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Part II – Climbing and Descending Turns, Steep Turns

- Review Basic Turns, Climbs and Descents
- Definition and Motivation
- Initiating, Maintaining and Recovering
 Coordinated Climbing and Descending Turns
- Initiating, Maintaining and Recovering Coordinated Steep Turns
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

Review Basic Turns, Climbs and Descents

- Mentally perform a medium (30° bank angle) coordinated level turn describing all required actions.
- What controls are to be used to maintain a coordinated level turn and what do they achieve individually?
- Describe overbanking and how it has to be corrected for during a medium level turn.
- Mentally perform a basic climb and level off and state all required actions. (APT)
- Mentally perform a basic power-off descent and level off and state all required actions. (PAT)
- How do we establish and maintain a combined nose-up and left-banked attitude?



Climbing and Descending Turns





- Turning while climbing or descending
- Heading and altitude change simultaneously
- Applications: Departures, Arrivals, Circuits



Initiating a Climbing Turn





- In cruise-attitude lookout ahead and above in turn direction
- Establish a stable constant speed climb first APT
- Establish a coordinated constant rate turn second
- Climbing turn will be established simultaneously later



Maintaining a Climbing Turn





- Apply elevator to maintain pitch attitude and airspeed
- Apply aileron to maintain bank attitude correct overbanking
- Apply rudder to maintain coordinated constant rate turn
- Maintain lookout and monitor outside references and instruments



Recovering a Climbing Turn





- Continue to lookout observing references during recovery
- Recovery order depends on achieved target (heading or altitude) and may require simultaneous control inputs
- Anticipate turn recovery to establish desired heading half bank angle
- Anticipate climb recovery to establish desired altitude 10% VSI
- Remain coordinated using rudder and use APT to recover climb



Initiating a Descending Turn

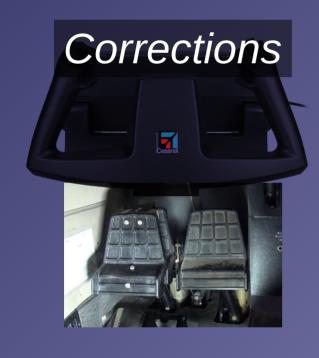




- In cruise-attitude lookout ahead and below in turn direction
- Establish a stable constant speed descent first PAT
- Establish a coordinated constant rate turn second
- Descending turns will be established simultaneously later



Maintaining a Descending Turn





- Apply elevator to maintain pitch attitude and airspeed
- Apply aileron to maintain bank attitude correct underbanking
- Apply rudder to maintain coordinated constant rate turn
- Maintain lookout and monitor outside references and instruments



Recovering a Descending Turn





- Continue to lookout observing references during recovery
- Recovery order depends on achieved target (heading or altitude) and may require simultaneous control inputs
- Anticipate turn recovery to establish desired heading half bank angle
- Anticipate climb recovery to establish desired altitude 10% VSI
- Remain coordinated using rudder and use PAT to recover climb

Steep Turns





- Steep turns beyond 30° bank angle
- Evasive actions and collision avoidance (consider climbs and descents), canyon turns, steep descending turns
- Control coordination practice
- Higher load factor, stall speed and required power

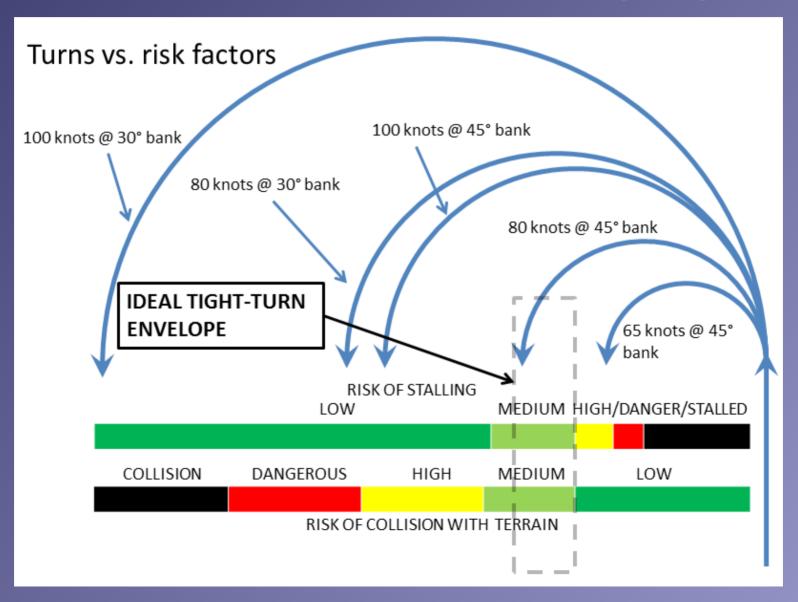
Performing a Steep Level Turn

- **HASEL** Height, Area, Safety, Engine, Lookout
- Initiate steep level turn like medium level turn
- Add power beyond 30° bank angle to maintain safe airspeed above increased stall speed
- Correct as necessary to maintain attitude
- Remain coordinated and correct overbanking
- Left and right turns require different control inputs
- Reduce power accordingly during recovery
- Transition from left to right requires smooth control and power adjustments

Performing a Minimum Radius Turn

- HASEL Height, Area, Safety, Engine, Lookout
- Consider wind for minimum radius over ground
- Operational use of power and configuration
- Slow down to safe speed (Vte ~ Vy = 74 KIAS)
 and extend flaps to 20° (partial flaps)
- Establish a coordinated steep turn adding up to full power beyond 30° bank angle
- Recover and gain airspeed before raising flaps and reducing power

Minimum Radius Turn - Entry Speeds



Performing a Steep Descending Turn

- **HASEL** Height, Area, Safety, Engine, Lookout
- Initiate steep descending turn like descending turn
- Reduce power to idle
- Operational / situational use of configuration (flaps)
- Correct as necessary to maintain attitude
- Remain coordinated and correct overbanking
- Avoid spiral dive and monitor airspeed
- Recover like descending turn adding power

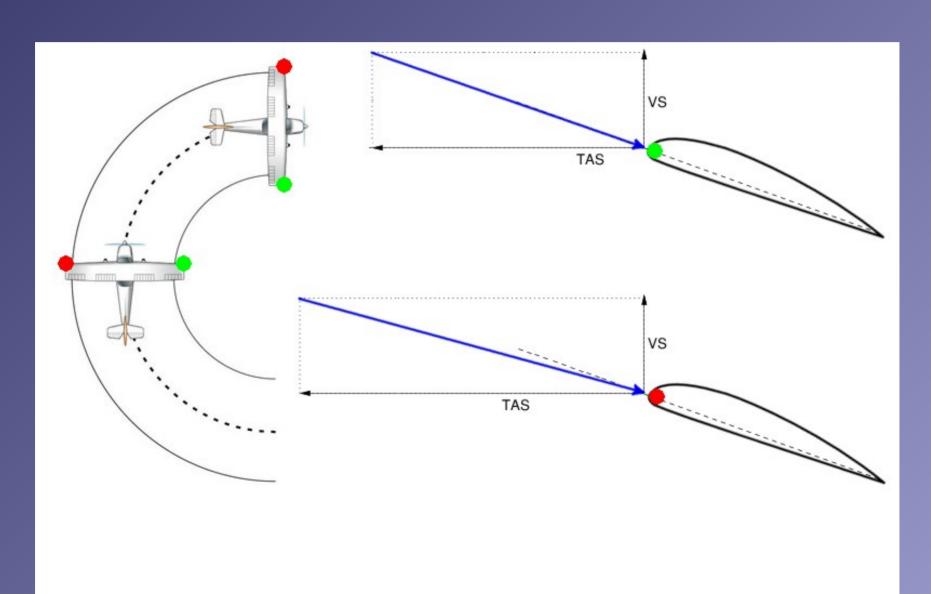
Summary / Quiz

- Mentally perform a coordinated climbing (2000' to 3000') medium (30° bank angle) turn to the right (270° to 090°) describing all required actions.
- Mentally perform a coordinated descending (3000' to 2800') gentle (15° bank angle) turn to the left (090° to 270°) describing all required actions.
- Mentally perform a *coordinated* **steep** (45° bank angle) **level turn** to the left (090° to 270°) describing all required actions.

Pre-Flight Briefing

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

Climbing Turn – Overbanking



Descending Turn – Underbanking

