

Part 107 - Airspace Classifications - Part 2 - Notes

1. What are prohibited areas?
2. What do prohibited areas protect?
3. What are the height restrictions of prohibited areas?
4. What is the difference between prohibited and restricted areas?
5. What are some reasons an area may be restricted?
6. How are restricted areas denoted on a sectional chart?
7. What does a pilot need to do before flying in a restricted area?
8. What are warning areas?
9. Where are warning areas found?
10. What is a MOA?

11. What are airport advisory areas?

12. What are MRTs?

13. How are MRTs denoted on a sectional chart?

14. What are TFRs?

15. What are the purpose of TFRs?

16. What are some examples of TFRs?

17. Where can you find current TFR listings?

18. What is a VFR?

19. How are wildlife or national parks denoted on a sectional chart?

20. Can remote pilots operate in wildlife areas? Why or why not?

21. How are NOAA areas denoted on a sectional chart?

22. Can remote pilots operate in NOAA areas? Why or why not?

23.

Checkpoint

(Refer to Area 5.) How would a remote PIC “CHECK NOTAMS” as noted in the CAUTION box regarding the unmarked balloon?

- A. By contacting the FAA district office.
- B. By utilizing the B4UFLY mobile application.
- C. By obtaining a briefing via an online source such as: 1800WXBrief.com.



Checkpoint

(Refer to Area 2.) Identify the airspace over Bryn Airport.

- A. Class G airspace -- surface up to but not including 1,200 feet AGL; Class E airspace -- 1,200 feet AGL up to but not including 18,000 feet MSL.
- B. Class G airspace -- surface up to but not including 700 feet MSL; Class E airspace -- 700 feet to 14,500 feet MSL.
- C. Class G airspace -- surface up to but not including 18,000 feet MSL.

