

**§ 65.133 Seal.**

Each certificated parachute rigger must have a seal with an identifying mark prescribed by the Administrator, and a seal press. After packing a parachute he shall seal the pack with his seal in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of parachute.

APPENDIX A TO PART 65—AIRCRAFT  
DISPATCHER COURSES

*Overview*

This appendix sets forth the areas of knowledge necessary to perform dispatcher functions. The items listed below indicate the minimum set of topics that must be covered in a training course for aircraft dispatcher certification. The order of coverage is at the discretion of the approved school. For the latest technological advancements refer to the Practical Test Standards as published by the FAA.

## I. Regulations

- A. Subpart C of this part;
- B. Parts 1, 25, 61, 71, 91, 121, 139, and 175, of this chapter;
- C. 49 CFR part 830;
- D. General Operating Manual.

## II. Meteorology

## A. Basic Weather Studies

- (1) The earth's motion and its effects on weather.
- (2) Analysis of the following regional weather types, characteristics, and structures, or combinations thereof:
  - (a) Maritime.
  - (b) Continental.
  - (c) Polar.
  - (d) Tropical.
- (3) Analysis of the following local weather types, characteristics, and structures or combinations thereof:
  - (a) Coastal.
  - (b) Mountainous.
  - (c) Island.
  - (d) Plains.
- (4) The following characteristics of the atmosphere:
  - (a) Layers.
  - (b) Composition.
  - (c) Global Wind Patterns.
  - (d) Ozone.
  - (5) Pressure:
    - (a) Units of Measure.
    - (b) Weather Systems Characteristics.
    - (c) Temperature Effects on Pressure.
    - (d) Altimeters.
    - (e) Pressure Gradient Force.
    - (f) Pressure Pattern Flying Weather.
  - (6) Wind:
    - (a) Major Wind Systems and Coriolis Force.
    - (b) Jetstreams and their Characteristics.

- (c) Local Wind and Related Terms.
- (7) States of Matter:
  - (a) Solids, Liquid, and Gases.
  - (b) Causes of change of state.
- (8) Clouds:
  - (a) Composition, Formation, and Dissipation.
  - (b) Types and Associated Precipitation.
  - (c) Use of Cloud Knowledge in Forecasting.
- (9) Fog:
  - (a) Causes, Formation, and Dissipation.
  - (b) Types.
- (10) Ice:
  - (a) Causes, Formation, and Dissipation.
  - (b) Types.
- (11) Stability/Instability:
  - (a) Temperature Lapse Rate, Convection.
  - (b) Adiabatic Processes.
  - (c) Lifting Processes.
  - (d) Divergence.
  - (e) Convergence.
- (12) Turbulence:
  - (a) Jetstream Associated.
  - (b) Pressure Pattern Recognition.
  - (c) Low Level Windshear.
  - (d) Mountain Waves.
  - (e) Thunderstorms.
  - (f) Clear Air Turbulence.
- (13) Airmasses:
  - (a) Classification and Characteristics.
  - (b) Source Regions.
  - (c) Use of Airmass Knowledge in Forecasting.
- (14) Fronts:
  - (a) Structure and Characteristics, Both Vertical and Horizontal.
  - (b) Frontal Types.
  - (c) Frontal Weather Flying.
- (15) Theory of Storm Systems:
  - (a) Thunderstorms.
  - (b) Tornadoes.
  - (c) Hurricanes and Typhoons.
  - (d) Microbursts.
  - (e) Causes, Formation, and Dissipation.
- B. Weather, Analysis, and Forecasts
  - (1) Observations:
    - (i) Surface Observations.
    - (ii) Observations made by certified weather observer.
    - (iii) Automated Weather Observations.
  - (2) Terminal Forecasts.
  - (3) Significant En route Reports and Forecasts.
    - (i) Pilot Reports.
    - (ii) Area Forecasts.
    - (iii) Sigmets, Airmets.
    - (iv) Center Weather Advisories.
    - (v) Weather Imagery.
  - (4) Surface Analysis.
    - (i) Surface Analysis.
    - (ii) Weather Depiction.
    - (iii) Significant Weather Prognosis.
    - (iv) Winds and Temperature Aloft.
    - (v) Tropopause Chart.
    - (vi) Composite Moisture Stability Chart.
    - (vii) Surface Weather Prognostic Chart.
    - (viii) Radar Meteorology.
    - (ix) Satellite Meteorology.