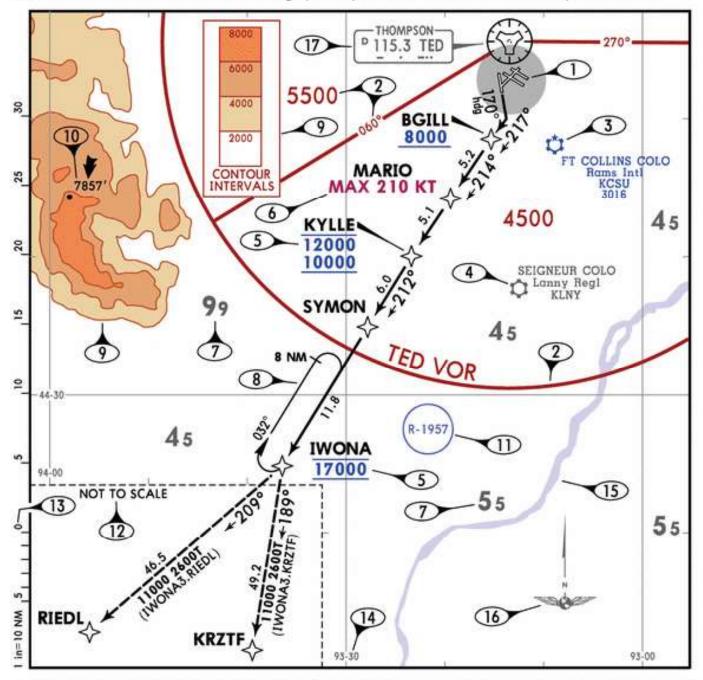
SID/STAR SID/DP AND STAR LEGEND

GRAPHIC — TO SCALE DEPICTION

Jeppesen has begun to use a To Scale graphical illustration for Standard Instrument Departure (SID), Departure (DP), Standard Terminal Arrival Route/Standard Instrument Arrival (STAR), and Arrival procedures to enhance terrain/situational awareness. The general philosophy is to depict as much of the area around the arrival/departure airport as possible To-Scale. As a result, there are several differences between our new To-Scale, and the traditional Not-To-Scale, graphic depictions. Those differences are explained below.



- 1 Runway diagram of the primary airport is shown using the same scale as the to-scale area of the graphic.
- 2 Minimum Sector Altitudes (MSA), indicating the sectors (to-scale) and corresponding altitudes are shown.
- 3 For procedures that serve multiple airports, those airports served by the procedure but not considered as the primary are shown using a blue color.

SID/STAR SID/DP AND STAR LEGEND

- 4 All IFR airports not served by the procedure that are located within the boundaries of the To-Scale portion of the procedure graphic are shown using a subdued grey color. For procedures under the jurisdiction of the FAA, only those airports not served by the procedure and with at least one hard surface runway 6000' or greater in length will be shown using a subdued grey color.
- 5 Procedure altitude restrictions are depicted blue in color and use line-work above and or below the value to indicate usage. See the following table for the meaning of each depiction:

Depiction	Altitude Usage
8000	Minimum Altitude At or Above Altitude Above Altitude
8000	Maximum Altitude At or Below Altitude Below Altitude
8000	Recommended Altitude
8000	Mandatory Altitude At Altitude
12000 10000	Minimum & Maximum Altitudes Between Altitudes

6 – Speed restrictions are shown in magenta. Speed restrictions are at times, combined with procedure altitudes.



- 7 Within To-Scale areas grid MORAs will be depicted with latitude/longitude defining the applicable sector. Sectors are formed by 30 minutes or one degree of latitude and longitude. The MORA value is shown using a large and small number. The large numbers represent thousands and the small numbers represent truncated hundreds. All Grid MORA values are shown using a grey color.
- 8 Holding pattern leg lengths are depicted to scale. When a holding limit has been defined as a DME distance or NM leg length, those limits are shown along the outbound leg.
- 9 Generalized terrain contours may be depicted based on several geographic factors. The elevation values applicable to the contour lines shown are indicated within a contour legend.
- 10 The highest terrain high point or man-made structure that falls within the To-Scale portion of the graphic is shown and highlighted with an arrow.
- 11 Special use airspace that has been identified by the State Authority as having significance are shown with a blue line indicating the outer boundaries.
- 12 NOT TO SCALE insets will be used for the depiction of transition information when the chart scale used does not facilitate a to-scale depiction of the entire procedure. Information within the area indicated is depicted not to scale.
- 13 The scale used for graphic depiction is indicated.
- 14 Latitude/Longitude tics are shown in 10 minute increments along the neat line. The appropriate 30 minute or 1 degree tics are extended to form the MORA grid.
- 15 Large rivers and water bodies are shown.
- 16 Normally the graphic will be oriented with north being towards the top of the chart. At times a much better depiction can be obtained by using a different orientation. A north arrow is always shown to indicate the type of orientation used.
- 17 Secondary navaid boxes, for navaids not directly used for procedure navigation, will be depicted using a grey color to differentiate them from primary navaids.