

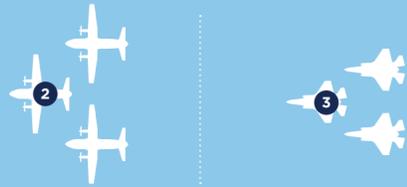
SPECTACULAR AIRCRAFT FLYPAST



9:30



10:30 - 10:35



11:00



11:05 - 11:15



11:20



11:25



CEREMONIAL FORMATIONS

FLYPAST



11:30 - 11:45



11:45 - 12 noon



ROULETTES

1 Seahawk

The MH-60R Seahawk is an anti-submarine, anti-surface and search and rescue helicopter powered by two turboshaft engines and entered service with the Royal Australian Navy in 2013.

2 C-27J Spartan

The C-27J Spartan is a light tactical aircraft powered by two turboprop engines and entered RAAF service in 2015. The C-27J conducted flood relief operations in Queensland, dropped goods to remote communities as part of Operation Christmas Drop Australia 2019, and supported bushfire relief efforts in early 2020.

3 F-35A Lightning II

The F-35A Lightning II is a single-seat multi-role fighter powered by a single turbofan engine and entered RAAF service in 2018. Possessing speed, agility, stealth technology, advanced datalinks, mission systems and sensor fusion; the F-35 is the most advanced multi-role stealth fighter in the world.

4 F/A-18F Super Hornet

The F/A-18F Super Hornet is a two-seat multi-role fighter powered by two turbofan engines and entered RAAF service in 2010. Super Hornets and the older Classic Hornets contributed to the defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq from September 2014 until January 2018.

5 EA-18G Growler

The EA-18G Growler is a two-seat airborne electronic attack aircraft powered by two turbofan engines and entered RAAF service in 2015. The Growler is based on the airframe and engines of the Boeing F/A-18F Super Hornet, but with the addition of unique electronic warfare equipment.

6 C-130J Hercules

The C-130J Hercules is a medium-range transport powered by four turboprop engines and entered RAAF service in 1999. The RAAF has operated four versions of Hercules aircraft since the C-130A model entered service in 1958. In addition to their military roles, Hercules aircraft have provided extensive humanitarian aid and disaster relief in Australia and around the world.

7 S-70A-9 Black Hawk

The S-70A-9 Black Hawk is a utility helicopter powered by two turboshaft engines and entered service with the Royal Australian Air Force in 1988 before transferring to the Australian Army in 1989.

8 Hudson

The Hudson is a general reconnaissance bomber with five crew powered by two radial piston engines, operated by the RAAF from 1940 until 1949. On 8 December 1941, Hudsons based at Kota Bharu were the first aircraft from a Commonwealth nation to engage the Japanese and sink a Japanese ship, an hour before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.

9 Boomerang

The Boomerang is a single-seat fighter and Army cooperation aircraft powered by a radial piston engine operated by the RAAF from 1943 until 1945. The Boomerang is the only Australian designed and built fighter to see active service.

10 Harvard

The Harvard is a two-seat pilot training aircraft powered by a radial piston engine. Under the Empire Air Training Scheme, which operated during World War II, many RAAF aircrew trained on Harvards in Canada or Rhodesia after finishing basic pilot training in Australia.

11 Wirraway

The Wirraway is a two-seat general purpose and advanced trainer powered by a Pratt & Whitney radial piston engine and was operated by the RAAF from 1939 until 1959. Thousands of RAAF pilots trained on the Wirraway during World War II at Flying Training Schools in locations such as Uranquinty and Denliquin.

12 Mustang

The Mustang is a single-seat fighter-bomber powered by a V12 piston engine and was operated by the RAAF from November 1944 until June 1960. In June 1950, RAAF Mustangs based in Japan were the first Australian forces to go into action in the Korean War.

13 Spitfire

The Spitfire is a single-seat fighter powered by a V12 piston engine and was operated by the RAAF from 1942 until 1945. Known for their role in the Battle of Britain, Spitfires were operated by the RAAF in northern Australia and Morotai Island, fighting Japanese forces in the latter years of World War II.

14 P-40 Kittyhawk

The P-40 Kittyhawk is a single-seat fighter-bomber powered by a V12 piston engine and was operated by the RAAF from December 1941 until late 1945. The Kittyhawk was the mainstay of the RAAF's fighter force in the Pacific and was decisive in the defeat of Japanese forces in Papua New Guinea.

15 AP-3C Orion

The AP-3C Orion is a 10-12 crew long-range maritime patrol aircraft powered by four turboprop engines. The AP-3C version of the Orion entered RAAF service in 2002, and most of the fleet was retired by late 2018. The Orion has served Australia around the world for over 50 years since the first P-3B Orions flew in 1968.

16 Neptune

The Neptune is a maritime reconnaissance, patrol and anti-submarine aircraft powered by two radial piston engines and two turbojet engines, and was operated by the RAAF from 1951 until 1977. Neptunes routinely monitored foreign fishing vessels and conducted disaster relief reconnaissance.

17 Dakota

The Dakota is a military transport with a crew of three or four, powered by two radial piston engines, operated by the RAAF from 1943 until 1999. RAAF Dakotas served in the Pacific during World War II and later carried more than 12,000 wounded to hospitals in Japan during the Korean War.

18 Caribou

The Caribou is a Short Take-Off and Landing tactical transport powered by two radial piston engines, operated by the RAAF from 1964 until 2009. Six Caribous were delivered directly to Vietnam in 1964, where they operated under the "Wallaby" call sign until 1972.

19 Catalina

The Catalina is a general reconnaissance flying boat with eight or nine crew, powered by two radial piston engines, and was operated by the RAAF from 1941 until 1952. RAAF Catalinas played a vital role in the Pacific theatre during World War II, including the pivotal Battle of the Coral Sea.

20 Iroquois

The Bell Iroquois, commonly known as the Huey, is a utility helicopter and gunship powered by a turboshaft engine. The RAAF operated UH-1B and UH-1H Iroquois from 1966 until 1988 before they were transferred to the Army. The Iroquois flew in Vietnam until 1971, including providing resupply and medic during the Battle of Long Tan.

21 F/A-18A Hornet

The F/A-18A Hornet is a single-seat multi-role fighter powered by two turbofan engines. Entering RAAF service in 1985, they are due to be retired at the end of 2021. "Classic" Hornet aircraft deployed to the Middle East in 2003 and again in Iraq from March 2015 until May 2017.

22 PC-21

The Pilatus PC-21 is an advanced trainer powered by a single turboprop engine, and entered RAAF service in 2017. In addition to its pilot training role, the PC-21 is used for the training and development of Joint Terminal Attack Controllers and by the RAAF Rouletttes formation aerobatic team.

23 B300 King Air 350

The B300 KA 350 is a mission aircrew trainer or eight seat utility aircraft powered by two turboprop engines, and entered RAAF service in 2003. A variety of different King Air models have been operated since 1997. The current fleet consists of 12 B300 King Air 350s based at RAAF Base East Sale.

24 P-8A Poseidon

The P-8A Poseidon is a maritime intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and response aircraft powered by two turbofan engines which entered RAAF service in 2016. A 34 tonne internal fuel capacity allows the P-8A to conduct low level maritime operations missions more than 2000km from their home base.

25 E-7A Wedgetail

The E-7A Wedgetail is an Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft powered by two turbofan engines, and entered RAAF service in 2010. The Wedgetail's distinctive 'surfboard' scanner enables the RAAF to monitor about four million square kilometres over a ten hour mission.

26 C-17A Globemaster III

The C-17A Globemaster III is a heavy strategic airlifter powered by four turbofan engines and entered RAAF service in 2006. The C-17 can carry up to 74 tonnes of cargo worldwide. It has the capability to carry up to six intensive care unit patients and allow six airborne medical teams to perform significant medical procedures.

27 KC-30A MRTT

The KC-30A is a multi-role tanker-transport powered by two turbofan engines and entered RAAF service in 2011. It has supported both RAAF and Coalition aircraft in the Middle East. It is equipped with under-wing refuelling pods and the Aerial Refuelling Boom System at the rear of the fuselage which can transfer fuel at up to 4,600 litres per minute.



The RAAF Rouletttes have performed across Australia for over 50 years. Initially flying Macchi jets, and later PC-9 aircraft, the Rouletttes have flown PC-21 aircraft since 2019. All Rouletttes pilots are active RAAF flight instructors, training the pilots of tomorrow.

Latest flight plan



Flying program and activities are subject to change due to weather and operational considerations. See the latest information on the Air Force 100 website.