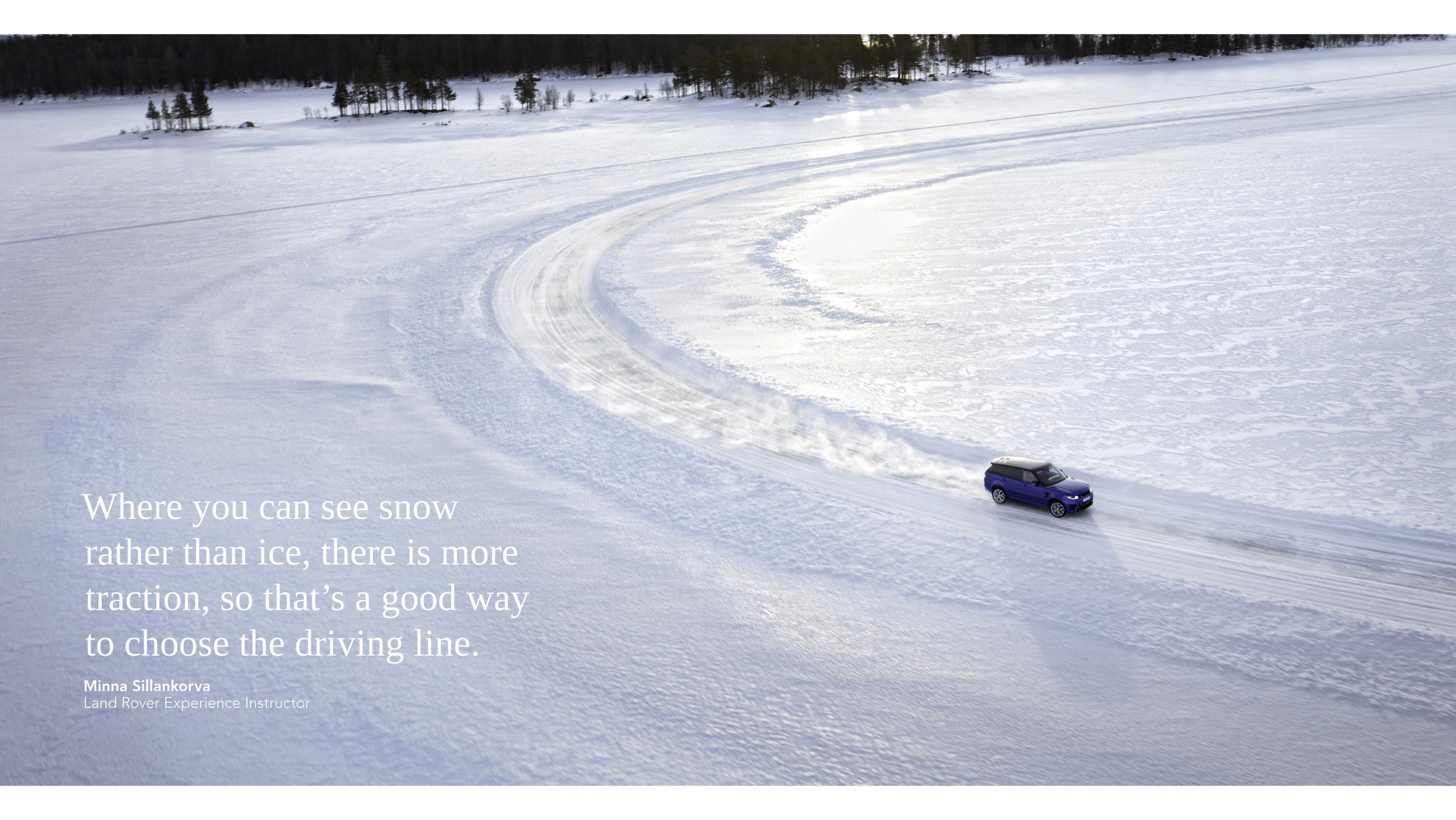


THE LAND ROVER GUIDE TO WINTER DRIVING



ABOVE & BEYOND



An aerial view of a blue SUV driving on a vast, snow-covered field. The car is moving from the bottom right towards the center, leaving a series of curved tire tracks behind it. The snow is bright white, and the background shows a line of trees under a clear sky.

Where you can see snow
rather than ice, there is more
traction, so that's a good way
to choose the driving line.

Minna Sillankorva
Land Rover Experience Instructor



REFINED COMPOSURE, **WHATEVER THE WEATHER**

An icy road or unexpected snowfall shouldn't mean slipping, skidding and stalling.

The challenges of winter driving can be distilled into two key elements: reduced traction and reduced visibility. This guide is full of simple, practical advice on preparing your vehicle and adapting your road skills to account for these changes.

With good preparation, and basic knowledge of how the cold affects conditions, you can travel safely and confidently in any weather.



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PREPARATION

Towards the end of autumn, it's a good idea to book your vehicle in for a pre-winter check. Then, when the winter months arrive, keep a windscreen cover on the car overnight. Whenever possible, keep your car in a garage.

Before travelling, make sure all lights are working properly and windscreen wiper blades are in good condition. Check the oil, coolant and washer fluid levels.

Use good quality screenwash which protects down to -20°C . In case the wipers are frozen to the screen, turn off automatic wiper control before starting the car.

Check the forecast before setting off. Frosty weather significantly affects terrain and road safety.

Remember to budget extra time for every drive.





WINTER DRIVING CHECKLIST

When driving in wintery conditions, on or off road, it's a good idea to carry the following:

- Heavy-duty jump leads
- Tow rope
- Torch, with spare batteries
- Light bulb kit and fuse range
- De-icer and windscreen scraper
- Shovel
- Waterproof boots or wellies
- Sunglasses
(help reduce glare from low sun)
- Warm clothes and a blanket
- High energy food and drink
- Traction aids
- Snow chains
(for very icy roads or deep snow)

GOLDEN RULES

1

Keep your speed down and allow significantly greater stopping distances.

2

Use progressive throttle, gentle steering and progressive braking.

3

Always keep both hands on the wheel, even when reversing.

4

If you're taking a long journey or travelling in bad weather, let a relative or friend know your intended route and ETA.

5

Tune in to travel and weather updates on the radio.





TRACTION AND BRAKING

When driving in ice or snow, use steady momentum to carry you through. If the wheels start to spin or slide, ease off the accelerator until you feel the tyres regain grip. It's important to keep the wheels rolling.

Harsh braking may cause you to skid; so start gently, then progressively increase pedal pressure.

On corners, brake before you approach, steer through the corner at a safe speed, then accelerate once you've straightened up. Don't steer while braking or accelerating, and vice versa.

VISIBILITY

Before you set out, use a windscreen scraper or de-icer to remove ice from windows, exterior rear-view mirrors, headlights and brake lights.

Don't use warm water: it may cause surfaces to crack. Avoid putting the heater in re-circulation mode, as it increases interior humidity.

In poor visibility, night or day, headlights should be on the dipped/low-beam setting. If you have automatic headlights, make sure to check your lights are on as bad weather may affect the sensors.



TYRES

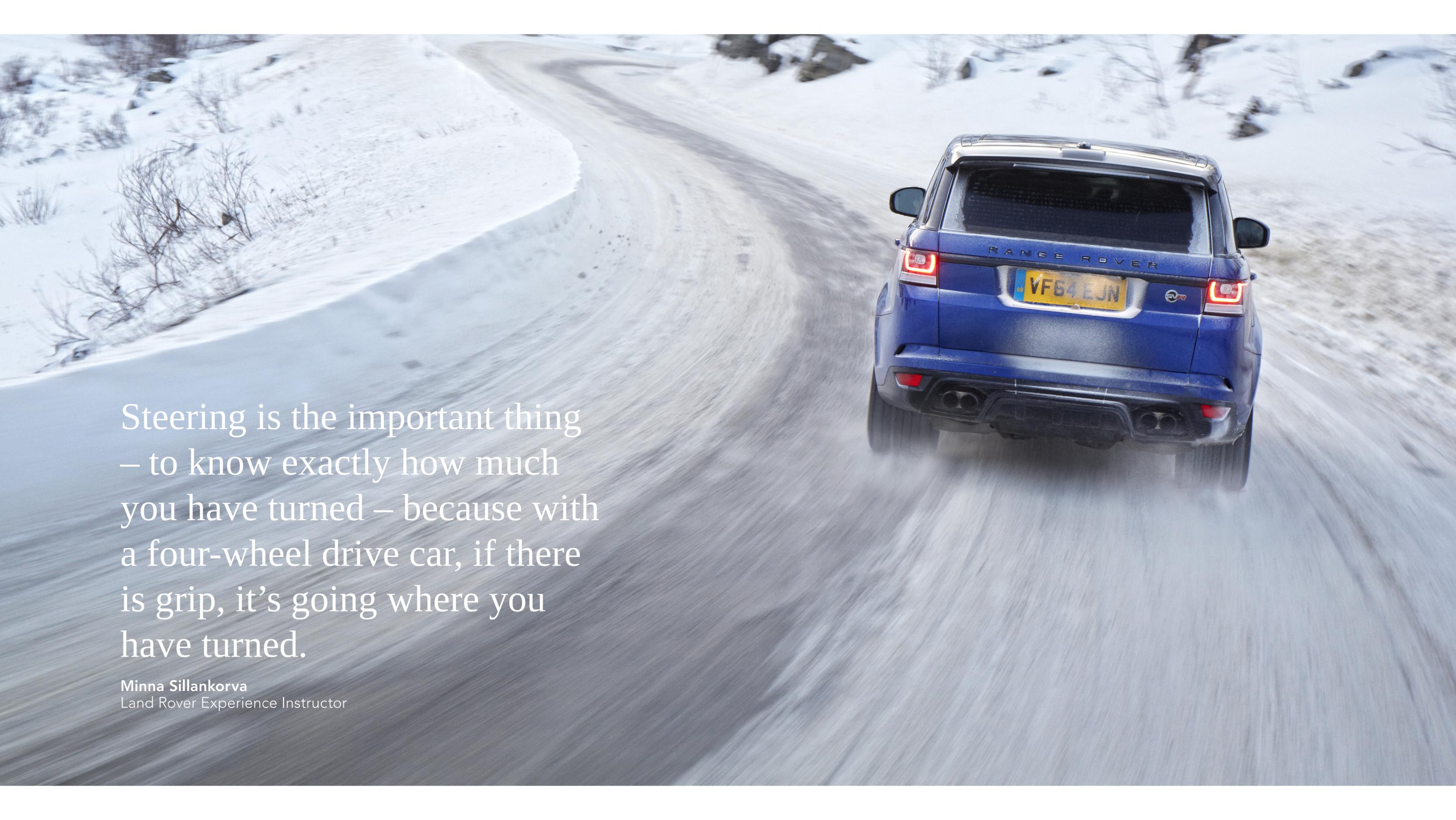
You should have at least 3mm of tread for winter driving, and definitely no less than 2mm. Tyres in poor condition will not grip icy and snowy roads.

Make sure your tyres are properly inflated. Over-inflation can reduce grip, because the tread doesn't meet the road surface as it should. Under-inflation can reduce stability.

Recommended tyre pressure differs according to vehicle load and road conditions, so it's best to check your handbook.

If you live or frequently travel in isolated areas, or places susceptible to heavy snow, you may want to consider fitting winter tyres.





Steering is the important thing
– to know exactly how much
you have turned – because with
a four-wheel drive car, if there
is grip, it's going where you
have turned.

Minna Sillankorva
Land Rover Experience Instructor



WEATHER

Tips for handling your vehicle in extreme conditions.

ICE

Be sure to clear your windscreen completely before driving.

When moving off on packed ice, try using a higher gear.

Keep your speed down and allow significantly greater stopping distances.

Remember that, in frosty weather, bridges and overpasses ice over more quickly than normal roads. Shadows from trees, buildings and mountains can also cause unexpected icy spots.

If you do skid, keep your hands on the steering wheel, avoid hard braking and steer into the skid. So if the rear of your car is sliding to the left, steer left. And vice versa.

Black ice is often invisible, making it particularly dangerous. If you suspect roads to be very icy, only drive if absolutely necessary.





SNOW

Before you start your journey, remove any snow from the roof of your car. This will prevent it being shunted onto your windscreen if you brake sharply.

When moving off, accelerate gently and change to a higher gear as soon as you can.

On roads that haven't been gritted, be aware that tracks from other vehicles will be icier and more slippery than fresh snow.

If you get stuck: straighten the steering, then get out of the car and clear the snow from your wheels. If you have traction aids, use them to give the tyres more purchase.

FOG

Make sure headlights, and fog lights, are working properly before you drive. The Highway Code states that headlights must be used when visibility is less than 100 metres.

Fog lights are different from full-beam headlights. They project a beam which is very wide, but not tall or far reaching. This beam lights a path close to the road surface, but not the airborne particles in your sightline; therefore reducing glare and increasing visibility.

Use the two-second rule for leaving a gap between you and the vehicle in front. Don't rely on the tail lights of the car in front for navigation, you may suddenly end up much closer than intended.

If visibility is very poor, lower your window at junctions or crossroads and listen for approaching traffic.





HAIL

If you encounter a bad hailstorm, pull over if possible, ideally under shelter to help prevent windscreen or window damage. Stay inside the vehicle as hail can cause injury.

Try to angle your car so that the hail is hitting the windscreen, not the side or rear windows. Windscreen glass is stronger and can withstand more force.

Avoid ditches, in case of fast-rising water levels.

FLOODS

Always prioritise safe driving. As a general rule, don't drive into water unless you really have to.

Try to work out how deep the water is. In static shallower water, explore on foot and use a stick to gauge the depth - or watch another vehicle go through. It's a good idea to keep a pair of wellies or waders in the boot.

If there are other vehicles ahead, wait until they've left the water. Unsettled water can make a safe passage more challenging.

Enter the water slowly and build up momentum. Do not slip/ride the clutch as this reduces control of the vehicle. Ease off the accelerator as you reach the other side of the water.

It's a good idea to make a mental note of your vehicle's maximum wading depth.



LAND ROVER WINTER DRIVING TECHNOLOGY

Land Rover's legendary capability gives you the confidence to safely navigate icy winter roads.

Terrain Response

Land Rover's pioneering technology optimises settings to give a combination of traction, agility and control that best suits the terrain.

When driving in snow or ice, select the Grass/Gravel/Snow setting and use the highest gear possible for the conditions.

Terrain Response 2

Adds an automatic mode which uses sophisticated systems to analyse live driving conditions and select the most suitable programme.

All-Terrain Progress Control (ATPC)

This innovative technology acts as a launch control system on slippery surfaces, ensuring composed progress at an exact speed set by the driver.

Hill Descent Control (HDC)

Takes the guesswork out of steep, slippery slopes by automatically braking to maintain a steady speed.

InControl Protect

In the unlikely event of a breakdown, InControl Protect can transmit your location and vehicle diagnostics data to Land Rover assistance, who'll have you back on the road in no time.

Winter Wiper Mode

Land Rover's Winter Park feature puts wipers into a raised resting position, to stop them freezing to the windscreen in frosty weather.

ABS and Electronic Brakeforce Distribution

Should you have to brake hard in an emergency, Land Rover's driver assist features will help. Just keep your foot hard on the brake pedal; the system will automatically apply and release the brakes.





FIND OUT MORE

Keep up to date with Land Rover by following us on Twitter [@LandRover](#), Instagram [Instagram.com/LandRover](#) and Facebook [facebook.com/LandRover](#)

For more driving tips, visit our Official Youtube Channel at [youtube.com/landrover](#)

Keen to master your winter driving skills? Book Land Rover's Adverse Weather Limited Traction training course, for expert one-to-one advice. Find your nearest centre: [landrover.com/experiences/find-a-centre](#)

Some features shown are optional. Please consult LandRover.com, your owner's manual or your local authorised Land Rover retailer for more details