Contact Information

- Stephan Heinemann
- SMS: +1 (250) 891-5446
- Email: stephan.heinemann@hotmail.com
- Bookings, Questions

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 health, loss of situational awareness, time of day or darkness



Landing Site Selection – **COWLS**







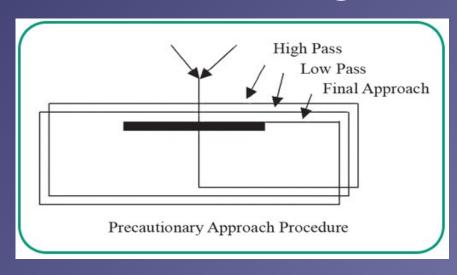
- Civilization
- Obstacles
- Wind





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

High Pass

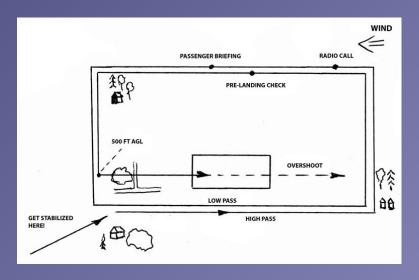




- Assess overall situation and environment establish headings
- Wind can be derived from cues such as smoke stacks, trees and water surfaces
- Number of passes, shape, altitude and airspeed depend on situation
- Use **heading indicator bug** to establish runway track and circuit layout (orientation landmarks)
- Overfly landing site slightly offset for better visibility from the pilot seat
- Example: circuit altitude **1000**' **AGL**, low cruise at airspeed **90 KIAS**
- 90 KIAS \rightarrow 150 ft/s, 10s \rightarrow 1500 ft length (optional)
- Sufficient evidence to <u>not</u> support landing decision?

Low Pass





- Stabilized 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 stable airspeed and altitude maintaining obstacle clearance
- Overfly landing site *slightly* offset for *better* **visibility** from the pilot seat
- Example: altitude 500' AGL, maintain approach and low pass airspeed 70 KIAS, flaps 10°
- 60 KIAS \rightarrow 60 NM/h \rightarrow 1 NM / min \rightarrow 100 ft / s, 10s \rightarrow 1000 ft length (required)
- Sufficient evidence to support landing decision?

Low Approach





- Final assessment of landing site, landing type, approach path and configuration
- Number of approaches, shape, altitude and airspeed depend on situation
- Example: short-field approach speed 61 KIAS, flaps 30°, go-around at 50' AGL
- Configuration according to selected landing type
- Final assessment for landing decision in favor or against

Communication





- Proceed according to chart details and Canadian Flight Supplement procedures
- Inform ATC, Flight Service Station, Flight Information Service En-route as applicable
- Consider informing other aircraft or declaring urgent situation PANPAN
- Conduct passenger, crew approach and emergency briefings
- Follow and confirm required actions using **checklists**

Safety Considerations

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

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

Additional Materials

- Additional materials for Precautionary Landing
- Flight Instruction Guide Exercise 21, Lesson Plans 24, 26