



Location: Immokalee, Florida **Accident Number:** ERA17LA270

Date & Time: August 3, 2017, 11:00 Local Registration: N811AW

Aircraft: PIPISTREL DOO AJDOVSCINA VIRUS SW Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 Serious, 1 Minor

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The private pilot was conducting a personal, local flight. He reported that he was attempting to land the motor glider on a 1,200-ft-long grass runway with 50 ft-tall trees at each end. After the airplane touched down on the first third of the runway, the pilot realized he was not going to be able to stop the glider within the remaining runway, so he disengaged the air brakes, aborted the landing, and attempted a go-around. During the go-around, the left wing dropped, the glider descended, and the left wing struck the ground. The glider then impacted trees and came to rest about 1,000 ft beyond the runway approach end, and it sustained substantial damage.

The pilot reported that there were no preaccident mechanical malfunctions or failures with the motor glider that would have precluded normal operation. Given the evidence, it is likely that, during the attempted go-around, the pilot failed to attain adequate airspeed, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to attain adequate airspeed during an attempted go-around, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall.

Findings

Aircraft Airspeed - Not attained/maintained

Personnel issues Use of equip/system - Pilot

Environmental issues Tree(s) - Contributed to outcome

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Approach-VFR go-around	Aerodynamic stall/spin
Approach-VFR go-around	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On August 3, 2017, about 1100 eastern daylight time, a Pipistrel Virus-SW, N811AW, was substantially damaged when it impacted terrain following an aborted landing from a private grass airstrip near Immokalee, Florida. The private pilot received minor injuries and the passenger was seriously injured. The motor glider was being operated in accordance with 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as a personal flight and originated about 1045 from Immokalee Regional Airport (IMM), Immokalee, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the flight.

The pilot reported that he was attempting to land on a private, 1,200 ft-long grass airstrip with 50 ft-tall trees on both ends of the runway. After touchdown on the first third of the runway, realizing he was not going to stop in time, he disengaged the air brakes, aborted the landing, and attempted to go around. During the initial climb, at about 30 ft, "the left wing quickly dropped," before the glider descended and its left wing impacted the ground. The glider impacted trees located about 75 ft left of the runway center and 1,000 ft beyond the approach end of the runway. The pilot reported that there was no mechanical malfunction or failure with the glider prior to the accident.

Examination of the accident site revealed that pieces of the fiberglass wheel fairing came to rest near the point where the glider touched down. The pieces were scattered along the runway for about 150 ft, with the last piece located about 550 ft from the main wreckage. The path of the fiberglass debris was consistent with the runway heading of 080°. No other ground scars were discovered until the first impact marks near where the wreckage came to rest.

An approximate 140-foot-long debris path oriented about a magnetic course of 060 degrees was located off the left side of the runway along with ground scars and propeller scalp marks. The left wing was completely separated from the fuselage and broken off at the wing spar near the wing root. The empennage was twisted upside down.

Southwest Florida International Airport, (RSW) Fort Myers, Florida was located about 40 miles east-northeast of the accident site. The recorded weather at RSW, at 1053, included wind from 130 degrees at 8 knots, visibility 10 miles, broken clouds at 2,100 feet, temperature 31 degrees C, dew point 25 degrees C, and altimeter setting 30.14 inches of mercury.

According to Federal Aviation Administration and aircraft records, the motor glider was issued a special airworthiness certificate for experimental exhibition on March 1, 2017. It was manufactured by the Pipistrel d.o.o. Ajdovscii factory. The pilot was issued a private pilot certificate with a glider rating on March 27, 2017 and reported a total time of 33 hours.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	52,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	4-point
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	None	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 27, 2017
Flight Time:	33 hours (Total, all aircraft), 33 hours (Total, this make and model), 21 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	PIPISTREL DOO AJDOVSCINA	Registration:	N811AW
Model/Series:	VIRUS SW NO SERIES	Aircraft Category:	Glider
Year of Manufacture:	2016	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	823 SWN 100
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 1, 2017 Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1323 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	33 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	48 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Rotax
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	912
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	100 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
KRSW,37 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	40 Nautical Miles
10:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	290°
Few	Visibility	10 miles
Broken / 2100 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
8 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
130°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
30.13 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	31°C / 25°C
No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
IMMOKALEE, FL (IMM)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Immokalee, FL (PVT)	Type of Clearance:	None
10:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G
	KRSW,37 ft msl 10:53 Local Few Broken / 2100 ft AGL 8 knots / 130° 30.13 inches Hg No Obscuration; No Precipital IMMOKALEE, FL (IMM) Immokalee, FL (PVT)	KRSW,37 ft msl Distance from Accident Site: 10:53 Local Direction from Accident Site: Few Visibility Broken / 2100 ft AGL Visibility (RVR): 8 knots / Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: 130° Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: 30.13 inches Hg Temperature/Dew Point: No Obscuration; No Precipitation IMMOKALEE, FL (IMM) Type of Flight Plan Filed: Immokalee, FL (PVT) Type of Clearance:

Airport Information

Airport:	Private PVT	Runway Surface Type:	Dirt;Grass/turf;Gravel
Airport Elevation:	5 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Rough
Runway Used:	08	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	1200 ft / 40 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Straight-in

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious, 1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	26.291944,-81.11222

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Mccarter, Lawrence
Additional Participating Persons:	William J Moore; FAA FSDO; Miramar, FL
Original Publish Date:	April 13, 2020
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=95780

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, "accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person" (Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB's statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 United States Code section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 United States Code section 1154(b) is available here.

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