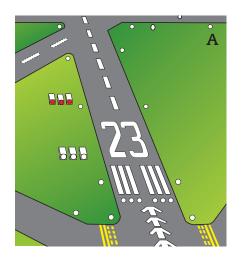
STUDENT

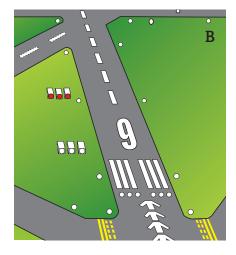
ACTIVITY: Runways and Wind

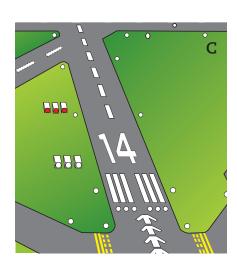
RUNWAYS ARE IDENTIFIED BY THEIR NEAREST COMPASS HEADING (OMITTING THE LAST ZERO OF THAT HEADING.)

Since runways have two ends, the opposite end of the runway has the opposite (reciprocal) compass heading.



60 degrees or NE





What is the approximate magnetic compass heading of runway... A __ _ _ B __ _ _ C_ _ ?

What is the runway number at the opposite end of runway... A _ _ _ B _ _ _ C _ _ ?

Airplanes land or take-off best on a runway (most closely) aligned into the wind. Wind is reported by the compass direction it's blowing from and its speed. The third digit of the compass heading is omitted.

Runway 13/31

Example: For wind from 270, Runway 27 would be best.

CHOOSE THE BEST AVAILABLE RUNWAY FOR THESE WINDS

Circle the runway you should use. (Both runway ends are shown.)

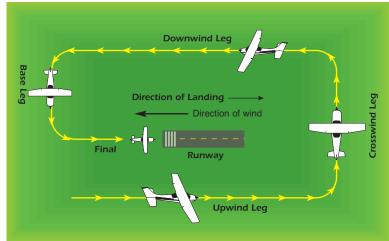
Which end of the runway?
Runway 4/22
Runway 17/35
Runway 9/27
Runway 14/32



STUDENT

ACTIVITY: Traffic Patterns





In the example above, airport traffic moves around the landing runway in a rectangular traffic pattern making left turns, under standard procedures.

The sides (legs) of this rectangular pattern are named in relation to the wind blowing down the landing runway, except for the BASE leg (heading back to "the base") and the FINAL leg.

1. You're entering the airport area in same direction as the runway that is most aligned into the wind.

CIRCLE ONE OR FILL IN THE BLANKS:

You'll fly the DOWNWIND / UPWIND leg first.
2. After you fly along the landing runway, you'll pass the far end of the runway and turn left onto the W I N D leg.
3. To fly along the runway back towards the landing end, you'll turn left again. With the wind on your tail you're on the W I N D leg.
4. After passing the end of the landing runway, you'll turn left toward the final approach course. This is the leg.
5. Finally you're flying straight towards the runway "on "