or ambiguities between navaids.
- Some KML/KMZ files do not show up on the map. Adding a center point pushpin to the KML/KMZ file can fix this.
- Coverage for online elevation and *OpenStreetMap* hill shading data is limited and currently ends at 60 degree north. Use the *OpenTopoMap*, *OpenMapSurfer* or *Stamen Terrain* map themes which have world wide coverage for hill shading.
- There are errors in the online elevation source data (like in northern Italy, Po Valley or Lake Titicaca in Peru and

Bolivia) which will show up in the flight plan elevation profile.

- The Mercator projection shows occasional display problems depending on zoom distance like horizontal lines near the anti meridian or missing flight plan segments.
- The Marble floating map overlays on the map can be configured but do not save all settings except their visibility.
- Flight plan and airways are drawn using great circle lines instead of rhumb lines. Distance and course are not affected by this.
- Magnetic variance is partially not set (for example [VORDME](#) Cambridge Bay YCB) or inconsistent between airports an adjacent navaids. This is an error in the source.
- Airports are misplaced (for example Cabo San Lucas, MM15 in Mexico) compared to the background maps. This is an error in the source data and cannot be fixed.
- Map printouts can be fuzzy since they depend on screen resolution. As a workaround increase the size of the visible map window.
- Very long route legs can disappear from the map when zooming in. The label is still visible though.
- Tooltips of large airspaces can appear at wrong places.
- Scrolling the map can be very slow for some complex X-Plane airports.
- The wrong procedures are restored sometimes if the flight plan is reloaded when an airport has more than one [procedure](#) with the same name.
- Procedures are drawn incorrectly in some cases.
- The airport search attribute `Procedures` does not work correctly in the mixed database. It will show only simulator airports having procedures instead of using the Navgraph airport status.

How to report a Bug

If something goes wrong send me any involved files like KML, [PLN](#) or [BGL](#) (if copyright permits), *Little Navmap's* log file and configuration file which both can be located in the about dialog. My e-mail addresses are shown in the about dialog of *Little Navmap* as well.

Add all necessary information:

- Operating system:
 - Windows: 7, 8 or 10
 - macOS: El Capitan, Sierra or High Sierra
 - Linux: which distribution and version
- Simulator:
 - X-Plane: 10, 11.05 or 11.10 beta version
 - [FSX](#), [FSX SE](#), [P3D](#) V4 or V4.1
- Add any flight plans or other files if involved in the error

Please add all steps that are necessary to reproduce the error.

If possible send me the log file.

Please compress log files using zip to avoid stuffing my mailbox.

When an error occurs during loading of the scenery library send me the offending file if size permits. The full name and path of the file is shown on top of the error dialog if a specific is the cause.

If you're concerned about privacy when sending log files: The log files will contain all system paths (like your `Documents` directory) which will also include your username as a part of the path. They might also contain your computer's name and IP address in your network.

I would suggest you remove this information if you're concerned about it.

In no case are file names of anything but the flight simulator or its configuration files included. No names or contents of personal files are included in the log files.

I strongly recommend sending the log files by private forum message or by email and not attach them to forum posts where they are publicly visible.

3D

X-Plane airport which contains at least one [3D](#) object. May be a fully constructed major airport.

Add-on airport

This is an airport that was found outside the Flight Simulator default scenery folder when loading the database.

Arrival Procedure

Approach, transition or [STAR procedure](#).

BGL

A binary file with the extension `.BGL` which is part of a flight simulator scenery containing airport, [navaid](#) or airway information. These files can also contain traffic, landclass, elevation or other information which is not relevant for *Little Navmap*.

DAT

A text file format used by X-Plane to store airport, [navaid](#) and [procedure](#) information.

Departure Procedure

[SID procedure](#).

CSV

Comma-separated values text file.

DME

Distance measuring equipment or a radio [navaid](#).

Empty airport

An airport that has no taxiways, no [parking](#) positions or gates, no aprons and is not an [add-on airport](#) and is not a water airport.

Fix

This term refers to a waypoint, radio [navaid](#) or an calculated point on a [procedure](#).

FLP

Flight plan format used by the X-Plane [FMS](#), Aerosoft Airbus and other add-on aircraft.

FMS

X-Plane flight plan format.

FS9

Flight Simulator 2004.

FSX

Flight Simulator X or Flight Simulator - Steam Edition.

GIS

A geographical information system like Google Earth for example.

Initial Fix

This is the first [fix](#) of a [procedure](#).

Navaid

[VOR](#), [VORTAC](#), [TACAN](#), [NDB](#) or waypoint/intersection.

NDB

Non directional beacon - radio [navaid](#).

P3D

Prepar3D v2 to v4.

Parking

GA ramp, cargo ramp, fuel box or gate.

PLN

[FSX](#) and [P3D](#) flight plan format. Can save all information in flight plans using annotations.

Procedure

Approach, transition, [SID](#) or [STAR](#).

Radio navaid

[VOR](#), [VORTAC](#), [TACAN](#) or [NDB](#).

Rating

Airport zero to five [star rating](#) depending on facilities.

Scenery Library Database

This is an internal database ([SQLite](#)) that is created by *Little Navmap* when reading all the flight simulator [BGL](#) or [DAT](#) files. It allows fast complex searches and map display.

SID

Standard instrument departure.

SimConnect

A programming interface that allows applications to read and write flight simulator parameters.

STAR

Standard terminal [arrival procedure](#). Usually followed by a transition and an approach.

Start position

Used for departure in flight plans. Either runway, helipad, GA ramp, cargo ramp, fuel box or gate.

TACAN

Tactical air navigation system - radio [navaid](#) used by military aircraft.

VOR

VHF Omni Directional Radio Range - radio [navaid](#).

VORDME

VHF Omni Directional Radio Range with distance measuring equipment- radio [navaid](#).

VORTAC

Co-located VHF omnidirectional range ([VOR](#)) beacon and tactical air navigation system ([TACAN](#)) beacon.

Userpoint

A user-defined waypoint like a bookmark, point of interest or visual reporting point ([VRP](#)).

VRP

Visual reporting point for VFR flights. A [userpoint](#) type.

POI

General point of interest. A [userpoint](#) type.

Flight Plan Position

A user-defined waypoint which is part of the flight plan.

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