FLIGHT LINES

Name _____

Name of the flight line folder _____

Number of flight photos _____

Procedure: Starting with the first flight photo, record the longitude and latitude for each photo and write a brief description of what geographic features are in the photo. Example – flat ice field with creavas that divides photo in half.

Some of the photos may be of the scientists or the equipment showing a digital display showing a "time stamp" for that flight line. Record that information as well.

Flight Line Data:

Photo File Number	*Latitude*	*Longitude*	*Discription*

Add extra rows for your data as needed.

Using the Latitude and Longitude Calculator from Part 1, answer the following questions using your data.

Calculations

1. What is the total distance of the flight line?

2. What is the bearing of your flight line?

3. If the average speed of a Twin Otter, the plane used by the AGASEA scientists is 180 miles per hour, how long would the flight line take? Show your work.

4. Calculate the area of a single photograph. Assume the photo is a square and the width is the distance between the latitude and longitude of two adjacent photos. Show your work.

Conclusion

Describe the general features of the flight line that you selected. The AGASEA scientists use radar to determine the depth of the ice. Estimate the percentage of ice covering the ground in the flight line you chose. Is this different than you expected? Explain your answer.