Aviation Weather: FAA Advisory Circular AC 00-6B

Aviation weather is a critical factor in the safety of flight. Pilots must be aware of the weather conditions along their route of flight and be prepared to take appropriate action to avoid hazardous weather. The FAA Advisory Circular AC 00-6B provides guidance to pilots on how to obtain and use weather information.

Aviation Weather: FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 00-6B

by Maria van Noord

4.7 out of 5

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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 321 pages

Weather Hazards

There are a number of weather hazards that can affect aviation, including:

- **Thunderstorms**: Thunderstorms are characterized by heavy rain, lightning, and thunder. They can be very dangerous to aircraft, and pilots should avoid flying through them whenever possible.

- **Icing**: Icing occurs when water vapor in the air freezes on the aircraft's surfaces. This can reduce the aircraft's lift and controllability, and can lead to a crash.
- **Turbulence**: Turbulence is caused by changes in the wind speed and direction. It can be uncomfortable for passengers and can make it difficult for pilots to control the aircraft.
- **Low visibility**: Low visibility can make it difficult for pilots to see other aircraft and obstacles. This can lead to collisions and other accidents.

Forecasting

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a variety of weather forecasts for aviation. These forecasts include:

- **Terminal aerodrome forecasts (TAFs)**: TAFs provide forecasts for specific airports. They include information on the expected weather conditions, such as temperature, wind, and visibility.
- **Area forecasts (FAs)**: FAs provide forecasts for larger areas, such as states or regions. They include information on the expected weather patterns, such as fronts and precipitation.
- **Significant weather forecasts (SIGMETs)**: SIGMETs are issued when there is a significant change in the weather that could affect aviation. They include information on the location and intensity of the weather hazard.

Pilot Responsibilities

Pilots are responsible for obtaining and using weather information to make informed decisions about their flights. They should:

- **Check the weather forecast before every flight**. This will help them to identify any potential hazards and to plan their flight accordingly.
- **Monitor the weather conditions during the flight**. This will help them to stay aware of any changes in the weather and to take appropriate action.
- **Be prepared to take action to avoid hazardous weather**. This may include changing the route of flight, delaying the flight, or landing at an alternate airport.

Aviation weather is a critical factor in the safety of flight. Pilots must be aware of the weather conditions along their route of flight and be prepared to take appropriate action to avoid hazardous weather. The FAA Advisory Circular AC 00-6B provides guidance to pilots on how to obtain and use weather information. By following the guidance in this circular, pilots can help to ensure the safety of their flights.

References

- FAA Advisory Circular AC 00-6B
- National Weather Service Aviation Weather Center

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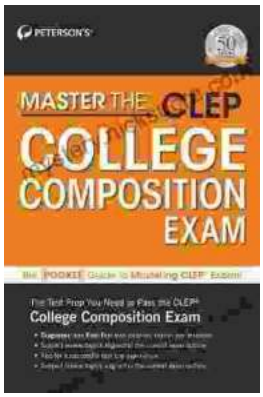

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