#### **Contact Information**

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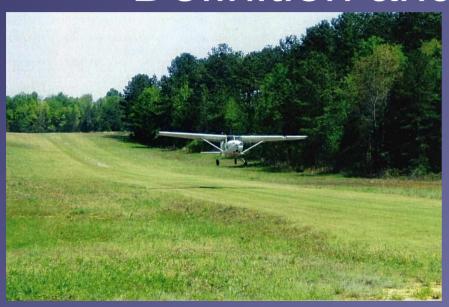
## **Precautionary Landing**

- Review Circuits, Illusions Created by Drift and Landings
- Definition and Motivation
- Precautionary Landing
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

# Review Circuits, Illusions Created by Drift and Landings

- What are the legs of a standard aerodrome traffic circuit?
- What would be the ideal direction of the wind with respect to the circuit and why?
- What illusions created by drift do we need to be aware of when flying close to the ground?
- What is the proper reaction if the turn to final turns out to be too wide and why?
- Mentally perform a short and soft-field landing.

#### **Definition and Motivation**





- Planned or unplanned landing in unknown terrain or airfield
- A plan is only a plan until put to action dynamic re-planning
- Constantly evaluate the operational context and make decisions
- Situations: airfield with limited data, failed aircraft systems, low fuel, deteriorating weather, pilot / crew or passenger state, loss of situational awareness, darkness



#### Landing Site Selection – **COWLS**







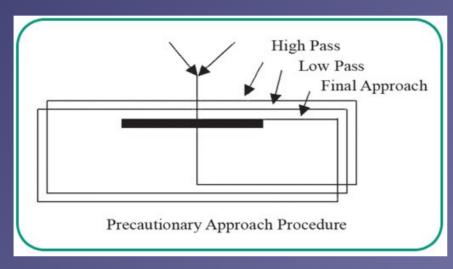
- Civilization
- Obstacles
- Wind





- Landing (Take-Off) Area / Length
- Surface
- Landing Type Selection: Normal, Short, Soft, Crosswind

## High Pass

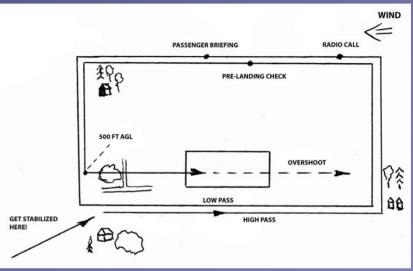




- Assess overall situation and environment establish headings
- Number of passes, shape, altitude and airspeed depend on situation
- Overfly landing site on the upwind side for better visibility
- Example: circuit altitude 1000' AGL, airspeed 90 KIAS
- 60 KIAS → 60 NM/h → 1 NM / min → 100' / s, 10s → 1000' length
- 90 KIAS → 150'/s, 10s → 1500' length
- Sufficient evidence to <u>not</u> support landing decision?

#### Low Pass





- Descend from high pass altitude similar to a low approach and go-around
- Assess details such as obstacles and surface condition
- Number of passes, shape, altitude and airspeed depend on situation
- Trim properly for airspeed and altitude, maintain obstacle clearance
- Overfly landing site on the upwind side for better visibility
- Example: altitude 500' AGL, airspeed 75 KIAS, flaps 10°
- Sufficient evidence to support landing decision?

#### Low Approach

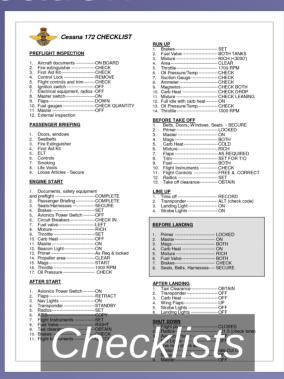




- Final assessment of landing site, landing type and approach path and configuration
- Number of approaches, shape, altitude and airspeed depend on situation
- Example: approach speed 61 KIAS, flaps 30°, go-around at 30' AGL
- Configuration according to selected landing type
- Final assessment for landing decision in favor or against

#### Communication





- Inform ATC Flight Service Station, Flight Planning
- Passenger briefing
- Approach and landing briefing and checklists

#### Safety Considerations

- Maintain a safe airspeed
- Maintain a safe height (obstacle clearance)
- Maintain a good lookout
- Turn accurately and coordinated
- Anticipate turns and compensate drift on legs
- Do <u>not</u> overbank or skid

# Summary / Quiz

- What situations may lead to a precautionary landing?
- Explain the acronym COWLS.
- Mentally perform a precautionary landing due to deteriorating weather on a grass field. State all observations and actions.
- What role plays proper communication when deciding for a precautionary landing?

# Pre-Flight Briefing

- Exercise
- Training Area
- Departure and Arrival Procedures
- Weather Briefing / NOTAMs
- Aircraft and Documents
- Time and Fuel Requirements
- Safety Considerations and Responsibilities

## Precautionary Landing (Ex. 21, LP. 24)

- Objective
- Review
- Motivation
- Howto
- Summary / Questions
- Preflight Briefing