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Visit your local Flight Service Station or www.1800wxbrief.com or call 1-800-WX-BRIEF (1-800-992-7433). Hearing impaired with TTY equipment may call 1-800-457-4349. Pilots may also monitor Flight Service frequencies. Use of Flight Service frequencies is recommended.

Contact your local FAA Safety Team representative or visit the FAA Publications website at www.faa.gov/publications for more information.

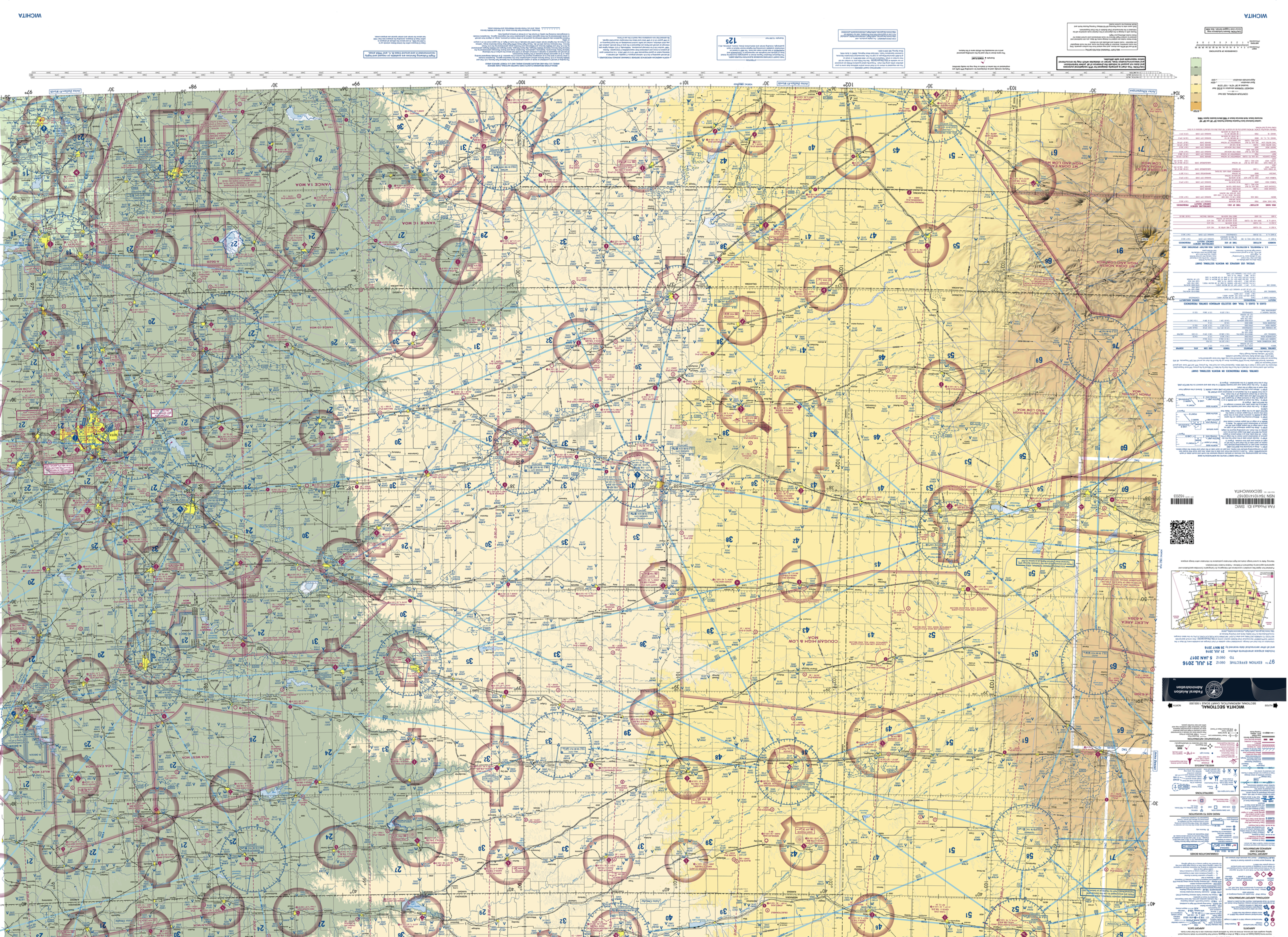
WICHITA SECTIONAL

SECTIONAL AERONAUTICAL CHART SCALE 1:500,000

Federal Aviation Administration

NORTH

SOUTH



Flight Following Services are available on requested and flyby recommended and most aircraft. Use "Flight Following" or "VFR Advisories" when initially contacting any radar facility.

Class G airspace exists up to (varies) feet MSL. Class E airspace begins at surface or 700 feet AGL or as noted. Class E airspace begins at 1,200 feet AGL or as noted above and below Class B, Class C, and Class D airspace areas.

Caution: Numerous unlighted towers and wires 1,000 feet AGL and higher may exist within 5 miles of airports.

Pilots are reminded of the requirement to see and avoid other aircraft operating in the vicinity of airports.

Parachute operations may occur up to and including 17,999 feet MSL within 3 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Glider operations may occur up to 17,999 feet MSL within 5 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Ultralight vehicle operations may occur up to and including 1,500 feet AGL within 5 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Unmanned aircraft systems may operate up to 400 feet AGL within 5 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Unmanned free balloons may operate up to and including 17,999 feet MSL within 5 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Aerial refueling operations may occur at altitudes above 10,000 feet MSL within 50 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Flight Information Service-Aircraft (FIS-A) is available in selected areas. Consult the Chart Supplement U.S. for specific areas of coverage.

Terminal Radar Service Areas (TRSA) may exist. Participation is recommended.

Class B airspace requires an ATC clearance prior to entry. Two-way radio communications must be established and maintained with ATC while operating within Class B airspace.

Class C airspace requires two-way radio communications with ATC prior to entry and while operating within Class C airspace.

Class D airspace requires two-way radio communications with ATC prior to entry and while operating within Class D airspace when the control tower is in operation.

Class E airspace begins at 1,200 feet AGL unless otherwise charted.

Class G airspace is uncontrolled airspace that extends upward from the surface or designated altitude to the overlying Class E airspace.

Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E airspace areas may be individually designated as Surface Areas.

Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E surface areas are effective during the specific days and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective days and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement U.S.

Class G airspace areas are not charted unless they are adjacent to an airport having a control tower operating part-time.

Part-time surface areas become effective when the control tower is in operation. Consult the Chart Supplement U.S. for specific details.

Prohibited areas contain airspace of defined dimensions within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

Restricted areas contain airspace of defined dimensions within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is restricted in accordance with conditions established by the controlling agency.

Military Operations Areas (MOAs) consist of airspace established for the purpose of separating certain military training activities from IFR traffic. Pilot participation in military training activities within a MOA is voluntary. Pilots are encouraged to contact the controlling agency for traffic advisories.

Military training routes (MTRs) are established for the purpose of conducting low altitude, high speed military training operations outside of terminal areas. MTRs with segments above 1,500 feet AGL are charted to the floor of the adjacent controlled airspace. MTRs with segments 1,500 feet AGL and below are not charted. Pilots should contact the controlling agency for current information regarding route usage.

Military Training Routes (MTRs) Widths:
IR routes ..... 4 NM wide
VR routes ..... 4 NM wide
SR routes ..... 8 NM wide

Alert areas are depicted to inform pilots of areas which may contain a high volume of pilot training or an unusual type of aerial activity. Pilots should be alert for other aircraft operating within these areas.

Caution areas are depicted to inform pilots of areas which may contain non-hazardous but unusual aerial activity, such as high density parachute operations or military training.

Warning areas contain activities which may be hazardous to non-participating aircraft. The purpose of warning areas is to warn pilots of the potential dangers. The United States extends 12 nautical miles from the coast line and warning areas which lie beyond this limit are located over international waters.

Prohibited areas, restricted areas, and military operations areas are depicted on sectional charts only if they lie within 2 miles of the chart edge.

Unmanned aircraft systems may operate within restricted areas, warning areas, military operations areas, and alert areas unless otherwise restricted by the using or controlling agency.

Unmanned free balloons may operate within restricted areas, warning areas, military operations areas, and alert areas unless otherwise restricted by the using or controlling agency.

Unmanned aircraft systems may operate within prohibited areas under the control of the operator or with permission from the using agency.

Unmanned free balloons may operate within prohibited areas under the control of the operator or with permission from the using agency.

Temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) are published in Domestic Notices to Airmen (DNTAMs) and are issued via NOTAM for the protection of persons and property in the vicinity of natural disasters, certain hazardous events, and national security or special security interests.

Parachute jumping activities are conducted on published days and times at locations depicted on sectional charts. Pilots should contact the controlling agency for more specific information concerning these activities.

Published VFR routes for helicopters are depicted on sectional charts with a dashed magenta line. Helicopters may operate at lower airspeeds along these routes in consideration of other helicopter traffic that may be using the route.

Helicopter operations may occur at any altitude, heading, or airspeed deemed necessary to perform the mission. Pilots should remain well clear of other aircraft operations.

Night vision goggle operations may occur in Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E, and Class G airspace.

Formation flights may operate in any airspace or route in accordance with applicable regulations.

Aerobatic flight is prohibited in Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E surface areas when the visibility is less than 3 statute miles or the ceiling is less than 3,000 feet AGL.

Glider operations may occur in Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E, and Class G airspace.

Hang gliding activities may occur up to but not including 17,999 feet MSL. Pilots should remain well clear of hang gliding activities.

Powered parachute operations may occur up to but not including 17,999 feet MSL. Pilots should remain well clear of powered parachute operations.

Unmanned aircraft systems may operate up to 400 feet AGL within 5 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Unmanned free balloons may operate up to and including 17,999 feet MSL within 5 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

Aerial refueling operations may occur at altitudes above 10,000 feet MSL within 50 nautical miles of airports with an operational control tower.

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