Objectives: Radio Communications (and lost comm and light signals)

- practical use of radio for flight.
- dealing with lost communications.

Equipment:

- Chalkboard or paper and pencil

Elements:

1. Ground - Radio Communications
   - **WHO, WHO** Norcal Approach, Tomahawk 2506G.
   - **WHERE** 3000' over Moss Landing
   - **WHAT** Request VFR flight following to XYZ
   - Wait for response when calling someone else
   - Wait for break in other traffic
   - Clearly and efficiently identify you, and your request
   - Always be altert, as ATC may be trying to contact you (keep volume up, listen for freq changes, etc)
   - Student asks questions concerning previous lessons and/or this one.
2. Ground - Lost Communication and ATC light signals
   - Correct freq? Try another ATC freq in area, if availible
   - Check vol, on/off, cords, fuses, check speaker, handheld mic etc.
   - Call last ATC if possible (good reason to write down all freq changes, so you know the last)
   - 7600 transponder
   - Above class D, observe pattern flow, enter carefully and watch for light signals
   - Acknowledge light signals by rocking wings (blink lights at night)
   - Green= good. Land/Takeoff Flashing Green: Taxi/Return for Landing
   - Red= bad. Give way (circle)/Stop Flashing Red: Taxi away/Unsafe for Landing
   - Red&Green= warning (like yellow). Exercise extreme caution

Common Errors:

- Incorrect frequency
- Failure to identify aircraft and position
- Transponder not to ALT
- Radio on but volume low
- Confusion due to improper terms, or misunderstanding (not using phonetic alphabet)

References:

AIM
Jeppesen Private Manual 5-1 to 5-34

Possible Review Questions:

1. The three key items in a transmission involve w_____ w_____ w_____.
2. Flashing green is _____. Solid green is _____
3. Flash red is _____. Solid red is _____ .

Key Frequency for WVI area:

FSS: Oakland Radio: 122.2

ATC: Norcal Approach: 127.15

ASOS: 132.175

CTAF: 122.8