

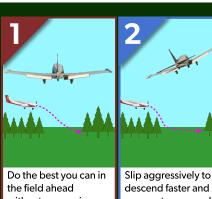
- Minimizing impact energy is what will allow the pilot to walk away. That's the most important thing. (All)
- The airplane in this configuration is going to sink quickly as it slows. The pilot just doesn't know how much. (Catherine)
- Given this pilot's lack of experience and the prior failed practice 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
- 23 Colleen, Dave



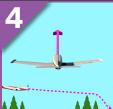
without aggressive maneuvering. It's too late now to change the



descend faster and recover to a normal landing at the last minute.



Slip aggressively to descend faster. recover, and retract the gear to stop short before the trees.



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.



Retract gear and flaps. Pull prop to coarse pitch and try sidestepping to the field on your left before descending again to land.