



AIRSPACE FLASH CARDS 2019



Airspace Flash Cards

These new Airspace Flash Cards are what many of you have been waiting for to help you really understand the National Airspace System.

Previously the problem has been that you can't test yourself to see if you are right or not. You can open a chart and ask yourself what the airspace is at this point and the next, but you don't know if you are right. You would typically have to pay a CFI to sit with you and point on a chart and then they would tell you if you got it right. On your own you might just be practicing the wrong answers over and over again.

So, I finally set out to make this product so that once you had memorized the components of the airspace system i.e. cloud clearances and visibilities, entry requirements, type of airspace, etc. you could actually practice it and see if you are right. Not only do I tell you what airspace you were in, but I also wrote explanations of why it is that type of airspace.

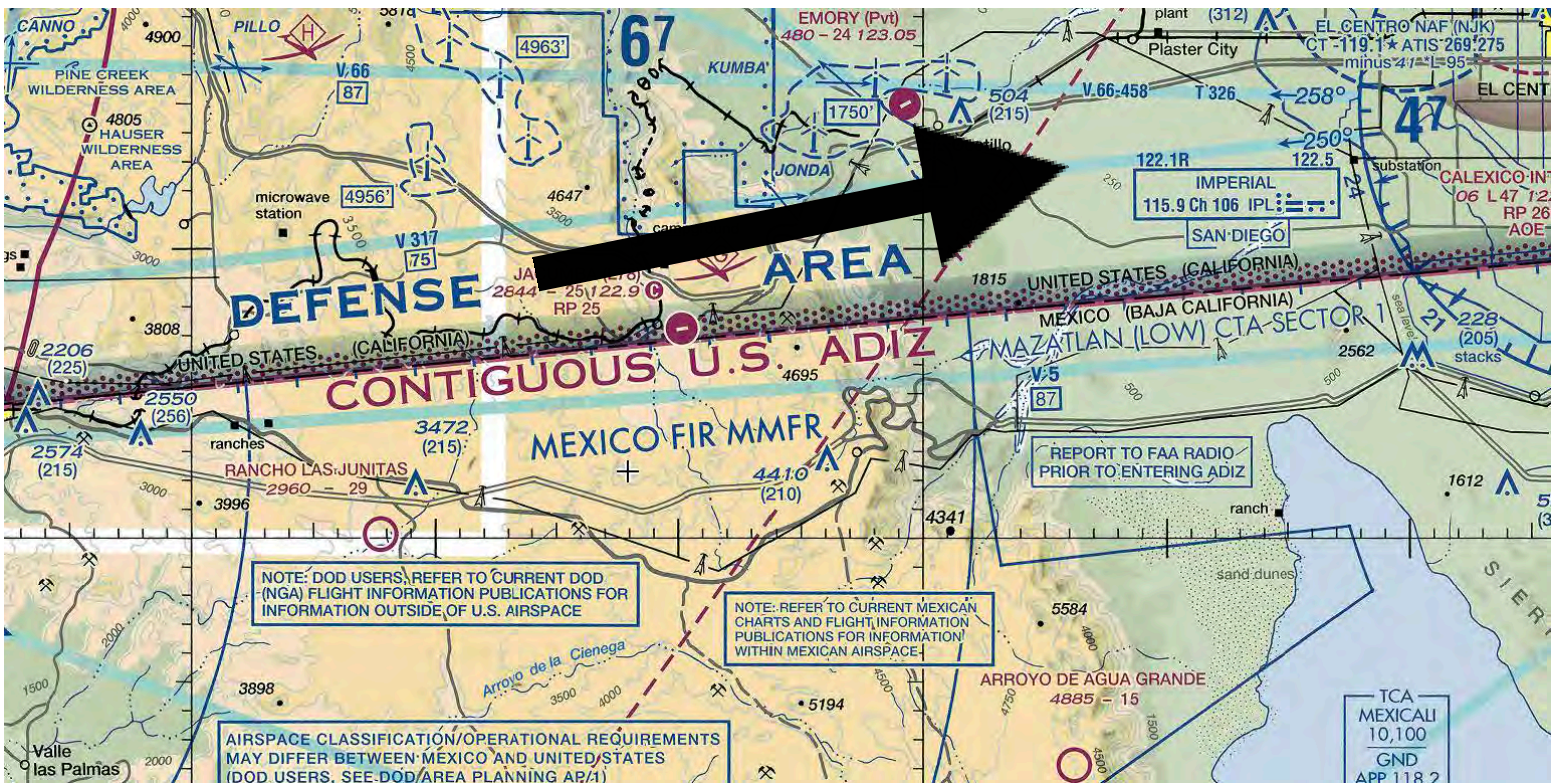
There are over 100 chart excerpts from sectional charts from all over the United States. There are over 50 images that are designed to help you identify airspace and another 50 plus that require you to determine either the entry requirements, cloud clearances and visibilities or ATC authorizations. Each image has a big black arrow pointing somewhere on a chart with a question. On the very next page you'll get the answer first, followed by an explanation of why.

Finally here is a product that lets you practice and know if you are right or wrong and why.

I'm happy to finally be able to release this to fill a training void that has been a source of problems for all pilots including flight instructors for a long time.

Problem solved!

Mike Shiflett - Miami Beach, FL. - June 27, 2019



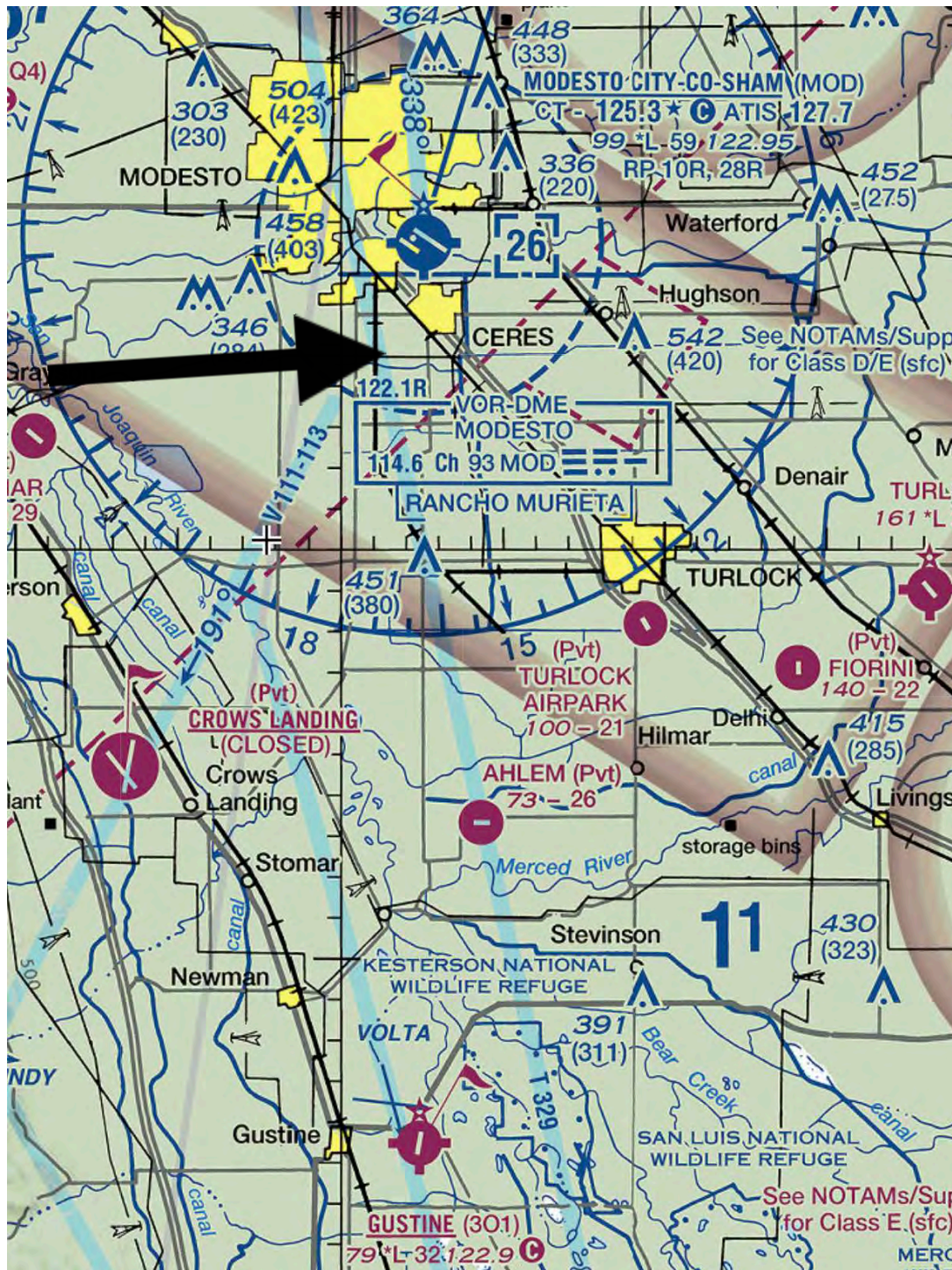
What is the airspace at 1,000 AGL?

Answer:

Class G

Explanation:

Class E starts at 1200 AGL due to the cyan shading near the US/Mexico border. Even if there were not cyan shading it would start at 1200 AGL because there isn't any other indication of airspace. See the note in the legend that says "Class E Airspace Exists at 1200 AGL unless otherwise designated as shown above". The cyan shading is there in this case only because there is class G from the surface to but not including 14,500 MSL on the hard side of the cyan shading.



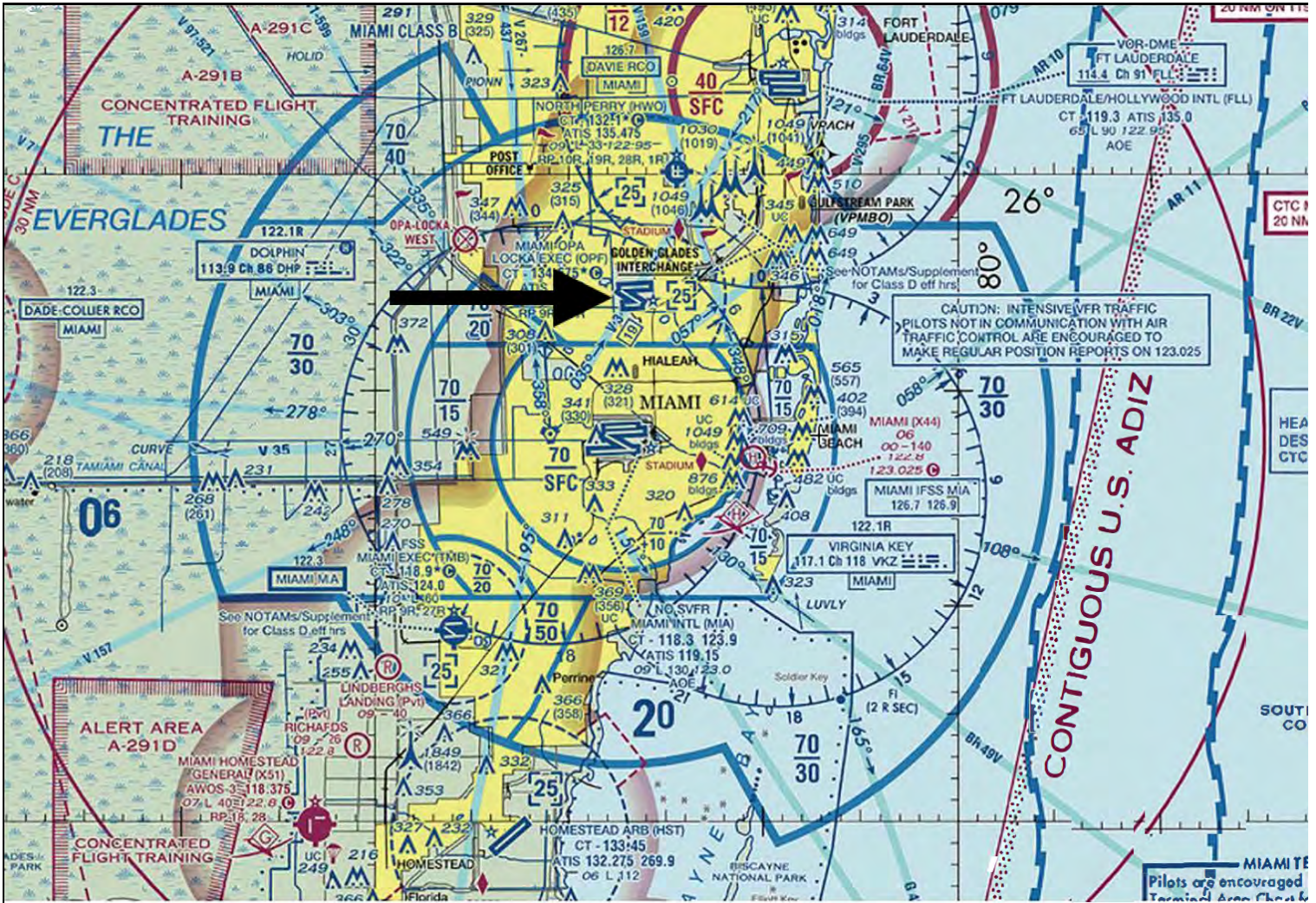
What is the airspace at 2,500 MSL?

Answer:

Class D

Explanation:

Cyan dashed line means class D. The "26" in the box means that class D goes up to and including 2600 MSL, so at 2500 MSL the airspace is Class D.



What is the airspace at 2,600 MSL?

Answer:

Class E

Explanation:

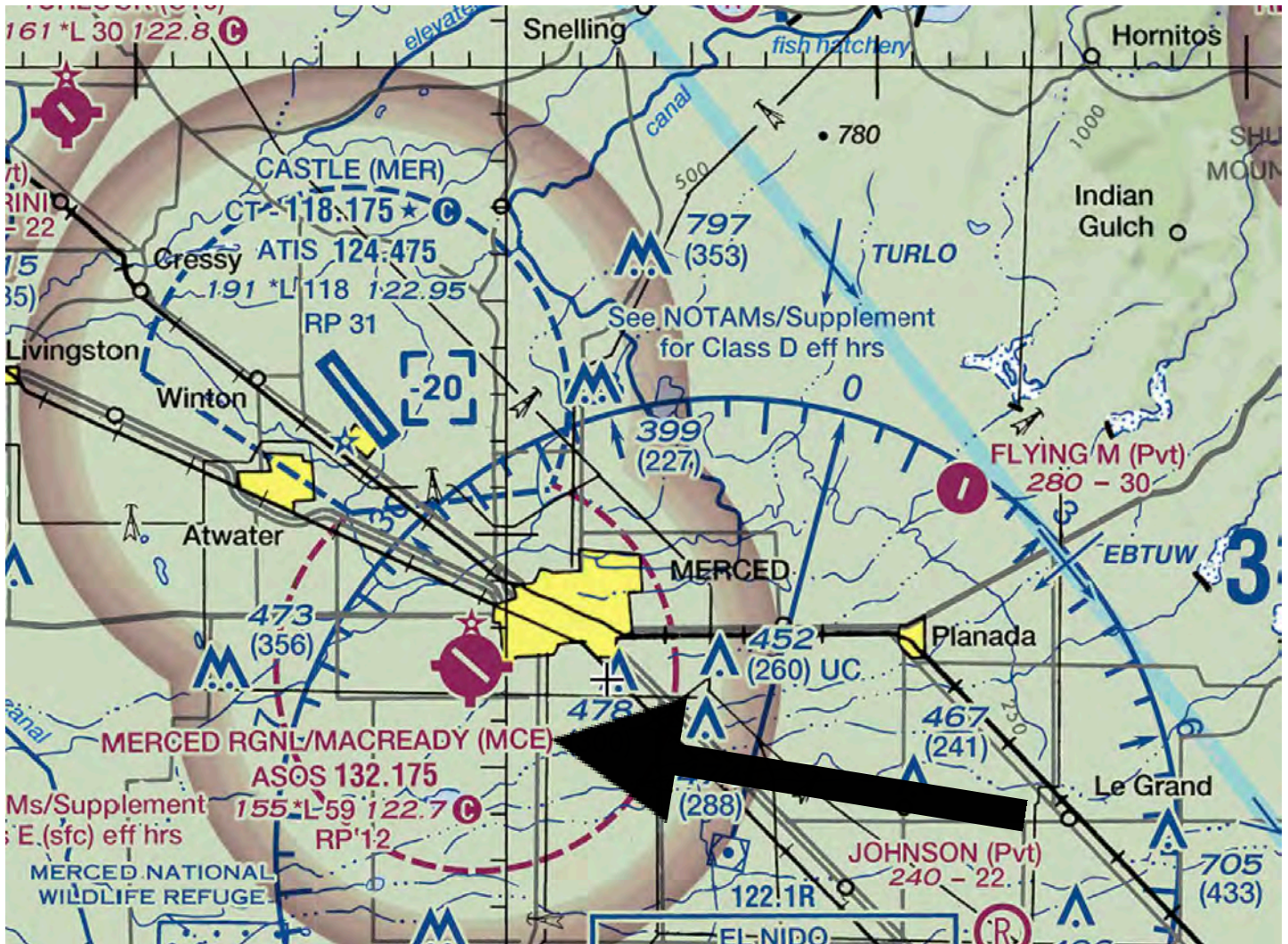
Class D over Opa Locka goes up to 2500 MSL and the overlying Class B starts at 3000 and ends at 7000 MSL. In between Class D and Class B is Class E.



What is the airspace at 2,400 MSL?

Requirements

In this section you'll be able to practice applying your knowledge of airspace by being asked questions about what the entry requirements, cloud clearance and visibility, or ATC authorizations are at particular places on a sectional aeronautical chart.



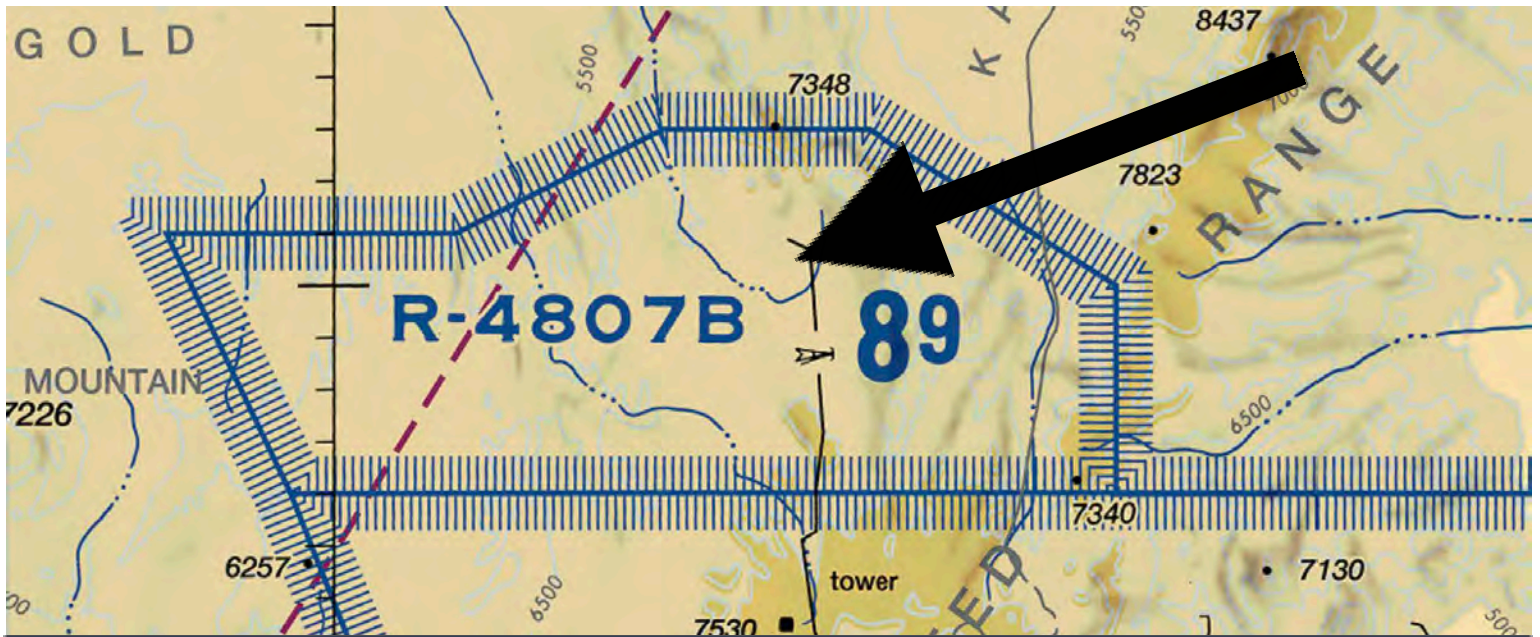
Can you get special VFR in this airspace?

Answer:

Yes

Explanation:

The requirement for special VFR is for controlled airspace to go to the surface around an airport. 91.157. The magenta dashed line means Class E airspace goes to the surface and it's surrounding an airport.



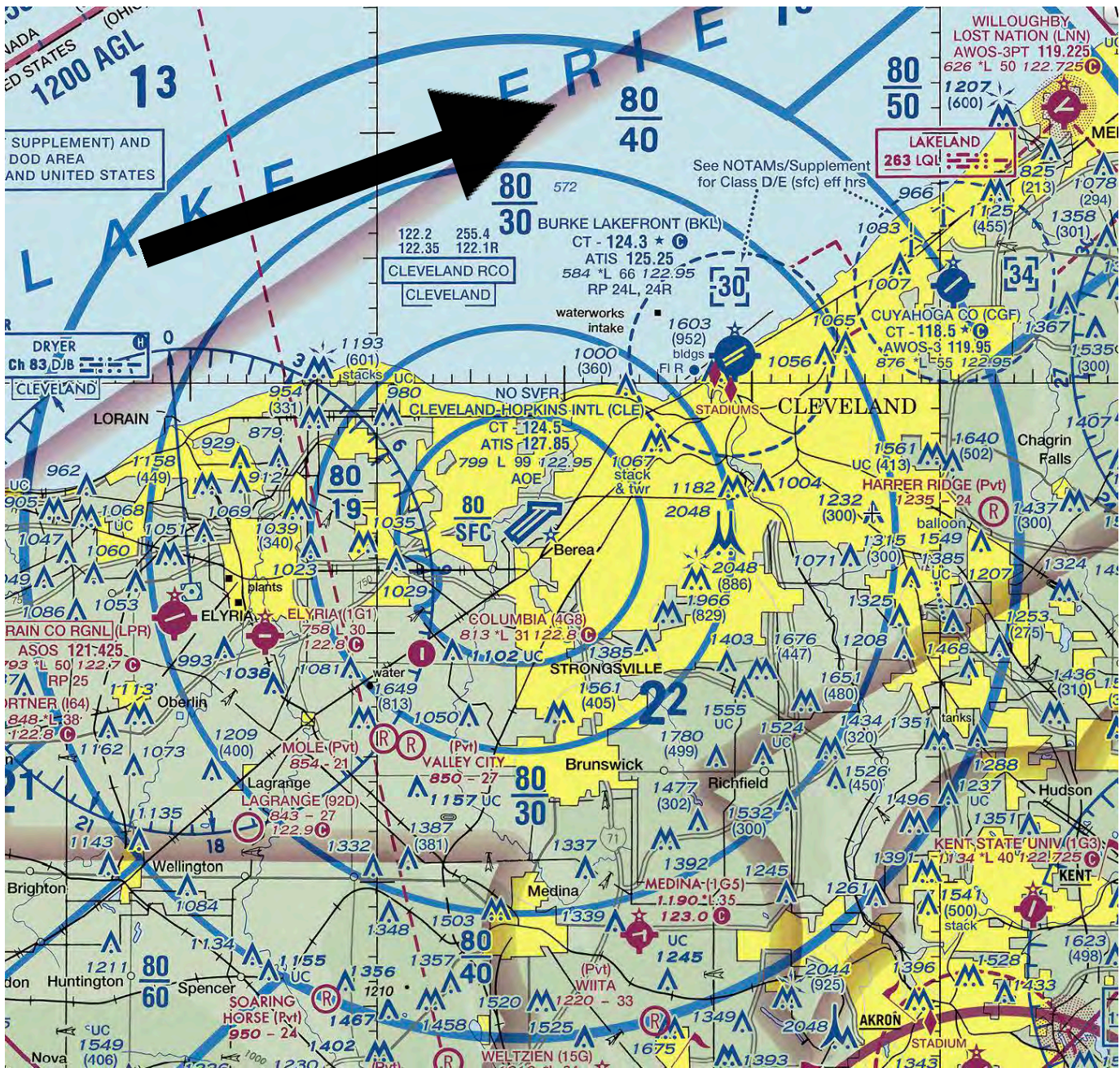
What is required to enter this airspace?

Answer:

ATC Authorization (A clearance)

Explanation:

This is a Restricted Area.



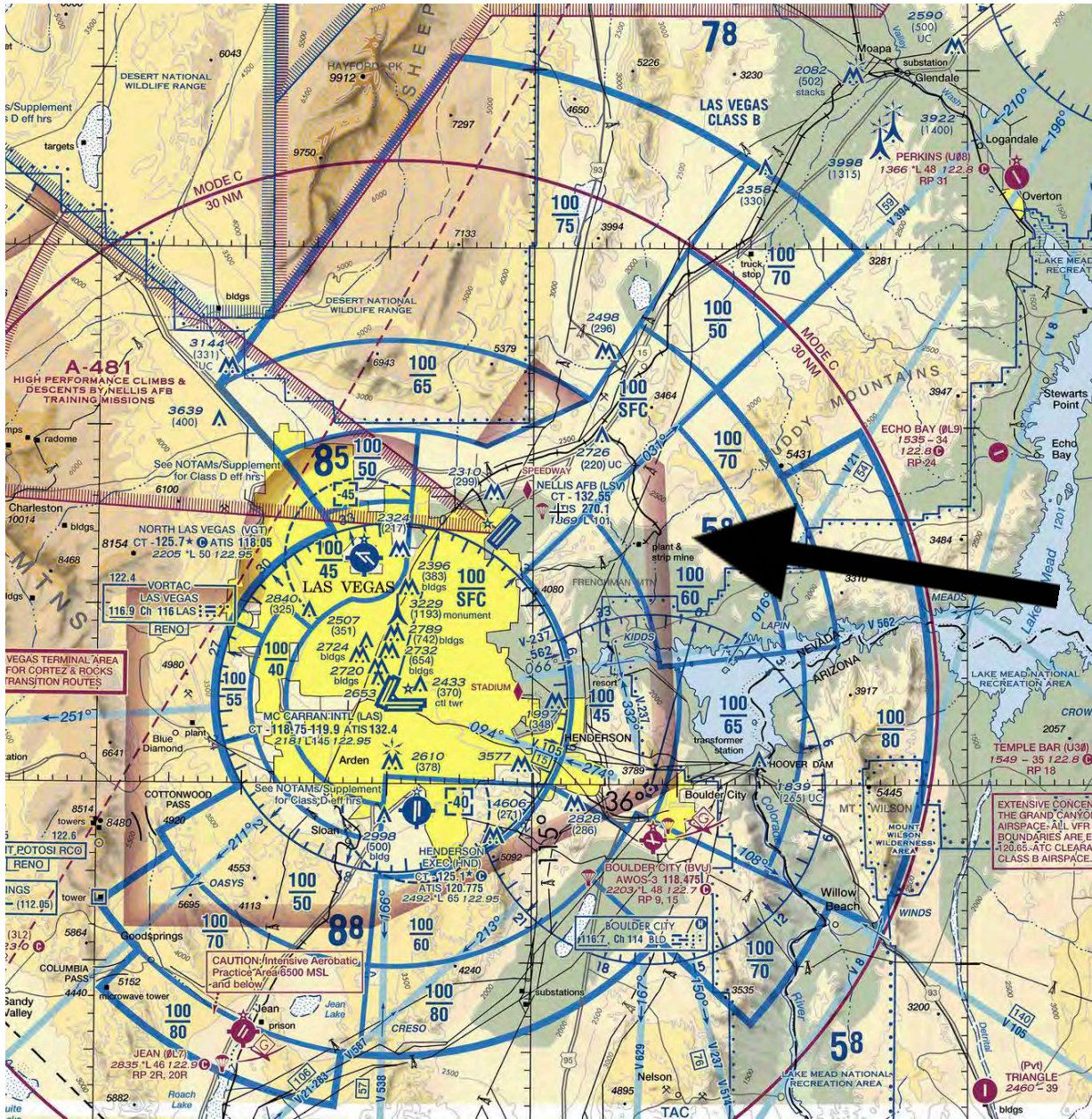
What is the visibility and cloud clearance requirements to operate within this airspace AT 5,00 MSL??

Answer:

3 miles visibility and remain clear of clouds

Explanation:

The blue solid lines indicate the boundaries of Class B airspace. There are different sections of Class B starting and ending at altitudes printed on the chart. Altitudes printed are in hundreds of feet. The printed numbers, such as 100/50 mean Class B airspace is between 10,000 and 5000 MSL. When operating inside Class B airspace the minimum visibility required is 3 miles and you must remain clear of clouds.



What Equipment is required to operate here at 5,000 MSL?

Answer:

A Mode C transponder is required

Explanation:

Operating within the Mode C veil surrounding all Class B airports as indicated by a thin magenta line requires the use of a mode C transponder. It is also required above Class B.



What is the minimum ceiling and visibility to allow VFR operations at this airport?

Answer:

3 miles visibility and 1000 foot ceiling

Explanation:

This is the definition of basic VFR weather minimums.