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ALASKA ADIZ

GULF OF ALASKA

PACIFIC OCEAN

CONTROL AREA 1487L
5500 MSL

2000 MSL

4700 MSL

PLOTTING DIRECT ROUTE ON NORTH/SOUTH SIDE

There are approximately two minutes of latitude overlap between the north and south sides of each sectional/VFR/IFC chart. To plot a course line more than one side to the other, the user must first draw two "match lines" that are common to both sides. On the north side connect the tick marks of the most southerly meridian (line of longitude) with a straight line. Do the same on the south side using the most northerly latitude. These "match lines" must have the same latitude on both the north and south sides.

Step No. 1
On the side of the chart having a terminal point nearest the match line, place a sheet of paper with a straight edge and draw a line from the point to the match line. Make a mark on the edge of the paper at (common point) and label it "A". Draw another line from the point to the other match line and make a mark on the edge of the paper at (common point) and label it "B". Place the straight edge of the paper against the match line and transfer mark "A" from the edge of the paper to the match line.

Step No. 2
Turn chart over and transfer Point "A" from the edge of the paper to the match line on the opposite side. Place the straight edge of the paper against the match line and transfer mark "B" from the edge of the paper to the match line on the opposite side.

Step No. 3
Turn chart over and transfer Point "C" from the south side to the north side. (This can be done by measuring the distance from Point "A" to Point "C" along the match line from the south side.) With a straight edge draw a line from Point "A" to Point "C" on the north side. This is the direction of the direct route shown on the south side.

Although isogonic lines show a relatively smooth change, it is not uncommon to encounter local magnetic disturbance even of ground level and in the air at various places within the limits of this chart.

Joins Juneau