

EuroCay Hub Geneva (LSGG)

Geneva International Airport serves Geneva, Switzerland. Passengers on flights to or from France do not have to go through Swiss customs and immigration controls if they remain in the French sector of the airport. Its northern limit runs along the Swiss-French border and the airport can be accessed from both countries. The airport has a single concrete runway, which is the longest in Switzerland with a length of 3,900 m (12,795 ft), and a smaller, parallel, grass runway for light aircraft.

Toronto Pearson (CYYZ)

Toronto Pearson International Airport, also known as Lester B. Pearson International or simply Toronto Pearson is a major international airport serving Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is named after the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. It is situated 17 miles northwest of Downtown Toronto in the city of Mississauga. Pearson is the largest and busiest airport in Canada, in 2009 it handled 30.4 million passengers. Pearson is the primary hub for Air Canada. After the September 11 attacks, Toronto Pearson was part of Operation Yellow Ribbon, as it received 19 of the diverted flights that were coming into the United States. The first landing of an A380 in Toronto was on June 1, 2009, operated by Emirates. This aircraft still operates at Toronto several times a week.

New York Kennedy Hub (KJFK)

One of our hubs for AmeriCay is New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport, simply known as Kennedy (KFJK). Kennedy International is located in Queens in southeastern New York City. It is the busiest international air passenger gateway to the United States. KJFK was originally known as Idlewild Airport after the Idlewild Golf Course that it displaced. The airport was renamed on December 24, 1963, one month after the assassination of the 35th President of the United States.

Nearly 100 airlines from over 50 countries operate regularly scheduled flights from JFK. JFK is also the nation's busiest international air freight gateway. The airport has nearly 25 miles of taxiways to efficiently move aircraft about the grounds. JFK provides 30.1 billion in economic activity and employs 35,000 people at the airport. From this substantial facility AmeriCay is reaching out to provide its passenger with efficient jet service to many destinations which we shall review here.

Princess Juliana (TNCM)

Princess Juliana International Airport serves the Dutch part of the island of Saint Martin. The airport is named after Juliana of the Netherlands, who as crown princess landed here in 1944. There is also an airport on the French side of the island near Marigot, called Aeroport de Grand Case or L'Esperance Airport. Because the approach is over water pilots can be disoriented regarding perceived altitude when operating under visual flight rules. Normal instrument checks coupled with experience and awareness mitigate the potential problem.

In fact, the departure presents more "difficulties" than the approach, with a turn required to avoid mountains in the departure path. Incoming airplanes approach the island on short final for Runway 10 flying low over the famous Maho Beach. At any other airport aircraft fly at the same altitude at that point in the approach. Pictures of low flying aircraft were published in several news magazines worldwide in early 2000 and looked so unreal that some were even disputed as fakes. The thrilling approaches and ease of access for shooting spectacular images made the airport one of the world's favorite places among planespotters. To meet changing international and local regulations a 150 meter safety extension was required.

London Heathrow (EGLL)

London Heathrow located in the London Borough of Hillingdon is the largest airport in the United Kingdom. It is the fifth busiest airport in the world. It handles more international passengers than any other airport in the world. Located 12 nautical miles (22 km; 14 mi) west[1] of Central London, Heathrow has two parallel main runways spanning east-to-west and five operational terminals. The airport's location to the west of London, and the east-west orientation of its runways, means that airliners usually approach to land directly over the city. Other leading European airports, such as those at Madrid, Frankfurt and Paris, are located north or south of their cities, to minimize the overflying problem.

Another disadvantage of the site is that it is low-lying, at 83 feet (25 m) above sea level, and can be prone to fog. With only two runways operating at over 98% of their capacity, Heathrow has little room for more flights, although the increasing use of larger aircraft such as the Airbus A380 will allow some increase in passenger numbers. It is difficult for existing airlines to obtain landing slots to enable them to increase their services from the airport, or for new airlines to start operations. In order to increase the number of flights, BAA have proposed using the existing two runways in 'mixed mode' whereby aircraft would be allowed to take-off and land on the same runway.

Frankfurt Airport (EDDF)

Run by Fraport, it is by far the busiest airport by passenger traffic in Germany, the third busiest in Europe and the ninth busiest worldwide in 2009. The airport is directly located in the Frankfurt/Rhine-Main region, Germany's second largest metropolitan region, which itself has a central location in the densely populated region of the west-central European megalopolis. Thereby, along with a strong rail and motorway connection, the airport serves as a major transportation hub to the greater region, less than two hours by ground to Cologne, the Ruhr Area and Stuttgart.

A new runway, located just to the Northwest in the Kelsterbach Forest, is currently under construction and should open in 2011. The runway will measure 2,800 meters (9,240 feet) and be primarily used for landings. The center line separation from the existing North runway will be approx. 1,400 meters (4,620 feet). This will allow for simultaneous instrument landing system landing operations on these two runways, which has not been possible on the existing parallel runways because they do not meet the 3,500 foot requirement of ILS operations.

London City (EGLC)

London City Airport is a single runway STOLport, an airport use by STOL (Short Takeoff and Landing) airliners. It principally serves the financial district of London. London City Airport has a CAA Public Use Aerodrome Licence (Number P728) that allows flights for the public transport of passengers or for flight training. Only multi-engine, fixed-wing aircraft with special aircraft and aircrew certification to fly 5.5 degree approaches are allowed to conduct operations at London City Airport.

The airport has stringent rules imposed to limit the noise impact from aircraft operations. This, together with the physical dimensions of the 1,508 m (4,948 ft) long runway and the steep glideslope, limits the aircraft types that can use London City Airport. Operations are restricted to 06:30 to 22:00 Monday to Friday, 06:30 to 12:30 on Saturdays and 12:30 to 22:00 on Sundays. The closure of the airport between 12.30 on Saturday and 12.30 on Sunday gives residents some relief from noise.

Manchester Airport (EGCC)

Manchester is the busiest airport in the country outside the London region. It offers non-stop flights to destinations around the world. On 7 June 2007, Manchester Airport's runway assignments were changed in relation to the magnetic compass bearings. The previous headings for the runways were 056° and 236° with assignments 06L/24R and 06R/24L respectively. The new headings for the runways are 054° and 234° with new assignments of 05L/23R and 05R/23L respectively.

The signs located on taxiways and entrances to the runway were changed on the evening of the 6 June 2007. The runway designators changed at the same time. During the quieter off-peak times which occur during the day, the airport reverts to single runway operations, where the original runway, 05L/23R, is used to accommodate both landing aircraft and those taking off. On some occasions when the airport is not busy, air traffic control can authorize light to medium aircraft to takeoff from the halfway point of the runway. Runway 05R/23L is non-active during this time (12pm-3pm and 9pm-6am) with fewer local residential areas being affected by the operation of only one runway.

Leonardo da Vinci-Fiumicino Airport (LIRF)

Aeroporto Leonardo da Vinci di Fiumicino, commonly known as Fiumicino Airport, is Italy's largest airport. The airport is named after Italian polymath Leonardo da Vinci, who first designed a proto helicopter and a flying machine with wings. Four runways presently operate at Leonardo da Vinci airport: 16L/34R and 16R/34L (separated by a distance of 4,000 meters), 16C/34C (close to 16L/34R), mostly used as a taxiway or as a backup of 16L/34R, and 07/25, used only westwards for takeoffs due to dominant winds.

Palma de Mallorca Airport (LEPA)

Also known as Son Sant Joan Airport or Aeropuerto de Son Sant Joan, it is the third largest airport in Spain. During the summer months it is one of the busiest airports in Europe, and was used by 21.2 million passengers in 2009. Today, Palma de Mallorca airport carries over 20 million passengers to their destinations, particularly to mainland Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Madeira Airport (LPMA)

Madeira Airport is located near Funchal, Maderia, Portugal. The airport was once infamous for its short runway which, surrounded by high mountains and the ocean, made it a tricky landing for even the most experienced of pilots. The original runway was only 1600 meters in length, but was extended by 200 meters 8 years after the TAP Protugal Flight TP425 incident of 1977 and subsequently rebuilt in 2000, almost doubling the size of the runway, building it out over the ocean. Instead of using landfill, the extension was built on a series of 180 columns, each being about 70m tall.

Vienna International Airport (LOWW)

Vienna Airport is the busiest and biggest airport in Vienna, Austria. The airport is capable of handling wide-body aircraft. The airport received Olympic teams as Austria has twice hosted the Winter Olympics.

Innsbruck Airport (LOWI)

Innsbruck Kranebitten Airport is the largest airport in Western Austria. It handles regional flights around the Alps as well as seasonal flights to other destinations. During the winter, activity increases significantly, due to the high number of skiers traveling to the region. Innsbruck Airport is well known for having a difficult approach due to surrounding terrain, prohibiting certain aircraft types from operating at the airport.

Nice Côte d'Azur Airport (LFMN)

This airport is located 4mi west of the city centre of Nice. It is the third busiest airport in France after Charles de Gaulle and Orly. Due to its proximity to the Principality of Monaco, it also serves as that city's airport, with helicopter service linking the city and airport. Some airlines marketed Monaco as a destination via Nice Airport.

Madrid-Barajas Airport (LEMD)

This is the main international airport serving Madrid in Spain. It is the country's largest and busiest airport. It is the country's largest and busiest airport. airport name derives from the adjacent district of Barajas, which has its own metro station on the same rail line serving the airport. The new Terminal 4 is meant to give passengers a stress-free start to their journey. This is managed through careful use of illumination, available by glass panes instead of walls and numerous domes in the roof which allow natural light to pass through.

Monastir – Habib Bourguiba International Airport (DTMB)

It is mostly used by charter airlines bringing tourists to Tunisian resorts. In addition, it serves as the main airport for the city of Sousse. Handling and ground services are provided by Nouvelair. Main airlines here such as Nouvelair and Thomas cook airlines are common here. Also common is Thomson Airlines.

Cape Town International Airport (FACT)

This is the second busiest airport in South Africa. In 2009, Cape Town International Airport received the Skytrax award for the best airport in Africa. With the fall of apartheid in the early 1990s, ownership of the airport was transferred from the state to the newly-formed Airport Company South Africa, and the airport was renamed to the politically-neutral Cape Town International Airport. The first years of the twenty-first century saw tremendous growth at the airport; from handling 6.2 million passengers per annum in 2004-05, the airport peaked at 8.4 million passengers per annum in 2007-08 before falling back to 7.8 million in 2008-09.

Cairo International Airport (HECA)

This is the busiest airport in Egypt. The airport is located to the north-east of the city around 15 km from the business area of the city. Cairo International is the second busiest airport in Africa after OR Tambo International Airport in South Africa. With the national carrier, EgyptAir and the Egyptian authorities planning to develop the airport as a hub for the Middle East and Africa, the airport facilities are in constant development. A third parallel runway is currently under construction and will replace the current crossing runway once it goes into operation in 2010.

Grantley Adams International Airport (TBPB)

Grantley Adams is found in Seawell, Christ Church on the island of Barbados. The former name of the airport was Seawell Airport before being dedicated in honor of the first Premier of Barbados, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams in 1976. The terrain around the airport is relatively flat and quite suburban. The airport lies in the south-eastern portion of parish of Christ Church, close to the southern tip of the entire island.

The Airport has a single east-westerly runway, connected by five taxiway intersections with the aircraft parking area which is adjacent to the main terminals. As a result of the earths' tradewinds that blow from the Atlantic Ocean across Barbados from the east, all planes usually land and take-off in a westerly direction. This results in a typical flight path for arriving aircraft along the west coast of Barbados, while departing flights usually fly along the east coast of the island.