



# ASPEN

## XP



Developed by: Stairport Sceneries, Mathew Dalton  
Manual: Stairport Sceneries, Aerosoft



# **Aspen XP**

## **Handbuch Manual**

Copyright: © 2018 / **Aerosoft GmbH**

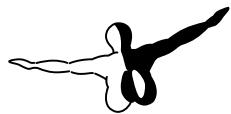
Airport Paderborn/Lippstadt  
D-33142 Büren, Germany

Tel: +49 (0) 29 55 7603-10

Fax: +49 (0) 29 55 7603-33

E-Mail: [info@aerosoft.de](mailto:info@aerosoft.de)

Internet: [www.aerosoft.com](http://www.aerosoft.com)



All trademarks and brand names are trademarks or registered of their respective owners. All rights reserved. / Alle Warenzeichen und Markennamen sind Warenzeichen oder eingetragene Warenzeichen ihrer jeweiligen Eigentümer. Alle Urheber- und Leistungsschutzrechte vorbehalten.

Erweiterung für /  
Add-on for

**XPlane 11**



# Inhalt

<b>Zu Beginn.....</b>	<b>6</b>
Systemanforderungen .....	6
Installation.....	6
Deinstallation .....	8
Support kontaktieren.....	8
<b>Über Aspen.....</b>	<b>9</b>
Aspen Airport (KASE).....	9
Features dieser Szenerie.....	9
Einschränkungen von KASE .....	10
Welche Flugzeuge sind geeignet?.....	11
Charts .....	12
Landung.....	12
Ablieg.....	13
Technische Daten.....	13
<b>Technische Hinweise.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Statische Flugzeuge .....	16
Wintertexturen installieren.....	16
Grafikeinstellungen in XPlane .....	16
<b>Urheberrechte.....</b>	<b>18</b>

# Content

<b>Starting Off .....</b>	<b>20</b>
System Requirements.....	20
Installation.....	20
Removing .....	21
Contact support .....	22
<b>About Aspen.....</b>	<b>23</b>
Aspen Airport (KASE).....	23
Features of this Scenery .....	23
Special Limitations of KASE.....	24
Which Aircraft are Suitable? .....	25
Charts .....	26
Landing .....	26
Departure .....	27
Technische Daten.....	27
<b>Technical Advice .....</b>	<b>30</b>
Static Aircraft.....	30
Installing Winter Textures .....	30
Graphics Settings in XPlane .....	30
<b>Copyrights .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Appendix A.....</b>	<b>32</b>
High Density Altitude.....	32



# Zu Beginn

## Systemanforderungen

Für die Szenerie „Aspen XP“ benötigen Sie XPlane 11.

Um die Szenerie möglichst störungsfrei anfliegen zu können, benötigen Sie:

### Mindestanforderungen für XPlane 11:

- Betriebssystem: Microsoft Windows 7 / 8 / 10 (64bit), Linux oder macOS 10.10+
- Prozessor: Dual-Core-CPU mit 3 GHz
- Arbeitsspeicher: 8 GB RAM
- Grafikkarte: 512 MB mit DirectX 11

### Empfohlene Ausstattung für XPlane 11:

- Prozessor: Dual-Core-CPU mit 3,5 GHz oder besser
- Arbeitsspeicher: 16-24 GB RAM oder höher
- Grafikkarte: 4 GB oder höher mit DirectX 12

Für erweiterte Animationen wird zusätzlich das Plugin „AutoGate“ von Marginal benötigt.

## Installation

Nach dem Kauf des Produktes erhalten Sie einen Link zum Download des Archivs mit den Szenerie-Dateien. Sie können diesen Link auch über Ihren Shop-Account aufrufen. Der Download enthält zwei Versionen des Airport, je nachdem, ob Sie HD Mesh v4 nutzen oder nicht.

Wenn Sie HD Mesh NICHT nutzen, entpacken Sie die Szenerie-Dateien aus dem Ordner „AS\_KASE-ASPEN-ORTHOMESH-REQUIRED-FILES.zip“ in den Ordner „Custom Scenery“ in Ihrem XPlane-Haupt-

verzeichnis. Wenn Sie möchten, können Sie noch eine optionale Erweiterung für das Mesh installieren. Entpacken Sie hierzu den Ordner „Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Mesh\_b“, der sich in „AS\_KASE-ASPEN-ORTHOMESH-OPTIONAL-FILES.zip“ befindet, ebenfalls in „Custom Scenery“

Falls Sie HD Mesh installiert haben, entpacken Sie stattdessen den Ordner „AS\_KASE-ASPEN-HDMESHV4.zip“ in den Ordner „Custom Scenery“.

### scenery\_packs.ini

Die Datei „scenery\_packs.ini“, welche sich im „Custom Scenery“-Ordner befindet, wird von XPlane genutzt, um die Reihenfolge festzulegen, in welcher Ihre Erweiterungen geladen werden. Damit diese Szenerie richtig funktioniert, muss sie in dieser Datei über allen anderen Erweiterungen stehen, welche Sie für diese Region installiert haben.

Daher muss die „scenery\_packs.ini“ ähnlich der folgenden Zeilen aussehen.

```
I
1000 version
SCENERY
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Airport/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Autogen/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Mesh_a/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Mesh_b/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft – Static Aircrafts
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/KSEA Demo Area/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/KSEA Demo Terrain/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/LOWI Demo Area/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Global Airports/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Mesh HD v4/
*nur falls vorhanden
```



## Deinstallation

Um „Aspen XP“ zu deinstallieren, gehen Sie bitte in den „Custom Scenery“-Ordner und löschen Sie einfach die oben genannten Ordner.

## Support kontaktieren

Support für dieses Produkt wird von Aerosoft bereitgestellt. Wir bevorzugen ein Supportforum, da es schnell und effizient ist, weil Kunden sich gegenseitig helfen können, wenn wir nicht im Büro sind:

<http://forum.aerosoft.com/>

Und wir empfehlen den Szenerien-Bereich im XPlane-Unterforum für alle Fragen zu diesem Produkt. Hier sollten Sie stets zuerst nach Support fragen. Falls Sie E-Mail-Support bevorzugen, bitten wir um Verständnis, dass dies länger dauern könnte, da wir E-Mails ggf. weiterleiten und es am Wochenende immer etwas langsamer vonstatten geht:

<https://aerosoft.zendesk.com/hc/de/requests/new>

Support ist uns sehr wichtig. Der Kauf eines unserer Produkte gibt Ihnen das Recht, uns mit Fragen zu löchern, die Sie vielleicht dumm finden. Sie sind es nicht.

## Über Aspen

### Aspen Airport (KASE)

Aspen-Pitkin County Airport gilt als gefährlicher Flughafen. Nicht nur wird er auf fast jeder Seite von hohem und steilem Terrain umgeben, in der Gegend herrschen auch oft starke Unwetter mit kräftigen Winden und Schneefällen. Als wäre das noch nicht genug, liegt der Flughafen auf ca. 2220 m. Selbst bei warmem Wetter und guter Sicht macht die Kombination aus Höhenlage und hoher Dichtehöhe (siehe Appendix A, High Density Altitude) Starts und Landungen noch gefährlicher. Da die Landebahn nur in einer Richtung nutzbar ist (RWY 15 für Landungen, RWY 33 für Starts) müssen Sie unter Umständen bei ungünstigen Winden operieren. Ein Blick in die Unfallstatistik offenbart, wie gefährlich Aspen sein kann.

Der Flughafen wird meist von „privaten“ Jets genutzt; Gulfstreams, Learjets und ähnliche sind hier häufig anzutreffen. Dies liegt natürlich daran, dass Aspen zahlreiche reiche und/oder prominente Gäste hat. Die beeindruckende Szenerie (Wortwitz beabsichtigt), die Skipisten und die Ruhe einer kleinen Stadt (6000 Einwohner) machen Aspen zu einem beliebten Ziel zum Entspannen und einige Zeit mit etwas Privatsphäre zu verbringen.

### Features dieser Szenerie

- Aktuelle Abbildung des Aspen Pitkin County Airports (KASE), einschl. verlängerter Pisten und neuer Rollbahnen, Feuerwehrstation (mit Oshkosh Striker 1500), Flughafenbetreiber, Terminal und Hangar
- Hochauflöste Texturen mit Ambient-Occlusion-Schatten und Lightmaps für alle Flughafen- und Stadt-Modelle
- 19.000 Quadratkilometer hochauflöster Fotoszenerie (30cm, LOD17), welche das Aspen-Tal mit Tag- und Nacht-Texturen bedeckt



- Roll- und Landebahnmarkierungen mit Specular-Effekten
- Hubschrauberlandeplatz von Aspen Valley Hospital enthalten (ICAO 6V7)
- Dutzende lokale Wahrzeichen, einschließlich Aspen High School, Aspen Chapel, Aspen Recreation Center, Hotel Jerome und Benedict Music Tent
- Autogen-Häuser und -Villen im Aspen-Style
- Statische Flugzeuge und 3D-Menschen
- Autogate-Plugin-Animationen enthalten
- Custom Mesh für die realistische Neigung der Landebahn
- Kompatibel mit HD Mesh v4
- Kompatibel mit World Traffic 3
- Benötigt XPlane 11.05 oder neuere Version
- Jahreszeitliche Winter-Anpassungen (werden im Herbst 2018 veröffentlicht)

## Einschränkungen von KASE

- Terrain erlaubt keine normalen Verkehrsmuster. Hohe Gefälle können wegen des Terrains und lokaler Verfahren nötig sein
- Flüge während schlechterer Sicht werden Piloten, die die Gegend nicht kennen, nicht empfohlen
- Der Flughafen liegt in einem hohen Gebirgstal mit Bergen zwischen 3800 – 4270 m nahe am Flughafen
- Diverse unbeleuchtete Hindernisse. Alle schlechten Wetterbedingungen werden im Gebirge noch verstärkt
- Unkontrollierter Verkehr auf der Terminalrampe; Aspen Luftfahrttrampe; Südrampe Runway 33-Abremsbereich ist vom Tower nicht einsehbar
- Gebirgsflüge werden nicht empfohlen, es sei denn die

Höhenbegrenzung liegt bei min. 2000 ft über dem höchsten Terrain und die Sichtbarkeit bei min. 15 Meilen

- Starten Sie nicht unauthorisiert von Runway 15
- Flughafen begrenzt auf maximale Flügelspanne von 95 ft (ca. 29 m)
- Nutzen Sie Landelichter in Verkehrsmustern wegen schlechter Sichtbarkeit im Tal
- Überprüfung der Flugzeugleistung empfohlen, einschl. Dichtehöhe, Gewicht und Balance sowie Steigrate
- Hängegleiter, Paraglider, Heißluftballons und Gleiteroperationen auf und in der Nähe vom Flughafen bis 18000 ft ü. NN.
- Noise abatement requirements
  - Fly ATC-assigned heading or standard departure procedure. If no heading or departure procedure is assigned: turn right noise abatement heading of 360 for 2 miles before proceeding on course.
  - Use of NBAA standard approach/departure procedures & manufacturers' recommended noise abatement procedures is encouraged.
- Wegen hoher Anfluggrenzen können Piloten eine IFR-Alternative benötigen, obwohl die Wettervorhersage VFR-Anflüge erlauben würde

## Welche Flugzeuge sind geeignet?

Zunächst einmal benötigen Sie ein Flugzeug mit einer maximalen Flügelspanne von 95 ft. The zweite und wahrscheinlich wichtigste Aspekt ist, dass der Motor stark genug für die nötigen Steigraten sein muss (wir beginnen auf 8000 ft). Wenn Sie an einem heißen, feuchten Sommertag starten, brauchen Sie einen wirklich starken Motor, meist einen turboaufgeladenen, oder Sie müssen bis zum nächsten Morgen warten.



Wenn Sie noch nie zu/von einem hochgelegenen Flughafen mit hoher Dichtehöhe (High Density Altitude) gestartet sind, lesen Sie Appendix A. Merken Sie sich in jedem Fall, dass der Flughafen zwar auf 8000 ft liegt, Motor und Flügel aber denken, sie wären auf 12000 ft.

## Charts

Sie finden ein komplettes (legales) Set Charts unter: <https://flightaware.com/resources/airport/KASE/procedures>

## Landung

Bevor Sie eine (IFR-)Landung bei schlechter Sicht vornehmen, müssen Sie die Charts lesen und sich auf einige ungewöhnliche Manöver vorbereiten. Das Flugzeug muss über Dual-VHF-Empfänger als Backup verfügen, und damit Sie eines für das Fehlanflug-Verfahren einrichten können. Nur Runway 15 ist verfügbar. Der VOR/DME- (oder GPS-C-) Anflug hat einen Gleitwinkel von fast 10° und leitet Sie bei 164° auf den 149°-Runway. LOC/DME-E hat einen Offset von nur 1° aber auch einen steilen Gleitwinkel von 6,59°.

Es sind verschiedene Sichtanflüge verfügbar (natürlich nur auf Runway 15), aber diese sind nur unter Funkführung, bei maximal 6000 ft Höhe und 10 Meilen Sicht möglich. Alle sind komplex und setzen gute Ortskenntnis voraus. Sie finden Startbedingungen (Flüge) für alle veröffentlichten Verfahren. Wir empfehlen dringend, dass Sie eine Landung abbrechen, um das Fehlanflug-Verfahren zu testen.

**Bitte beachten Sie,** dass ALLE veröffentlichten Verfahren bei Nacht verboten sind. Tatsächlich wird der Flughafen nicht vor Sonnenaufgang -00:30 und nach Sonnenuntergang +00:30 genutzt.

## Fehlanflüge

Da der Flughafen im Osten, Süden und Westen von hohen Bergen umgeben ist, müssen Sie eine Rechtskurve auf 300° fliegen und den Backcourse des Localizers (108.5 radial 300) empfangen, während Sie

bei maximaler Steigrate steigen. Es empfiehlt sich, dies bei gutem Wetter zu üben, bevor Sie in schlechtes Wetter geraten und Instrumente ausfallen. Wenn Sie das Verfahren testen, werden Sie einen Kopiloten zu schätzen wissen, der einige der Aufgaben übernehmen kann.

## Abflug

Zuallererste muss Ihr Flugzeug eine 460'-Steigrate schaffen (bedenken Sie mögliche Probleme mit der Dichtehöhe) und denken Sie daran: nur Runway 33 ist verfügbar. Abflüge von RWY 15 sind selten und benötigen schriftliche Freigabe.

Standardabflüge steigen mit Kurs 340° auf 8700' und drehen dann auf Kurs 270°, während sie auf 16000' steigen, um den ausgehenden Backcourse des Localizers zu empfangen (108.5 radial 300).

**Bitte beachten Sie,** dass ALLE veröffentlichten Abflüge bei Nacht verboten sind. Tatsächlich wird der Flughafen nicht vor Sonnenaufgang -00:30 und nach Sonnenuntergang +00:30 genutzt.

## Technische Daten

FAA-Identifier: ASE

IATA-Identifier: KASE

Lat/Long: 39-13-23.4000N / 106-52-07.9000W 39-13.390000N / 106-52.131667W 39.2231667 / -106.8688611 (geschätzt)

Höhe: 7,820 ft. / 2,383.5 meters

Abweichung: 09E (2015)

Von Stadt: 3 miles NW of ASPEN, COLORADO

Zeitzone: UTC -6



## Flughafenbetrieb

Flughafennutzung: Open to the public  
 Sectional: DENVER  
 Kontrolltower: Available  
 ARTCC: DENVER CENTER  
 NOTAMs facility: ASE (NOTAM-D service available)  
 Attendance: 0700-2300  
 Pattern altitude: TPA FOR LIGHT ACFT 1185 AGL; TPA FOR HEAVY ACFT 1685 AGL.  
 Lichter: When twr clsd activate mirl ry 15/33, malsf ry 15, papi ry 15 and reil ry 33 - ctaf  
 Feuer und Rettung: ARFF index B

## Flughafen-Kommunikation

CTAF: 118.85  
 UNICOM: 122.95  
 ATIS: 120.4  
 ASPEN GROUND: 121.9 [0700-2200]  
 ASPEN TOWER: 118.85 288.3 [0700-2200]  
 ASPEN APPROACH: 123.8 288.3 [0700-2200]  
 ASPEN DEPARTURE: 123.8 288.3 [0700-2200]  
 CLNC DEL: 123.75  
 EMERG: 121.5  
 PRIMARY RADAR NOT AVAILABLE RADAR TRAFFIC ADVISORIES & SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPONDER-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT ONLY.

## Navigationseinrichtungen

VOR radial/distance	VOR name	Freq	Var
DBLr163/13.0	RED TABLE VOR/DME	113.00	12E
SXWr155/25.0	NOW VOR/DME	109.20	12E

## Runway-Information

### Runway 15/33

Abmessungen: 8,006 x 100 ft. / 2,440 x 30 m  
 Oberfläche: Asphalt/profiliert, in gutem Zustand  
 Single wheel: 80,000 lbs  
 Double wheel: 100,000 lbs  
 Double tandem: 160,000 lbs

Runway edge lights: mittlere Intensität

	RUNWAY 15	RUNWAY 33
Breitengrad:	39-13.930557N	39-12.849228N
Längengrad:	106-52.388910W	106-51.872882W
Höhe:	7,679.8 ft.	7,819.9 ft.
Gradient:	2.0 up	2.0 down
Verkehrsmuster:	left	right
Runway-Kurs:	148 magnetic, 160 true	328 magnetic, 340 true
Markierungen:	non precision, in good condition	non precision, in good condition
Visual slope indicator:	4-light PAPI on left (3.5° glide path)	none
Runway end lights:	no	yes
Touchdown-Punkt:	yes, no lights	yes, no lights
Instrument-Anflug:	LOC/DME	none
Hindernisse: keine	22 ft. road, 1,100 ft. from runway, to clear	550 ft. left of centerline, 40:1 slope



# Technische Hinweise

## Statische Flugzeuge

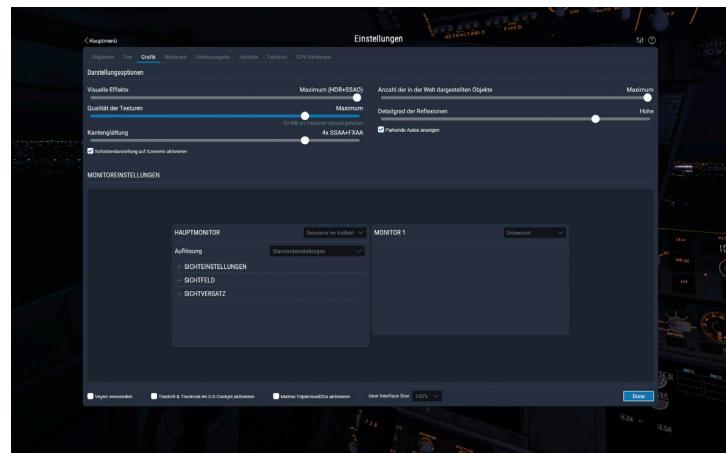
Auf Grund einer momentanen technischen Einschränkung der XPlane 11.05+ Versionen können die statischen Flugzeuge in Aspen nicht über die Option „Draw Static Aircraft“ ein-/ausgeblendet werden. Stattdessen werden die Flugzeuge per Zufall generiert. Die im Auswahlmenü vorhandenen Startpositionen werden dabei jedoch niemals belegt. Wir hoffen, in zukünftigen Versionen die Option „Draw Static Aircraft“ wieder mit einbinden zu können.

## Wintertexturen installieren

Kopieren Sie alle Ordner unter Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Airport/Winter\_MOD in Ihr XPlane-Hauptverzeichnis und ersetzen Sie die Dateien, wenn Sie danach gefragt werden. Legen Sie vorher ein Backup der Sommerversion an!

## Grafikeinstellungen in XPlane

Für eine optimale Abstimmung zwischen hoher Darstellungsqualität und Ablaufgeschwindigkeit sollten die Grafikeinstellungen in XPlane auf die Leistungsfähigkeit des eigenen PC abgestimmt werden. Die höchstmögliche Qualität der Texturen wird von X-Plane nur in der höchsten Stufe für die Texturqualität dargestellt.



Deutsch

Sollten Sie feststellen, dass die Bildwiederholrate im Simulator zu gering ist, wählen Sie schrittweise geringe Stufen für die Texturqualität im Einstellungsmenü.

Hinweis: Um eine bessere Ablaufgeschwindigkeit zu erzielen, empfehlen wir, die „Anzahl der in der Welt dargestellten Objekte“ zu verringern.



## Urheberrechte

Die Software, das Handbuch und sonstiges zugehöriges Material sind durch Urheberrechtsgesetze geschützt. Die Software wird lizenziert, nicht verkauft. Sie dürfen eine Kopie der Software auf einem Computer für Ihre persönliche, nichtkommerzielle Nutzung installieren und ausführen. Die Software, das Handbuch und alle anderen zugehörigen Materialien dürfen ohne vorherige schriftliche Erlaubnis der Entwickler der Software und der Aerosoft GmbH weder kopiert, fotokopiert, übersetzt, zurückentwickelt, dekompiliert, disassembliert oder in anderer Form für elektronische Maschinen lesbar gemacht werden.



# Starting Off

## System Requirements

Our scenery "Aspen XP" requires XPlane 11.

In order for the scenery to run as smoothly as possible, you need the following:

### Minimum Requirements for XPlane 11:

- Operating system: Microsoft Windows 7 / 8 / 10 (64bit), Linux or macOS 10.10+
- Processor: Dual Core CPU with 3 GHz
- Memory: 8 GB RAM
- Graphics card: 512 MB with DirectX 11

### Recommended Configuration for XPlane 11:

- Processor: Dual Core CPU with 3.5 GHz or higher
- Memory: 16-24 GB RAM or more
- Graphics card: 4 GB with DirectX 12

You need the additional plug-in "AutoGate" from Marginal for advanced animations.

## Installation

After purchasing the scenery you will receive a link to the archive containing the scenery files. You can also find that link in the order history of your shop account. The download includes two versions of the airport, one for users of HD Mesh V4 and one for everyone else.

If you do NOT use HD Mesh, unpack the scenery files from the folder "AS\_KASE-ASPEN-ORTHOMESH-REQUIRED-FILES.zip" into the "Custom Scenery" folder in your X-Plane root folder. If you want to, you can also install an optional extension of the mesh. To do so,

simply unpack the folder "Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Mesh\_b" located in "AS\_KASE-ASPEN-ORTHOMESH-OPTIONAL-FILES.zip" into "Custom Scenery" as well.

If you have HD Mesh installed, unpack the folder "AS\_KASE-ASPEN-HDMESHV4.zip" into your "Custom Scenery" folder instead.

## scenery\_packs.ini

The "scenery\_packs.ini" file located inside the "Custom Scenery" folder is used by XPlane to establish the load order of the different add-on products you have installed. For this scenery to be shown correctly it has to be above any other scenery you have installed for the same area.

Therefore the file needs to look similar to the following:

```
I
1000 version
SCENERY
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Airport/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Autogen/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Mesh_a/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Mesh_b/*
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Aerosoft – Static Aircrafts
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/KSEA Demo Area/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/KSEA Demo Terrain/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/LWI Demo Area/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Global Airports/
SCENERY_PACK Custom Scenery/Mesh HD v4/
```

\*only if applicable

## Removing

If you want to remove Aspen XP, simply remove the folder mentioned above from the "Custom Scenery" folder.



## Contact support

Support for this product is offered by Aerosoft. We prefer to have a support forum for the simple reason that it is fast and efficient because customers help customers when we are not in the office:

<http://forum.aerosoft.com/>

and we advise the Scenery section in the XPlane subforum for any questions on this product. This should be your first stop for any support. If you prefer support by email please do accept that this could take a bit longer as it might be send from person to person if necessary, and that email support during the weekends is always slow:

<https://aerosoft.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/requests/new>

We feel strongly about support. Buying one of our products gives you the right to waste our time with questions you feel might be silly. They are not.

## About Aspen

### Aspen Airport (KASE)

Aspen-Pitkin County Airport is listed as a dangerous airport. Not only is it surrounded by high and steep terrain on almost any side, it is also prone to severe weather, with strong winds and massive snow falls, and to make matters worse it is located at 7,280 ft. Even when the weather is warm and visibility is great, the combination of altitude and high Density Altitude (see appendix A) will make departures and arrivals even more dangerous. As the runway is only usable in one direction (RWY15 for landing, RWY 33 for departure) you might be forced to land with unfavorable winds. A glance at the accident databases online shows how dangerous Aspen can be.

The airport is mostly used by 'private' jets Gulfstreams, Learjets and the likes are very common. Of course this is because Aspen has its fair share of rich and/or famous residents. The stunning scenery, (pun intended), the ski slopes and the relaxed feel of the small town (population 6,000) make it a popular place to relax and spend some time in semi-anonymity.

English

### Features of this Scenery

- Up-to-date rendering of Aspen Pitkin County Airport (KASE), including extended runway and new taxiways, fire station (with Oshkosh Striker 1500), fixed-base operator, terminal and hangars
- Fully baked high-resolution textures with ambient occlusion shadows and light maps for all airport and town models
- 19.000 square kilometres of high resolution photo scenery (30cm, LOD17) covering the Aspen Valley with day and night textures
- Tarmac and runway markings with specular effects



- Helipad at Aspen Valley Hospital included (ICAO 6V7)
- Dozens of custom local landmarks, including Aspen High School, Aspen Chapel, Aspen Recreation Centre, Hotel Jerome and Benedict Music Tent
- Custom Aspen-style autogen houses and mansions
- Custom static aircrafts and 3D people
- Autogate plug-in animations included
- Custom mesh representing exact runway slope
- Compatible with HD Mesh v4
- Compatible with World Traffic 3
- Requires XPlane 11.05 or later
- Winter season (to be released in autumn 2018)

## Special Limitations of KASE

- Terrain will not allow for normal traffic patterns. High rates of descent may be required due to terrain & local procedures.
- Operations during periods of reduced visibility are discouraged for pilots unfamiliar with the area.
- Airport is located in high mountain valley with mountainous terrain from 12,500 – 14,000 ft. msl in near proximity to airport
- Numerous unlighted obstructions. All adverse weather situations are magnified in mountains.
- Uncontrolled traffic on the terminal ramp; Aspen aviation ramp; south ramp. Runway 33 run-up area not visible from tower.
- Mountain flying is not recommended unless ceilings are at least 2,000 ft. above highest terrain & visibility is 15 miles or more.

- Do not take off on runway 15 unless authorized.
- Airport restricted to maximum aircraft wingspan of 95 ft.
- Due to poor visibility in valley, use landing lights in traffic pattern
- Review of airplane performance recommended including Density Altitude; weight & balance and climb performance.
- Hang gliders; paragliders; hot air balloon & glider operations on & in vicinity of airport up to 18,000 ft. msl.
- Noise abatement requirements
  - Fly ATC-assigned heading or standard departure procedure. If no heading or departure procedure is assigned: turn right noise abatement heading of 360 for 2 miles before proceeding on course.
  - Use of NBAA standard approach/departure procedures & manufacturers' recommended noise abatement procedures is encouraged.
- Due to high approach minimums pilots may need an IFR alternate even though weather is forecast allows the VFR approach.

## Which Aircraft are Suitable?

For starters you need an aircraft that has a maximum wingspan of 95 ft. The second and probably more important aspect is that you will need a powerful engine to be able to achieve the required climb rates (we will be starting at 8,000 ft.). If you want to take off on a hot moist summers day, you need to have a seriously powerful engine that is probably turbo-charged or you will have to wait till early morning for a safe takeoff.

If you have never flown to/from a high altitude airport at high Density Altitudes, read appendix A but start by remembering that you might be at the airport altitude of nearly 8,000 ft. but your engine and wings might think they are at 12,000 ft.



## Charts

You will find a complete set of (legal) charts at: <https://flightaware.com/resources/airport/KASE/procedures>

## Landing

Before you attempt a low visibility (IFR) landing at KASE you will need to read the charts and prepare for some non-standard maneuvers. The aircraft also needs to be equipped with dual VHF receivers for a backup and to allow you to set up one for the missed approach procedure. Only runway 15 is available. The VOR/DME (or GPS-C) approach has a glide slope of nearly 10° and directs you at 164° to the 149° runway. The LOC/DME-E has an offset of only one degree but also has a steep glide slope of 6.59°.

There are several Visual Approaches available (only to runway 15, of course) but they are only possible with Radar guidance, 6,000 ft. ceiling and 10 miles visibility. All of them are complex and need good local knowledge. You will find start situations (flights) for all published procedures. We strongly recommend you abort one landing to test the missed approach procedure.

**Please note** that ALL published approaches are forbidden at night. In fact the airport is almost not used before sunrise -00:30 and after sunset +00:30.

## Missed Approach

As the airport has high mountains to the East, South and the West you will need to make a right turn towards 300° and intercept the back course of the localizer (108.5 radial 300) while climbing at max rate. It is a good idea to exercise this in good weather before getting caught in bad weather and with malfunctioning equipment. When you do try it you will learn value a co-pilot to take over some of your tasks.

## Departure

First of all, your aircraft must be capable of a 460' climb rate (remember the airport altitude and possible issues with the Density Altitude) and remember: only runway 33 is available. Departures on runway 15 are rare and always need written permission.

Standard departures climb out at heading 340° to 8,700' and then turn heading 270° while climbing to 16,000' [i.e. replace full stop by comma] to intercept the outbound back course 300 radial of localizer PKN (108.5).

**Please note** that ALL published departures are forbidden at night. In fact the airport is almost not used before sunrise -00:30 and after sunset +00:30.

## Technische Daten

FAA Identifier: ASE

IATA Identifier: KASE

Lat/Long: 39-13-23.4000N / 106-52-07.9000W 39-13.39000N / 106-52.131667W 39.2231667 / -106.8688611 (estimated)

Elevation: 7,820 ft. / 2,383.5 meters

Variation: 09E (2015)

From city: 3 miles NW of ASPEN, COLORADO

Time zone: UTC -6

## Airport Operations

Airport use: Open to the public

Sectional: DENVER

Control tower: Available

ARTCC: DENVER CENTER



NOTAMs facility: ASE (NOTAM-D service available)

Attendance: 0700-2300

Pattern altitude: TPA FOR LIGHT ACFT 1185 AGL; TPA FOR HEAVY ACFT 1685 AGL.

Lights: When twr clsd activate mirl ry 15/33, malsf ry 15, papi ry 15 and reil ry 33 - ctaf

Fire and rescue: ARFF index B

## Airport Communications

CTAF: 118.85

UNICOM: 122.95

ATIS: 120.4

ASPEN GROUND: 121.9 [0700-2200]

ASPEN TOWER: 118.85 288.3 [0700-2200]

ASPEN APPROACH: 123.8 288.3 [0700-2200]

ASPEN DEPARTURE: 123.8 288.3 [0700-2200]

CLNC DEL: 123.75

EMERG: 121.5

PRIMARY RADAR NOT AVAILABLE RADAR TRAFFIC ADVISORIES & SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPONDER-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT ONLY.

## Nav Aids

VOR radial/distance VOR name Freq Var

DBLr163/13.0 RED TABLE VOR/DME 113.00 12E

SXWr155/25.0 NOW VOR/DME 109.20 12E

## Runway Information

Runway 15/33

Dimensions: 8,006 x 100 ft. / 2,440 x 30 m

Surface: asphalt/grooved, in fair condition

Single wheel: 80,000 lbs

Double wheel: 100,000 lbs

Double tandem: 160,000 lbs

Runway edge lights: medium intensity

	RUNWAY 15	RUNWAY 33
Latitude:	39-13.930557N	39-12.849228N
Longitude:	106-52.388910W	106-51.872882W
Elevation:	7,679.8 ft.	7,819.9 ft.
Gradient:	2.0 up	2.0 down
Traffic pattern:	left	right
Runway heading:	148 magnetic, 160 true	328 magnetic, 340 true
Markings:	non precision, in good condition	non precision, in good condition
Visual slope indicator:	4-light PAPI on left (3.5° glide path)	none
Runway end lights:	no	yes
Touchdown point:	yes, no lights	yes, no lights
Instrument approach:	LOC/DME	none
Obstructions:	none	22 ft. road, 1,100 ft. from runway, to clear 550 ft. left of centerline, 40:1 slope



# Technical Advice

## Static Aircraft

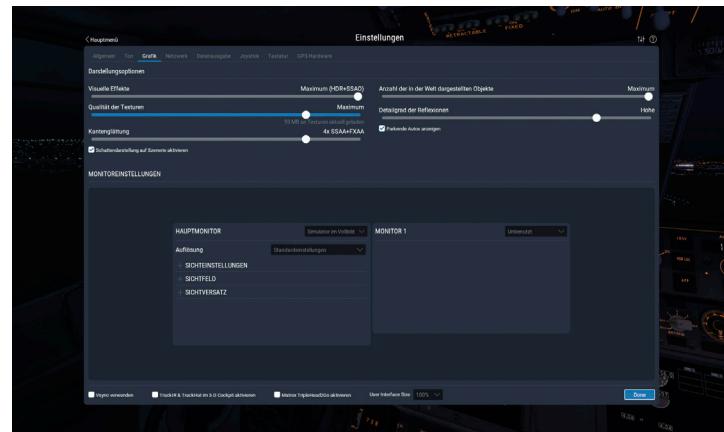
To display the parked aircraft the option „Draw parked aircraft“ has to be activated in the XPlane graphics settings.

## Installing Winter Textures

Copy all folders in Aerosoft - KASE Aspen - Airport/Winter\_MOD to your main X-Plane 11 directory and replace files if asked. Make sure to backup your summer version before!

## Graphics Settings in XPlane

For the best balance between high graphical fidelity and performance you should adapt the graphics settings of XPlane to the capabilities of your system. XPlane will display highest possible texture quality only when the texture quality is set to the highest level.



However, if you notice frame rate drops on your PC, you should gradually choose lower settings to reach a better performance.

Note: To get better performance we recommend you turn down the "Number of World Objects" in your rendering settings.

## Copyrights

This software, the manual, documentation, video images, and all the related materials are protected by copyright laws. The software is licensed, not sold. You may install and run one copy of the software on one computer for your personal, non-commercial use. The software, the manual and all related materials must not be copied, photocopied, translated, reverse engineered, decompiled or reduced to any electronic medium or machine legible form, neither completely nor in part, without the previous written permission of the developers of this software and Aerosoft GmbH.



# Appendix A

## High Density Altitude

If there is one thing that makes this product special it is the high altitude of the airports. It is our experience that many sim pilots do not fully understand the effects of the resulting lower air pressure, so a full chapter on flying in these conditions is in order.

### High Density Altitude

In this chapter we are going to use the Cessna 182RG as our base model, for all other aircraft the principle is the same, only the figures change. There is one complete factor that should be used when dealing with Density Altitude that we will not mention humidity. It is not a major factor and in FS it is not used. In case you're interested: high humidity will RAISE the Density Altitude.

**IMPORTANT:** The ACTUAL altitude of an airport is of little or no consequence, the only aspect that matters is the DENSITY ALTITUDE of the airport. The only thing that is of relevance is the AMOUNT of air molecules!

Air is needed for many things (we will use the word 'air' to describe the mixture of gasses we experience);

- to create lift
- to create a forward pushing force for jets or pulling force for propeller planes (props)
- to assist the combustion of the fuel
- to cool the propulsion system
- and of course, the pilot also needs something to breathe.

If there is less air all of these aspects will not be as efficient as under optimal conditions. So what is the effect on the performance of the aircraft? And in particular on takeoff and landing? Well how does a takeoff run of 1,800 ft. sound to you? For a Cessna that is not loaded very heavy? Is that impressive or not? Look at the following table that

shows the relation between altitude, temperature and pressure. The data for takeoff and landing are for a moderately loaded Cessna 182 RG.

Altitude in ft.	Temperature in degrees F	Altimeter Setting in Inch Hg	Resulting Density Altitude	Required Runway Takeoff	Required Runway Landing
0	59	29.291	0 ft	640 ft	600 ft
4,000	59	29.291	4,924 ft	950 ft	720 ft
8,000	59	29.291	9,816 ft	1350 ft	900 ft
8,000	100	29.00	13,255 ft	1850 ft ?	1200 ft ?



Where there are question marks they are there because the Cessna manual does not supply these numbers and they have been extrapolated from the other numbers. Keep in mind that a turbo-charged aircraft like the 182 is built to operate at higher altitudes and that it will perform much better than a non turbo-charged aircraft. If you try to take off with a Piper Cub meant for a Density Altitude of 1,300' you'll probably never reach takeoff speed before running out of runway and landings will have to be done at speeds ABOVE cruise speed. In the last row of the example the aircraft is located at 8,000' feet but for all logical and practical purposes it is 5,000' higher.

*Density Altitude is the altitude that the aircraft THINKS it is at.*

Also it is not only performance that suffers; your engine will also overheat MUCH faster because there is less air to cool the engine. And when winter comes and Density Altitude becomes less of an issue you run into another problem. It's very easy to run into very cold layers of air only minutes after takeoff and icing is a real danger. One thing to keep in mind... your air speed indicator is always corrected for the density altitude, it shows what it feels.

## High (Density) Altitude Operations

Flying from high altitude airports is something that is inherently more dangerous than flying from airports located nearer to sea level. But the major issue is that it is different and that the problems escalate much faster into real dangers.

## Preparation

Reduce your load; kick out those six-packs and your mother-in-law. Better leave them behind than scatter them all over the last few feet of the runway. Don't fly with more fuel than is needed. Rule of thumb, for every 10% under max gross weight, performance increases 20%. Keep in mind that an aircraft like a Cessna 175 only delivers 50% of its rated power at 8,000 ft. Above all, make sure your aircraft CAN fly in the current conditions. A Piper Cub with a ceiling of 11,500 feet simply will not fly if the density altitude is 12,000 feet. It simply will not be able to take off even if the runway is 20 miles

long. If the ceiling of your aircraft and the Density Altitude come close together your margins of safety decrease. You might need to wait for cooler conditions to fly!

## Starting

Depending on the aircraft starting procedures will be different. In the Cessna 182 you will need to pre-lean the engine and give a bit of throttle to get the engine started. Do not run at high power settings for a long time because the engine might overheat. However, it is a very good idea to briefly try high power settings just before entering the runway to make sure the engine will rev up without problems. Under these marginal conditions you do not want to have an engine that does not spool up fast and smoothly. But keep an eye on the temperature! For some aircraft the FSX "Auto Start" function ([CONTROL]-[E]) will NOT work to start the engine at this altitude! You will have to start the engine manually with the mixture leaned and a bit of throttle set.

## Takeoff

The first thing to remember is to trust your instruments and above all your airspeed indicator. Visual impressions might be misleading and the point where you normally take off might not be the point where you have enough airspeed in a high Density Altitude situation! Do not use Short Field flap settings as this most likely increases your takeoff run. Always lean your engine for max performance before starting your takeoff.

Make sure you understand that not only your takeoff run will be longer as Density Altitude increases but also that your climb performance will be affected.

## Landing

Again, do NOT rely on your eyes but on your airspeed indicator. The INDICATED airspeed is the only thing that keeps you aloft. But in the end it is only the groundspeed that is different. The landing itself is



actually surprisingly normal -- as long as you use your engine to keep the correct speed. The only real surprise might be the lack of any ground effect as that seems to drop off over 5,000'. Be prepared to see everything go a LOT faster than you might be used to and be prepared to use a lot more ground than normal. That is not a major issue most of the time as mountain runways are often rather long.

The real problems start when things go wrong. At a normal landing you have almost all of your power to get you out of a problem, but at high Density Altitudes you might not have much to use, and in the thin air the difference between max speed and stall speed is very small.

If you've never flown at a high altitude airport before, you run a major risk when you do so for the first time because on your standard checklist there will be the item [Full Rich Mixture]. Now if you do that at 8,000' you run a high risk of the engine stalling on you. If you are lucky this will not happen before the engines slows down on the rollout, but if you are not it will die on you before you hit the next item on your checklist. Make sure you keep high rpm on the prop but it is easy to over-rev the prop shaft so keep the needle just below the red line.

## How Do I Estimate The Density Altitude?

Actually the correct calculation is very complex and involves tables and many variables, but as always in aviation there is a rule of thumb that is close enough for almost any purpose.

- Set your altimeter to 29.92 (1013).
- Read the altitude indicated. This is your Pressure Altitude (pa)
- Now find the closest figure in the first column.
- In the correct temperature column, you can read a good approximation of the current Density Altitude.

	41°F / 5°C	50°F / 10°C	59°F / 15°C	68°F / 20°C	77 °F / 25°C	85°F / 30°C	94°F / 34°C	104°F / 40°C
4000	3,750	4,350	4,90	5,450	6,000	6,550	7,100	7,650
4500	4,400	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,600	7,150	7,700	8,250
5000	4,990	5,550	6,100	6,650	7,200	7,750	8,300	8,850
5500	5,600	6,200	6,700	7,250	7,800	8,350	8,900	9,450
6000	6,200	6,800	7,300	7,850	8,400	8,950	9,500	10,050
6500	6,850	7,400	7,950	8,500	9,050	9,600	10,150	10,700
7000	7,500	8,000	8,550	9,100	9,650	10,200	10,750	11,300
7500	8,100	8,650	9,150	9,700	10,250	10,800	11,350	11,900
8000	8,700	9,250	9,750	10,300	10,850	11,400	11,950	12,500
8500	9,300	9,900	10,350	10,900	11,450	12,000	12,550	13,000

Note the italic numbers actually give a Density Altitude *BELLOW* your actual altitude.

If the temperature is below 50° you can almost always assume Density Altitude will not be an issue, just as it will almost never be at an airport near sea level.



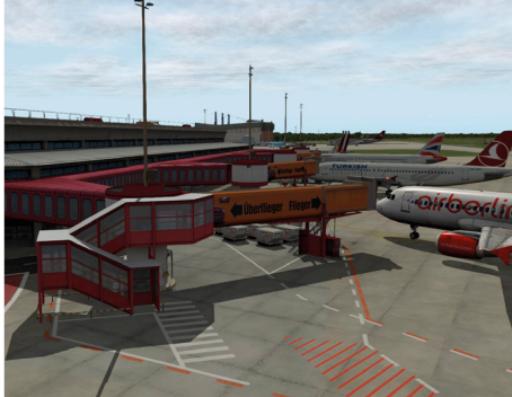
AIRPORT  
**ZURICH**  
**V2.0**

The background of the advertisement is a photograph of Zurich Airport. It shows the modern terminal buildings, including the distinctive curved "Swiss Eye" tower on the left. In the foreground, several airplanes are parked at gates, including a KLM Boeing 737 and a Swiss International Air Lines Boeing 777. The sky is clear and blue.

**Visit the  
Swiss  
hub**

A purple circular button containing the promotional text "Visit the Swiss hub".

[www.aerosoft.com](http://www.aerosoft.com)



**X-PLANE 11**  
ADD-ON



AEROSOFT®

# AIRPORT BERLIN-TEGEL



[www.aerosoft.com](http://www.aerosoft.com)



# CRJ200



**The popular  
regional  
jet**

A purple circular badge containing the text "The popular regional jet".

[www.aerosoft.com](http://www.aerosoft.com)



# Airport Svolvær



Expand your world of

# XPLANE 11

**AIRPORT  
FRANKFURT**



**CHALLENGER  
300**



[www.aerosoft.com](http://www.aerosoft.com)