

- Minimizing impact energy is what will allow the pilot to walk away. That's the most important thing. **(All)**
- The airplane in this configuration is going to sink quickly as it slows. The pilot just doesn't know how much. **(Catherine)**
- Given this pilot's lack of experience and the prior failed practice attempts, no Herculean efforts should be used. **(Catherine)**
- Small S-Turns could give more distance to the trees without being Hercules. **(Kevin)**
- This is the time to be Hercules. Slip or whatever it takes to lose energy and get on the ground now, but under control. Every knot counts. **(Dave, David, Wally, and Colleen)**
- I think the pilot would hit the trees before the airplane stalled from pitching up to slow down. Hitting the trees at high speed is the biggest concern. **(Dave)**
- This pilot had no business practicing engine-out procedures without a runway to land on. This kind of "to a field" practice should only be done once skilled with engine-out procedures and only to 500 AGL. **(David, Dave, and Catherine)**

"This is a scenario that we have to teach as flight instructors, that we have to test as examiners, and it's one of the least realistic things that we do." — Catherine

- The point of engine-out practice is learning how to judge your glide performance under various conditions and adjust as needed. So practice in a variety of configurations and conditions. **(David)**
- About 60 percent of engine failures are caused by the actions or inactions of the pilot. You must have a flow check down to memory. And below 500 feet, the flow is simply to secure the engine after you select a field. **(David, Colleen, and Catherine)**
- Partial power loss is far more common than full power loss. That should be practiced more. **(Kevin)**
- The engine must be secured (fuel and mags off), so it doesn't come back to life at the worst possible time. **(Colleen)**
- Too many pilots don't consider the wind and practice engine outs downwind. You must land into the wind. **(Wally)**
- Many things can go wrong on a practice forced landing, such as the flaps not retracting. **(David)**

EXPERT CHOICES

- 1** Catherine, Kevin
- 2** Wally
- 2*** David
- 2 3** Colleen, Dave

<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Do the best you can in the field ahead without aggressive maneuvering. It's too late now to change the plan.</p>	<p>Slip aggressively to descend faster and recover to a normal landing at the last minute.</p>	<p>Slip aggressively to descend faster, recover, and retract the gear to stop short before the trees.</p>	<p>Retract gear and flaps. Pull the prop to coarse pitch to try and clear the trees on the far side of the field before descending again to land.</p>	<p>Retract gear and flaps. Pull prop to coarse pitch and try sidestepping to the field on your left before descending again to land.</p>

* Choice with a caveat