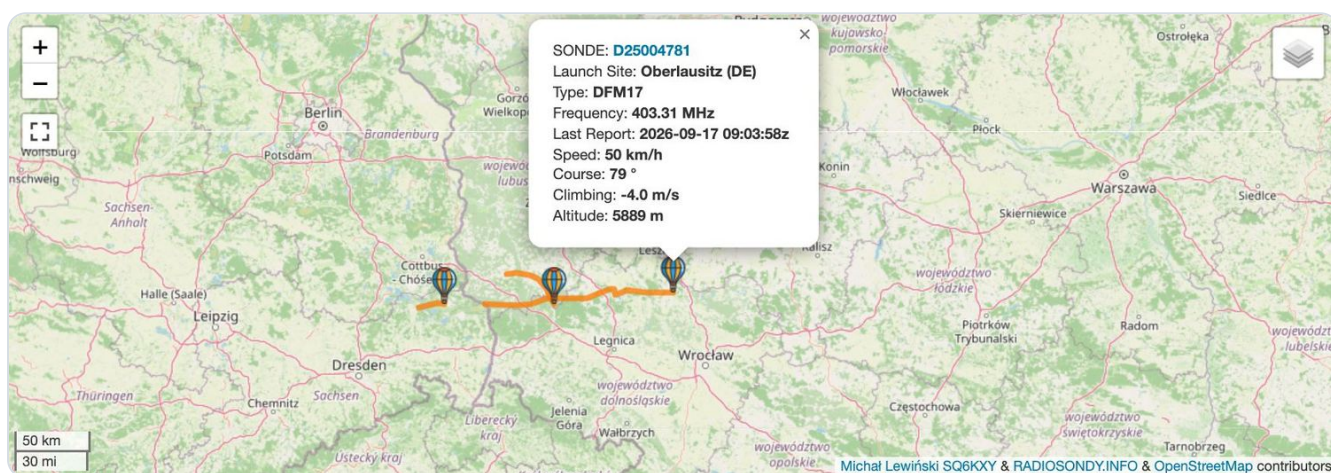




Site Guide

RADIOSONDY.INFO – a guide for new users



radiosondy.info · As of 17 September 2026

Maps, search, sonde archive, statuses and change history, user account

Contents

1	Getting started	3
1.1	What a radiosonde is and where the data come from	3
1.2	What you can do without an account	3
1.3	A few things worth knowing right away	3
1.4	Glossary	4
2	Elements common to every page	5
2.1	Header and menu bar	5
2.2	The “Operations” section and the footer	6
3	The main page	7
3.1	Planned Takings!	7
3.2	Now Flying!	7
3.3	Static Predictions	8
3.4	Re-used radiosondes (last 48 hours)	8
3.5	Radiosondes of last 48 hours	9
3.6	Last Status Changes	9
3.7	Radiosonde Archive	10
3.8	Network Statistics	10
4	Using the maps	12
4.1	Marker colours	12
5	Using tables: sorting and filters	14
5.1	Sorting	14
5.2	The filter row	14
5.3	Large listings: counter and pages	15
5.4	Row colours	15
6	The page of a single sonde	17
6.1	The life cycle of a flight	17
6.2	A sonde in flight	17
6.3	An archived sonde	19
6.4	Graphical Data	22
6.5	Skew-T Diagram	23
6.6	Get Data	24
6.7	When the sonde is not in the database	24
7	Sonde statuses and change history	25
7.1	The four statuses	25
7.2	Who changes the status	25
7.3	Where to check the status and its history	26
7.4	How to read an entry in the change history	26
7.5	How to change a sonde's status – step by step	27
7.6	Announcing that you will recover a sonde	29
8	Searching, filtering and downloading data	30
8.1	Searching by number	30

8.2	Tables with filters	31
8.3	Advanced Radiosonde Search Module	33
8.4	Downloading data	35
9	Thematic maps	36
9.1	Predictions: current and weekly	36
9.2	The last 48 hours	37
9.3	Launch site	38
9.4	Launch stations	39
9.5	Search results	40
10	User account	41
10.1	Registration	41
10.2	Login and password	42
10.3	Profile	42
10.4	User Panel	43
10.5	Notifications	45
10.6	Your own receiving station (kxyTrack)	46
10.7	Receiver Statistics	48
10.8	Hunters Ranking	50
10.9	Data copy and account deletion	51
11	Frequently asked questions and problems	52
11.1	Where to find more information	53

1 Getting started

RADIOSONDY.INFO is a database of meteorological radiosondes. It shows the sondes that are in the air right now, predicts where they will come down and keeps an archive of every recorded flight. This guide takes you through the site step by step – from the main page, through search and maps, to changing the status of a sonde you have found.

1.1 What a radiosonde is and where the data come from

A radiosonde is a small measuring instrument that hangs under a weather balloon. Weather services launch them at fixed times, usually several times a day. During the flight the sonde measures temperature, humidity and pressure (some also ozone) and transmits these readings by radio together with its GPS position. The balloon usually rises to 20–40 km, bursts there, and the sonde descends on a parachute – often landing in a completely random place: a field, a forest, a roof or water.

The sonde's signal is picked up by ground stations run by enthusiasts and radio amateurs. They pass the received data to the site through the APRS network. Missing data is filled in by the external service SondeHub. This lets RADIOSONDY.INFO follow a flight live and store it in the archive once it has ended. People who search for and recover sondes are called **hunters** on the site.

1.2 What you can do without an account

Most of the site works without logging in: maps, search, tables, the sonde archive, charts and diagrams are open to everyone. An account is needed only for a few things – they are described in [chapter 10](#):

- changing the status of a sonde (e.g. marking it as found) and announcing that you are going to recover it,
- e-mail or Signal notifications about sondes that come down near you,
- receiver statistics, the hunters ranking and the ready-made system image for Raspberry Pi.

1.3 A few things worth knowing right away

Topic	How it works
Time	All times are given in Coordinated Universal Time, UTC . The letter z after a time (e.g. 07:50:08z) means UTC. UK time is UTC in winter and UTC+1 in summer; most of continental Europe uses UTC+1 in winter and UTC+2 in summer.
Language	The site chooses its language automatically from your browser settings (Polish, English, German or Italian). A few map elements – legends and some pop-ups – are always in English.
Coordinates	The symbol ϕ is latitude and λ is longitude, in decimal degrees (e.g. 51.1079, 17.0385).
Refreshing	Data about sondes in flight refresh by themselves every 15 seconds. There is no need to reload the page.
New tabs	Many buttons (maps, tables, files) open the result in a new browser tab. The page you came from stays open in the previous tab.

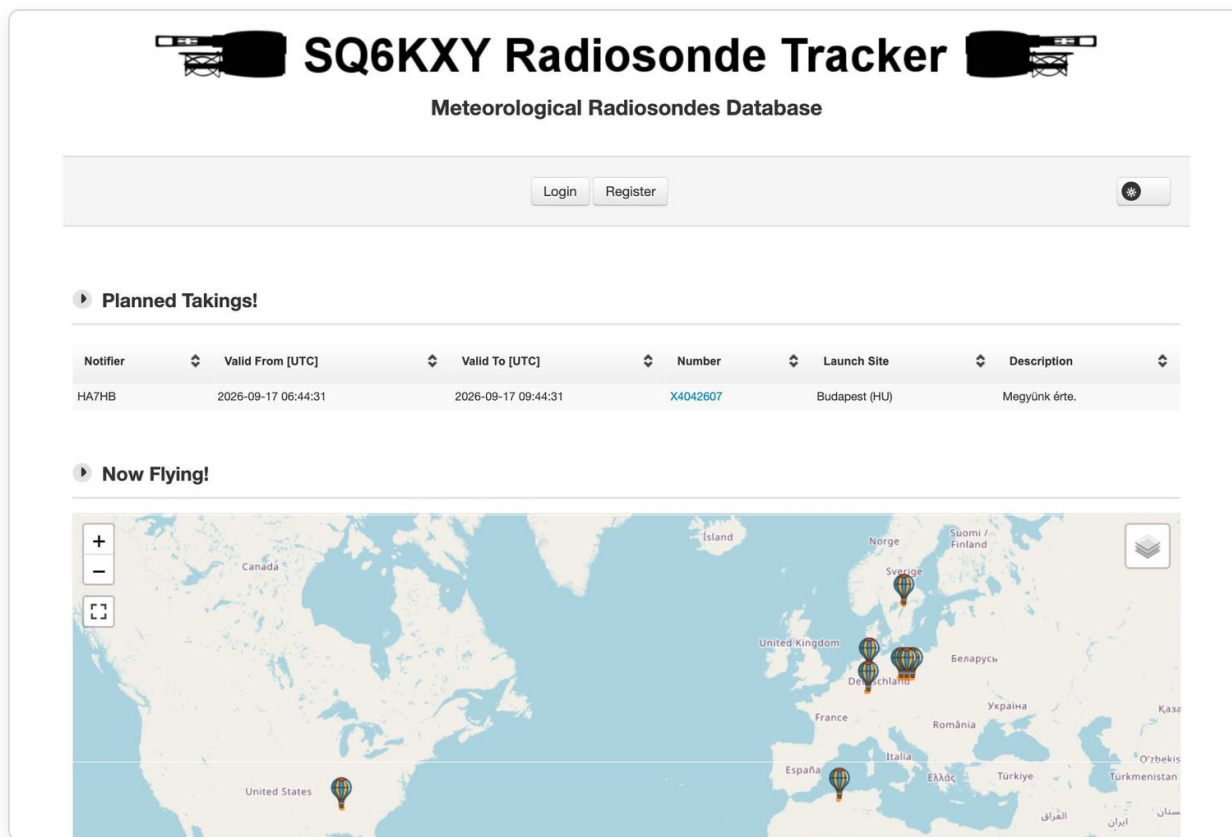
Phone	The site also works on a phone. Wide tables can then be scrolled sideways with your finger.
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1.4 Glossary

Sonde number	The serial number transmitted by the sonde, e.g. <code>W3230676</code> . Some sondes have a second number – the site shows it in brackets, e.g. <code>ME2F00151 (312-3-00151)</code> .
Type	The sonde model, e.g. RS41, M20, DFM17.
Frequency	The radio frequency the sonde transmits on, in MHz (usually 400–406 MHz).
Launch site	The station that released the sonde, e.g. <i>Legionowo (PL)</i> . The code in brackets is the country.
Sounding	A single flight of a sonde – from launch to the last received measurement.
Frame	A single packet of data sent by the sonde: position, altitude, speed, measurements.
Receiver, station	A ground station that picked up the sonde's signal. It is identified by a callsign, e.g. <code>SQ2DK-14</code> .
APRS	A data network used by radio amateurs. Data from the receivers reach the site this way.
Climbing	Vertical speed in m/s. A positive value means the sonde is rising, a negative one that it is descending.
Course	Direction of movement in degrees: 0° north, 90° east, 180° south, 270° west.
Burst	The highest point of the flight, where the balloon bursts; from then on the sonde descends.
Prediction	A forecast of the further track and landing point, calculated from a weather model.
QTH	Your location, i.e. the coordinates entered in your profile. The “Distance from QTH” is measured from it.
AUX	An extra sensor attached to the sonde, most often an ozone sensor. The <i>AUX O3</i> column shows its reading in mPa.
Callsign	A radio amateur's identifier. On the site it also serves as the login; people without a callsign use a nickname.

2 Elements common to every page

All pages of the site are built the same way: a header and menu bar at the top, the “Operations” section below them and a footer at the very bottom.



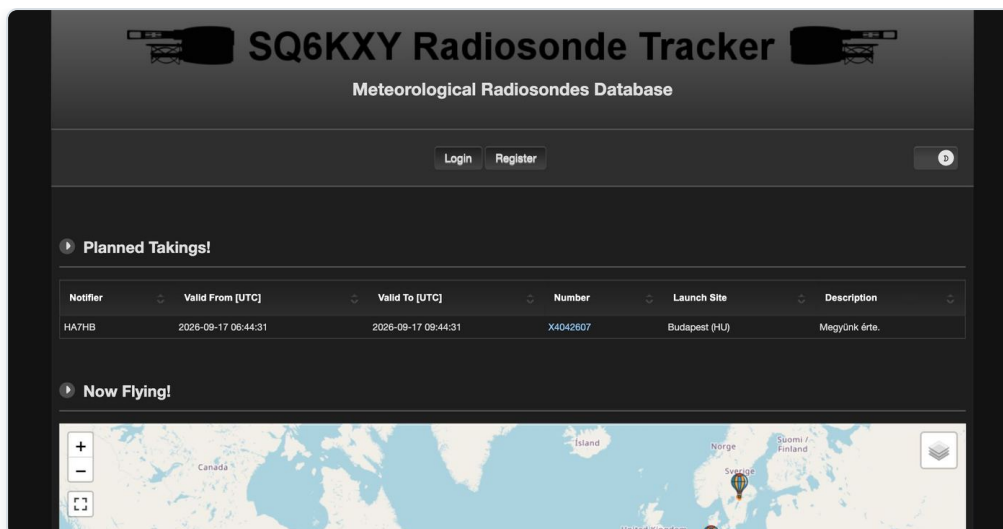
Top of the main page: header, menu bar and the first sections.

2.1 Header and menu bar

- **“SQ6KXY Radiosonde Tracker” logo** – clicking it always takes you to the main page.
- **Menu bar** – for guests it contains the buttons [Login](#) and [Register](#). After you log in they are replaced by [Logout](#), [User Panel](#), [Receiver Statistics](#) and [Hunters Ranking](#).
- **Theme switch** – the small slider on the right of the bar. It switches between the light and dark look of the site. Your choice is remembered in the browser for a year.



The menu bar after logging in.



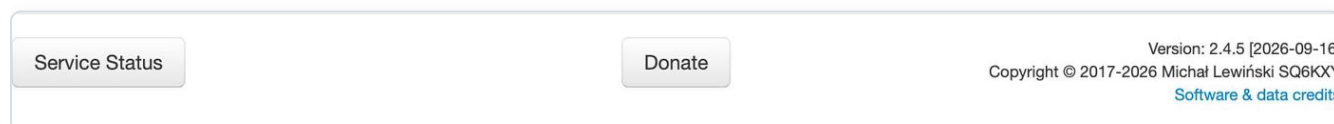
The same page in the dark theme.

2.2 The “Operations” section and the footer

On every subpage, below the menu bar, there is the **Operations** section. On its right it has the [Main Page](#) button. On sonde pages this section also holds buttons specific to that page (e.g. [Change Status](#)).

The footer contains three elements:

- [Service Status](#) – opens status.radiosondy.info with the current state of the service. Worth checking when something does not work.
- [Donate](#) – the page for supporting the site (PayPal) with a list of supporters. Donations are voluntary and pay for the infrastructure and for keeping the site available to everyone at any hour.
- **Software & data credits** – a list of the software and data sources used, with their licences.



The site footer.

3 The main page

The main page is the centre of the site. It consists of eight sections arranged from top to bottom. Each of them is described below in the same order.

3.1 Planned Takings!

A list of announcements: who is currently setting off to recover which sonde. Before you go searching, look here – someone may already be on the way. Columns:

- **Notifier** – the login of the person who added the announcement;
- **Valid From [UTC] / Valid To [UTC]** – an announcement is visible for 3 or 12 hours and then disappears by itself;
- **Number** – the sonde number, clickable (it leads to the sonde page);
- **Launch Site** and **Description** – the author's comment, e.g. “On my way, 1 hour”.

Logged-in users see the [Add Notification](#) button in the heading of this section; it opens the announcement form ([section 7.6](#)).

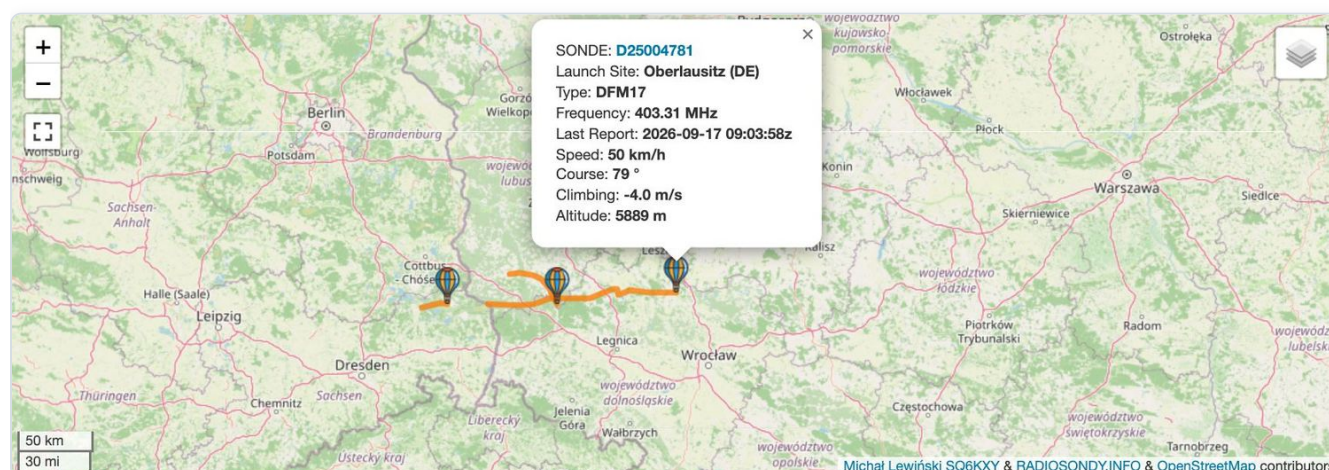
Planned Takings!					
Notifier	Valid From [UTC]	Valid To [UTC]	Number	Launch Site	Description
HA7HB	2026-09-17 06:44:31	2026-09-17 09:44:31	X4042607	Budapest (HU)	Megyünk érte.

The “Planned Takings!” section.

3.2 Now Flying!

A map and a table of all sondes from which at least one frame has arrived in the last 10 minutes. Both refresh every 15 seconds.

On the map each sonde is a balloon icon with an orange line showing the track so far. **Click a balloon** to see a pop-up with the number, type, frequency, last measurement, speed, course, climbing and altitude. The number in the pop-up links to the sonde page. How to use the map itself (zoom, full screen, satellite view) is described in [chapter 4](#).



The “Now Flying!” map zoomed in on Central Europe, with one sonde's pop-up open.

The table below the map is sorted by altitude in ascending order – **the lowest sondes, i.e. those closest to landing, are at the top**. Columns: number, type, time of the last frame, coordinates ϕ and λ , course, speed, altitude, climbing, launch site and frequency.

A red row in the “Now Flying!” table

It marks a sonde whose number already has a finished flight in the archive – and yet it is transmitting again (e.g. it was relaunched or switched on after being found). More in [section 3.4](#).

Number	Type	Last Frame [UTC]	ϕ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Launch Site	Frequency
X2652435	RS41	2026-09-17 09:04:00	52.5395	8.7939	65 °	46 km/h	1250 m	-3.1 m/s	Meppen (DE)	405.10 MHz
D25005018	DFM17	2026-09-17 09:03:58	51.4759	14.5459	110 °	46 km/h	5336 m	2.8 m/s	Oberlausitz (DE)	403.39 MHz
D25004781	DFM17	2026-09-17 09:03:58	51.5456	16.7201	79 °	50 km/h	5889 m	-4.0 m/s	Oberlausitz (DE)	403.31 MHz
T4550510	RS41	2026-09-17 09:04:00	49.98	8.5619	113 °	54 km/h	8647 m	3.3 m/s	Mainz (DE)	403.91 MHz
MEC500531	M20	2026-09-17 09:03:58	51.4756	15.59	128 °	91 km/h	11012 m	1.9 m/s	Oberlausitz (DE)	402.90 MHz
X4333512	RS41	2026-09-17 09:03:13	34.2892	-87.6234	226 °	7 km/h	16162 m	-35.0 m/s	ARM Bankhead National Forest [AL] (US)	403.10 MHz
N3440225	RS41	2026-09-17 09:03:48	35.7224	3.2618	66 °	11 km/h	17545 m	4.3 m/s	Ain Oussera (DZ)	403.01 MHz
X3823002	RS41	2026-09-17 09:03:50	59.0957	15.1528	81 °	13 km/h	21628 m	6.3 m/s	Karlskoga (SE)	400.50 MHz

The beginning of the “Now Flying!” table.

3.3 Static Predictions

Maps of predicted landings. Choose the kind and click Show Map – the map opens in a new tab:

- **Current** – predicted landing points of the sondes from the next launches at all stations;
- **Weekly** – when selected, a **Launch Site** list appears. The map shows the predicted tracks from the chosen station for the coming days, each day in a different colour.

Both maps are described in more detail in [section 9.1](#).

Static Predictions:
☒ Current ☐ Weekly

Choosing the kind of prediction.

3.4 Re-used radiosondes (last 48 hours)

Sometimes a sonde whose number is already in the archive starts transmitting again. The first flight then keeps its number, and every further flight under the same number gets a letter appended: the second flight **Z**, the third **Y**, further ones **X**, **W** and **V**. A flight receives its letter only after it has ended (an hour after the last frame) – while it is in the air it appears under the original number, as a red row in the “Now Flying!” table. Example: `S5030466` is the sonde's first flight and `S5030466Z` its second.

This section shows such later flights (with the letter Z, Y or X) from the last 48 hours. The row colour shows the sonde status ([chapter 7](#)).

Re-used radiosondes (last 48 hours)

Number	Type	Last Frame [UTC]	φ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Launch Site	Frequency	Status
V1741522Z	RS41	2026-09-15 13:16:38	49.4682	14.882	51 °	11 km/h	1176 m	-13.1 m/s	Praha (CZ)	401.10 MHz	FOUND
V5144479Z	RS41	2026-09-16 01:52:20	47.7861	16.7449	10 °	30 km/h	368 m	-8.0 m/s	Wien (AT)	403.50 MHz	UNKNOWN
W1651020Z	RS41	2026-09-15 12:51:24	47.0296	19.216	225 °	7 km/h	21096 m	-52.0 m/s	Budapest (HU)	403.70 MHz	UNKNOWN
W4834200Z	RS41	2026-09-16 13:02:34	47.2968	19.4874	22 °	13 km/h	243 m	-14.1 m/s	Budapest (HU)	403.70 MHz	FOUND

Flights with an appended Z – the row colour shows the status.

3.5 Radiosondes of last 48 hours

Sondes whose flight ended within the last two days (the last frame is older than 10 minutes).

- On the left: choose a sonde from the **Select Radiosonde** list (the launch site is shown next to the number) and click **Get Data** – the page of that sonde opens.
- On the right: **Show Table** opens a table of all such sondes with filters (section 8.2), and **Show Map** – a map of their tracks (section 9.2).

Radiosondes of last 48 hours

Select Radiosonde:

X3942742[Deokjeokdo (KR)]

Radiosondes of last 48 hours:

Show Table

Show Map

The “Radiosondes of last 48 hours” section.

3.6 Last Status Changes

A log of recent sonde status changes from the last 48 hours: who marked a sonde as found, lost or needing attention. Sondes with the status “unknown” do not appear here. The row colour matches the status. The columns and statuses are described in detail in chapter 7.

Below the headings of this table there is a **filter row** – type, for example, part of a station name into the field under “Launch Site” and the table will show only matching rows (chapter 5).

Last Status Changes:

Number	Type	Launch Site	Start Time [UTC]	Frequency	Nearest City	New Status	Finder	Changes made by	Description
X2132515	RS41	Masan (KR)	2026-09-17 05:22:33	403.50 MHz	Ulsan (KR)	LOST		[BOT]AUTO-STATUS 2026-09-17 09:00:31z	AUTO STATUS: Probably lost in the water
D25003558 (25003558)	DFM17	Oberlausitz (DE)	2026-09-16 10:49:18	MHz	Wielichowo (PL)	LOST		SQ3DVQ 2026-09-17 08:44:35z	
D25003602 (25003602)	DFM17	Oberlausitz (DE)	2026-09-16 11:40:32	MHz	Przemęt (PL)	NEED ATTENTION		SQ3DVQ 2026-09-17 08:42:54z	Sonda i spadochron wysoko w koronie drzew,.
X2633018	RS41	Pohang (KR)	2026-09-17 05:52:02	403.90 MHz	Guryongpo (KR)	LOST		[BOT]AUTO-STATUS 2026-09-17 09:00:31z	AUTO STATUS: Probably lost in the water

Recent status changes. Entries by “[BOT]AUTO-STATUS” are made automatically – see section 7.2.

3.7 Radiosonde Archive

The starting point for all finished flights. The section has five parts:

Element	What it is for
Radiosonde Number	Finding a sonde by its number. While you type, up to five suggestions appear under the field. Click the right one, then Search . Details in section 8.1 .
Launch Site	Choose a station from the list and click Show Table (all sondes from that station plus its statistics) or Show Map (the places of their last measurements, in status colours).
List of sonde launch locations	A table or map of all launch stations (section 8.2 and 9.4).
Download List of All Radiosondes	Select CSV File or KML File and click the button next to it – you will download a zipped archive of the whole database (section 8.4).
Advanced Search	The Advanced Radiosonde Search Module button opens the search with filters (section 8.3).

A long list of stations

The “Launch Site” list has several hundred entries in alphabetical order. After opening it, type the first letters of the name on the keyboard – the browser jumps to the right place.

Radiosonde Archive

Radiosonde Number:

Search

Launch Site:

Aalborg (DK)

Show Table

Show Map

List of sonde launch locations:

Show Table

Show Map

Download List of All Radiosondes:

☒ CSV File

☐ KML File

Download CSV

Advanced Search:

Advanced Radiosonde Search Module

The “Radiosonde Archive” section.

3.8 Network Statistics

The state of the whole system: the address of the APRS server, the number and list of connected receivers (the arrow button on the right expands the full list), the number of frames from flights not yet archived, the number of sondes in the database (including found and lost ones), the time of the last update, server uptime and database size. The section refreshes every 5 minutes.

Network Statistics

 **APRS Server: radiosondy.info:14580**

 **Connected Receivers (669):**

13BRC, 14FRS2B

2E0KXT-15, 2E1FOJ-15, 2I9666VI

3Z3Z-2

4Z1IZ-15

9A1FER-10, 9A1FER-3, 9A1FER-5, 9A1FER-6, 9A1FER-7, 9A1FER-8, 9A1FER-9, 9A3BUZ, 9A3SWO, 9A3SWO-4, 9A4AM-1, 9A4AM-4, 9A4NF-2, 9A4NF-3, 9A6FEJ-12, 9A6NDZ-15, 9A7AOF-2, 9A7DI-12, 9M2PRX-4, 9W2TRZ-15

A123-15, AA1-15, AD0CQ-12, AI6KG-S, AKAW68, AKAW683, ALSPI2-15, AM1SDL, AM1SDL-15, ANCAR1-0, ANCAR1-1, ANCAR1-3, ANGLE2-1, AP2371, ARGUS2, ATIDS2-14, AutoRX, AVL5-15, azak

BALLO4, BARN5, BAUMI2-15, Begri65-1, BENB, BIOWL1-15, BOROG1-12, BOROG1-13, BUNDS2-01, BUNDU2-33, buttim

CBOMTL-14, CB1BUN, CE4ERM-11, CHRIGUI-3, CHRIGUI-4, CLARK2-15, COKA1, CR7BUZ, CT1GFQ-1, CT2GQI-3, ct2grf, CT7ARW-11, CX4AE-5

DD3N3B, DOTM-17, DANLH9-15, DROHSE-15, DROKLT-15, DRONN, DROBIN, DROUT-7, DB1ABT-15, DC0UB-15, dc0vz, DC0VZ-14, DC2IP-15, DC4ERT-15, DC4ERT-4, DE34DM, DE5BBV-

 **Non-processed Frames: ~24828**

 **Radiosondes: 732100 (Found: 116656, Lost: 152956)**

 **Status of: 2026-09-17 09:00:01z**

 **System up 43 days, 21 hours, 28 minutes**

 **DB Size: 3257.97 MB**

Network statistics with the list of connected receivers.

4 Using the maps

All maps on the site work the same way. You only need to know a few buttons.

Map element	What it does
+ / – (top left)	Zoom in and out. The mouse wheel does the same, and on a phone – spreading or pinching two fingers.
Moving	Hold the left mouse button and drag the map (on a phone – drag with your finger).
Square with corners (under +/–)	Full screen. Clicking again or pressing Esc restores the normal view. On the page of a sonde in flight, full-screen mode also shows a card with the sonde's current data.
Layers icon (top right)	Switches the background: OSM (the normal OpenStreetMap map) or Satellite (satellite imagery). The satellite view is very helpful when searching for a sonde in the field.
Scale (bottom left)	A scale bar in kilometres and miles.
Pop-ups	Clicking an icon or a line opens a pop-up with details. The sonde number in the pop-up links to its page.
Circles with a number	A group of points lying close together. The number tells you how many there are; the colour shows the size of the group. Click the circle to zoom in and separate the points.
Legend (bottom right)	Explains the marker colours. Legends are in English.
Your position	On sonde pages the browser may ask for permission to share your location. If you allow it, a person icon with an accuracy circle appears on the map – making it easy to judge how far away the sonde is. Permission is not required.
NAVIGATE [OSM]	A link in some pop-ups. It opens OpenStreetMap route planning to the sonde's position (for logged-in users – from the location in your profile).

4.1 Marker colours

The meaning of the colours depends on the kind of map – it is always worth looking at the legend.

Map	Green	Yellow	Red	Other
Track of a single flight (archive) and the last-48-hours map	launch	balloon burst	last received measurement	light blue – landing point entered by the finder
Maps of sondes by status (launch site, search results, receiver maps)	FOUND	UNKNOWN	LOST	purple – NEED ATTENTION (not listed in the legend)
Map of launch stations	active station	data never received	no data for 30 days	–

On status maps a marker stands at the place of the **last received measurement**, not at the landing point. If the sonde was received low above the ground, the two places are close together; if the last frame came from a great height, the sonde may have come down many kilometres further on.

5 Using tables: sorting and filters

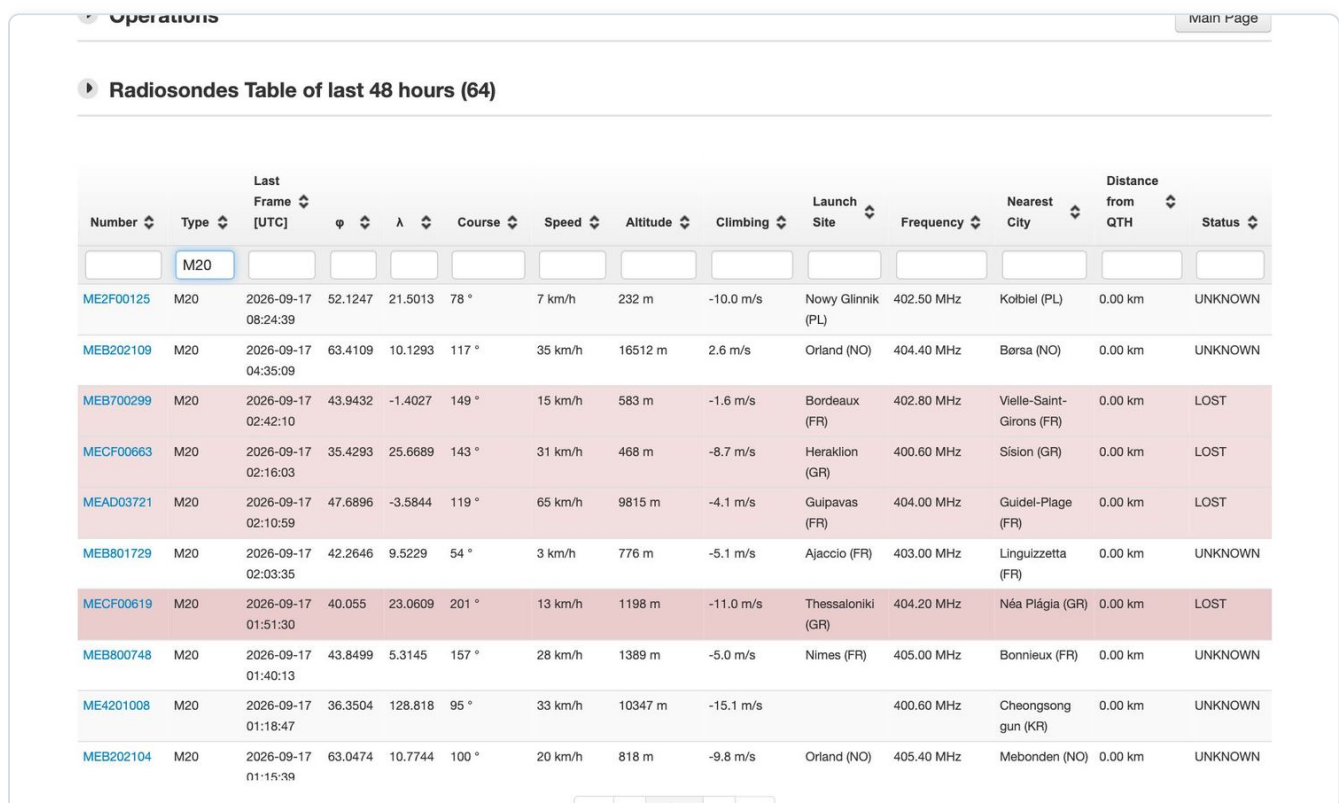
Tables on the site share the same sorting and filtering mechanisms. They work the same way on the main page, on sonde pages, in the listings and in the ranking.

5.1 Sorting

- **Click a column heading** to sort the table by that column. Clicking again reverses the order. The arrows next to the heading show the current direction, and the sorting column is slightly greyed.
- **Shift + click** on another heading adds a second criterion (e.g. first type, then altitude).
- When you scroll a long table, the heading “sticks” to the top, so you can always see which column is which.

5.2 The filter row

In many tables there is a row of empty fields just below the headings – these are filters. Type text into the field under a column and the table will show only the rows that **contain** that text in that column. Filters in several columns work together: a row must match all of them. To remove a filter, clear the field.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a table titled "Radiosondes Table of last 48 hours (64)". The table has 14 columns: Number, Type, Last Frame [UTC], φ, λ, Course, Speed, Altitude, Climbing, Launch Site, Frequency, Nearest City, Distance from QTH, and Status. A filter row is present below the headers, with "M20" entered in the "Type" column. The table displays 12 rows of data, all of which have "M20" in the "Type" column. The rows are color-coded: blue for "UNKNOWN", red for "LOST", and white for "UNKNOWN".

Number	Type	Last Frame [UTC]	φ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Launch Site	Frequency	Nearest City	Distance from QTH	Status
ME2F00125	M20	2026-09-17 08:24:39	52.1247	21.5013	78 °	7 km/h	232 m	-10.0 m/s	Nowy Glinnik (PL)	402.50 MHz	Kolbiel (PL)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
MEB202109	M20	2026-09-17 04:35:09	63.4109	10.1293	117 °	35 km/h	16512 m	2.6 m/s	Orland (NO)	404.40 MHz	Borsa (NO)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
MEB700299	M20	2026-09-17 02:42:10	43.9432	-1.4027	149 °	15 km/h	583 m	-1.6 m/s	Bordeaux (FR)	402.80 MHz	Vielle-Saint-Girons (FR)	0.00 km	LOST
MECF00663	M20	2026-09-17 02:16:03	35.4293	25.6689	143 °	31 km/h	468 m	-8.7 m/s	Heraklion (GR)	400.60 MHz	Sision (GR)	0.00 km	LOST
MEAD03721	M20	2026-09-17 02:10:59	47.6896	-3.5844	119 °	65 km/h	9815 m	-4.1 m/s	Guipavas (FR)	404.00 MHz	Guidel-Plage (FR)	0.00 km	LOST
MEB801729	M20	2026-09-17 02:03:35	42.2646	9.5229	54 °	3 km/h	776 m	-5.1 m/s	Ajaccio (FR)	403.00 MHz	Linguizzetta (FR)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
MECF00619	M20	2026-09-17 01:51:30	40.055	23.0609	201 °	13 km/h	1198 m	-11.0 m/s	Thessaloniki (GR)	404.20 MHz	Néa Plágia (GR)	0.00 km	LOST
MEB800748	M20	2026-09-17 01:40:13	43.8499	5.3145	157 °	28 km/h	1389 m	-5.0 m/s	Nimes (FR)	405.00 MHz	Bonnieux (FR)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
ME4201008	M20	2026-09-17 01:18:47	36.3504	128.818	95 °	33 km/h	10347 m	-15.1 m/s		400.60 MHz	Cheongsong gun (KR)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
MEB202104	M20	2026-09-17 01:15:39	63.0474	10.7744	100 °	20 km/h	818 m	-9.8 m/s	Orland (NO)	405.40 MHz	Mebonden (NO)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN

The filter “M20” in the “Type” column – the number in brackets next to the title shows how many sondes match.

Things to watch out for

- A filter looks for a **piece of text**, not a range of numbers. Typing “12” in the altitude column finds both 1200 m and 312 m. To search by ranges, use the advanced search ([section 8.3](#)).
- In the “APRS Data” table on the page of a sonde **in flight**, the filter is case-sensitive – type callsigns in capital letters. In the other tables letter case does not matter.
- The main-page tables “Planned Takings!”, “Now Flying!” and “Re-used radiosondes” have no filter row – they can only be sorted.

5.3 Large listings: counter and pages

Listings from the database (the table of sondes from the last 48 hours, from a launch site, of launch stations, of sondes found by a user, and the hunters ranking) load their data in batches. In such tables:

- the number in brackets next to the title is the **number of all rows** matching the filters;
- one page holds up to 500 rows; below the table there are page buttons:  first,  previous, page numbers,  next,  last;
- sorting and filters apply to **the whole database**, not just the visible page; the result appears after a moment.



Page buttons below a large listing.

5.4 Row colours

In tables with a status column, the row background matches the sonde status: **green – found**, **red – lost**, **blue – needs attention**, **no colour – unknown**. The exceptions are the “Now Flying!” table (red row – see section 3.2) and the table of launch stations (green – active, red – inactive).

Radiosondes Table of last 48 hours (908)

Number	Type	Last Frame [UTC]	ϕ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Launch Site	Frequency	Nearest City	Distance from QTH	Status
X4532010	RS41	2026-09-15 13:23:07	-31.8139	116.022	266 °	22 km/h	28 m	-7.8 m/s	Perth (AU)	401.50 MHz	Bennett Springs (AU)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
Y3312828	RS41	2026-09-16 10:57:44	60.5164	26.9137	357 °	26 km/h	42 m	-1.6 m/s	Vaisala Oyj (FI)	404.90 MHz	Karhula (FI)	0.00 km	NEED ATTENTION
X0334200	RS41	2026-09-16 10:34:22	78.9231	11.9229	339 °	3 km/h	44 m	3.0 m/s	Ny-Alesund (SJ)	402.43 MHz		0.00 km	UNKNOWN
MEB202111	M20	2026-09-16 13:50:33	63.4542	10.9276	180 °	2 km/h	52 m	-2.2 m/s	Orland (NO)	405.40 MHz	Stjerdalshalsen (NO)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
Y1422157	RS41	2026-09-16 03:30:27	51.1758	2.5745	135 °	30 km/h	53 m	-3.6 m/s	Herstmonceux (GB)	405.80 MHz	Koksijde (BE)	0.00 km	LOST
Y1213005	RS41	2026-09-15 13:27:10	45.3266	13.0796	154 °	6 km/h	56 m	-4.8 m/s	Udine (IT)	404.00 MHz	Caorle (IT)	0.00 km	LOST
X3443737	RS41	2026-09-15 13:54:51	54.5375	11.571	12 °	41 km/h	74 m	-2.0 m/s	Schleswig (DE)	402.50 MHz	Alholm (DK)	0.00 km	LOST
X2842882	RS41-SGP	2026-09-16 01:40:47	36.9715	-6.7495	152 °	33 km/h	75 m	-4.1 m/s	Huelva (ES)	402.50 MHz	Mazagón (ES)	0.00 km	LOST
Y1222275	RS41	2026-09-16 02:13:00	45.4	13.4058	162 °	1 km/h	78 m	-2.1 m/s	Udine (IT)	404.00 MHz	Umag (HR)	0.00 km	LOST
X1413511	RS41	2026-09-16 14:11:14	37.5931	12.5666	128 °	30 km/h	80 m	-5.7 m/s	Trapani (IT)	404.50 MHz	Mazara del Vallo (IT)	0.00 km	LOST

A table sorted by altitude in ascending order (the greyed column); the row colours show the status.

6 The page of a single sonde

Every sonde has its own page. The site chooses the right view by itself: while the flight lasts – the live view, and after it has ended and been archived – the archive view. A link to a sonde always leads to the right place.

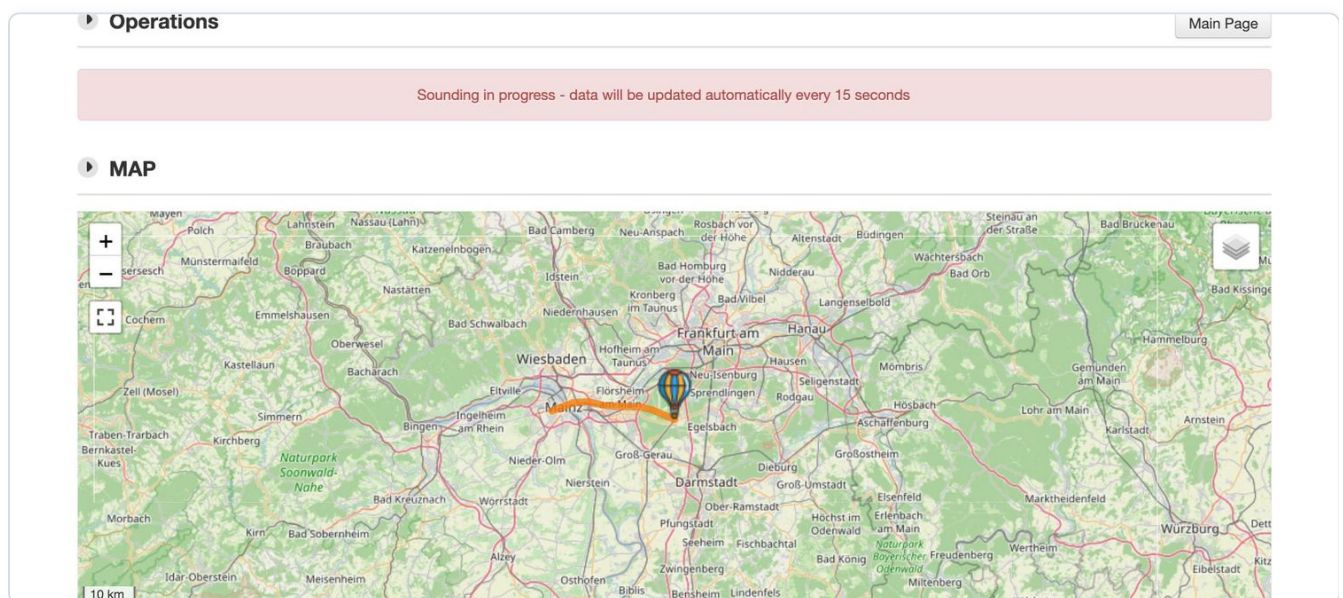
6.1 The life cycle of a flight

At the top of the page of a sonde in flight there is a coloured bar. It tells you what stage the flight is at:

Bar	Meaning
red	<i>Sounding in progress - data will be updated automatically every 15 seconds.</i> The last frame is less than 10 minutes old.
yellow	<i>Sounding probably ended.</i> More than 10 minutes have passed since the last frame. If the landing notifications have already been sent, the archive is created after about 15 minutes without new data, otherwise after about 60 minutes.
green	<i>Sounding was ended - last measurement: ...</i> The flight is in the archive; the page shows the archive view (section 6.3).

The page of a sonde in flight also reloads completely every 10 minutes, so it moves on to the next stage by itself.

6.2 A sonde in flight

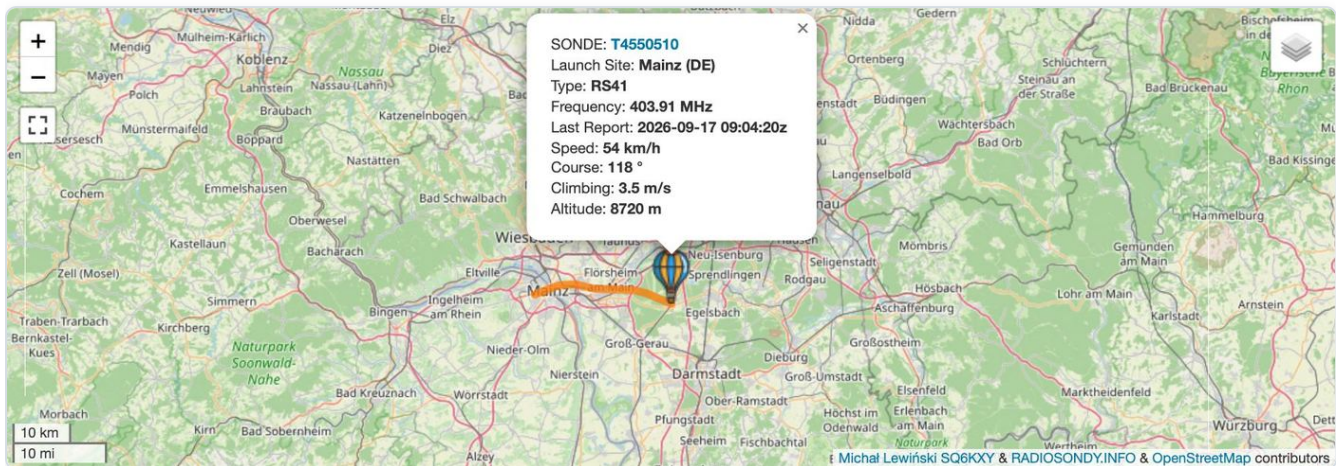


The page of a sonde in flight: the red bar and the map with the track and the prediction.

Map

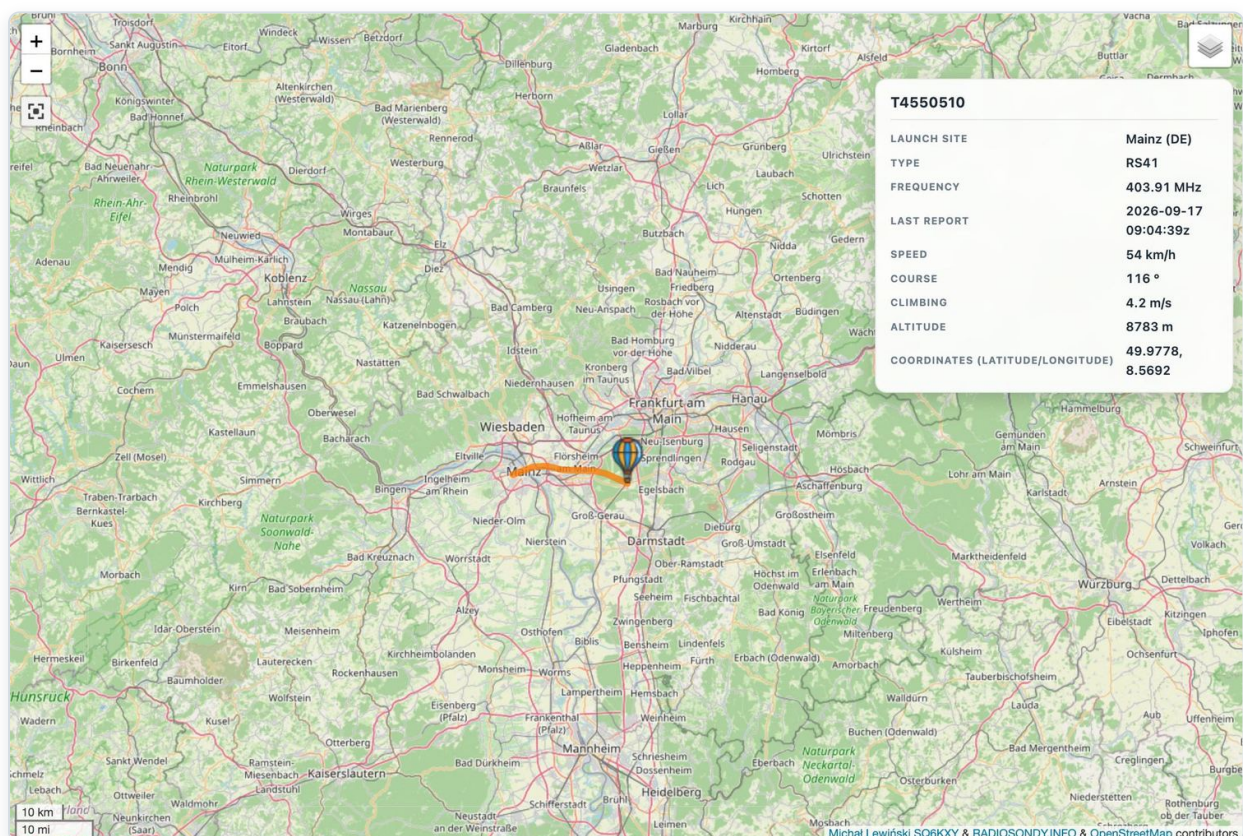
- **Balloon** – the current position of the sonde. Click it to see a pop-up with the data.
- **Orange line** – the track flown so far.

- **Thin light line with blue markers** – the prediction: the forecast further track. The marker at its end, with the pop-up *Balloon Landing*, is the predicted landing point with its time. The prediction is recalculated during the flight and the map downloads a new version every 3 minutes.



The sonde's pop-up and the prediction line with its markers.

In full-screen mode a card with the key data appears in the top right corner – launch site, type, frequency, time of the last measurement, speed, course, climbing, altitude and coordinates. The card refreshes every 15 seconds; it is a convenient view for following a sonde on a tablet or phone.



The map in full screen with the sonde data card.

About Radiosonde and APRS Statistics

Below the map there are two blocks of data:

About Radiosonde: number (with the additional number in brackets), launch site, type, date of manufacture (RS sondes only), AUX, frequency, maximum speed and the altitude where it occurred, average speed, maximum altitude, average ascent and descent speeds, status.

APRS Statistics: number of received frames, first and last frame, receiving stations, flight time, distance from the first measurement, nearest city, nearest hunter and the distance from your QTH (only when you are logged in and have entered coordinates in your profile – otherwise 0.00 km).

About Radiosonde

📶

Number: T4550510

🏠

Launch Site: Mainz (DE)

✈️

Type: RS41

📅

Date Of Manufacture: 2021-11-12

⚙️

AUX: NO

📡

Frequency: 403.91 MHz

🕒

Max Speed: 57 km/h at 8428 m

🕒

Average Speed: 37.73 km/h

🏔️

Max Altitude: 8727 m

⬆️

Average Ascent Speed: 4.12 m/s

⬇️

Average Descent Speed: 0 m/s

🔍

Status: UNKNOWN

APRS Statistics

📶

Received Frames: 1011

➡️

First Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-17 08:30:45z

⬅️

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-17 09:04:33z

👤

Receivers:

AVL5-14, Begri65, Begri65-1, BIOWL1-15, BIOWL9, DAVRU1-11, DB0HSK-14, DB0ND-A, DB0NH, DB0UT-6, DB7HA, DB8LE, DC1NSK, DC4FRT-15, DELU63-1, DF7PN-RX, DG00PK-20, DG00PK-21, DG00PK-22, DG9SBQ-11, DL2WJT, DL6ZAJ-14, DL8DAS, DL8DAS-13, DL9PN, DL9SBY, DM0DOS-15, DM3KS-11, DM7RM, DM7RM-15, DO1JKS-15, DO2KSM, DO2KSM-4, DO3DL, DO3DL-13, DO3DL-14, DO4BMW-15, DO9LL-15, F4IOP-1, F4IOP-PDH, FLXFNR, Harro-8, kantate, KTNBC2-14, SONDEHUB, WXXH1, YAMAX2-14

🕒

Flight Time: 00:33:38 h

📏

Distance From First Measurement: 23.27 km

🏠

Nearest City: Mörfelden-Walldorf (DE) [2.16 km]

🏠

Nearest Hunter: DL2FJK [8.24 km]

📏

Distance from QTH : 0.00 km

Information about a sonde in flight.

APRS Data (last 1000 frames)

A table of successive measurements, newest at the top: the receiver that passed on the frame, time, coordinates, course, speed, altitude, climbing, temperature, pressure, humidity and ozone (AUX O3). The table has a filter row (section 5.2).

APRS Data (last 1000 frames)

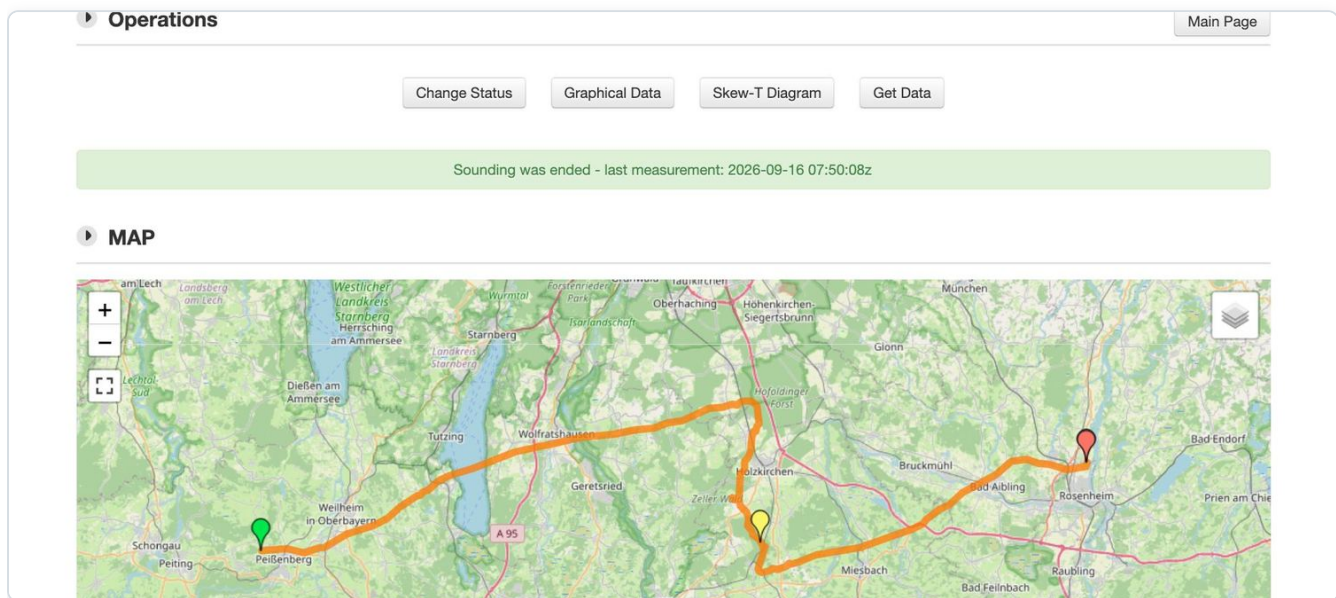
Receiver	Number	Date/Time	φ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Temperature	Pressure	Humidity	AUX O3
DB0UT-6	T4550510	2026-09-17 09:04:33z	49.9781 φ	8.5683 λ	117 °	54 km/h	8765 m	3.2 m/s	-34.7 °C	330.3 hPa	65.0 %	
KTNBC2-14	T4550510	2026-09-17 09:04:32z	49.9782 φ	8.5679 λ	116 °	54 km/h	8757 m	2.8 m/s	-33.0 °C			
DG9SBQ-11	T4550510	2026-09-17 09:04:31z	49.9782 φ	8.5679 λ	117 °	56 km/h	8758 m	2.9 m/s	-34.7 °C	330.7 hPa	64.9 %	
DO1JKS-15	T4550510	2026-09-17 09:04:30z	49.9783 φ	8.5677 λ	117 °	56 km/h	8754 m	4.1 m/s	-34.7 °C	330.9 hPa	64.4 %	
DM0DOS-15	T4550510	2026-09-17 09:04:28z	49.9784 φ	8.5673 λ	117 °	54 km/h	8747 m	3.0 m/s	-34.6 °C	331.2 hPa	66.6 %	
DG9SBQ-11	T4550510	2026-09-17 09:04:26z	49.9785 φ	8.567 λ	117 °	56 km/h	8740 m	2.8 m/s	-34.6 °C	331.6 hPa	65.6 %	

The latest frames of a sonde in flight.

6.3 An archived sonde

After the flight has ended, the sonde page changes. At the top, in the **Operations** section, four buttons appear:

Change Status	The form for changing the status and data of the sonde – requires logging in. Described in section 7.5 .
Graphical Data	Three flight charts (section 6.4).
Skew-T Diagram	A meteorological diagram built from the sonde's measurements (section 6.5).
Get Data	A ZIP package with all the files of the flight (section 6.6).



An archived sonde: operation buttons, the green bar and the map of the whole flight.

Flight map

The orange line is the whole track. Markers: **green** – launch, **yellow** – balloon burst, **red** – last received measurement. If the finder has entered a landing point, a **light blue** marker appears as well (pop-up “LANDING POINT”). As long as the sonde does not have the status “found”, the map also shows the last landing prediction.

About Radiosonde

The same set of data as during the flight ([section 6.2](#)), now as final values.

About Radiosonde

- Number: W3230676
- Launch Site: Hohenpeissenberg (DE)
- Type: RS41
- Date Of Manufacture: 2024-08-07
- AUX: YES
- Frequency: 402.90 MHz
- Max Speed: 126 km/h at 11787 m
- Average Speed: 39.15 km/h
- Max Altitude: 33658 m
- Average Ascent Speed: 5.05 m/s
- Average Descent Speed: 10.44 m/s
- Status: FOUND

Information about an archived sonde.

Status Changes

The full list of all changes of status and data of this sonde – newest first. It is the most important place to check what happened to the sonde after landing. The columns and how to read the entries are described in [section 7.4](#).

Status Changes									
Launch Site	Type	AUX	Frequency	Status	Finder	Landing Point	Description	Changes made by	
Hohenpeissenberg (DE)	RS41	YES	402.90 MHz	FOUND	DK7MI	47.8864, 12.1281	Grüße an die Inntaler !	DK7MI - 2026-09-16 08:47:40z	

Change history with one entry: the sonde was found and marked by DK7MI.

APRS Statistics

Number of frames, first and last frame, the full list of stations that received the sonde (grouped alphabetically), flight time, distance from the first measurement, nearest city (with distance), nearest hunter (the user living closest to the place of the last measurement, up to 100 km), **ground altitude** at the place of the last measurement and the distance from your QTH.

APRS Statistics

Received Frames: 5964

First Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-16 05:11:41z

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-16 07:50:08z

Receivers:

9A7DI-12

ALSPI2-14

BAUMI2-14, BENB, BUERG2

C0LMO, CHANGEME, chrigui, CLARK2-14

DAVRU1-11, DB0ND-A, DB0NH, DB0UT-6, DC4FRT-15, DESRBY-15, DF3TZ, DF7PN-RX, DFL120, DG0MG-14, DG1MFX-12, DG1M3G, DG1M3G-6, DG9MAQ-14, DH1MLJ-12, DH1OK-14, DH9ET-14, DJ9VVF-14, DJTTG0, DK1HJ, DL1WER-14, DL2RN-15, DL3RCG-14, DL6DJ-15, DL6HFI-14, DL6ZAJ-14, DM000S-15, D08TB0-11

EDDB2-11, EF1KVS-14

F1TKE, F1TKE-12, F4EWI-15

HB9CMI-15, HB9EVW-15, HB9HCE, HB9HCE-14, HB9HFN, HB9HFN-14

I9666VI, IK2CIR-14, IK2WPM, IN3HCDX, IN3WZS-10, IN3WZS-14, IU3QFR, IV3AQU, iv3aqu-10, IV3IHD-15, IZ2MHJ-14

K0ZAK, K0ZAK9

LEXKIS-11

MARKA, MCHPA2

OE3JTB, OE3JTB-11, OE3VBA-14, OE5DRO-12, OE5DXL-11, OE5FHM-14, OE5HKT-12, OE5ITH, OE5ITH-12, OE5LFM-15, OE5MMP-11, OE5RE0-15, OE5WHR-12, OE70BD, OE8JPQ-14, OE9FWV-14, OM5KV, OM5KV-1, OM5KV-10, OM5KV-11, OM5KV-12, OM5KV-13, OM5KV-14, OM5KV-2, OM5KV-3, OM5KV-4, OM5KV-5, OM5KV-6, OM5KV-7, OM5KV-8, OM5KV-9

PETON7-11, PG1ADW-12

s52sk, S55HH-14, S0NCRA, SONDEHUB, SP3BTT-11

UGLYK2-11, UGLYK2-14

WALDP2-12

X1445E-14

YAMAX2-14

Flight Time: 02:38:27 h

Distance From First Measurement: 82.02 km

Nearest City: Rosenheim (DE) [3.23 km]

Nearest Hunter: M0ROZ [3.96 km]

Ground Altitude: 440 m

Distance from QTH: 0.00 km

APRS statistics of an archived flight.

APRS Data

All stored frames of the flight, with the **Description** column holding the full frame comment (including pressure, temperature, humidity and battery voltage). The filters let you, for example, see only the frames received by a chosen station. If you see the message *Error! Could not open APRS Data!* instead of the table, the data file of this flight is not available.

APRS Data

Receiver	Number	Date/Time [UTC]	ϕ	λ	Course [°]	Speed [km/h]	Altitude [m]	Description
jglyk2-14								
UGLYK2-14	W3230676	2026-09-16 07:48:42	47.8827	12.1264	19	20	761	Clb=-3.4m/s p=932.3hPa t=21.2C h=48.9% o3=3.8mPa ti=8.3C Pump=111mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP Details zu http://radiosondy.info
UGLYK2-14	W3230676	2026-09-16 07:48:37	47.8825	12.1263	25	22	782	Clb=-3.9m/s p=930.0hPa t=21.3C h=48.3% o3=3.8mPa ti=8.3C Pump=98mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP Details zu http://radiosondy.info
UGLYK2-14	W3230676	2026-09-16 07:48:32	47.8823	12.1261	30	22	802	Clb=-3.9m/s p=928.0hPa t=21.7C h=47.2% o3=3.9mPa ti=8.3C Pump=88mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP TxOff=7h39m batt=2.7V Details zu http://radiosondy.info
UGLYK2-14	W3230676	2026-09-16 07:48:27	47.882	12.1259	42	28	822	Clb=-4.2m/s p=925.6hPa t=21.8C h=46.9% o3=3.9mPa ti=8.2C Pump=114mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP Details zu http://radiosondy.info
UGLYK2-14	W3230676	2026-09-16 07:48:17	47.8815	12.1253	40	17	866	Clb=-4.6m/s p=921.1hPa t=22.0C h=45.8% o3=3.9mPa ti=8.1C Pump=112mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP batt=2.7V Details zu http://radiosondy.info
UGLYK2-14	W3230676	2026-09-16 07:48:12	47.8815	12.125	100	31	888	Clb=-4.8m/s p=918.7hPa t=22.0C h=45.8% o3=3.9mPa ti=8.1C Pump=97mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP Details zu http://radiosondy.info

A filter in the “Receiver” column shows only the frames of one station.

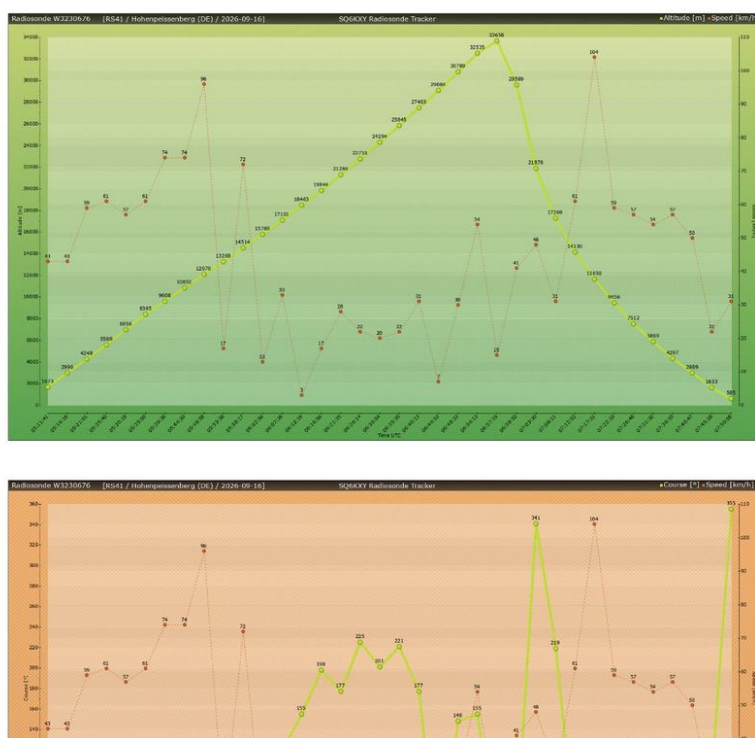
6.4 Graphical Data

The **Graphical Data** button opens three flight charts in a new tab:

- **altitude and speed** over time – showing the ascent, the moment of the burst and the descent;
- **course and speed** – how the wind carrying the sonde changed;
- **pressure and temperature**.

Click a chart to see it enlarged; the **Close** button closes the preview. If a chart is missing, the message *File not found* appears in its place.

Chart view for radiosonde W3230676



The first two of the three flight charts.

6.5 Skew-T Diagram

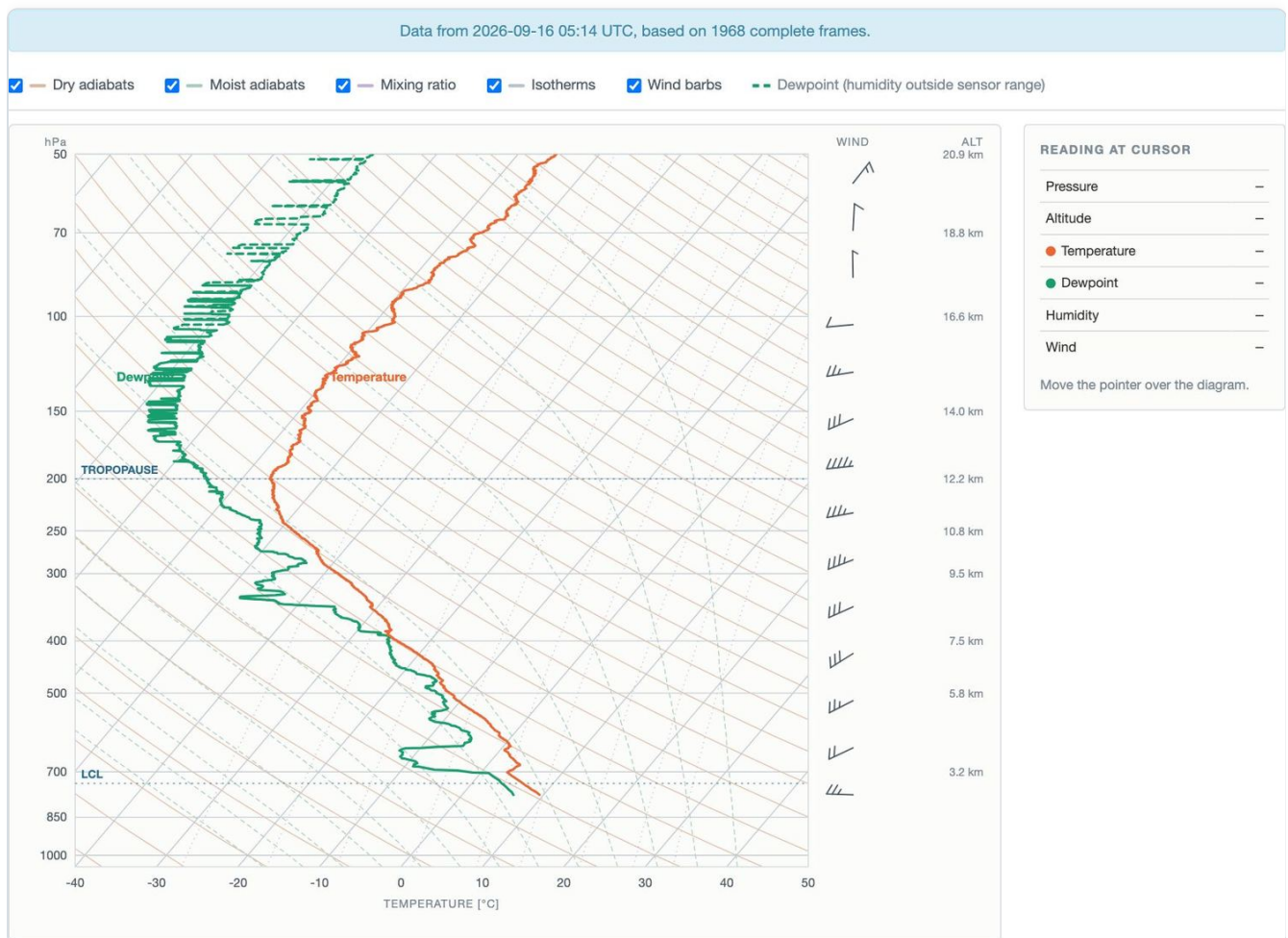
Skew-T is a diagram meteorologists use to describe the state of the atmosphere above a given place. The site builds it from the sonde's measurements taken during the ascent.

Disclaimer

The diagram is built from raw telemetry and may contain measurement errors. It must not be used as a scientific data source – the site shows the same notice in the yellow bar at the top of the page.

The page consists of three parts:

- **Sounding Statistics** – conditions at the first frame, dewpoint, cloud base (LCL), tropopause and the place of the balloon burst;
- **the diagram** – the red line is temperature, the green one dewpoint (a dashed line means humidity outside the sensor range, a less reliable value). On the right there are wind barbs and an altitude scale. The check boxes above the diagram turn the helper lines on and off: dry and moist adiabats, mixing ratio, isotherms and wind barbs. When you move the pointer over the diagram, the *Reading at Cursor* box shows the values at that altitude;
- **Standard Levels** – a table of values at the pressure levels 1000–50 hPa: altitude, temperature, dewpoint, humidity, wind direction and wind speed (in knots, kt).



The Skew-T diagram with layer switches and the reading box.

► Sounding Statistics

🏠 First frame: 9.5 °C, 772 hPa, RH 80.4%
✚ First-frame dewpoint: 6.3 °C, spread 3.2 K
⬆️ Cloud base (LCL): 735 hPa, 5.6 °C
⬆️ Tropopause: 12.2 km, 200 hPa, -56.6 °C
🎈 Balloon Burst: 33.7 km, 7.0 hPa

Sounding statistics.

If the diagram cannot be built, the page gives the reason, e.g. *Too few ascent frames to build a sounding.* or *No archived data for this sonde.*

6.6 Get Data

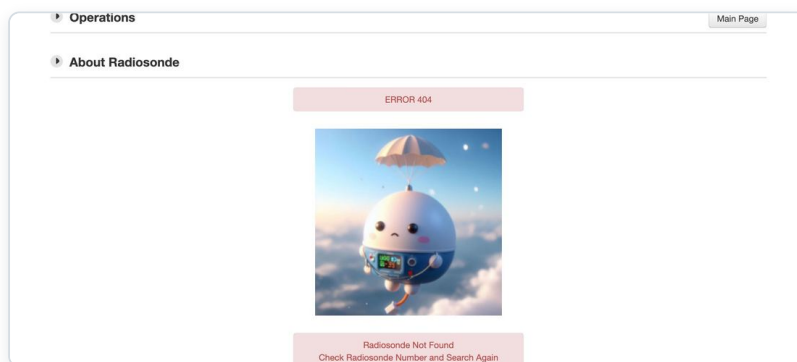
The [Get Data](#) button downloads the file `NUMBER.zip`. Inside you will find (if they exist for this flight):

- a **CSV** file with all frames – open it in Excel or LibreOffice;
- **KML** files with the track and the last landing prediction – to open, for example, in Google Earth;
- a **GeoJSON** file with the track (a format for mapping software);
- the three flight charts as PNG images.

Preparing the package may take a few seconds.

6.7 When the sonde is not in the database

If the number is wrong or the sonde does not exist in the database, the site shows the page **ERROR 404** with the message *Radiosonde Not Found – Check Radiosonde Number and Search Again.*



The error page for an unknown sonde number.

7 Sonde statuses and change history

The status tells you what happened to a sonde after it landed. It is set by users – most often by the finders – and in two situations also automatically. Every change is saved in the history, so you can always check who changed what and when.

7.1 The four statuses

Status	Row colour	Meaning
UNKNOWN	no colour	The initial state of every sonde. Nobody has reported yet what happened to it. A sonde with this status may still be lying where it came down.
FOUND	green	Someone has found and recovered the sonde. The Finder field usually holds their callsign or nickname, and the Description gives details, e.g. “In a ditch by the road”.
LOST	red	The sonde was not found or cannot be recovered – for example it fell into water or inaccessible terrain, or someone else took it. The Description usually explains why.
NEED ATTENTION	blue	The case is not closed and needs further attention or clarification. What exactly is described in the Description field.

In different places the status is shown in several ways: as text in the **Status** column, as the colour of a table row and as the colour of a marker on maps (green, red, yellow for unknown, purple for needs attention).

7.2 Who changes the status

Users

Any logged-in user can change the status of an archived sonde with the form described in section 7.5. Most often this is done by the finder right after recovering the sonde.

Automatic entries - “[BOT]AUTO-STATUS”

In two situations the status is set by the system. Such entries have the marker [BOT]AUTO-STATUS in the **Changes made by** column:

Situation	What the system does
Probable water landing	After the flight has ended, the site checks the terrain height at the place of the last measurement. If the result indicates water, it sets the status LOST with the description <i>AUTO STATUS: Probably lost in the water</i> . Note: a place on land lying exactly at sea level may wrongly be taken for water.
Report from SondeHub	If someone has reported on SondeHub that a sonde was recovered (or not), the system takes over that report – it sets FOUND or LOST , enters the finder and adds <i>[via SondeHub]</i> to the description. It does this only for sondes with the status UNKNOWN – it never overwrites a status set manually by a user.

Did the system get it wrong?

A status set automatically can be corrected with the same form as any other (section 7.5). The correction goes into the history as a new entry.

7.3 Where to check the status and its history

Place	What you see there
Archived sonde page → Status Changes	The full history of one sonde, all entries from the newest (section 6.3).
Main page → Last Status Changes	The latest changes across all sondes, with filters (section 3.6).
Advanced search	Searching for sondes with chosen statuses, e.g. all lost sondes from a given station (section 8.3).
Sonde tables (48 hours, launch site)	The Status column with a filter and coloured rows (section 8.2).
Launch site statistics	Numbers of found, lost and attention-needing sondes from a given station.
Maps by status	The marker colour (section 4.1).
User Panel	The list of sondes found by you (section 10.4).

7.4 How to read an entry in the change history

Every time the form is saved, a new row with the full state of the sonde after the change is added to the history. Comparing successive rows shows exactly what was changed.

Column	Meaning
Launch Site, Type, AUX, Frequency	The sonde data saved with this change. They usually stay the same; if they differ from the previous row, someone corrected them.
Status	The status set by this entry.
Finder	Who found the sonde (entered by the author of the change).
Landing Point	The coordinates of the place where the sonde was found. The value 0, 0 means none were given.
Description	The author's comment. Web addresses are clickable.
Changes made by	The author's login and the time of the change (UTC), e.g. DK7MI – 2026-09-16 08:47:40z . [BOT]AUTO-STATUS means an automatic entry (section 7.2), and [DELETED USER] a user who has deleted their account.

Entries are public

The change history, the finder and the description are visible to everyone, also without logging in, and are shared under the CC BY-SA 4.0 licence. Do not put anything in the description that you do not want to make public – such as your phone number.

7.5 How to change a sonde's status – step by step

You need an active account ([section 10.1](#)). The status can only be changed once the flight is in the archive – the page of a sonde in flight has no button.

- 1 Log in.
- 2 Open the sonde page – for example, type its number into the **Radiosonde Number** field on the main page.
- 3 In the **Operations** section click . The form *Edit base information about radiosonde* opens.
- 4 Choose the new **Status** from the list: , , or .
- 5 If the sonde was found, enter the finder's callsign or nickname in the **Finder** field (up to 64 characters).
Only sondes with the status FOUND count towards the finder's ranking and statistics.
- 6 In the **Description** field briefly describe the situation (up to 128 characters), e.g. where the sonde was lying.
- 7 In the **Landing Point** fields enter the latitude and longitude of the place where it was found, in decimal degrees with a dot – e.g. and . The fields may be left empty.
- 8 Check the remaining fields: **Launch Site, Type, AUX, Frequency**. They are already filled in with the sonde's data – change them only if you know they are wrong.
- 9 Click . A green confirmation message appears, and after 5 seconds the site returns to the sonde page. The new entry is already visible under **Status Changes**.

Operations
Main Page

Edit radiosonde information

Edit base information about radiosonde

Radiosonde Number:
W3230676

Launch Site:
Hohenpeissenberg (DE)

Type:
RS41

AUX:
YES

Frequency [MHz]:
402.90

Status:
FOUND

Finder:
DK7MI

Description:
Grüße an die Inntaler !

Landing Point:
47.8864
12.1281

Example: [51.0000 17.0000]

Apply Changes

Last Heard Frame

Number	Date/Time [UTC]	ϕ	λ	Course [°]	Speed [km/h]	Altitude [m]	Climbing [m/s]	Description
W3230676	2026-09-16 07:50:08	47.8852	12.1279	355	31	585	-4.5	Clb=-4.5m/s p=951.8hPa t=19.4C h=60.4% o3=3.0mPa ti=8.5C Pump=89mA 9.5V 402.90MHz Type=RS41-SGP TxOff=7h38m Details zu http://radiosondy.info

The status change form with the data of a found sonde, and below it the last received frame.

Useful in the field

Below the form there is the **Last Heard Frame** table – the last known position of the sonde (coordinates, altitude, course, speed). It is a good starting point for the search.

Notes

- The **Radiosonde Number** field is read-only.
- The characters < and > are removed from the description.
- If the form has been open for a very long time, saving may fail with a message about an expired session. Reload the page and enter the changes again.
- A correction is made the same way – each save is a new row in the history; earlier entries do not disappear.

RADIOSONDY.INFO – site guide

This help material was partly generated with the help of AI.

Page 28 of 53

7.6 Announcing that you will recover a sonde

An announcement tells other hunters: “I am going for this sonde”. It appears on the main page in the **Planned Takings!** section and helps avoid several people searching for the same sonde.

- 1 Log in and click **Add Notification** on the main page (in the “Planned Takings!” heading). The same form opens from the **ADD NOTIFICATION** button in the user panel.
- 2 Type the number into the **Radiosonde Number** field (suggestions will appear) or choose a sonde from the **Latest Flights** list – it contains sondes whose frames arrived within the last 3 hours.
- 3 Enter a **Description** (up to 128 characters), e.g. “Leaving now, there at about 14:00”. Number and description are required.
- 4 Leave the **Long-term Notification (12h)** box unticked if the announcement should be visible for 3 hours, or tick it to keep it visible for 12 hours.
- 5 Click **Add Notification**. After the confirmation the site moves to the main page within a few seconds.

Planned Takings!						Add Notification
Notifier	Valid From [UTC]	Valid To [UTC]	Number	Launch Site	Description	
HA7HB	2026-09-17 06:44:31	2026-09-17 09:44:31	X4042607	Budapest (HU)	Megyünk érte.	

The “Add Notification” button, visible after logging in, in the heading of the “Planned Takings!” section.

OperationsMain Page

Add Notification About Catching Radiosonde

If you found Radiosonde - change it's status and fill missing data on the site with informations about radiosonde
If you want to change information about your planned taking - please send notification again with corrected info

Add Notification

Radiosonde Number*:

You can choose sonde from latest flights list or enter number manually

Latest Flights:

Description*:

☐ Long-term Notification (12h)

The announcement form – a sonde chosen from the “Latest Flights” list and a description entered.

After you have found it

An announcement does not change the sonde's status. Once you have found it, **change its status** on the sonde page (section 7.5). To correct an announcement, send it again for the same sonde with a new description.

8 Searching, filtering and downloading data

The site offers several ways to find a sonde – from a quick search by number, through tables with filters, to the advanced search with many criteria at once.

What you are looking for	Best tool
A specific sonde whose number you know	The Radiosonde Number field on the main page (8.1)
A sonde that landed recently	The list and table “Radiosondes of last 48 hours” (3.5, 8.2)
All flights from one station	The launch site table or map (8.2, 9.3)
Sondes meeting several conditions (status, type, date, near a town, altitude)	Advanced Radiosonde Search Module (8.3)
Data for your own analysis	CSV and KML files (8.4)

8.1 Searching by number

- 1 On the main page, in the **Radiosonde Archive** section, start typing the number into the **Radiosonde Number** field.
- 2 Up to five suggestions appear under the field. The part you typed is shown in bold. The suggestions also include additional numbers (those in brackets).
- 3 Click the right suggestion – the number is filled into the field.
- 4 Click .

Radiosonde Archive

Radiosonde Number:

W32306

Search

W3230605

W3230606

W3230609

W3230649

W3230651

Show Table

Show Map

Launch Site:

Aalborg (DK)

▼

Show Table

Show Map

Download List of All Radiosondes:

☒ CSV File

☐ KML File

Download CSV

Suggestions after typing part of a number.

Tips

- Letter case does not matter.
- The field accepts at most 11 characters.
- If you only know the additional number (e.g. printed on the case of an M20 sonde), type it and choose the sonde from the suggestions – the additional number typed on its own will not open the page.

8.2 Tables with filters

All the tables below open from the [Show Table](#) buttons on the main page. Sorting, filters and pages are described in [chapter 5](#).

Radiosondes Table of last 48 hours

Sondes that finished within two days. Columns: number, type, last frame, ϕ , λ , course, speed, altitude, climbing, launch site, frequency, nearest city, distance from QTH and status. The values refer to the **last received frame**.

Radiosondes Table of last 48 hours (908)													
Number	Type	Last Frame [UTC]	ϕ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Launch Site	Frequency	Nearest City	Distance from QTH	Status
X3942742	RS41	2026-09-17 08:51:03	37.7427	127.327	273 °	28 km/h	1263 m	-2.9 m/s	Deokjeokdo (KR)	404.00 MHz		0.00 km	UNKNOWN
T2440834	RS41	2026-09-17 08:43:46	43.1234	0.3643	89 °	18 km/h	777 m	-4.5 m/s		400.40 MHz		0.00 km	UNKNOWN
X3942352	RS41	2026-09-17 08:30:30	35.7455	127.437	346 °	4 km/h	2500 m	-2.7 m/s	Anmado (KR)	402.00 MHz		0.00 km	UNKNOWN
ME2F00125	M20	2026-09-17 08:24:39	52.1247	21.5013	78 °	7 km/h	232 m	-10.0 m/s	Nowy Glinnik (PL)	402.50 MHz	Kolbiel (PL)	0.00 km	UNKNOWN
X4472609	RS41	2026-09-17 08:22:04	37.0045	127.257	289 °	30 km/h	1009 m	-6.1 m/s	Deokjeokdo (KR)	404.74 MHz		0.00 km	UNKNOWN
Y2112875	RS41	2026-09-17 08:15:43	60.7279	26.3118	62 °	41 km/h	511 m	-8.4 m/s	Vaisala Oyj (FI)	400.39 MHz		0.00 km	UNKNOWN

The table of radiosondes from the last 48 hours – the number of all entries is shown in brackets.

Radiosondes Table with Launch Site

All sondes from one station. Above the table there are the **Statistics for the Launch Site** (with the date of the station's last activity in brackets):

- the number of all and of failed soundings,
- flight altitude – maximum, average and median,
- ascent and descent speed – average and median,
- the number of found, lost and attention-needing sondes.

Statistics for the Launch Site: Legionowo (PL) [2026-09-16]

All Soundings:	6936
Failed Soundings:	125
Altitude (maximum / average / median):	41896.00 m / 30837.00 m / 32223.00 m
Ascent Speed (average / median):	5.52 m/s / 5.56 m/s
Descent Speed (average / median):	12.01 m/s / 10.89 m/s
Found Radiosondes:	3690
Lost Radiosondes:	322
Radiosondes needing attention:	92

Radiosondes Table with Launch Site: Legionowo (PL) (6936)

Number	Type	Last Frame [UTC]	φ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Frequency	Nearest City	Distance from QTH	Status
X3852438	RS41	2026-09-16 13:37:13	52.4778	21.8826	19 °	37 km/h	1024 m	-15.2 m/s	404.50 MHz	Stoczek (PL)	0.00 km	FOUND

Statistics and the table of sondes from the Legionowo station.

Table of radiosonde starting centers

All stations that perform soundings. Green row – active station, red – inactive. Columns: location, coordinates, station altitude, average ascent and descent speeds, typical sonde altitude, number of sondes in the database, **launch times** (to within ± 20 minutes), sonde types, frequencies and the date of the last activity.

Clicking a station name opens the table of its sondes with statistics.

Table of radiosonde starting centers (917)

Location	φ / λ	Altitude	Average Ascent Speed	Average Descent Speed	Radiosonde Altitude	Radiosondes	Launch Time (+/- 20 minutes)	Type	Frequency [MHz]	Last Activity
Yuma [AZ] (US)	32.87083333,-114.335	98 m	4.88 m/s	13.26 m/s	22310 m	1911	17:30	RS41	401.20 403.20 401.60	2026-09-16
Vandenberg Air Force Base [CA] (US)	34.737336,-120.584314	112 m	5.81 m/s	9.72 m/s	32621 m	3807	11:15 23:15	RS41 LMS6	400.20 400.30 401.00	2026-09-16
Sydney [AU]	-33.94638889,151.1730556	6 m	4.71 m/s	7.15 m/s	26850 m	1786	19:30	RS41	401.50	2026-09-16
Phoenix [AZ] (US)	33.45,-111.95	386 m	4.15 m/s	7.58 m/s	23870 m	977	11:30 23:30	RS41	402.00 401.70 403.00	2026-09-16
Anmado (KR)	35.346736, 126.030116	27 m	5.1 m/s	4.61 m/s	30786 m	127	23:30	RS41	402.00 403.00	2026-09-16

The table of launch stations.

When is the next launch?

In the table of stations, type the place name (e.g. “Legionowo”) into the filter of the “Location” column and check the launch time column. Remember that the times are in UTC.

8.3 Advanced Radiosonde Search Module

The search with filters opens with the [Advanced Radiosonde Search Module](#) button on the main page. The filters are on the left and the results, shown as cards, on the right. **The results refresh by themselves** after every change of a filter – there is no “Search” button.

Advanced Radiosonde Search Module

Search Results: 100

Altitude: No limit set

Type

☐ DFM☐ DFM06☐ DFM09☐ DFM09P☐ DFM17☐ iMet☐ IMS100

Frequency

☐ 0.00 MHz☐ 400.00 MHz☐ 400.10 MHz☐ 400.20 MHz☐ 400.30 MHz☐ 400.40 MHz☐ 400.50 MHz

AUX

☐ YES☐ NO

Launch Site

☐ Lauder (NZ)☐ Learmonth (AU)☐ Legaspi (PH)☒ Legionowo (PL)☐ Leibniz (DE)

Generate Map

Download KML

Download CSV

X3852438
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-16 13:37:13
φ : 52.4778 / λ : 21.8826
Course: 19 °
Speed: 37 km/h
Altitude: 1024 m
Climbing: -15.2 m/s
AUX : NO
Launch Site: Legionowo (PL)
Frequency: 404.50 MHz
Nearest City: Stoczek (PL)
Distance from QTH: 0.00 km
Status: FOUND

X3852769
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-15 01:23:15
φ : 51.6621 / λ : 21.3831
Course: 144 °
Speed: 17 km/h
Altitude: 1053 m
Climbing: -11.3 m/s
AUX : NO
Launch Site: Legionowo (PL)
Frequency: 404.50 MHz
Nearest City: Ryczywół (PL)
Distance from QTH: 0.00 km
Status: FOUND

X3843337
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-13 01:18:43
φ : 51.9683 / λ : 21.0224
Course: 96 °
Speed: 11 km/h
Altitude: 705 m
Climbing: -11.7 m/s
AUX : NO
Launch Site: Legionowo (PL)
Frequency: 404.50 MHz
Nearest City: Prażmów (PL)
Distance from QTH: 0.00 km
Status: FOUND

X3852774
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-12 13:19:59
φ : 52.3825 / λ : 21.3028
Course: 112 °
Speed: 15 km/h
Altitude: 483 m
Climbing: -11.8 m/s
AUX : NO
Launch Site: Legionowo (PL)
Frequency: 404.50 MHz
Nearest City: Duczki (PL)
Distance from QTH: 0.00 km
Status: FOUND

X3843335
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-10 13:20:01
φ : 52.7573 / λ : 22.814
Course: 85 °
Speed: 39 km/h
Altitude: 966 m
Climbing: -13.3 m/s
AUX : NO
Launch Site: Legionowo (PL)
Frequency: 404.50 MHz
Nearest City: Brańsk (PL)
Distance from QTH: 0.00 km
Status: FOUND

X3852437
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-08 01:31:08
φ : 52.2044 / λ : 21.7141
Course: 345 °
Speed: 11 km/h
Altitude: 240 m
Climbing: -8.3 m/s
AUX : NO
Launch Site: Legionowo (PL)
Frequency: 404.50 MHz
Nearest City: Jakubów (PL)
Distance from QTH: 0.00 km
Status: FOUND

X3852174
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-07 01:14:39
φ : 51.7099 / λ : 22.1854

X3852435
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-06 13:15:41
φ : 51.3605 / λ : 22.3668

X3843492
RS41

Last Frame [UTC]: 2026-09-03 13:18:08
φ : 52.1582 / λ : 21.9061

The search with the launch site “Legionowo (PL)” and the status “FOUND” selected (the status box is further down, out of frame).

Filters

Filter	How it works
Search Results	A slider from 100 to 2500 (in steps of 100). The results are ordered from the newest, so a larger number reaches further into the past. Default 100.
Altitude	A slider with two handles, 0–10,000 m. It limits the results to sondes whose last received frame was within that altitude range. Useful for finding sondes heard low above the ground. Default “No limit set”.

Type	Check boxes with sonde models.
Frequency	Check boxes with frequencies. Matching has a small tolerance (about ± 0.05 MHz).
AUX	YES – sondes with an extra sensor, NO – without one.
Launch Site	Check boxes with stations (a scrollable list).
Status	FOUND, LOST, NEED ATTENTION, UNKNOWN.
Date Range	Start and end date (they refer to the date of the last frame). Both dates are included in full – a range from 10 to 15 September also covers the whole of 15 September. Click the field to pick a date from the calendar, or type it in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
Location	Sondes whose last frame was within a radius of the chosen town. Described below.
Clear filter	Restores the default settings, including removing the chosen town.

How filters combine

- Boxes ticked **within one group** are combined with “or”: ticking the types RS41 and M20 shows sondes of one *or* the other type.
- Different groups** are combined with “and”: type RS41 *and* status FOUND *and* launch site Legionowo.
- A group with nothing ticked does not limit the results.

Searching near a town

- 1 In the **Location** card, start typing a name into the **City** field.
- 2 Up to eight suggestions appear – largest places first. Each shows the country code and coordinates, which helps tell apart places with the same name. **Click the right one** – the results refresh straight away for a radius of 100 km.
- 3 If needed, change the radius with the **Radius [km]** slider (0–250 km). When you release the slider, the results refresh again.

Location
City:

Wrocław (PL) [51.10, 17.03]
Ino**Wrocław** (PL) [52.80, 18.26]
Kąty **Wrocławskie** (PL) [51.03, 16.77]
Bielany **Wrocławskie** (PL) [51.04, 16.97]
Kamieniec **Wrocławski** (PL) [51.07, 17.18]
Żerniki **Wrocławskie** (PL) [51.03, 17.06]

Radius [km]:
100

Town suggestions.

Important when searching

- **The town must be chosen from the suggestions.** A name typed by hand, without clicking a suggestion, will not work. Any change of the text in the field cancels the earlier choice – then choose the town again.
- If nothing matches the filters, the red message *No Data Found* appears instead of results.

Results

Each result card shows the sonde number (a link to its page) and type, and below them the data of the last frame: time, coordinates, course, speed, altitude and climbing, as well as AUX, launch site, frequency, nearest city, distance from QTH and status.

Above the results there are three buttons that work on the **current set of filters**:

- [Generate Map](#) – a map of the sondes found, in status colours ([section 9.5](#));
- [Download KML](#) – a file for Google Earth;
- [Download CSV](#) – a file for a spreadsheet.

8.4 Downloading data

What	From where
One flight – all files	Archived sonde page → Get Data (section 6.6).
Search results	Advanced search → Download CSV / Download KML .
The whole sonde database	Main page → “Download List of All Radiosondes” → select CSV File or KML File → Download CSV / Download KML . You download a ZIP archive prepared in advance.
Sondes received by a chosen station	Receiver Statistics → Map Generator (logged-in users only, section 10.7).

CSV is a text table – open it in Excel, LibreOffice Calc or Google Sheets. **KML** is a map file – open it, for example, in Google Earth. The site's data are shared under the CC BY-SA 4.0 licence: when you reuse them, credit the source as “RADIOSONDY.INFO, CC BY-SA 4.0”. Details on the *Software & data credits* page.

9 Thematic maps

The buttons **Show Map** and **Generate Map** open a map filling the whole window, in a new tab. While the data are loading, a spinner turns in the middle of the map – with large data sets this can take a few seconds.

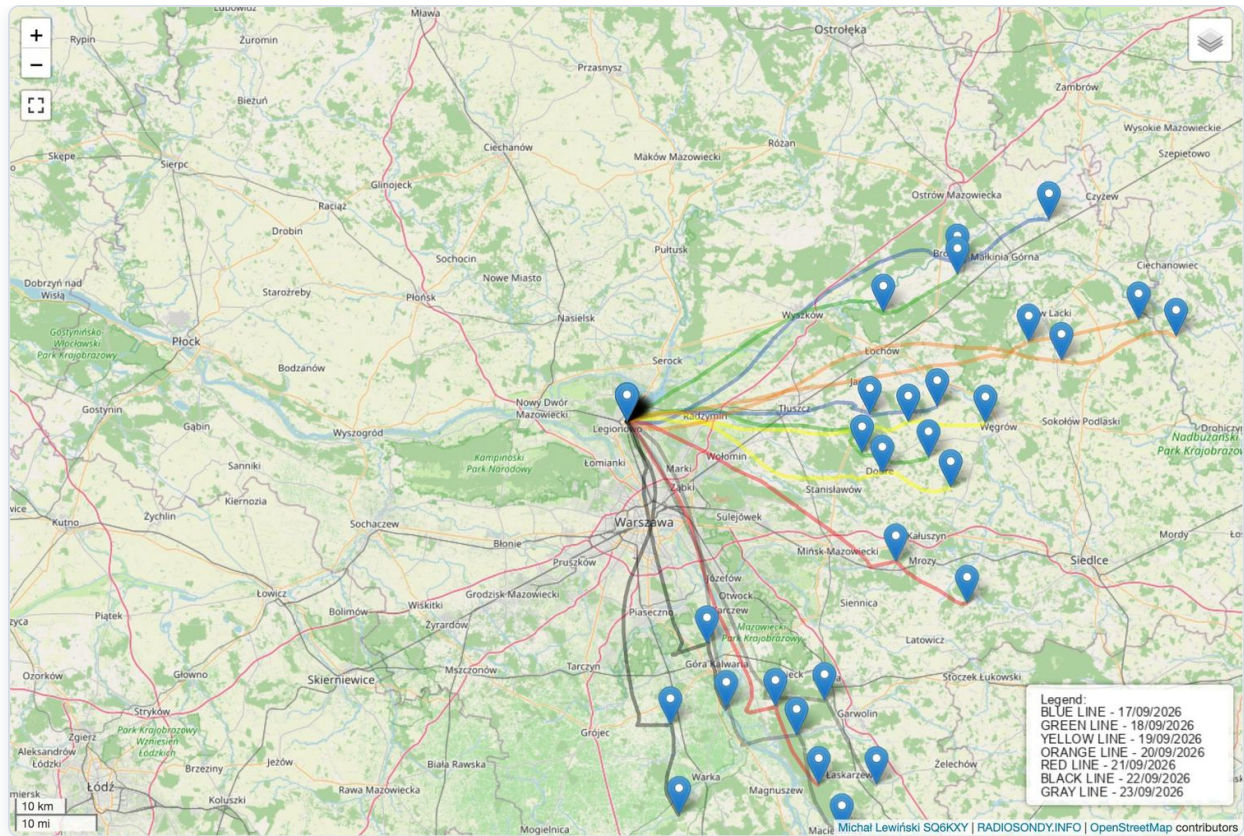
9.1 Predictions: current and weekly

Current shows the predicted landing points of the sondes from the next launches at many stations at once. The box in the bottom right corner says for which launch time the prediction was calculated (*Model for running at*) and when it was generated (*Generated at*). Click a marker to see the details.



The current prediction.

Weekly shows the predicted tracks from one station for the coming days. Each day has a different line colour – the legend in the bottom right corner assigns the colours to dates (BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, ORANGE, RED, BLACK, GRAY). The markers at the ends of the lines are the predicted landing points. Such a map helps you plan a trip in advance.



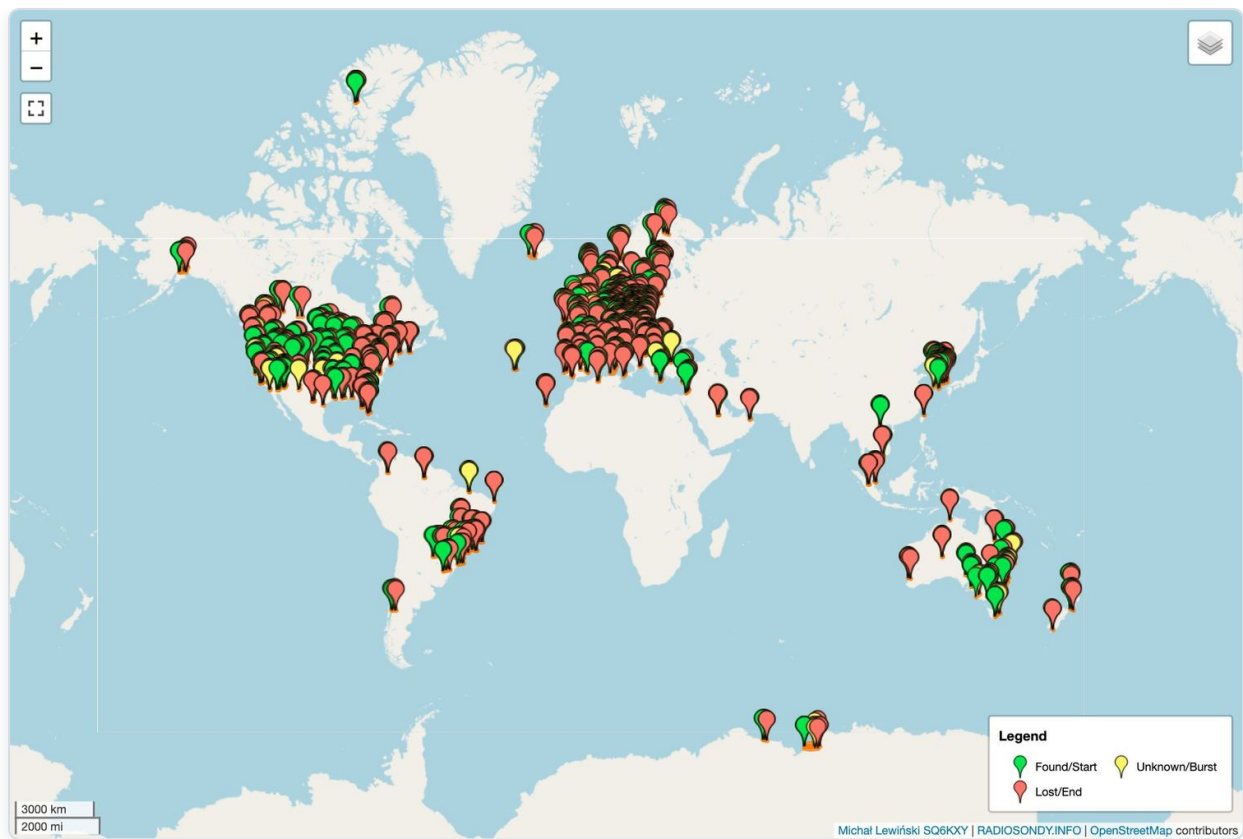
The weekly prediction for the Legionowo station.

Only a forecast

Predictions, landing points and telemetry are estimates – they may be incomplete, delayed or wrong. They must not be the only basis for decisions about safety or navigation.

9.2 The last 48 hours

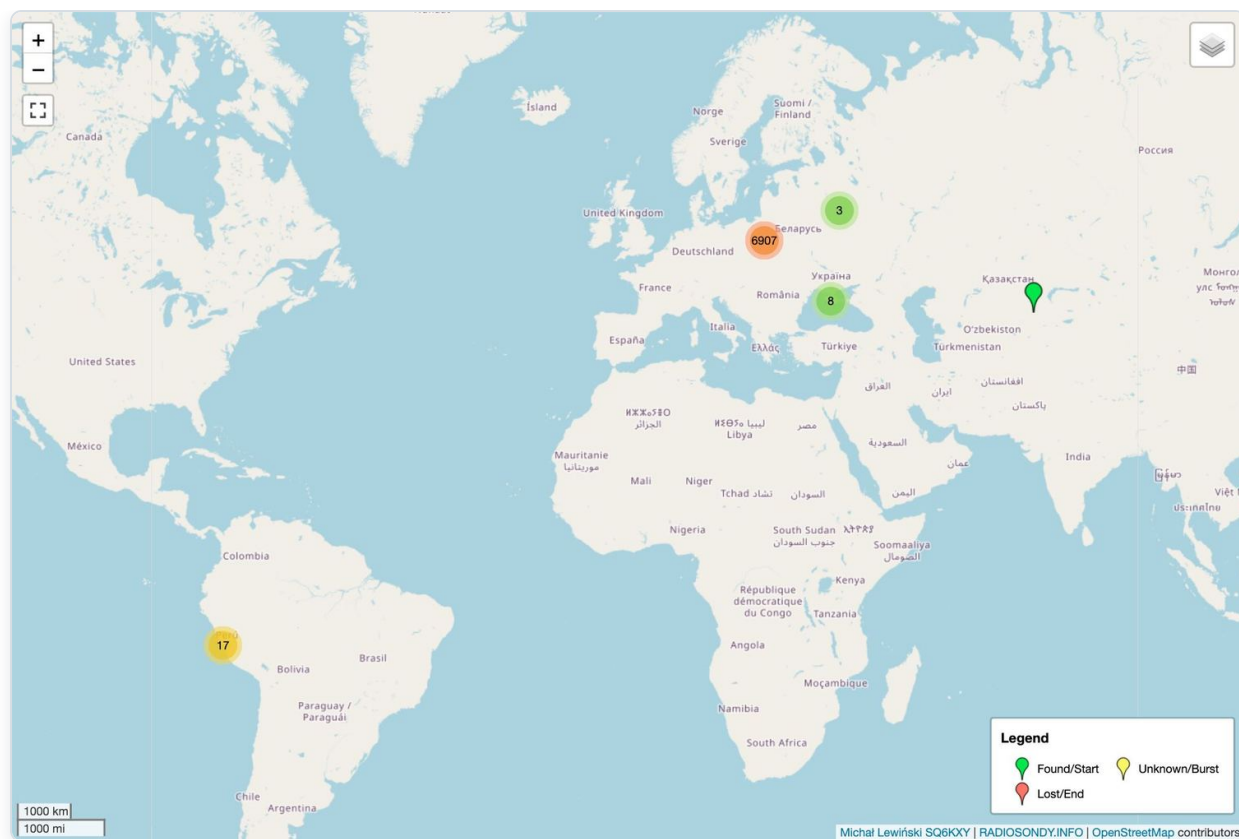
The tracks of all flights from the last two days, with markers for the launch (green), the balloon burst (yellow) and the last measurement (red). Zoom in to see the track lines; click a marker to open a pop-up with a link to the sonde.



The map of flights from the last 48 hours.

9.3 Launch site

The places of the last measurements of all sondes from the chosen station, in status colours ([section 4.1](#)). When zoomed out, the points merge into circles with a number. Each sonde's pop-up shows the time and data of the last frame, the status and the link **NAVIGATE [OSM]**.



Sondes from the Legionowo station – grouped when zoomed out.

9.4 Launch stations

All stations in the world: green marker – active station, red – no data for 30 days, yellow – data never received. A station's pop-up shows its parameters (station type, altitude, speeds, typical burst altitude, number of sondes, types, frequencies, launch times, status, last activity) and a link to the table of its sondes.



The map of launch stations.

9.5 Search results

The [Generate Map](#) button in the advanced search opens a map of the sondes that meet the chosen criteria – just like the launch site map, in status colours. The address of such a map contains all the filters, so you can copy it from the browser's address bar and send it to someone.

10 User account

An account is free. It gives access to changing sonde statuses, recovery announcements, notifications, receiver statistics, the hunters ranking and the software for your own receiving station.

About the screenshots in this chapter

The screenshots of pages for logged-in users come from a test account. The account data were replaced with sample values (login SP0ABC, name John, address user@example.com). Other users' callsigns were replaced with SP0AAA, SP0AAB..., towns with "Sampletown", sonde numbers in the ranking and the range table with X0000000, and the station map and the chart were blurred. When you log in you will see real data in these places.

10.1 Registration

- 1 Click in the menu bar.
- 2 Fill in the **Create Account** form:
 - **First name** – optional, used only in messages to you;
 - **E-mail Address** – required;
 - **Callsign / Login** – required; if you do not have a callsign, enter a nickname – it will be your login and will be publicly visible;
 - **Password** and **Confirm Password** – at least 8 characters, both fields must be identical.
- 3 Tick the box accepting the terms and conditions and the privacy policy (including sharing your public entries under the CC BY-SA 4.0 licence) and pass the anti-spam check.
- 4 Click . You will receive an e-mail confirming that the account has been created.
- 5 **Wait for activation.** Every account is approved by the administrator, usually within 24 hours. Until then you cannot log in. Another e-mail will tell you when the account is active.

To create an account you must be at least 16 years old and give true information.

The registration form with information on what an account is needed for.

10.2 Login and password

Click [Login](#), enter your **Callsign / Login** and **Password**, then click the [Login](#) button in the form. After logging in you land in the user panel.

- **Forgot your password?** Click *Forgot Password?* below the form and enter your e-mail address. You will receive a link for setting a new password.
- **Changing the password** – the [CHANGE PASSWORD](#) button in the user panel (you enter the old password and the new one twice).
- After several failed attempts, logging in is blocked for a while – wait a moment.

The login page.

Changing the password.

On the password change page there are the links *Show Password* (show the password you typed) and *Generate Password* (suggest a random password) below the fields.

10.3 Profile

The [EDIT PROFILE](#) button in the panel opens **Modifying User Profile**:

Username

Read-only.

First name	Optional.
E-mail Address	A change requires confirmation: a link valid for 60 minutes is sent to the new address. Until you open it, the old address stays active.
Phone Number	With the country code (e.g. 44 for the UK). Needed for notifications via Signal.
Coordinates (Latitude/Longitude)	The coordinates of your location (QTH), in decimal form, e.g. 51.0000 and 17.0000. Without them notifications do not work , nor do distances from QTH. The coordinates are not published.
Notifications Language	Polish, English, German or Italian.

The [Apply Changes](#) button saves the changes.

The screenshot shows a web interface for editing a user profile. It has a sidebar with 'Operations' and 'Modifying User Profile' (selected). The main area is titled 'User Profile' and contains several input fields. The 'E-mail Address' field has a blue tooltip explaining the confirmation process. The 'Phone Number' field has a blue tooltip about country codes. The 'Coordinates' field has a blue tooltip showing the decimal format. An 'Apply Changes' button is at the bottom of the form.

Editing the profile (sample data).

10.4 User Panel

The panel opens after logging in or with the [User Panel](#) button. It contains:

- the buttons [CHANGE PASSWORD](#), [EDIT PROFILE](#), [ACCOUNT HISTORY](#) and [DELETE ACCOUNT](#);
- Your Account** – name and login, the APRS alias (a six-character identifier of your station), e-mail and location with the nearest town;
- Radiosondes** – how many sondes your receivers have tracked and how many sondes you have found;
- Notifications** – the number of announcements sent, the [ADD NOTIFICATION](#) button (section 7.6), the state of e-mail, SMS and Signal notifications with their radii and the [SETTINGS](#) button (section 10.5);
- Status of Your Receivers** – a list of your stations with the last beacon and the connection state: *LOCAL* (the station transmitted within the last hour), *LOCAL (S1)*, *GLOBAL* (data passed on by another network)

or *NOT RESPONDING*; next to it the kxyTrack System Management button (section 10.6);

- **Heard Radiosondes in last 24 hours;**
- **Your Found Radiosondes** – all sondes with the status FOUND in which you are entered as the finder, with their number in brackets.

The location appears in the “Your Account” card only after you enter coordinates in your profile (and provided there is a town from the database within 100 km). On a new account the counters are 0 and the tables are empty – they fill up when your station starts receiving sondes or when you are entered as a finder.

The screenshot displays the 'User Panel' interface. At the top, there's a 'Main Page' button. Below it, a row of buttons includes 'CHANGE PASSWORD', 'EDIT PROFILE', 'ACCOUNT HISTORY', and 'DELETE ACCOUNT'. The 'User Panel' section is divided into three main areas: 'Your Account:', 'Radiosondes:', and 'Notifications:'. The 'Your Account:' section shows user details: 'User: John [SP0ABC]', 'APRS: SP0ABC', and 'E-mail Address: user@example.com'. The 'Radiosondes:' section shows 'Tracked Radiosondes: 0' and 'Found Radiosondes: 0'. The 'Notifications:' section shows 'Notifications Sent: 0' and 'Notification Status:' with sub-items 'E-MAIL: INACTIVE (0km)', 'SMS: INACTIVE (0km)', and 'Signal: INACTIVE (0km)'. There are also 'ADD NOTIFICATION' and 'SETTINGS' buttons in the notifications area.

Operations Main Page

CHANGE PASSWORD EDIT PROFILE ACCOUNT HISTORY DELETE ACCOUNT

User Panel

Your Account:

User: John [SP0ABC]
APRS: SP0ABC
E-mail Address: user@example.com

Radiosondes:

Tracked Radiosondes: 0
Found Radiosondes: 0

Notifications:

Notifications Sent: 0 ADD NOTIFICATION
Notification Status:
E-MAIL: INACTIVE (0km)
SMS: INACTIVE (0km)
Signal: INACTIVE (0km) SETTINGS

The user panel – account buttons, account data, counters and notification state.

Status of Your Receivers:

The kxyTrack software is available in the section: [kxyTrack System Management](#)

Receiver	Description	Location	Last Beacon	APRS

[kxyTrack System Management](#)

▶ Heard Radiosondes in last 24 hours

Number	Last Frame [UTC]	φ	λ	Course	Speed	Altitude	Climbing	Launch Site	Frequency	Distance from QTH

▶ Your Found Radiosondes

Number	Type	Launch Site	Start Time [UTC]	Frequency	Nearest City	Status	Finder	Changes made by	Description

The rest of the panel – stations, sondes received within 24 hours and found sondes (empty on a new account).

10.5 Notifications

The [SETTINGS](#) button in the panel opens **Radiosonde Notifications Settings**. Notifications require coordinates entered in your profile. The radius is measured from your location.

E-Mail Notifications

- **Enable E-Mail Notifications** – a message when a sonde lands within the chosen radius. Sent around the clock.
- **Landing Prediction Notifications** – a message when the forecast shows a landing near you; sent at a fixed time (06z/07z).
- **Notification Radius [km]** – up to 999 km.
- Every Sunday at 20z you receive a **weekly summary** with the list of sondes that landed near you.

Click [Apply Changes](#). The red message “You have not entered all the required data in the user profile!” appears when the profile lacks coordinates, an e-mail address or a phone number. If you only use e-mail and have entered coordinates, the missing phone number does not matter.

The **Notification Status** field shows whether a channel is switched on (ACTIVE / INACTIVE). A radius of 0 km means that no notification will arrive – set a value greater than zero.

Mobile Notifications (Signal)

- **Notification Type** – INACTIVE or Signal Notifications. The Signal option appears only after you have entered a phone number in your profile.
- **Landing Prediction Notifications** – as for e-mail.
- **Send Notifications From – To** – the range of hours (UTC) in which messages may arrive.
- **Notification Radius [km]**.

Operations
Main Page

Radiosonde Notifications Settings

You have not entered all the required data in the user profile!
Mobile notifications will not work properly.
Make sure you have entered your coordinates and phone number in your user profile.

E-Mail Notifications

☐ Enable E-Mail Notifications
☐ Landing Prediction Notifications

Send Notifications*:

ALWAYS

Notification Radius [km]*:

0

Notification Status:

INACTIVE

E-MAIL Notifications are sent 24/7

Every Sunday at 20z you get weekly summary of landed radiosondes in defined radius

Mobile Notifications

Notification Type:

INACTIVE

☐ Landing Prediction Notifications

Send Notifications*:

From:

00

00

UTC

To:

23

59

UTC

Notification Radius [km]*:

0

Notification Status:

INACTIVE

Apply Changes

You can use notifications via Signal Private Messenger (available for Windows/Linux/Android/iOS)
Notifications via Signal are free

Landing predict notifications are sent daily between 06-07z, but only when landing point is located in user-defined radius

Notification settings on an account without coordinates and phone number – hence the red message at the top.

10.6 Your own receiving station (kxyTrack)

For people who want to build their own station for receiving sondes, the site provides a ready-made **kxyTrack** system image for Raspberry Pi 3/4. The image and its configuration are handled on the **kxyTrack System Management** page (button in the panel):

- [Create Configuration Files](#) – opens the configuration generator (described below);
- [User's Guide](#) – a separate installation manual;
- [Download Software \[kxyTrack-1_8.zip 1.3 GB\]](#) – the system image;
- Registered kxyTrack systems** – your installations: receiver, software version, installation ID and date of the last change. The [MODIFY THE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION](#) button next to an installation lets you generate its files again.

RADIOSONDY.INFO – site guide

This help material was partly generated with the help of AI.

Page 46 of 53

Operations
Main Page

Create Configuration Files
User's Guide

Software for Raspberry Pi (3/4)

Download Software [kxyTrack-1_8.zip 1.3 GB]

Registered kxyTrack systems for: SP0ABC

Receiver	Software Version	Installation ID	Last Modified	Operations

kxyTrack System Management on an account without registered installations.

Configuration file generator

The form has four parts:

- **Basic Configuration** – your alias (filled in automatically), the station coordinates from your profile and the APRS comments for the station and for frames;
- **SDR Receivers Configuration** – the number of SDR receivers, frequency rotation (one receiver switched between ranges every 60 seconds) and the squelch for each receiver (100% – weak signals received, more CPU usage; 0% – only the strongest signals);
- **APRS Configuration** – the servers the station sends data to, the low altitude threshold and the intervals between frames sent below and above that threshold;
- **Frequency Range SDR** – frequency check boxes for each receiver: at most 8 entries, and the difference between the outermost ones must be less than 2 MHz (frequencies outside this range become inactive).

The [Generate configuration files](#) button is inactive when your profile has no location or when the account already has 3 installations – a new configuration is then created with the ID of one of the existing ones. After the files have been generated, the site shows the APRS username and the installation ID. **Write them down** – you will need them to download the configuration on the device.

Operations

Main Page

Generation of kxyTrack software configuration files

To download the system image you have to enter the location of your station in the user profile settings

Basic Configuration

User: SP0ABC

Coordinates (Latitude/Longitude):
5106.00 N 1700.00 E

APRS Station Comment:
Radiosonde Tracker - Based on kxyTrack 1.8-dxl_smod2501

APRS Frame Comment:
Details on <http://radiosondy.info>

SDR Receivers Configuration

Number of SDR Devices:
1

☐ Frequency Rotation (for one SDR receiver)

Squelch [%]:
SDR #1
60

100% - open squelch, weak signals reception, more CPU usage
0% - closed squelch, receiving only the strongest signals, low CPU usage

Frequency Range SDR #1

The maximum difference between the starting frequency and the end frequency must be less than 2 MHz

☐ 400.0 MHz ☐ 400.1 MHz ☐ 400.2 MHz
☐ 400.3 MHz ☐ 400.4 MHz ☐ 400.5 MHz
☐ 400.6 MHz ☐ 400.7 MHz ☐ 400.8 MHz
☐ 400.9 MHz ☐ 401.0 MHz ☐ 401.1 MHz
☐ 401.2 MHz ☐ 401.3 MHz ☐ 401.4 MHz

APRS Configuration

APRS Servers:
☒ RADIOSONDY.INFO (14580)
☐ S1.RADIOSONDY.INFO (14580)
☒ APRS NETWORK (euro.aprs2.net:14580)

Low Altitude Threshold [m]:
3000

Send Frames (Low Altitude) [s]:
5

Send Frames (High Altitude) [s]:
15

The configuration generator on an account without a location – red message and inactive button.

10.7 Receiver Statistics

The **Receiver Statistics** button (visible after logging in) opens a page with data about receiving stations:

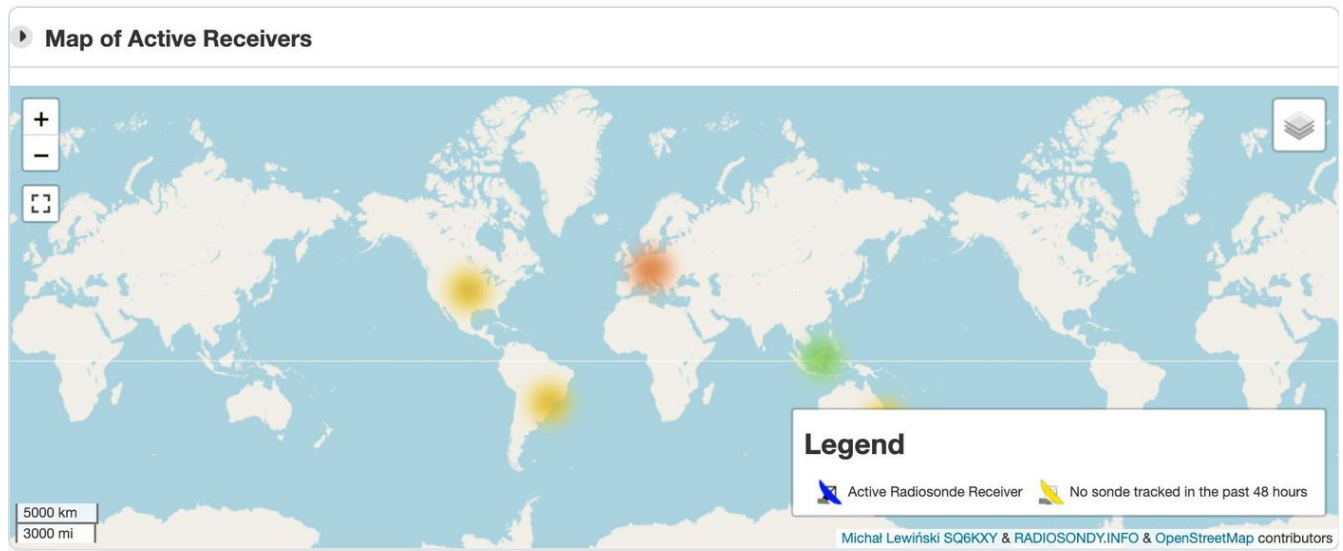
- **Map of Active Receivers** – normal icon: active station, the other icon: a station that has not received a sonde within 48 hours; the pop-up gives the number of receivers and the dates of the first and last reception;
- **Tracked Radiosondes (last 30 days)** – a chart;
- **Tracked Radiosondes (Overall)** – a table: first tracking, last day, this week, this month, entire period, last tracking;
- **Receivers Range (last 30 days)** – the most distant sondes received in altitude bands (DX for sondes below 1, 5, 10, 20 and 40 km), with a link to the sonde;
- **Map Generator** – choose a station and one of five views:

All Radiosondes	CSV or KML files with all sondes received by the station.
Date Range	A map, CSV or KML for the chosen period (online map – at most one year from the start date).
Radiosonde Altitude	Sondes received by the station below the given altitude (online map – up to 9999 m).

Receiver Coverage	A coverage map for the last N days up to the given altitude (online map – up to 365 days).
Live View	A map of the station and the sondes it is receiving right now; refreshed every 15 seconds.

Choose the view, a station from the **Receiver** list and, if needed, the dates or altitude, then click

[Generate Map](#) , [Download CSV](#) or [Download KML](#) . The result opens in a new tab. Both dates of a range are included in full.



The map of active receivers (blurred in the screenshot).

► **Tracked Radiosondes (Overall)**

Receiver	First Tracking [UTC]	Last Day	This week	This month	Entire Period	Last Tracking [UTC]
SP0AAA	2026-08-30 13:58:54	1	1	1	1	2026-08-30 13:58:54
SP0AAB	2025-01-18 01:00:19	15	79	284	3551	2026-09-17 08:01:57
SP0AAC	2026-08-14 12:44:35	2	4	5	6	2026-09-15 12:43:55
SP0AAD	2026-01-15 12:27:24	1	8	9	9	2026-02-02 09:42:46
SP0AAE	2022-01-04 11:50:06	0	0	0	221	2022-04-17 12:49:44
SP0AAF	2021-08-26 12:43:16	0	0	0	14	2021-10-04 12:39:24
SP0AAG	2021-12-14 07:54:00	0	0	0	592	2023-03-15 00:41:32
SP0AAH	2025-05-17 13:11:24	2	9	36	718	2026-09-17 01:51:56

Tracked radiosondes – a summary for each station.

Receivers Range (last 30 days)					
Receiver	DX (H < 40 km)	DX (H < 20 km)	DX (H < 10 km)	DX (H < 5 km)	DX (H < 1 km)
SP0AAA	422.91 km X0000000	273.63 km X0000000	223.60 km X0000000	155.57 km X0000000	49.23 km X0000000
SP0AAB	208.83 km X0000000	156.25 km X0000000	153.84 km X0000000	70.65 km X0000000	0.00 km X0000000
SP0AAC	486.94 km X0000000	415.06 km X0000000	253.54 km X0000000	194.86 km X0000000	39.85 km X0000000
SP0AAD	154.82 km X0000000	107.29 km X0000000	88.65 km X0000000	49.06 km X0000000	0.00 km X0000000
SP0AAE	169.80 km	169.80 km	124.86 km	73.10 km	36.84 km

Receivers range – the most distant receptions in altitude bands.

Select Receiver and display filter:

☐ All Radiosondes
 ☒ Date Range
 ☐ Radiosonde Altitude
 ☐ Receiver Coverage
 ☐ Live View

Receiver:

Online Map Restriction: Up to 1 year from selected start date

Date Format: YYYY-MM-DD

Start Date:

End Date:

The map generator with the “Date Range” view selected.

10.8 Hunters Ranking

The [Hunters Ranking](#) button (after logging in) shows who has found the most sondes. Columns: user, QTH (nearest town), the number of sondes found in 7, 14, 30 and 90 days and over the entire period, the farthest sonde recovered (distance from QTH and a link) and **Details**: *TABLE* – a table of the sondes found by that person, and *MAP* – their map. By default the ranking is sorted by 7 days; the title shows the time of the last update. The table has filters and sorting like other large listings ([section 5.3](#)). An empty QTH field means a user without an entered location.

Operations

Main Page

Hunters Ranking (Generated at: 2026-09-17 04:30:01z) (2634)

User	QTH	Found Radiosondes (7 days)	Found Radiosondes (14 days)	Found Radiosondes (30 days)	Found Radiosondes (90 days)	Found Radiosondes (Entire Period)	Farthest Radiosonde	Details
SP0AAA		20	20	20	20	21	6005.87 km from QTH X0000000	TABLE MAP
SP0AAB	Sampletown	12	14	23	73	458	467.20 km from QTH X0000000	TABLE MAP
SP0AAC	Sampletown	12	14	22	61	594	130.23 km from QTH X0000000	TABLE MAP
SP0AAD	Sampletown	11	16	33	46	160	289.80 km from QTH X0000000	TABLE MAP
SP0AAE	Sampletown	10	17	35	39	1157	357.56 km from QTH X0000000	TABLE MAP
SP0AAF	Sampletown	10	10	10	10	10	68.11 km from QTH X0000000	TABLE MAP

The hunters ranking (users, towns and sonde numbers replaced with sample values).

10.9 Data copy and account deletion

Operations
Main Page

Copy your account data

Select the data on your account, which you want to get a copy:

☐ User Profile
☐ Sent notifications
☐ List of heard radiosondes
☐ History of changing radiosondes status
☐ APRS beacon history

Generate copy of your data

Copy of your account data.

Operations
Main Page

Delete Account

This operation cannot be undone. Your account and all your data will be deleted immediately after confirmation. Entries in the sonde history will remain, but your callsign will be permanently replaced in them.

☐ I want to delete my account and all my data

Confirm your current password:

Delete Account

Deleting the account – requires ticking the box and entering your password.

- ACCOUNT HISTORY** – the page **Copy your account data**. Tick what you want to receive (user profile, sent notifications, list of heard radiosondes, history of changing radiosondes status, APRS beacon history) and click **Generate copy of your data**. A ZIP file will arrive at the e-mail address of your account.
- DELETE ACCOUNT** – tick the confirmation and enter your current password. **Deletion is immediate and irreversible**. Entries in the sonde history remain, but your login in them is permanently replaced with the marker [DELETED USER].
- Inactive accounts** – after 2 years without logging in, the site sends a warning with the deletion date. Logging in before that date is enough to keep the account; otherwise it is deleted 30 days after the warning.

11 Frequently asked questions and problems

Situation	What to do
After entering a number, "ERROR 404" appears.	Check the number. Type only part of it and choose the sonde from the suggestions – this also finds a sonde by its additional number (section 8.1).
There is no "Change Status" button.	The flight is still going on or waiting to be archived (yellow bar). The button appears once the page switches to the archive view (section 6.1).
"Change Status" takes me to the login page.	Changing the status requires logging in (section 10.2).
I cannot log in right after registering.	The account is waiting for activation by the administrator – usually up to 24 hours. You will receive a confirmation e-mail.
"Distance from QTH" shows 0.00 km.	Log in and enter coordinates in your profile (section 10.3).
The sonde status changed by itself.	It is an automatic entry – check the change history for the marker [BOT]AUTO-STATUS and the description (section 7.2). A wrong status can be corrected.
The search shows "No Data Found".	No sonde meets all the filters. Loosen the criteria, check the date range and whether the town was chosen from the suggestions (section 8.3).
The town filter does not change the results.	The town must be clicked in the list of suggestions – a typed name alone is not enough (section 8.3).
A table filter does not find a callsign.	On the page of a sonde in flight, type the callsign in capital letters (section 5.2).
Instead of a chart you see "File not found", and instead of APRS data – "Error! Could not open APRS Data!".	The files of this flight are not available. Try again later.
The map is empty or takes long to load.	Wait until the spinner disappears; with large data sets this takes a few seconds. Zoom out – the points may be outside the view.
A table is wider than the screen.	Scroll it sideways (on a phone with your finger, on a computer with Shift + mouse wheel or the scroll bar).
The "Generate configuration files" button is grey.	Enter a location in your profile. If the account already has 3 installations, use the button next to one of them in the list of registered systems (section 10.6).
Notifications do not arrive.	In your profile check the coordinates and e-mail address (for Signal – the phone number), and in the notification settings check that they are switched on and that the radius is greater than zero (section 10.5). Also look in your spam folder.
The site does not work or is slow.	Check the Service Status page in the footer. The site is run as a hobby and does not guarantee constant availability.

Safety in the field

Searching for and recovering sondes is done at your own risk, with respect for the law, other people's property and the rules of protected areas. The site does not organise searches. Data and forecasts are estimates.

11.1 Where to find more information

The **terms and conditions** and **privacy policy** are linked in the registration form. **Software & data credits** (data licence and list of sources) and **Service Status** (current state of the service) are in the footer of every page.