

## Bush plane



An [American Champion Scout](#). Note the giant tires, for use on rocky surfaces.

A **bush plane** is a [general aviation aircraft](#) serving remote, undeveloped areas of a country, usually the [African](#) bush, [Alaskan](#) and [Canadian](#) tundra or the [Australian Outback](#). Among the most common bush planes are the [Cessna 180](#) and [206](#), [de Havilland Otter](#) and [Beaver](#), [Douglas DC-3](#), and [Piper Super Cub](#), although countless other aircraft types serve in these hostile regions.

### Common traits

- **High [wings](#)** provide improved ground visibility during flight and greater distance between the bush and the wing during landing.
- **[Conventional landing gear](#)** (two large main wheels and a small rear wheel, resulting in an elevated "snout"), referred to as a 'taildragger' arrangement, allows for added prop clearance over rough-surfaced runways. Bush pilots are often proud of the fact that most of their landings are logged in taildraggers.
- **[High-lift devices](#)** such as [flaps](#), [vortex generators](#), and [slots](#) or [slats](#) improve low speed flight characteristics.
- **Very large low pressure [tires](#)** enable the pilot to land and take off in unimproved areas. It is not uncommon for a bush pilot to land (and take off) where no airplane has been before.