

Nine basic ground to air emergency signal codes are inscribed on the dial. They are to be used to communicate with rescue aircraft from the ground in case of distress.

How to use the ground to air emergency signal codes

In case of distress, describe the ground to air emergency signal codes on the ground so that the search aircraft or rescue party can easily recognize them. Each letter should be at least 10 m² in size with its top and bottom facing the directions of south and north, respectively. When describing the code on a field of snow, dig a ditch or pile up snow in the form of the letter so that it can be discerned by the shade. If the victim is weakened and does not have enough physical strength to describe the codes on the ground, use clothes or equipments to form the letters. Grass, branches of trees or stones can also serve this purpose.

In rescue operations, the rescue aircraft uses a loudspeaker or a communication tube to send messages to the victim, but it is difficult for the victim to respond to the rescuer. The ground to air emergency signal codes will facilitate communication between them and help rescue operations progress smoothly.

Nine basic ground to air emergency signal codes

- N : NO
- JL : NOT UNDERSTOOD
- LL : ALL WELL
- K : INDICATE DIRECTION TO PROCEED
- X : UNABLE TO PROCEED
- Y : YES
- I : REQUIRE DOCTOR
- II : REQUIRE MEDICAL SUPPLIES
- F : REQUIRE FOOD & WATER

