

Airport Environment

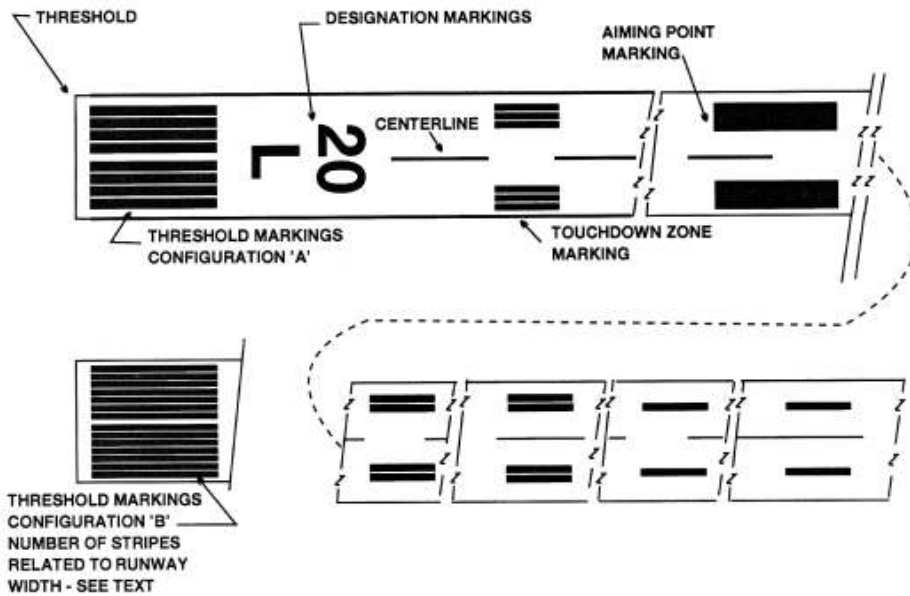
(Pertaining to Jeppesen. Ch.3, Sec. A&B and the AIM Ch. 2)

Airport Lighting

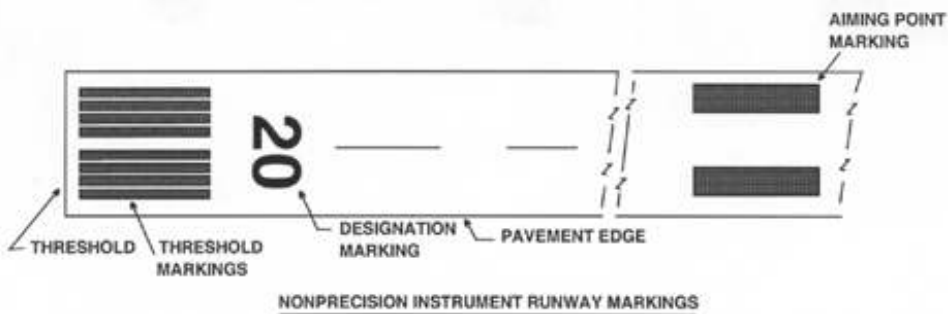
- The _____ (VASI) lights are visible from 3-5 miles during the day and up to 20 miles or more at night. The visual glide path of the VASI provides safe obstruction clearance within plus or minus 10 degrees of the extended runway centerline and to 4 NM from the runway threshold.
- The _____ (PAPI) uses light units similar to the VASI. They are installed in a single row of either 2 or 4 light units. These systems have an effective visual range of about 5 miles during the day and up to 20 miles at night.
- _____ VASIs normally consist of a single light unit projecting a three-color visual approach path into the final approach area of the runway upon which the indicator is installed. The below glide path indication is red, the above glide path indication is amber, and the on glide path indication is green.
- _____ VASIs normally consist of a single light unit projecting a two-color visual approach path into the final approach area of the runway upon which the indicator is installed. The on glide path indication is a steady white light. The slightly below glide path indication is a steady red light. If the aircraft descends further below the glide path, the red light starts to pulsate. The above glide path indication is a pulsating white light. The pulsating rate increases as the aircraft gets further above or below the desired glide slope.
- _____ (REILs) are installed at many airfields to provide rapid and positive identification of the approach end of a particular runway. The system consists of a pair of synchronized flashing lights located laterally on each side of the runway threshold.
- The runway _____ lights are white, except on instrument runways yellow replaces white on the last 2,000 feet or half the runway length, whichever is less, to form a caution zone for landings. Lights marking the _____ of the runway emit red light toward the runway to indicate the end of runway to a departing aircraft and emit green outward from the runway end to indicate the threshold to landing aircraft.
- _____ (RCLS). When viewed from the landing threshold, RCLS are white until the last 3,000 feet of the runway. The white lights begin to alternate with red for the next 2,000 feet, and for the last 1,000 feet of the runway, all centerline lights are red.
- _____ Lights extend from the runway centerline to a point on an exit taxiway to expedite movement of aircraft from the runway. These lights alternate green and yellow from the runway centerline to the runway holding position or the ILS/MLS critical area, as appropriate.
- _____ Lights are used to outline the edges of taxiways during periods of darkness or restricted visibility conditions. These fixtures emit blue light.

Runway Markings

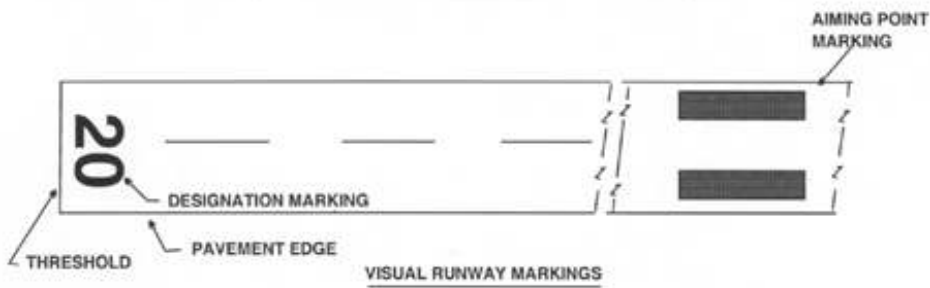
There are three types of markings for runways: precision instrument, nonprecision instrument, and visual.



PRECISION INSTRUMENT RUNWAY MARKINGS



NONPRECISION INSTRUMENT RUNWAY MARKINGS



VISUAL RUNWAY MARKINGS

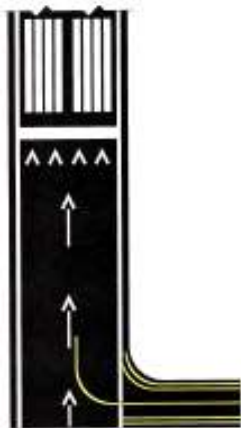
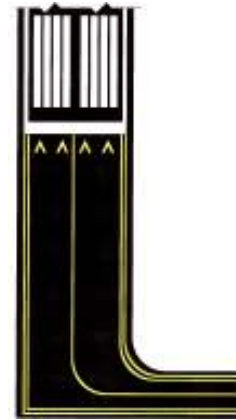
Runway Threshold Markings.

Runway threshold markings come in two configurations. They either consist of eight longitudinal stripes of uniform dimensions disposed symmetrically about the runway centerline, or the number of stripes is related to the runway width as indicated below:

Number of Runway Threshold Stripes

Runway Width	Number of Stripes
60 feet (18 m)	4
75 feet (23 m)	6
100 feet (30 m)	8
150 feet (45 m)	12
200 feet (60 m)	16

This is an example of a _____ landing threshold:



...And this is an example of a _____ landing threshold.

Threshold markings help identify the beginning part of the runway available for landing.