#### **Contact Information**

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- Bookings, Questions

### Forced Landing

- Review Descent, Approach and Landing
- Definition and Motivation
- Forced Landing
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

### Review Descent, Approach and Landing

- Mentally perform a power-off descent and state all observations and required actions.
- What is the best glide airspeed and where do we find it?
- How do we visually determine our glide distance?
- What types of landing can we perform?
- Mentally perform a soft-field landing and state all observations and required actions.

#### Definition and Motivation



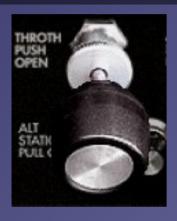


- Unplanned landing due to failure or other emergency
- Aviate, Navigate, Communicate, Manage
- Continue to fly the airplane has highest priority
- Situations: engine failure (mechanical, oil supply, fuel supply contamination, air supply icing, blockage)

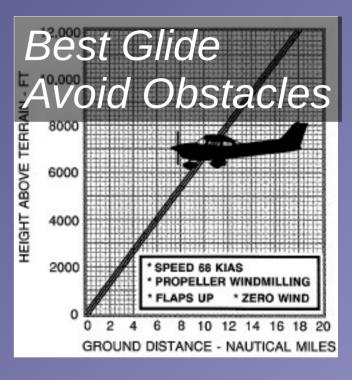


# Engine Failure During Take-Off

Power Idle | Apply Brakes







- During Take-Off Run: power idle, apply brakes
- Immediately after Take-Off: best glide airspeed (68 KIAS), avoid obstacles

# Engine Failure at Low Altitude

- Establish best glide (68 KIAS) attitude and trim
- Select and head towards suitable field
- Seats, Seatbelts, Cockpit Hazards
- Fuel Valve Off, Mixture Off, Ignition Off
- Mayday, Squawk 7700, ELT On
- Flaps as required
- Master Off, Doors Unlatch
- MEMORIZE THIS PROCEDURE!

### Engine Failure at Safe Altitude

- Establish best glide (68 KIAS) attitude and trim
- Select and head towards suitable field
- Cause check (Fuel Selector, Fuel Valve, Mixture, Throttle, Engine Instruments, Fuel Pump, Magnetos, Primer)
- Attempt restart
- If restart not successful, continue with low altitude procedures
- MEMORIZE THIS PROCEDURE!

#### Restart Procedure

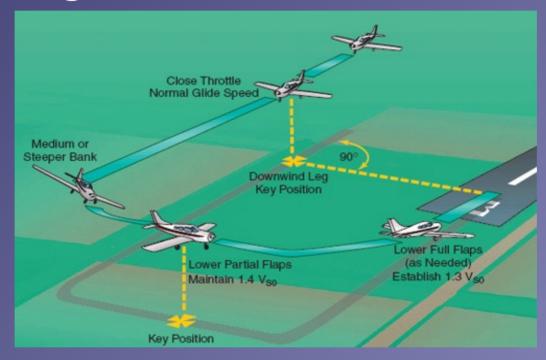
- Fuel Valve On
- Fuel Selector Both
- Mixture Full Rich
- Fuel Pump On
- **Ignition** Start
- Fuel Pump Off (Consider On)







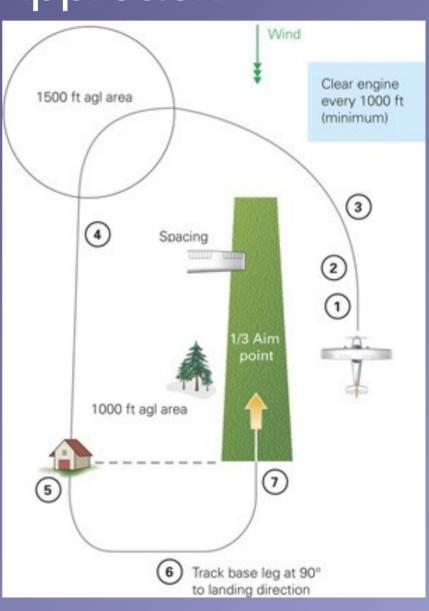
### Engine Failure in Circuit



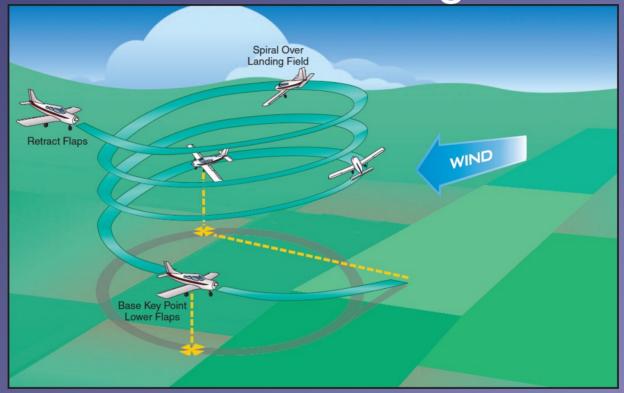
- Perform power-off landing if at circuit altitude
- Manage energy / airspeed and plan for each leg to final
- Consider altitude, rate of descent and wind
- Inform ATC (request clearance beforehand if practicing)

#### Forced Landing Approach

- Establish key points
- Organize legs
- Consider altitude, rate of descent and wind
- Approach slightly high and attempt to land in first third of the selected field
- Use flaps and slipping to increase rate of descent



360° Forced Landing Pattern



- Proceed to selected key point at altitude high key
- Descend to lower altitude circling low key
- Initiate final approach from low key point

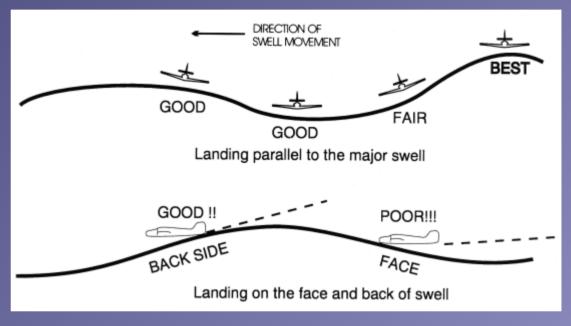
#### **Distress Communication**

- Current frequency or 121.5
- Mayday, Mayday, Mayday
- 3 x Callsign
- Position, Altitude
- Problem
- Intentions
- Callsign
- Squawk 7700, ELT On



#### Hills, Mountains, Forest, Water





- Hills | Mountains: land uphill
- Forest: assume tree tops as landing surface
- Roads (traffic, power lines, obstructions)
- Water: ditching and evacuation swell, wind

#### Safety Considerations

- Remain clear of obstacles
- Clear engine every 1000'
- Go around at **500' AGL** (**1000'** over civilization)

# Summary / Quiz

- What situations may lead to a forced landing?
- How does altitude affect the type of forced landing?
- Mentally perform a forced landing from a safe altitude within farmland countryside.
- Simulate a Mayday call reporting an engine failure and state your intentions.
- What other means of communication are available in an emergency?

# Pre-Flight Briefing

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

# Forced Landing (Ex. 22, LP. 24)

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