

TYPES OF GENERAL AVIATION AIRPLANES

A Let's Go Flying Presentation



Airplanes vary in size and speed because General Aviation (GA) does many, varied jobs



Airplanes for personal use and training can be **high-wing** ...



Struts support the wings on each side of a high-wing aircraft

... or **low-wing**, depending on where the wing attaches to the body of the airplane.



This sportplane also is a **biplane** because it has two wings, one high and one low.



This biplane has its third wheel in back (under the tail) so it's called a **taildragger**.



Retractables fly faster than “fixed gear” airplanes, tucking the wheels inside between take-off and landing



Floatplanes land on water using pontoons or floats. Some also have wheels so they can land on runways.



Seaplanes put their fuselage in the water, and with retractable wheels, **amphibians** also can use runways.



This is a **twin-engine** airplane or “twin” because it has two engines and propellers.



A **turboprop's** propeller is powered by a turbine or “jet” engine. Smaller airplanes, like cars, use a piston engine.



Turboprops are fast business planes,
but can still use small or rough runways



Some business jets fly **faster**, and many fly **higher** than airliners.



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