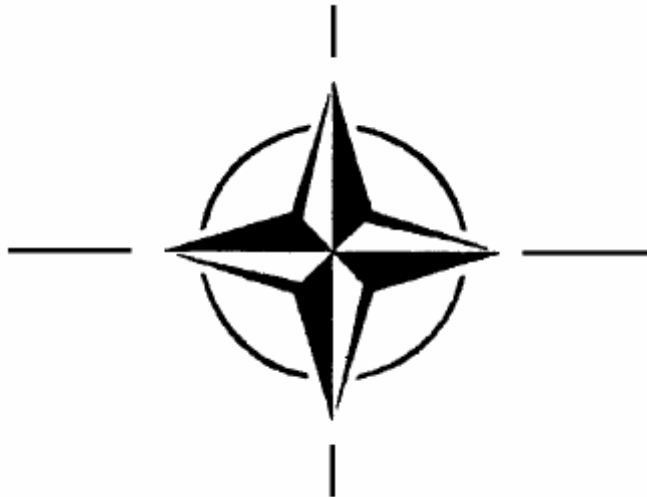


NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION  
AGENCY  
(NSA)  
2010

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ  
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD  
AGENCE OTAN DE  
NORMALISATION  
(AON)  
2010



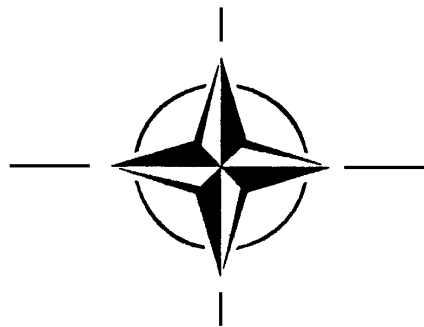


NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND  
DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND  
FRENCH)

GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET  
DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)

Listing terms of military significance and  
their definitions for use in NATO.

Liste de termes et définitions d'importance  
militaire à l'usage de l'OTAN.



**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY  
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**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE  
L'ATLANTIQUE NORD**

**NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY  
(NSA)**

**AGENCE OTAN DE NORMALISATION  
(AON)**

**NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

**LETTRE DE PROMULGATION OTAN**

**22 March 2010**

**22 mars 2010**

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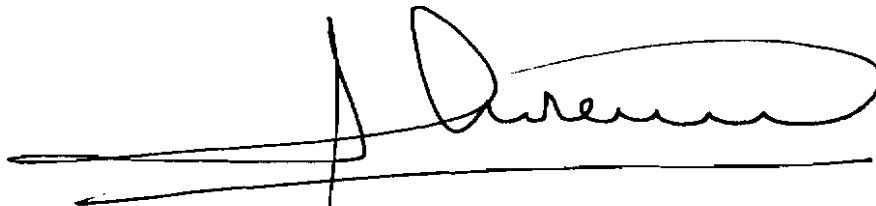
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**Juan A. MORENO**  
Vice Admiral, ESP(N) / Vice-amiral, ESP(N)  
Director, NSA / Directeur de l'AON

**RECORD OF CHANGES  
RÉPERTOIRE DES MISES À JOUR**

No.	Reference and date of change Référence et date de mise à jour	Date Entered Date d'exécution	Signature

**DETAILED LIST OF CHANGES  
LISTE DÉTAILLÉE DES MODIFICATIONS**

**1. NEW ENTRIES / ARTICLES NOUVEAUX**

1637-005	lead-through operation / opération maritime de guidage
1659-003	non-governmental organization / organisation non gouvernementale
1665-014	weapon control status / niveau de conduite du tir
1669-016	F-hour / heure F
2008-063	packet / rame
2008-101	NATO military body / organisme militaire de l'OTAN
2009-014	C-day / jour C
2009-015	L-hour / heure L
2009-017	T-day / jour T
2009-018	Y-hour / heure Y
2009-019	G-hour / heure G
2009-021	T-hour / heure T

**2. DELETED ENTRIES / ARTICLES SUPPRIMÉS**

1657-022	operational control authority_OCA / autorité de contrôle opérationnel
2008-020	scene-of-action commander / commandant de la zone de contact
2008-021	merchant ship communication system / système de télécommunication pour navires marchands
	mercomm system / système mercomm
2008-078	supply point / point de ravitaillement
2008-083	temporarily-filled military post / poste militaire temporaire
2008-085	warble / modulation de fréquence
2008-087	zone of action / zone d'action
2008-090	disabled submarine / sous-marin désemparé
2008-098	NBC contamination control / lutte contre la contamination NBC
2008-099	NBC hazard avoidance / prévention des dangers NBC
2008-100	NBC release other than attack / contamination NBC involontaire
2008-103	nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique
2008-111	payload <sup>1</sup> / charge
2008-131	scheduled speed / vitesse type
2009-022	desired ground zero / point zéro désiré
2009-023	actual ground zero / point zéro réel
2009-033	exercise sponsor / officier prescrivant l'exercice
2009-077	air raid reporting control ship / bâtiment contrôleur des renseignements de raids aériens
2009-078	airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse air
2009-083	central analysis team / groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice
2009-105	civil defence / protection civile

**3. MODIFIED ENTRIES / ARTICLES MODIFIÉS**

1615-004	thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique
2008-001	aircraft / aéronef
2008-006	head-up display / visualisation tête haute
2008-023	air-to-surface guided missile / missile air-surface
2008-024	antisubmarine warfare / lutte anti-sous-marine
2008-031	guided missile / missile
2008-059	nationality undetermined post / poste sans attribution de nationalité
2008-061	non-quota post / poste hors quota
2008-073	rotational post / poste tournant
2008-077	start point / point initial <sup>3</sup>
2008-079	surface-to-air guided missile / missile surface-air
2008-080	surface-to-surface guided missile / missile surface-surface

2008-084	vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux ou courts
2008-093	collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective
2008-094	contamination control / contrôle de contamination
2008-095	conventional weapon / arme conventionnelle
2008-096	individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle
2008-102	NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN
2008-107	jamming / brouillage intentionnel
2008-109	obstruction <sup>1,2</sup> / obstacle <sup>1,2</sup>
2008-110	priority intelligence requirements / besoins prioritaires en renseignement
2008-114	D-day / jour J
2008-115	E-day / jour E
2008-116	G-day / jour G
2008-117	H-hour / heure H
2008-119	M-day / jour M
2009-024	formation <sup>2</sup> / formation <sup>2</sup>
2009-026	fixed medical treatment facility / installation fixe du service de santé
2009-027	air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne
2009-028	chronic radiation dose / dose d'irradiation chronique
2009-034	lap turn / retournement
2009-035	acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique
2009-076	air defence ground environment / réseau de défense aérienne
2009-079	air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air
2009-080	antisubmarine warfare free area / zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre
2009-084	combat control team / équipe de guidage
2009-085	combat day of supply / approvisionnement d'un jour de combat
2009-086	computer network attack / attaque de réseau informatique
2009-088	consultation, command and control systems / systèmes de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle
2009-089	container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs
2009-090	control point <sup>3</sup> / poste de contrôle
2009-094	manpower scaling guide / normes d'utilisation du personnel
2009-097	submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins
2009-101	carrier striking force / force d'attaque de porte-avions
2009-104	officier assurant le commandement tactique / officer in tactical command
2009-107	remotely piloted vehicle / véhicule téléguisé
2009-533	interoperability / interopérabilité

**For the TTF's below the NATO Agreed date did not change / La date d'agrément OTAN n'a pas changé pour les articles ci-dessous :**

1651-004	aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air
2008-019	shipping cooperation point / point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale
2008-042	high-density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité
2008-051	main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement
2008-072	rendezvous point / point de regroupement
2008-092	distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse
2009-082	battle damage repair / réparation au combat
2009-087	concept of operations / concept de l'opération
2009-100	état-major / staff



#### 4. EDITORIAL CHANGES / CHANGEMENTS RÉDACTIONNELS

##### Part 2 / 2<sup>e</sup> Partie

1. absolute height: deleted related term "drop height elevation"
2. adjustment of fire: spot<sup>1</sup>
3. administrative control: control<sup>2</sup>
4. aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique, TTF 2008-031 related term
5. airborne<sup>1</sup>: air-portable
6. air-cushion vehicle / aéroglisseur
7. air draught: overhead clearance
8. airdrop: low-velocity drop
9. air interception: close-controlled air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception
10. air liaison officer / officier de liaison "air"
11. air movement: low-velocity drop; high-velocity drop
12. air support: on-call mission
13. air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air, TTF 2008-031 related term
14. air-transportable: air-portable
15. ammo,deleted entry see TTF 2008-097
16. ammunition, deleted entry see TTF 2008-097
17. antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations, TTF 2008-031 related term
18. armed reconnaissance / reconnaissance armée
19. ballistic missile / missile balistique, TTF 2008-031 related term
20. calibrated focal length: focal length
21. call for fire: on-call mission
22. chemical agent: biological warfare
23. chemical dose: biological warfare
24. close air support: on-call mission
25. closed area: prohibited area<sup>2</sup> and deleted related term "closed area"
26. column cover: screen<sup>1</sup>
27. combat air patrol: target<sup>1</sup>
28. combat identification: identification<sup>1</sup>
29. combat patrol: target<sup>1</sup>
30. combination circuit: firing circuit<sup>1,2</sup>
31. command and control system: NATO consultation, command and control systems – communication and information systems
32. command ejection system: ejection systems
33. commander: deleted related term "releasing commander"
34. communication and information systems: NATO consultation, command and control systems – command and control system
35. communication sytem: NATO consultation, command and control systems – command and control system – communication and information systems
36. comparative cover: screen<sup>3</sup>
37. component: base<sup>1</sup>
38. computed air release point: release point<sup>2</sup>
39. concealment: screen<sup>3</sup>
40. connecting route: diversion<sup>3</sup>
41. contact mine: mine<sup>1,2</sup>
42. control<sup>2</sup>: command<sup>2</sup>; operational command
43. controllable mine: mine<sup>1,2</sup>
44. controlled interception: close-controlled air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception
45. coordinates: grid coordinate
46. coordinating commander: commander
47. corrective maintenance : preventive maintenance
48. counterfire: fire<sup>3</sup>

49. countermine: mine<sup>1,2</sup>
50. counterterrorism: antiterrorism
51. coverage: screen<sup>2</sup>
52. covering troops: covering force<sup>2</sup>
53. crash locator beacon: Z-marker beacon and deleted related term “crash locator beacon”
54. creeping mine: mine<sup>1,2</sup>
55. critical speed: maximum sustained speed
56. decision altitude: deleted related term “decision altitude”
57. deep fording capability: shallow fording capability
58. deep supporting fire: fire<sup>3</sup>
59. demonstration: diversion<sup>2</sup>
60. deployment operating base: base<sup>1</sup>
61. detection: identification, friend-or-foe
62. diversionary attack: demonstration
63. double flow route: deleted related term “double flow route”
64. economic potential: unit strength
65. embarkation order: operational readiness
66. emergency anchorage: holding anchorage; laying-up position
67. emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs d'urgence, TTF 2008-032
68. emergency fleet operation base: base<sup>1</sup>
69. emergency locator beacon: Z-marker beacon and deleted related term “emergency locator beacon”
70. equipment: base<sup>1,2</sup>
71. equivalent focal length: focal length
72. establishment<sup>2</sup>: base<sup>1</sup>
73. exercise filled mine: mine<sup>1,2</sup>
74. exercise mine: mine<sup>1,2</sup>
75. explosive ordnance: multi-agent munition; improvised explosive device
76. explosive ordnance disposal: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure
77. fighter cover: screen<sup>1</sup>
78. final plan: operational readiness
79. fire<sup>3</sup>: covering fire<sup>1,2</sup>
80. flank guard: screen<sup>4</sup>
81. flight information region: air traffic control centre
82. force(s): task force<sup>1,2,3</sup>; covering force<sup>1,2</sup>; air-portable; NATO forces
83. free drop: low-velocity drop, high-velocity drop
84. friend: identification, friend-or-foe
85. full command: command<sup>5</sup> and deleted related term “full command”
86. functional command: command<sup>5</sup>
87. fuze: deleted related term “fuze”
88. guard: screen<sup>4</sup>
89. high altitude burst: nuclear underground burst
90. identification<sup>2</sup>: identification, friend-or-foe
91. immediate air support: on-call mission
92. independent ejection system: ejection systems
93. indirect air support: on-call mission
94. information system: command and control system; NATO consultation, command and control systems; communication and information systems
95. intelligence: replaced “processing” by “exploitation<sup>2</sup>”
96. intelligence cycle: replaced “processing” by “exploitation<sup>2</sup>”
97. interceptor: deleted related term “interceptor”
98. joint / interarmées, see TTF 2009-102 change ‘combined’ in related terms to ‘multinational’
99. laying-up position: holding anchorage
100. line of operation / ligne d'opération, addition of an abbreviation from AAP-15
101. line of operation / ligne d'opération, addition of an abbreviation from AAP-15
102. localizer: Z-marker beacon and deleted related term “localizer”

103. low airburst: nuclear underground burst
104. maintenance<sup>1</sup>: corrective maintenance
105. major water terminal: “secondary water terminal; water terminal” and deleted related term “major water terminal”
106. merchant shipping: participating merchant ship
107. minefield<sup>2</sup>: deleted related term “sustained tactical minefield”
108. minefield lane: deleted related term “minefield lane”
109. minimum descent altitude: missed approach procedure
110. mobilizable reinforcing force: reinforcing force
111. movement order: operational readiness
112. multinational operation – *Preferred term: combined operation: new entry*
113. national command: deleted related term “releasing commander”
114. national force commander: deleted related term “releasing commander”
115. national territorial commander: deleted related term “releasing commander”
116. NATO consultation, command and control systems: communication and information systems
117. NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle
118. NATO strategic commander: command<sup>1</sup>
119. neutral: identification, friend-or-foe
120. notice to move / préavis de mouvement
121. nuclear airburst: nuclear underground burst
122. nuclear certified: nuclear delivery vehicle
123. nuclear certified delivery unit: nuclear delivery vehicle
124. nuclear delivery unit: nuclear delivery vehicle
125. nuclear surface burst: nuclear underground burst
126. objective area: patrol
127. observer-target line: gun-target line
128. on call: on-call mission
129. operational command: command<sup>5</sup>
130. operational control: command<sup>1</sup>
131. operational readiness: operation plan
132. peace enforcement: peace support force
133. personal locator beacon: Z-marker beacon
134. planned maintenance: preventive maintenance
135. platform drop: airdrop platform
136. port: “secondary water terminal; major port”
137. port security: security<sup>2</sup>
138. preplanned air support: on-call mission
139. primed charge: shaped charge
140. psychological consolidation activities: psychological operation
141. pull-up point: contact point<sup>2</sup>
142. radio beacon: Z-marker beacon
143. railway line capacity: -deleted, a double entry
144. railway line capacity: route capacity<sup>1,2</sup>
145. ranging: spot<sup>1</sup>
146. readiness time: operational readiness
147. recognition: identification, friend-or-foe
148. reconnaissance patrol : target<sup>2</sup> and deleted related term “reconnaissance patrol”
149. regeneration: mobilization<sup>1</sup>
150. representative downwind speed: representative downwind direction
151. resupply: ground-effect machine
152. route: diversion<sup>3</sup>
153. salvage<sup>1</sup>: salvage procedure<sup>1</sup>
154. scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un exercice
155. secondary port: “secondary water terminal; major port”
156. secondary water terminal: added related term “major port” and deleted “secondary water terminal”

157. screen<sup>4</sup>: flank guard
158. sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante, TTF 2008-031 related term
159. semi-active homing guidance: deleted related term "semi-active homing guidance"
160. sequenced ejection system: ejection systems
161. shadower: marker<sup>3</sup>
162. short take-off and landing aircraft: short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft
163. short take-off and vertical landing aircraft: vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft
164. signal area: ground signal
165. speed: maximum sustained speed
166. spotting line: gun-target line
167. STOVL aircraft, new entry see TTF 2008-076
168. submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements de sous-marins
169. submarine patrol area: prevention of mutual interference<sup>3</sup>
170. Supreme Allied Commander Transformation: Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
171. tactical air support: on-call mission
172. tactical control: command<sup>1</sup>
173. track (to)<sup>1</sup>: changed "track (to)<sup>1</sup>" to "track<sup>1</sup>, v."
174. track (to)<sup>2</sup>: modified related term "lock-on" and changed "track (to)<sup>2</sup>" to "track<sup>2</sup>, v."
175. track (to)<sup>3</sup>: changed "track (to)<sup>3</sup>" to "track<sup>3</sup>, v."
176. track<sup>1</sup>: changed to "track<sup>4</sup>, n."
177. track<sup>2</sup>: changed to "track<sup>5</sup>, n."
178. track<sup>3</sup>: changed to "track<sup>6</sup>, n."
179. track<sup>4</sup>: changed to "track<sup>7</sup>, n."
180. track<sup>5</sup>: changed to "track<sup>8</sup>, n."
181. type of burst: nuclear underground burst
182. unit<sup>1</sup>: task force<sup>1,2,3</sup>
183. unknown: identification, friend-or-foe
184. vehicle: ground-effect machine
185. vertical take-off and landing: vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft

### Part 3 / 3<sup>e</sup> Partie

1. acquérir : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>2</sup>, v. »
2. action de lutte anti-sous-marine : lutte anti-sous-marine
3. agent chimique : agent antiémeute
4. ampleur d'un exercice / scale of an exercise
5. assaut<sup>2</sup> : renfort-soutien
6. axe de passage : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>4</sup>, n. »
7. capacité de transport : charge utile<sup>1</sup>
8. carte<sup>1</sup> : schéma d'assemblage (topographie) ; série de cartes
9. carte index : schéma d'assemblage (topographie)
10. carte spécialisée : schéma d'assemblage (topographie)
11. carton de localisation : schéma d'assemblage (topographie)
12. chemin de guidage : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>8</sup>, n. »
13. chenille : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>6</sup>, n. »
14. comité de priorités aériennes : bureau d'allocations de transports aériens
15. décollage et atterrissage verticaux : aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux
16. détection : identification ami/ennemi
17. en appui de : appui direct
18. force minimale / minimum force
19. force(s) : force opérationnelle<sup>1,2</sup> (modification); force combinée (suppression) ; force multinationale (ajout)
20. hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité / safe burst height : voir TTF 2009-054

21. identification au combat : identification<sup>1,2</sup>
22. importance d'un exercice militaire : ampleur d'un exercice
23. ligne d'égalité radioactive : courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>1</sup>
24. mine<sup>1</sup> : mine d'entraînement<sup>1,2</sup>
25. mine<sup>2</sup> : mine dérivante<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences ; mine inerte<sup>1,2</sup>
26. mouillage auxiliaire : mouillage d'attente<sup>1,2</sup>
27. mouillage d'attente<sup>1</sup> : mouillage de chargement-déchargement (suppression)
28. mouillage de rassemblement : mouillage d'attente<sup>1,2</sup>
29. munition : suppression du synonyme « munitions », voir TTF 2008-097
30. munition chimique : munition à agents multiples
31. niveau opératif : zone de responsabilité<sup>1,2</sup>
32. officier de liaison Air / air liaison officer
33. opérations de transport aérien : opérations de transport aérien stratégique ;  
opérations de transport aérien tactique
34. passage à travers un champ de mines : passage à travers un champ de mines
35. point de contrôle<sup>1</sup> / initial point<sup>5</sup> : voir TTF 2009-090 (ajout d'un numéro de série  
placé en exposant)
36. point repère : point de jonction<sup>2</sup>
37. poursuivre : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>3</sup>, v. »
38. préparation : état de préparation<sup>1,2</sup>
39. ravitaillement de l'Europe : élément de réapprovisionnement
40. renseignement : cycle du renseignement
41. réticule : graticule<sup>2</sup>
42. route : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>7</sup>, n. »
43. sécurité<sup>1</sup> : sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>
44. sécurité<sup>2</sup> : sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>
45. sécurité<sup>3</sup> : sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>
46. site logistique naval de l'avant : site avancé de soutien logistique naval
47. spécification technique : caractéristiques opérationnelles
48. stocks d'entretien : stock
49. stocks initiaux : stock
50. stocks opérationnels : stock
51. stocks opérationnels du théâtre : stock
52. suivre : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>1</sup>, v. »
53. systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle : systèmes  
d'information et de communication
54. tableau d'effectifs d'urgence / emergency establishment : voir TTF 2008-032
55. tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix : tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise
56. tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise / crisis establishment : ajout de l'article  
français.
57. trace : équivalent anglais devient « track<sup>5</sup>, n. »
58. troupe numérotée : numéro-repère
59. tué au combat : perte hors combat
60. unité<sup>1</sup> : force opérationnelle<sup>1,2,3</sup>
61. vérification de dépollution : opération de contreminage
62. vitesse : vitesse de convoi (suppression)
63. vitesse de marche : vitesse de progression<sup>2</sup>
64. zone d'action de sous-marins : « guerre anti-sous-marine » remplacé par « lutte  
anti-sous-marine »
65. zone de patrouille de sous-marins : mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>2</sup>
66. zone de sécurité de sous-marins : « guerre anti-sous-marine » remplacé par « lutte  
anti-sous-marine »

#### Part 4 / 4<sup>e</sup> Partie

ACV      air cushion vehicle

<b>FOV</b>	field of view
<b>MC</b>	mission commander
<b>NTM</b>	notice to move
<b>POE</b>	port of embarkation
<b>TR</b>	transit route <sup>1</sup>
<b>USL</b>	underslung load
<b>VTOL</b>	vertical take-off and landing

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**PREFACE  
PRÉFACE**

1. This glossary is compiled by the direction of the Military Committee and with the approval of the NATO Council.

Its purpose is to standardize (i) general terminology with a specific military meaning; (ii) specialist terminology that needs to be widely understood throughout NATO, as well as (iii) terms that are not adequately defined in the NATO Terminology Programme (NTP)'s reference dictionaries<sup>1</sup>, thus promoting mutual understanding and strengthening the Alliance's defence capabilities.

The definitions contained herein do not establish or modify NATO policy and doctrine, but help to express them more clearly.

2. The glossary is available in electronic form in the two official languages of NATO, English and French. These versions are updated and made available annually through the Internet (<http://www.nato.int/docu/stanag/aap006/aap6.htm>) and the intranet (MINERVA and CRONOS): NATO HQ Sites›NSA› Terminology›Military Committee Terminology Conference Documents›MCTC Documents› AAP-6.

3. In accordance with STANAG 3680 and C-M (2005)0023, *Directive on the NATO Terminology Programme*, the terms and definitions contained herein have been approved by all NATO nations.

1. Le présent glossaire est constitué sur les instructions du Comité militaire et avec l'approbation du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.

Il a pour but de normaliser (i) la terminologie d'ordre général utilisée avec un sens militaire spécifique, (ii) la terminologie spécialisée dont la compréhension doit être facile dans tout l'OTAN et (iii) les termes insuffisamment définis dans les dictionnaires de référence<sup>1</sup> du Programme OTAN de terminologie (NTP) ; il vise ainsi à favoriser la compréhension mutuelle tout en renforçant les capacités de défense de l'Alliance.

Les définitions qui figurent dans le présent glossaire n'établissent ni ne modifient les politiques et doctrines de l'OTAN, mais elles permettent de les exprimer plus clairement.

2. Le glossaire est disponible en version électronique dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, en anglais et en français. Ces versions sont mises à jour et publiées chaque année sur Internet (<http://www.nato.int/docu/stanag/aap006/aap6.htm>) et sur l'Intranet (MINERVA et CRONOS) : NATO HQ Sites›NSA›Standardization› Terminology› Military Committee Terminology Conference Documents› MCTC Documents› AAP-6.

3. Conformément au STANAG 3680 et au C-M(2005)0023, intitulé *Directive sur le Programme OTAN de terminologie*, les termes et définitions figurant dans la présente publication ont été approuvés par tous les pays de l'OTAN.

<sup>1</sup> The reference dictionaries for the NTP are the Concise Oxford English Dictionary and le Petit Robert. / Les dictionnaires de référence pour le NTP sont le Concise Oxford English Dictionary et le Petit Robert.



4. The glossary is divided into four main parts:

Part 1. Organization and Procedures.

Part 2. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in English. The corresponding French preferred terms are shown immediately following the English entry term e.g., **nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale**.

Part 3. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in French. The corresponding English preferred terms are shown immediately following the French entry term e.g. **arme de puissance nominale / nominal weapon**

Part 4. List of Abbreviations

5. After the introduction of abbreviations in AAP-6(2008) to comply with the layout for NATO glossaries prescribed by C-M(2007)0023, *Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology*, the Office of NATO Terminology Coordination (ONTC), which is responsible for issuing AAP-6, decided to change the abbreviations list to a unilingual format (with some exceptions) in the 2009 edition of AAP-6. Upon reflection, the ONTC considered that the bilingual presentation prescribed by the Guidance led to confusion in a number of cases. As a result, the second edition of the Guidance will be adapted accordingly.

After having looked up the term corresponding to an abbreviation, users of this NATO glossary may look up further information, including the translation of the term in the other language, in the full entries listed in Parts 2 and 3.

6. The ONTC would also like to take this opportunity to publicly thank the Australian Defence College, for having identified all incorrect related terms in AAP-6. The introduction of these changes has enhanced the coherence between the

4. Le glossaire est divisé en quatre grandes parties :

1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Organisation et procédures

2<sup>e</sup> Partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en anglais. Les termes français privilégiés correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après l'entrée anglaise, par exemple **nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale**.

3<sup>e</sup> Partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en français . Les termes anglais privilégiés correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après l'entrée française, par exemple **arme de puissance nominale / nominal weapon**.

4<sup>e</sup> Partie. Liste d'abréviations

5. À la suite de l'introduction d'abréviations dans l'AAP-6(2008) pour satisfaire à la présentation des glossaires OTAN prescrite par le C-M(2007)0023, *Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN*, le Bureau de coordination de la terminologie OTAN, qui est responsable de la diffusion de l'AAP-6, a décidé de modifier la liste d'abréviations, désormais unilingue (à quelques exceptions près) dans l'édition 2009 de l'AAP-6. Réflexion faite, l'ONTC a estimé que la présentation bilingue prescrite par le Guide était sujette à confusion dans un certain nombre de cas. La deuxième édition du Guide sera, dès lors, adaptée en conséquence.

Après avoir recherché le terme correspondant à une abréviation, les utilisateurs du présent glossaire OTAN pourront consulter les articles complets figurant dans les 2<sup>e</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> parties pour obtenir de plus amples informations, notamment, pour connaître la traduction du terme dans l'autre langue.

6. L'ONTC souhaiterait également saisir cette occasion pour remercier publiquement le *Australian Defence College* pour avoir identifié tous les termes connexes erronés de l'AAP-6. L'introduction de ces modifications a

various entries in this glossary.

7. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or deletion of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with C-M(2005)0023, *Directive on the NATO Terminology Programme* and C-M(2007)0023, *Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology* and using a terminology tracking form, which can be downloaded from the NSA's protected Internet site.

8. All suggestions and inquiries concerning this glossary should be directed to the:

NATO Terminology Coordinator

Office of NATO Terminology Coordination  
NATO Standardization Agency (NSA)  
NATO Headquarters  
B - 1110 Brussels  
Belgium

Tel : +32 2 707-5530 or +32 2 707-5560  
Fax: +32 2 707-5718  
Email: [terminology@nsa.nato.int](mailto:terminology@nsa.nato.int)

permis une meilleure harmonisation des divers articles figurant dans le glossaire.

7. Les propositions visant à insérer de nouveaux termes et définitions ou à modifier ou supprimer des termes et définitions existants doivent être formulées conformément à la *Directive sur le Programme OTAN de terminologie* (C-M(2005)0023) et au *Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN* (C-M(2007)0023), à l'aide de la fiche de suivi terminologique qui peut être téléchargée à partir du site Internet protégé de l'AON.

8. Toutes les suggestions et demandes de renseignements concernant le présent glossaire devront être adressées au :

Coordonnateur de la terminologie OTAN

Bureau de coordination de la terminologie OTAN  
Agence OTAN de normalisation (AON)  
Siège de l'OTAN  
B - 1110 Bruxelles  
Belgique

Tél. : +32 2 707-5530 ou +32 2 707-5560  
Fax : +32 2 707-5718  
Courriel : [terminology@nsa.nato.int](mailto:terminology@nsa.nato.int)

PART 1ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES**Chapter 1****DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AAP-6, NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH)**

1. AAP-6 is developed and maintained by the Military Committee Terminology Conference (MCTC) as part of the NATO Terminology Programme (NTP), which finds its origins in the NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme by the NATO Standing Group in February 1954 which:
  - a. assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) (predecessor of the NATO Standardization Agency (NSA));
  - b. outlined the initial steps for processing terminology;
  - c. provided general terms of reference (TOR).

The TOR have been periodically changed and updated to provide for the participation of all NATO nations. In 1970 the Air Board, MAS, promulgated NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 3680 - NATO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (English and French) (AAP-6) to assist Service Boards, working groups and panels of experts in considering terminology within their purview.

The object of STANAG 3680 as stated in its 5th Edition (Amendment 1) "is to register national acceptance of Allied Administrative Publication No 6 (AAP-6)". The details of the agreement state that "participating nations agree to use AAP-6 and any subsequent changes published periodically as the primary glossary for NATO terms of military significance and their definitions". In 2009 the NATO Terminology Management System (NTMS) was officially launched on the NSA's protected Internet site, thus taking over the pre-eminence of AAP-6 in military terminology. The NTMS includes AAP-6 and another 20 glossaries and, under the NTP, is *the* reference for NATO terminology.

However, for the time being, whilst the NTMS will reflect the terminology from AAP-6, electronic and paper copies of this glossary will continue to be issued each year.

Entries for inclusion in AAP-6 shall not be classified, given that AAP-6 is made available to the public through the Internet.

## Chapter 2

### USER GUIDE

**Structure of the glossary.** This glossary is presented with an entry for each term, in the English alphabetical order in Part 2, and in the French alphabetical order in Part 3. Abbreviations and their full forms are listed in Part 4 .

**Uninotional entry.** Each concept (also known as the notion) is listed in a separate entry giving its designation(s), definition and any metadata and which is therefore said to be “uninotional”.

**Organization of an entry.** Each entry in Part 2 contains first the preferred term in English followed by a slash and the equivalent term in French on the same line, followed on the lines below by any synonyms and abbreviations, the definition, notes, examples, cross-references to related terms and figures, the source and the date on which the entry became NATO Agreed, i.e.:

**preferred term**  
**admitted synonym**  
**deprecated synonym**  
**obsolete synonym**  
**abbreviation**  
Definition  
Notes  
Examples  
*Related terms*  
[source]  
date

**Grammatical form.** Grammatical information, i.e. word class, gender and/or number, may be given where there is a risk of misunderstanding.

**Synonymy.** Non-preferred terms are also listed as separate entries in alphabetical order, giving only a cross-reference to the preferred term.

**Polysemy.** When a term has more than one meaning, each meaning is given in a separate entry.

**Abbreviation entry.** An entry in Part 4 contains only the abbreviation and its full form.

## Lexicon

### **NATO Agreed Terminology**

The terminology that has been approved in both official languages of NATO by the consensus of the NATO member nations, through the NATO Terminology Programme.

[AAP-42]

NATO Agreed

### **silence procedure**

A procedure by which concurrence is achieved unless an objection is received by a given date.

Note: Within NATO, only the member nations may break silence.

[AAP-42]

NATO Agreed

### **terminology proposal / proposition de terminologie**

A formal request to change the body of *NATO Agreed terminology* by adding, modifying or deleting a *terminological entry*.

[NCS]

NATO Agreed

### **terminologie agréée OTAN**

Terminologie qui a été approuvée dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN par consensus des pays membres de l'Organisation dans le cadre du Programme OTAN de terminologie.

[AAP-42]

Agréé OTAN

### **procédure d'accord tacite**

Procédure par laquelle un accord tacite est acquis si aucune objection n'est reçue d'ici à une date déterminée.

Note : au sein de l'OTAN, seuls les pays membres peuvent rompre la procédure d'accord tacite.

[AAP-42]

Agréé OTAN

### **proposition de terminologie / terminology proposal**

Demande officielle destinée à changer le corpus de la *terminologie agréée OTAN* par l'ajout, la modification ou la suppression d'un *article terminologique*.

[NCS]

Agréé OTAN



1<sup>re</sup> PARTIEORGANISATION ET PROCÉDURES**Chapitre 1****ÉLABORATION ET MISE À JOUR DE L'AAP-6, GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)**

1. La Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTC) élabore et assure la mise à jour de l'AAP-6 dans le cadre du Programme de terminologie de l'OTAN (NTP), soit, à l'origine, le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie militaire de l'OTAN établi par le Groupe permanent de l'OTAN en février 1954, qui :

- a. attribuait la responsabilité de la coordination de la terminologie militaire de l'OTAN au Bureau militaire de standardisation (BMS) (le prédécesseur de l'Agence OTAN de normalisation (AON)) ;
- b. précisait les étapes préliminaires du traitement de la terminologie ;
- c. définissait un mandat général.

Ce mandat a été périodiquement modifié et mis à jour pour permettre la participation de tous les pays de l'OTAN. En 1970, le Bureau Air du BMS a promulgué l'Accord de normalisation OTAN (STANAG) 3680 - Glossaire OTAN de termes et définitions à usage militaire (anglais et français) (AAP-6), afin d'aider les Bureaux d'armée, groupes de travail et commissions d'experts à tenir compte de la terminologie dans leurs domaines de compétence.

Tel qu'indiqué dans sa 5<sup>e</sup> édition (Amendement 1), le STANAG 3680 a pour but d'enregistrer l'acceptation, par les pays, de l'AAP-6. Les modalités de l'accord stipulent que « les pays participants sont convenus d'utiliser l'AAP-6, y compris ses corrections ultérieures, comme principal glossaire OTAN de termes d'importance militaire et leurs définitions ». Depuis son lancement officiel sur le site Internet protégé de l'AON en 2009, le Système de gestion de la terminologie de l'OTAN (NTMS) prime sur l'AAP-6 en matière de terminologie militaire. Le NTMS contient l'AAP-6 ainsi que 20 autres glossaires et constitue, en vertu du NTP, la référence pour la terminologie de l'OTAN.

Cependant, bien que le NTMS rende compte de la terminologie figurant dans l'AAP-6, des versions électroniques et des copies papier de ce glossaire continueront, pour le moment, d'être diffusées chaque année.

Les articles dont l'inclusion dans l'AAP-6 est envisagée ne feront l'objet d'aucune classification, l'AAP-6 étant accessible au public sur Internet.

## Chapitre 2

### GUIDE D'UTILISATION

**Structure du glossaire.** Chacun des termes figurant dans ce glossaire est classé par article, dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais dans la 2<sup>e</sup> Partie, et dans l'ordre alphabétique français dans la 3<sup>e</sup> Partie. La 4<sup>e</sup> Partie regroupe les abréviations et leurs formes complètes.

**Article uninotionnel.** Pour chaque concept (aussi appelé notion), il existe un article distinct contenant sa ou ses désignations, sa définition et toutes les métadonnées éventuelles, et qui est ainsi dit « uninotionnel ».

**Organisation d'un article.** Chaque article de la 2<sup>e</sup> Partie contient d'abord le terme privilégié en anglais, suivi par une barre oblique, ainsi que le terme équivalent en français sur la même ligne, et, sur les lignes suivantes, les éventuels synonymes et abréviations, la définition, les notes, les exemples, les renvois aux termes connexes et aux figures, la source et la date d'agrément OTAN, à savoir :

**terme privilégié**  
**synonyme toléré**  
**synonyme déconseillé**  
**synonyme désuet**  
**abréviation**  
 Définition  
 Notes  
 Exemples  
*Termes connexes*  
 [source]  
 date

**Forme grammaticale.** Des informations grammaticales, à savoir la partie du discours, le genre ou le nombre, peuvent être ajoutées lorsqu'il y a un risque de confusion.

**Synonymie.** Les termes non privilégiés font également l'objet d'articles distincts, classés dans l'ordre alphabétique, avec un simple renvoi au terme privilégié.

**Polysémie.** Lorsqu'un même terme peut prendre plusieurs sens, ces derniers sont définis dans des articles distincts.

**Article d'une abréviation.** Les articles figurant dans la 4<sup>e</sup> Partie contiennent seulement l'abréviation et sa forme complète.



## Lexique

### **procédure d'accord tacite**

Procédure par laquelle un accord est acquis si aucune objection n'est reçue d'ici à une date déterminée.

Note : au sein de l'OTAN, seuls les pays membres peuvent rompre la procédure d'accord tacite.

[AAP-42]

Agréé OTAN

### **proposition de terminologie / terminology proposal**

Demande officielle destinée à changer le corpus de la *terminologie agréée OTAN* par l'ajout, la modification ou la suppression d'un *article terminologique*.

[NCS]

Agréé OTAN

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[AAP-42]

Agréé OTAN

### **silence procedure**

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[AAP-42]

NATO Agreed

### **terminology proposal / proposition de terminologie**

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[NCS]

NATO Agreed

### **NATO Agreed Terminology**

The terminology that has been approved in both official languages of NATO by the consensus of the NATO member nations, through the NATO Terminology Programme.

[AAP-42]

NATO Agreed



PART 2

ENGLISH TERMS AND DEFINITIONS IN ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER



## A

**abac scale / abaque de conversion**

A nomogram for obtaining the conversion angle to apply when plotting great circle bearings on a Mercator projection.  
01 Jul 1973

**abeam / par le travers**

Bearing approximately 090° or 270° degrees relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle.  
18 Aug 1998

**abeam replenishment / ravitaillement à couple**

The transfer at sea of personnel and/or supplies by rigs between two or more ships proceeding side by side.  
01 Jul 1980

**abort<sup>1</sup> / avorter<sup>1</sup>**

To terminate a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point after the beginning of the mission and prior to its completion.  
01 May 1973

**abort<sup>2</sup> / avorter<sup>2</sup>**

To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch.  
01 May 1973

**abrasion / rayure**

In photography, a scratch or mark produced mechanically on an emulsion surface or film base.  
01 Jan 1973

**absolute filter / filtre absolu**

A filter capable of cutting off 100 % by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size.  
01 Jan 1980

**absolute height / hauteur absolue**

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying.  
*Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*  
13 Jul 1994

**absorbed dose / dose absorbée**

The amount of energy imparted

by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material. The unit is the rad.  
01 Feb 1973

**acceleration error / erreur d'accélération**

An error caused by the deflection of the vertical reference due to any change in acceleration of the aircraft.  
01 Feb 1973

**acceptable product / produit de substitution**

One which may be used in place of another for extended periods without technical advice.  
*Related terms: emergency substitute; standardized product.*  
01 Feb 1973

**acceptance trial / essai de recette**

A trial carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance and characteristics have been met.  
*Related terms: consumer logistics; production logistics.*  
04 Nov 2005

**access procedure / procédure d'accès**

*Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.*  
09 Jan 1996

**accompaniment / accompagnement**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the coordinated passage through a specific area of increased risk by one or more merchant ships in company with military assets. Accompaniment takes place under a voluntary arrangement and does not imply direct protection by military assets.  
*Related terms: merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.*  
02 Mar 2007

**accuracy of fire / justesse de tir**

The precision of fire expressed by the closeness of a grouping of shots at and around the centre of the target.  
01 Oct 1984

**acknowledgement / aperçu**

A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood.  
01 Jan 1974

**acknowledgement signal / signal d'accusé de réception**

A signal sent to indicate that a message has been received properly.  
09 May 2000

**aclinic line**

*Preferred term: magnetic equator.*

**acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique**

A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target.  
*Related term: mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
02 May 1995

**acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique ACINT**

Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena.  
01 Nov 1986

**acoustic mine / mine acoustique**

A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep.  
*Related term: mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Aug 1976

**acoustic minehunting / chasse aux mines acoustique**

The use of a sonar to detect mines or mine-like objects which may be on or protruding from the sea bed, or buried.  
01 Nov 1975

**acoustic warfare / guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, the use of acoustic energy to provoke, exploit, restrict or prevent hostile use of the acoustic spectrum and the implementation of any measures taken to restrict its use to friendly forces.  
*Related terms: acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.*  
13 Dec 1999

**acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures / contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, those actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the acoustic spectrum by countering hostile acoustic warfare measures. Acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures involve antiacoustic warfare support measures and antiacoustic warfare countermeasures, and may not involve underwater acoustic emissions.  
*Related terms: acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.*  
13 Dec 1999

**acoustic warfare countermeasures / contre-mesures de guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, actions taken to prevent or reduce the use of the acoustic spectrum by hostile forces. Acoustic warfare countermeasures involve intentional underwater acoustic emissions for deception and jamming.  
*Related terms: acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.*  
13 Dec 1999

**acoustic warfare support mesures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique AWSM**

In an underwater environment, actions taken to search for, intercept and identify radiated acoustic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiation. Note: The use of these measures involves no intentional underwater acoustic emission and is generally not detectable by hostile forces.  
*Related terms: acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures.*  
22 Jan 2010

**action information centre**  
*Preferred term: combat information centre.*

**activate / activer**  
In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function

in its assigned capacity.  
13 Dec 1999

**activation detector / détecteur de neutrons par activation**  
A device used to determine neutron flux or density by virtue of the radioactivity induced in it as a result of neutron capture.  
01 Feb 1973

**active / actif(ve)**  
In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit energy capable of being detected.  
01 Nov 1975

**active air defence / défense aérienne active**  
Active measures taken against attacking enemy forces to destroy or nullify any form of air or missile threat or to reduce the effectiveness of any such attack.  
*Related terms: air defence; air superiority; air supremacy; counter-air operation; defensive counter-air operation; offensive counter-air operation; passive air defence.*  
20 Jun 2006

**active defence / défense active**  
Active measures taken against enemy forces to prevent, nullify or reduce the effectiveness of any form of enemy attack.  
*Related term: passive defence.*  
25 Jan 2005

**active electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique actives**  
Detectable measures, such as altering transmitter parameters as necessary, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.  
*Related terms: electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.*  
20 Nov 1996

**active homing guidance / guidage actif**  
A system of homing guidance wherein both the source for illuminating the target, and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target, are carried within the missile.  
*Related term: homing guidance.*  
01 Feb 1973

**active material / matière fissile**

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction.  
01 Feb 1973

**active mine / mine à dispositif actif**  
A mine actuated by the reflection from a target of a signal emitted by the mine.  
*Related term: passive mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1994

**active public information policy / attitude active en matière d'information publique**  
A policy which dictates that attempts will be made to stimulate media/public interest about an issue or activity for the purpose of informing the public. Interest may be stimulated by press advisories, news releases, personal contacts, press conferences or other forms of public presentation.  
*Related term: passive public information policy.*  
01 Nov 1990

**actuate / déclencher**  
To operate a firing mechanism by an influence or a series of influences in such a way that all the requirements of the mechanism for firing or for registering a target count are met.  
*Related term: dormant state.*  
09 Jan 1996

**actuator / servocommande**  
A mechanism that furnishes the force required to displace a control surface or other control element.  
01 Jan 1980

**acute radiation dose / dose d'irradiation aiguë**  
Total ionising radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur.  
*Related term: chronic radiation dose.*  
01 Mar 1979

**add / plus loin**  
In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that an increase in range along a spotting line is desired.  
01 Sep 1974

**additional military layer / couche militaire**

**additionnelle****AML**

A unified range of digital geospatial data products designed to satisfy the totality of NATO non-navigational maritime defence requirements.

01 Oct 2003

**ad hoc movement / mouvement improvisé**

A movement which may occur at any time, for which necessary or appropriate planning data is not yet available. This movement will be partially or fully planned as soon as the required information has been provided.

*Related terms: fully planned movement; partially planned movement.*

01 Nov 1990

**adjust fire<sup>1</sup> / prêt à régler**

In artillery and naval fire support, a method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.

01 Sep 1974

**adjust fire<sup>2</sup> / réglage**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire.

01 Sep 1974

**adjustment of fire / réglage observé de tir**

Process used in artillery and naval fire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire.

*Related term: spot<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Feb 1973

**administration/administration**

The provision and implementation of regulations and procedures related to the management of an organization in support of the accomplishment of its mission.

[Approving authority(ies): NCS]

10 Mar 2004

**administrative chain of command / voie administrative**

The normal chain of command for administration.

*Related terms: chain of command; operational chain of command.*

01 Jun 1984

**administrative control / contrôle administratif****ADCON**

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.

*Related terms: command<sup>1</sup>; control<sup>2</sup>; full command; operational command; operational control.*

01 Apr 1971

**administrative escort / escorteur administratif**

A warship or merchant ship under naval control, carrying a convoy commodore and his staff, serving as a platform for simultaneous communication with an operational control authority and a coastal convoy.

01 Oct 1978

**administrative loading / chargement administratif commercial loading**

A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troops and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used.

01 Feb 1973

**administrative movement / mouvement administratif**

A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated.

01 Feb 1973

**administrative order / ordre administratif**

An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details.

13 Dec 1999

**administrative plan / plan administratif et logistique**

A plan, normally relating to and complementing the operation plan or order, which provides information and instructions covering the logistic and administrative support of the operation.

01 Sep 1981

**advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé**

An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area.

*Related term: aerodrome.*

20 Nov 1996

**advanced base / base avancée**

A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations.

01 Mar 1981

**advanced fleet anchorage / mouillage avancé de flotte**

A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units and auxiliaries located in or near a theatre of operations.

*Related term: emergency anchorage*

01 Feb 1973

**advanced guard / avant-garde**

The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to ensure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions:

- a. to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system;
- b. to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition;
- c. to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body.

*Related term: mainguard.*

01 Feb 1973

**advance force / force d'avant-garde**

A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support.

01 Jun 1981

**advance to contact / marche à l'ennemi**

An offensive operation designed to gain or re-establish contact with

the enemy.

*Related term: approach march.*

01 Oct 1978

#### **adversary / adversaire**

A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged.

14 Oct 2002

#### **advisory area / région à service consultatif**

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available.

01 Feb 1973

#### **advisory control / contrôle consultatif**

A mode of control under which the aircraft commander selects his own speed, altitude and heading, and has freedom of action to accomplish the assigned task. The aircraft control unit will inform the aircraft of the current tactical picture and provide adequate warnings of hazards affecting aircraft safety.

01 Nov 1975

#### **aerial picket**

*Preferred term: air picket.*

#### **aerial reconnaissance**

*Preferred term: air reconnaissance.*

#### **aerodrome / aérodrome airfield**

##### **AD**

An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft.

*Related terms: advanced aerodrome; aerodrome traffic<sup>1,2</sup>; air strip; air traffic; alternate aerodrome; diversion<sup>4</sup>; diversion aerodrome; helipad; landing area<sup>2</sup>; landing site<sup>1</sup>; main aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome; touchdown zone<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Feb 1973

#### **aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome**

##### **ADR**

The range of activities required to restore the operational capability of an aerodrome after non-nuclear attack, including:

a. reconnaissance to assess the damage and essential

recuperative work;

b. explosive ordnance disposal;

c. restoration of minimum operating surfaces, including aircraft manoeuvring areas and access tracks;

d. restoration of services and facilities essential for the conduct of air operations.

03 Aug 1998

#### **aerodrome traffic<sup>1</sup> / circulation d'aérodrome<sup>1</sup>**

All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.

*Related terms: aerodrome; air traffic.*

01 Oct 2001

#### **aerodrome traffic<sup>2</sup> / circulation d'aérodrome<sup>2</sup>**

All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

*Related terms: aerodrome; air traffic.*

01 Oct 2001

#### **aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique**

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path.

*Related terms: ballistic missile; missile.*

01 Nov 1994

#### **aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne AEROMEDEVAC**

The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation.

02 March 2009

#### **aeromedical evacuation control centre / centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

##### **AECC**

The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command movement control centre and coordinates overall medical requirements with airlift capability. It also assigns medical missions to the appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system and monitors patient movement activities.

01 Feb 1973

#### **aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur des évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

#### **AECO**

An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/ establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment.

10 Jun 2003

#### **aeromedical evacuation operations officer / officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an aeromedical evacuation control centre, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movements.

01 Feb 1973

#### **aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes AES**

A system which provides:

- control of patient movement by air transport;
- specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care;
- facilities on, or in the vicinity of, air strips and airbases, for the limited medical care of intransit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system;
- communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements.

01 Feb 1973

#### **aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique**

A chart specifically designed to meet air navigation requirements.

*Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; map; special aeronautical chart.*

01 Nov 1991

#### **aeronautical information overprint / surimpression d'informations aéronautiques**

Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation.

01 Feb 1973



**aeronautical plotting chart /  
carte de tracé de route  
aéronautique**

A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation.

*Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; map; special aeronautical chart.*

01 Oct 1984

**aeronautical topographic chart /  
carte topographique  
aéronautique**

A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information.

*Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; chart; map; special aeronautical chart.*

01 Feb 1973

**aeropause / aéropause**

Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist.

01 Feb 1973

**afloat support / soutien  
logistique à la mer**

A form of logistic support outside the confines of a harbour in which fuel, ammunition and supplies are provided for operating forces either underway or at anchor.

01 Dec 1974

**afterburning<sup>1</sup> / postcombustion<sup>1</sup>**

The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.

01 Feb 1973

**afterburning<sup>2</sup> /  
postcombustion<sup>2</sup>**

The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine).

01 Feb 1973

**after-flight inspection /  
vérification après le vol  
post-flight inspection**

General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft.

01 Feb 1973

**agency / organisme de  
renseignement**

**collection agency**

In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information.

*Related terms: agent; intelligence cycle; source.*

01 Sep 1981

**agent / agent**

In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report information.

*Related terms: agency; source.*

01 Sep 1981

**age of moon / âge de la lune**

The elapsed time, usually expressed in days, since the last new moon.

01 Feb 1973

**agonic line / ligne agonale**

A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified year date.

01 Feb 1974

**agreed point / repère convenu**

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment.

01 Feb 1973

**airborne<sup>1</sup> / aéroporté<sup>1</sup>**

Adjective used to describe troops specially trained to carry out operations, either by paratroop or air landing, following an air movement.

*Related terms: airborne force; airborne operation; air-portable; air-transportable; operation; paratroop.*

01 Oct 2001

**airborne<sup>2</sup> / aéroporté<sup>2</sup>**

Adjective used to describe materiel specially designed for airborne troops.

01 Oct 2001

**airborne<sup>3</sup> / aéroporté<sup>3</sup>**

Adjective used to describe aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.

01 Oct 2001

**airborne<sup>4</sup> / de bord**

Adjective used to describe items forming an integral part of an

aircraft.

01 Oct 2001

**airborne<sup>5</sup> / en vol**

Adjective used to describe the state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained.

01 Oct 2001

**airborne alert / alerte en vol**

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action.

*Related terms: alert<sup>1</sup>; fighter cover.*

01 Sep 2003

**airborne assault**

*Preferred term: assault phase<sup>2</sup>.*

**airborne command post / poste  
de commandement volant  
ACP**

A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the conduct of his operations.

01 Oct 2003

**airborne early warning and  
control / alerte lointaine et  
contrôle aérien par moyens  
aéroportés**

Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning aircraft which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communication equipment for controlling weapon systems.

*Related term: air picket.*

01 Feb 1973

**airborne force / force  
aéroportée**

A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations.

*Related terms: airborne<sup>1</sup>; force(s).*

01 Feb 1973

**airborne force liaison officer /  
officier de liaison des forces  
aéroportées**

An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the air force on aerodromes being used for airborne operations.

01 Feb 1973

**airborne interception  
equipment / centrale  
d'interception**

A fire control system, including

radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception.

01 Aug 1973

**airborne operation / opération aéroportée**

An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air.

*Related terms: airborne<sup>1</sup>; air transportable unit.*

01 Feb 1973

**airborne radio relay / relais radio en vol**

A technique employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communication systems.

01 Feb 1973

**airburst / explosion aérienne**

An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration.

*Related term: type of burst.*

01 Feb 1973

**air cargo / cargaison aérienne**

Stores, equipment or vehicles, which do not form part of the aircraft, and are either part or all of its payload.

*Related term: cargo.*

01 Mar 1981

**air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique mapping camera**

A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography.

01 May 1973

**air cartographic photography / photographie aérienne cartographique**

**air survey photography**

The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting purposes.

01 Feb 1973

**air control / contrôle aérien**

*Related terms: air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control area; control zone; controlled airspace;*

*interceptor controller; tactical air control centre; tactical air controller; terminal control area.*

01 Feb 1973

**air controller / contrôleur aérien**

An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area.

*Related terms: air control; tactical air controller.*

01 Feb 1973

**air corridor / corridor aérien**

A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft / aéronef**

**A/C**

**AC** (admitted)

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

[derived from: ICAO]

26 Aug 2009

**aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef emergency barrier**

A device, not dependent on an aircraft arresting hook, used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its forward momentum in an emergency landing or aborted take-off.

*Related term: aircraft arresting system.*

01 Nov 1994

**aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef**

**aircraft arresting wire**

That portion of an aircraft arresting system which spans the runway surface or flight deck landing area and is engaged by the aircraft arresting hook.

*Related term: aircraft arresting system.*

13 Jul 1994

**aircraft arresting gear /**

**dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef**

A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted

take-off.

*Related term: aircraft arresting system.*

01 Jan 1983

**aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef**

**tail hook**

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear.

*Related term: aircraft arresting system.*

01 Jul 1994

**aircraft arresting system / système d'arrêt d'aéronef**

A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off.

*Related terms: aircraft arresting barrier; aircraft arresting cable; aircraft arresting gear; aircraft arresting hook.*

01 Nov 1994

**aircraft arresting wire**

*Preferred term: aircraft arresting cable.*

**aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef**

Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means.

01 Aug 1974

**aircraft captain**

*Preferred term: aircraft commander.*

**aircraft climb corridor / couloir de montée pour aéronefs**

Controlled airspace of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from a controlled area that may include an aerodrome, in which an aircraft executes all or part of a climb under positive control.

04 Oct 2000

**aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef aircraft captain**

The aircrew member designated by a competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation.

Note: The aircraft commander may also be the mission commander.

*Related term: mission commander.*

01 Oct 2001

**aircraft control unit / unité de**

**contrôle tactique air****ACU**

A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s).

01 Nov 1975

**aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs ACS**

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, according to an established operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement, and for which there may be a charge. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories:

- a. Stage A cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown to another aerodrome/ship.
- b. Stage B cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown on an operational mission.

*Related terms: aircraft servicing, aircraft transient servicing, operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement.*

01 Nov 1994

**aircraft dispersal area / aire de dispersion**

An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of enemy air raid.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft flat pallet / palette d'aéronef**

A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tie-down in an aircraft.

*Related term: palletized unit load.*

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft ground support equipment / matériel de servitude au sol**

Equipment needed to carry out servicing and maintenance of an aircraft and its associated mission systems.

25 Sep 1998

**aircraft guide**

*Preferred term: aircraft marshaller.*

**aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef**

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft inspection / vérification d'aéronefs**

The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft loading table / tableau de fractionnement**

A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft marshaller / signaleur aircraft guide**

A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground into and out of landing, parking or hovering points.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs**

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing.

*Related term: manoeuvring area.*

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft mission equipment / équipement particulier d'un aéronef**

Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfil a particular mission or task.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft modification / modification d'un aéronef**

A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef****aircraft tie-down**

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area.

01 Dec 1974

**aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef**

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gasses to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. Rearming is excluded.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft role equipment**

*Preferred term: aircraft mission equipment.*

**aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat**

Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness.

01 Feb 1973

**aircraft servicing / entretien courant pour aéronefs**

Activities and procedures related to inspection, replenishment of expendables and consumables, cleaning, lubrication, marshalling, parking and securing of aircraft.

*Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft servicing connector; aircraft transient servicing; cross-servicing; servicing.*

02 Mar 2007

**aircraft servicing connector / raccord de servitude pour aéronefs**

A device fitted to aircraft and/or ground equipment which enables replenishing and/or servicing to be carried out.

*Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft servicing; aircraft transient servicing; cross-servicing; servicing.*

01 Dec 1979

**aircraft store / charge emportée par aéronef**

Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Aircraft stores are classified in two categories as follows:

- a. Expendable store - An aircraft store normally separated from the

aircraft in flight such as a missile, rocket, bomb, nuclear weapon, mine, torpedo, pyrotechnic device, sonobuoy, signal underwater sound device, or other similar items.

b. Non-expendable store - An aircraft store which is not normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a tank (fuel and spray), line-source disseminator, pod (refuelling, thrust augmentation, gun, electronic-countermeasures, data link, etc.), multiple rack, target, cargo drop container, drone or other similar items.

*Related terms: cluster bomb unit; load.*

01 Sep 1981

#### **aircraft tie-down**

*Preferred term: aircraft picketing.*

#### **aircraft transient servicing / assistance aux aéronefs de passage**

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned and for which there may be a financial charge. This activity is separate from the established aircraft cross-servicing programme and requires that the transient aircrew supervise the correct application of ground crew procedures.

*Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft servicing*

01 Jul 1994

#### **aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap**

The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings.

01 Feb 1973

#### **air cushion vehicle / aéroglisseur**

##### **ACV**

A vehicle capable of being operated so that its weight, including its payload, is wholly or significantly supported on a cushion of air generated continuously at higher than ambient pressure.

*Related term: ground-effect machine.*

09 Jan 1996

#### **air data computer**

*Preferred term: central air data computer.*

01 Mar 1981

#### **air defence / défense aérienne**

##### **AD**

All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action.

*Related terms: active air defence; passive air defence.*

01 Mar 1985

#### **air defence action area / zone d'action de défense aérienne**

An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions.

*Related term: air defence operations area.*

01 Jul 1993

#### **air defence area / zone de défense aérienne**

##### **ADA**

A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided.

*Related term: combat air patrol.*

01 Jul 1993

#### **air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne**

##### **ADC**

The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area.

01 Nov 1975

#### **air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne**

A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area.

22 Jan 2010

#### **air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne**

##### **ADCC**

The principal information, communication and operations centre from which all aircraft, anti-aircraft operations, air defence artillery, guided missiles and air warning functions of a specific area of air defence responsibility are supervised and coordinated.

*Related term: combat information centre.*

09 Jul 1997

#### **air defence early warning**

*Preferred term: early warning.*

#### **air defence ground environment / infrastructure électronique de défense aérienne**

##### **ADGE**

The network of ground radar sites and command and control centres within a specific theatre of operations which are used for the tactical control of air defence operations.

22 Jan 2010

#### **air defence identification zone / zone d'identification de défense aérienne**

##### **ADIZ**

Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required.

*Related term: air defence operations area.*

01 Feb 1973

#### **air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne**

A geographical area within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence operations and other types of operations. It may include one or more of the following:

- air defence action area;
- air defence area;
- air defence identification zone;
- firepower umbrella.

*Related terms: air defence action area; air defence identification zone; fire-power umbrella.*

04 Oct 2000

#### **air defence region / région de défense aérienne**

##### **ADR**

A geographical subdivision of an air defence area.

01 Dec 1974

#### **air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne**

A geographical subdivision of an air defence region.

01 Feb 1973

#### **air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne**

The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence.

01 Feb 1973

#### **air draught / tirant d'air**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the highest point of a ship's structure.

*Related terms: draught; overhead*

*clearance.*  
04 Oct 2000

**airdrop / largage<sup>1</sup>**

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight.

*Related terms: airdrop platform; air movement; free drop; hill shading; low-velocity drop; platform drop.*

01 Feb 1973

**airdrop platform / plate-forme de largage**

A base on which vehicles, cargo or equipment are loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction.

*Related terms: airdrop; platform drop.*

01 Feb 1973

**air evacuation / évacuation par air**

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo.

01 Feb 1973

**airfield**

*Preferred term: aerodrome.*

**air freighting / aérotransport de matériel**

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air.

01 Feb 1973

**air-ground operations system / système d'opérations air-sol**

An Army and/or Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air support missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence.

01 Feb 1973

**airhead<sup>1</sup> / tête de pont aérienne<sup>1</sup>**

A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and matériel and provides the manoeuvre space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation.

*Related terms: beachhead; bridgehead.*

01 Feb 1973

**airhead<sup>2</sup> / tête de pont aérienne<sup>2</sup>**

A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air.

*Related terms: beachhead; bridgehead.*

01 Feb 1973

**air interception / interception aérienne**

**AI<sup>1</sup>**

An operation by which aircraft effect visual or electronic contact with other aircraft.

*Related terms: broadcast-controlled air interception; close-controlled air interception; controlled interception.*

01 Dec 1974

**air interdiction / interdiction aérienne**

**AI**

Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, degrade or destroy an enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively and at such distance that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and manoeuvre of friendly forces is not required.

02 March 2009

**air landed / posé<sup>1</sup>**

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering.

*Related terms: air movement; landing area<sup>1,2</sup>*

01 Dec 1974

**air liaison officer / officier de liaison Air**

A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical air operation matters.

*Related term: ground liaison officer.*

01 Nov 1975

**airlift capability / capacité d'emport instantané**

The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service.

*Related terms: airlift requirement; allowable load; load; loading.*

01 Feb 1973

**airlift requirement / capacité d'enlèvement demandé**

The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by

air for a specific task.

*Related terms: airlift capability; load; loading.*

01 Feb 1973

**air logistic support operation / opération aérienne de soutien logistique**

An air operation, excluding an airborne operation, conducted within a theatre of operations to distribute and/or recover personnel, equipment and supplies.

04 Oct 2000

**airmiss**

*Preferred term: near miss.*

**air mission**

*Preferred term: mission<sup>2</sup>.*

**airmobile forces / force aéromobile**

The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation.

01 Mar 1979

**airmobile operation / opération aéromobile**

An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat.

*Related term: helicopterborne operation.*

01 Nov 1992

**airmobility / aéromobilité**

A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat.

01 Dec 1977

**air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne**

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel.

*Related terms: air landed; airdrop; air trooping; free drop; high-velocity drop; low-velocity drop; release.*

01 Nov 1994

**air movement officer / régulateur**

An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections.

01 Feb 1973

**air movement table / tableau d'enlèvement**

A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination

with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order:

- a. indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted;
  - b. designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial;
  - c. specifies the departure area, time of loading and take-off.
- 01 Feb 1973

**air movement traffic section /  
section trafic des mouvements  
aériens**

A section located on those aerodromes which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail and materiel.

01 Feb 1973

**air observer / observateur  
aérien**

An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information.

01 Feb 1973

**air photographic  
reconnaissance /  
reconnaissance aérienne  
photographique**

The obtaining of information by air photography, divided into three types:

- a. strategic photographic reconnaissance;
  - b. tactical photographic reconnaissance;
  - c. survey / cartographic photography - air photography taken for survey/ cartographical purposes and to survey/cartographic standards of accuracy. It may be strategic or tactical.
- 01 Feb 1973

**air picket / avion piquet-radar  
aerial picket**

An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts.

*Related term: airborne early warning and control.*

01 Aug 1976

**air plot<sup>1</sup> / graphique de  
navigation aérienne par rapport  
à l'air<sup>1</sup>**

A continuous plot used in air

navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.

01 Feb 1973

**air plot<sup>2</sup> / graphique de  
navigation aérienne par rapport  
à l'air<sup>2</sup>**

A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.

01 Feb 1973

**air plot<sup>3</sup> / plot air**

Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship.

01 Feb 1973

**air policing / police aérienne**

The use of interceptor aircraft, in peacetime, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of a specified airspace.

01 Dec 1974

**air-portable / aéroportable**

An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which, loaded either internally or externally, can be transported by air with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling by the user unit.

Note: The type of aircraft must be specified to indicate the degree of air portability.

*Related terms: airborne<sup>1</sup>; air-transportable.*

01 Oct 2001

**air position / position air  
no-wind position**

The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect.

01 Feb 1973

**air priorities committee / comité  
de priorités aériennes**

A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo.

*Related term: air transport allocations board.*

01 Feb 1973

**air reconnaissance /  
reconnaissance aérienne  
aerial reconnaissance  
AR**

The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors.

*Related term: reconnaissance.*

01 Mar 1981

**air route / route aérienne**

**AR**

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules.

01 Feb 1973

**airspace control / contrôle de  
l'espace aérien**

**AC**

**ASC**

The implementation and coordination of the procedures governing airspace planning and organization in order to minimize risk and allow for the efficient and flexible use of airspace.

*Related term: airspace control authority.*

22 Jun 2004

**airspace control area / zone de  
contrôle de l'espace aérien**

Airspace which is laterally defined by the boundaries of the area of operations. The airspace control area may be subdivided into airspace control sub-areas.

01 Mar 1981

**airspace control authority /  
autorité de contrôle de l'espace  
aérien**

**ACA**

The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in his or her assigned area.

*Related term: airspace control.*

22 Jun 2004

**airspace control boundary /  
limite de contrôle de l'espace  
aérien**

The lateral limits of an airspace control area, airspace control sub-area, high density airspace control zone or airspace restricted area.

01 Mar 1981

**airspace control system /  
système de contrôle de  
l'espace aérien**

**ACS**

An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and facilities required to perform airspace control functions.

01 Sep 1981

**airspace restrictions /**

**restrictions de l'espace aérien**

Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions.  
01 Jul 1980

**airspace warning area**

*Preferred term: danger area.*

**air staging unit / service d'escale aérienne**

A unit situated at an aerodrome and concerned with reception, handling, servicing and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo.  
01 Dec 1993

**air station / point de prise de vue****exposure station**

In photogrammetry, the point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure.  
01 Sep 1974

**air strip / bande d'atterrissage**

An unimproved surface which has been adapted for take-off or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities.  
*Related term: aerodrome.*  
01 Feb 1973

**air superiority / supériorité aérienne****AS**

That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.  
01 Feb 1973

**air supply / ravitaillement par air**

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing.  
01 Feb 1973

**air support / appui aérien**

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea.  
*Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; on-call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support.*  
01 Feb 1973

**air support operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui aérien****ASOC**

An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support.  
*Related term: tactical air control centre.*  
01 Jan 1983

**air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air**

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.  
01 Feb 1973

**air surface zone / zone air-surface**

A restricted area established for the purpose of preventing friendly surface vessels and aircraft from being fired upon by friendly forces and for permitting antisubmarine operations, unrestricted by the operation of friendly submarines.  
*Related term: restricted area<sup>2</sup>.*  
25 Sep 1998

**air surveillance / surveillance aérienne**

The systematic observation of air space by electronic, visual or other means, primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of aircraft and missiles, friendly and enemy, in the air space under observation.  
*Related term: surveillance.*  
01 Feb 1973

**air surveillance officer / officier de surveillance aérienne**

An individual responsible for coordinating and maintaining an accurate, current picture of the air situation within an assigned airspace area.  
01 Jan 1983

**air survey photography**

*Preferred term: air cartographic photography.*

**air terminal / aérogare**

An installation on an aerodrome with facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and processing traffic (passengers, baggage, cargo and mail).  
01 Jul 1987

**air-to-air missile / missile air-air****AAM**

An air-launched missile for use against air targets.  
*Related term: missile.*  
22 Jan. 2010

**air-to-surface missile / missile air-surface****ASM**

An air-launched missile for use against surface targets.  
*Related term: missile.*  
26 Aug 2009

**air traffic / circulation aérienne**

All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.  
[ICAO]  
*Related terms: aerodrome; aerodrome traffic<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 Oct 2001

**air traffic control centre / centre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne****ATCC**

A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre.  
*Related terms: air control; area control centre; flight information centre; flight information region.*  
13 Dec 1999

**air traffic control clearance / autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions.  
01 Feb 1973

**air traffic control service / service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

A service provided for the purpose of:  
a. preventing collisions:  
(1) between aircraft; and  
(2) on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and obstructions; and  
b. expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic.  
01 Nov 1980

**air-transportable / aérotransportable**

An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which can be transported by air, but which requires dismantling and reassembling beyond the capabilities of the user unit.  
*Related terms: airborne<sup>1</sup>; air-portable.*

01 Oct 2001

**air transportable unit / unité aérotransportable**

A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement.

*Related terms: airborne<sup>5</sup>; airborne operation.*

01 Feb 1973

**air transport allocations board / bureau d'allocations de transports aériens**

The joint agency responsible within the theatre for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theatre.

*Related term: air priorities committee.*

01 Feb 1973

**air transported force / force transportée par air**

A force which is moved by air.

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Feb 1973

**air transport liaison officer / officier de liaison de transport par air**

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit.

01 Feb 1973

**air transport liaison section / section de liaison de transport aérien**

A sub-unit of the movement control organization deployed to aerodromes and responsible for the control of service movement at the aerodrome in connection with air movement operations and exercises.

01 Feb 1973

**air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien**

*Related terms: strategic air transport operations; tactical air transport operations.*

01 Feb 1973

**air trooping / aérotransport de personnel**

The non-tactical air movement of personnel.

*Related term: air movement.*

01 Feb 1973

**airway / voie aérienne**

A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a

corridor marked with radio navigational aids.

*Related terms: air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.*

01 Feb 1973

**alert<sup>1</sup> / alerte<sup>1</sup>**

Readiness for action, defence or protection.

01 Feb 1973

**alert<sup>2</sup> / alerte<sup>2</sup>**

A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.

01 Feb 1973

**alert<sup>3</sup> / alerte<sup>3</sup>**

The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.

01 Feb 1973

**alert<sup>4</sup> / alerter**

To forewarn; to prepare for action.

01 Feb 1973

**alerting service / service d'alerte**

A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.

01 Feb 1973

**alighting area / aire d'amerrissage**

A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing.

01 Feb 1973

**alignment<sup>1</sup> / alignement<sup>1</sup>**

The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.

01 Feb 1973

**alignment<sup>2</sup> / alignement<sup>2</sup>**

Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail.

01 Feb 1973

**Allied commander**

*Preferred term: NATO commander.*

**Allied joint operation / opération interarmées interalliée**

An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate.

*Related term: joint.*

16 Jul 1999

**Allied press information centre / centre interallié d'information de la presse****APIC**

A facility established by the public information staff of an Allied military headquarters to provide the media with timely and accurate information on Allied issues, events and operations occurring within the command and to provide other support, advice and assistance.

*Related term: press information centre.*

01 Nov 1991

**allocation<sup>1</sup> / allocation**

In nuclear warfare planning, the specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only.

16 Jul 1999

**allocation<sup>2</sup> / attribution des ressources**

The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission.

*Related terms: apportionment; mission<sup>2</sup>; sortie.*

16 Jul 1999

**allotment / détachement pour emploi**

The temporary change of assignment of tactical air forces between subordinate commands. The authority to allot is vested in the commander having operational command.

01 Jun 1981

**allowable load / charge offerte**

The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume.

*Related terms: airlift capability; embarkation; loading.*

01 Jun 1984

**all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources**

Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies.

*Related term: intelligence.*

01 Dec 1990

**all weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne**



**tout temps**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets in all weather conditions, day and night.  
*Related term: fighter.*

17 Oct 1984

**alternate aerodrome /  
aérodrome de dégagement**

An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing. An alternate aerodrome may be the aerodrome of departure.  
[ICAO Lexicon, Doc 9294/5 Vol II: 1985]

*Related terms: aerodrome; diversion<sup>1</sup>; main aerodrome.*

01 Jul 1993

**alternate escort operating base /  
base de remplacement pour  
escorteurs**

A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods.

01 Feb 1973

**alternate water terminal /  
terminus maritime auxiliaire**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centres. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target.

*Related term: water terminal.*

01 Feb 1973

**altimeter / altimètre**

An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level.

01 Nov 1992

**altitude / altitude****Alt.**

The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level.

*Related terms: absolute height; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe*

*altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Feb 1973

**altitude acclimatization /  
accoutumance à l'altitude**

A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure.

01 Feb 1973

**altitude chamber**

*Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.*

**altitude datum / référence  
d'altitude**

The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 m.bs); and for true altitude, mean sea level.

*Related terms: absolute height; altitude; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Feb 1973

**altitude delay / retard de  
suppression d'écho proche**

Synchronization delay introduced between the time of transmission of the radar pulse and the start of the trace on the indicator, for the purpose of eliminating the altitude hole on the plan position indicator-type display.

01 Feb 1973

**altitude hole / cône mort**

The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the centre of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side-looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot.

01 Dec 1974

**altitude tint**

*Preferred term: hypsometric tinting.*

**ammunition and toxic material****open space / parc en plein air  
pour munitions et matières  
toxiques**

An area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings.

01 Feb 1973

**ammunition lot / lot de  
munitions**

A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner.

*Related term: munition.*

01 Feb 1988

**amphibious assault / assaut  
amphibie**

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore.  
*Related terms: assault<sup>2</sup>; amphibious operation.*

01 Oct 2001

**amphibious assault area**

*Preferred term: landing area<sup>1</sup>.*

**amphibious chart / carte pour  
opérations amphibies**

A special naval chart designed to meet special requirements for landing operations and passive coastal defence, at a scale of 1:25,000 or larger, and showing foreshore and coastal information in greater detail than a combat chart.

*Related terms: combat chart; chart.*

13 Dec 1999

**amphibious command ship /  
navire de commandement  
amphibie**

A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations.

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious control group /  
groupe de contrôle amphibie**

Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore

movement in an amphibious operation.

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious demonstration / démonstration amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to him.

*Related terms: amphibious operation; demonstration.*

01 Jul 1983

**amphibious force<sup>1</sup> / force amphibie<sup>1</sup>**

A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations.

*Related terms: amphibious task force; landing area<sup>1</sup>; task force<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious force<sup>2</sup> / force amphibie<sup>2</sup>**

In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet.

*Related term: landing force.*

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious group / groupement amphibie**

A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of division-size amphibious operation.

13 Dec 1999

**amphibious lift / capacité de transport amphibie**

The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies.

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious objective area / zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie**

**AOA**

A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to

ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air and land operations.

01 Jul 1983

**amphibious operation / opération amphibie**

A military operation launched from the sea by a naval and landing force embarked in ships or craft, with the principal purpose of projecting the landing force ashore tactically into an environment ranging from permissive to hostile.

*Related terms: amphibious assault; amphibious demonstration; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal.*

14 Oct 2002

**amphibious raid / raid amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal.

*Related term: amphibious operation.*

01 Jul 1987

**amphibious reconnaissance / reconnaissance amphibie**

An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal.

01 Oct 1980

**amphibious task force / force opérationnelle amphibie**

**ATF**

A task organization of naval forces and a landing force, with their organic aviation and other supporting forces, formed for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation.

*Related terms: amphibious force<sup>1</sup>; task force<sup>1,3</sup>.*

01 Oct 1980

**amphibious transport group / groupe de transport amphibie**

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships.

01 Jan 1983

**amphibious vehicle / véhicule amphibie**

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land

and water.

*Related terms: landing craft; vehicle.*

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious vehicle launching area / zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies**

An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles.

01 Feb 1973

**amphibious withdrawal / repli amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore.

*Related term: amphibious operation.*

01 Jul 1987

**amplifying report**

*Preferred term: contact report.*

**analysis<sup>1</sup> / analyse<sup>1</sup>**

The study of a whole by examining its parts and their interactions.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

*Related terms: assessment; certification; evaluation<sup>1</sup>; validation.*

02 Mar 2007

**analysis<sup>2</sup> / analyse<sup>2</sup>**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation.

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*

01 Sep 1991

**anchor**

*Preferred term: sinker.*

**anchor cable / câble de parachutage**

In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached.

01 Mar 1982

**anchor line extension kit / prolongateur de câble de largage**

A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable

clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear.  
01 Feb 1973

**ancillary facilities / moyens d'appoint**

Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces.  
20 Nov 1996

**angle of convergence / convergence oculaire**

The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus.  
01 Nov 1991

**angle of depression<sup>1</sup> / angle de dépression<sup>1</sup>  
depression angle**

The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.  
*Related term: tilt angle.*  
01 Mar 1979

**angle of depression<sup>2</sup> / angle de dépression<sup>2</sup>  
depression angle**

In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal.  
*Related term: tilt angle.*  
01 Mar 1979

**angle of safety / angle de sécurité  
safety angle**

The minimum permissible angular clearance, at the gun, of the path of a projectile above the friendly troops. It is the angle of clearance corrected to insure the safety of the troops.  
*Related term: elevation of security.*  
01 Feb 1973

**angle of view / angle de vue**  
The angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to two opposite corners of the format.  
*Related term: field of view.*  
01 Feb 1973

**angle T / angle d'observation**  
In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line.

01 Feb 1973

**angular velocity sights / viseur à déplacement angulaire**

A sighting system in which the correct release point is determined when the angular velocity of the target relative to the bomb aimer reaches a precomputed value.  
*Related terms: bomb sighting system; tachometric sights; vector sights.*  
01 Dec 1976

**annotated print / épreuve renseignée**

A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols.  
01 Feb 1973

**annotation / annotation**

A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance.  
01 Feb 1973

**antenna mine / mine à antennes**

In naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae which, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine.  
*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Aug 1976

**anti-aircraft operations centre / centre d'opérations antiaériennes**

The tactical headquarters of an anti-aircraft commander. The agency provided to collect and evaluate information; and disseminate intelligence for the anti-aircraft defence, and through which operational control over subordinate units is exercised.  
01 Feb 1973

**anti-air warfare / lutte antiaérienne  
AAW**

Measures taken to defend a maritime force against attacks by airborne weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based sites.  
13 Dec 1999

**antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère antichar  
antitank helicopter**

A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets.  
01 Nov 1986

**anticountermine device / dispositif anti-contre-minage**

A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock.  
01 Aug 1976

**anticrop agent / agent anticultures**

A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops.  
01 Feb 1973

**anticrop operation / opération anticultures**

The employment of anticrop agents in military operations to destroy the enemy's source of selected food or industrial crops.  
01 Feb 1973

**antihandling device / dispositif antimanipulation**

A device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates the mine when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.  
14 Oct 2002

**antimateriel agent / agent antimatériel**

A living organism or chemical used to cause deterioration of, or damage to, selected materiel.  
01 Feb 1973

**antimateriel operation / opération antimatériel**

The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations.  
01 Feb 1973

**antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations  
ARM**

A missile which homes passively on a radiation source.  
*Related term: missile.*  
01 Feb 1973

**antirecovery device / dispositif antirécupération  
prevention of stripping equipment**

In naval mine warfare, any device in a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism.  
01 Nov 1975

**antisubmarine action / action de lutte anti-sous-marine**

An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine.

*Related term: antisubmarine warfare.*

16 Jul 1996

**antisubmarine barrier / barrage anti-sous-marin<sup>2</sup>**

The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines.

*Related term: barrier.*

01 Feb 1973

**antisubmarine carrier group / groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions hunter-killer group**

A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter/killer roles.

01 Feb 1973

**antisubmarine minefield / champ de mines anti-sous-marins**

A field laid specifically against submarines. It may be laid shallow and be unsafe for all craft, including submarines, or laid deep with the aim of being safe for a surface ships.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1977

**antisubmarine patrol / barrage anti-sous-marin<sup>1</sup>**

The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarines, used when the direction of submarine movement can be established.

*Related term: barrier.*

01 Feb 1973

**antisubmarine screen / écran anti-sous-marin**

An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine.

01 Feb 1973

**antisubmarine search /****recherche anti-sous-marine**

Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident.

01 Feb 1973

**antisubmarine support operation / opération de soutien anti-sous-marin**

An operation conducted by an antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defence of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information.

01 Feb 1973

**antisubmarine warfare / lutte anti-sous-marine****ASW**

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of their submarines.

*Related terms: antisubmarine action; submarine action area; submarine haven.*

26 Aug 2009

**antisubmarine warfare free area / zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre****ASWFA**

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area in which no friendly submarines are operating and in which there are no restrictions on the use of antisubmarine weapons.

*Related terms: submarine action area; submarine haven; waterspace management.*

22 Jan. 2010

**antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation / opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin pouncer operation**

The stationing of a screening ship or antisubmarine warfare aircraft between the screen and main body to strengthen the antisubmarine defence in the direction of advance of the formation.

Note: That ship or aircraft is considered part of the antisubmarine screen.

*Related term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.*

04 Oct 2000

**antisurface air operation / opération aérienne antisurface**

An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces.

01 Mar 1982

**antisweep device / dispositif antidrague**

Any device incorporated in the mooring of a mine or obstructor, or in the mine circuits to make the sweeping of the mine more difficult.

01 Nov 1975

**antisweeper mine / mine antidragueur**

A mine which is laid or whose mechanism is designed or adjusted with the specific object of damaging mine countermeasures vessels.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**antitank helicopter**

*Preferred term: antiarmour helicopter.*

**antitank mine / mine antichar**

A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank.

*Related term: mine<sup>1</sup>.*

**antiterrorism / antiterrorisme AT**

All defensive and preventive measures taken to reduce the vulnerability of forces, individuals and property to terrorism.

Note: Such measures include protective and deterrent measures aimed at preventing an attack or reducing its effect(s).

*Related term: counterterrorism.*

01 Oct 2003

**antivignetting filter / filtre compensateur**

A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types.

01 Feb 1973

**antiwatching device / dispositif antirepérage**

A device fitted in a moored mine which causes it to sink should it watch, so as to prevent the position of the mine or minefield being disclosed.

*Related term: watching mine.*  
01 Nov 1975

**apparent horizon / horizon apparent**

The visible line of demarcation between land/sea and sky.  
01 Feb 1973

**apparent precession / précession apparente  
apparent wander**

The apparent deflection of the gyro axis, relative to the earth, due to the rotating effect of the earth and not due to any applied force.

*Related term: precession.*  
01 Aug 1974

**apparent wander**

*Preferred term: apparent precession.*

**apportionment / répartition**

The quantification and distribution by percentage of the total expected effort, in relation to the priorities which are to be given to the various air operations in geographic areas for a given period.

*Related term: allocation<sup>2</sup>.*  
09 May 2000

**appreciation of the situation**

*Preferred term: estimate of the situation.*

**approach end of runway / entrée de piste**

That end of the runway nearest to the direction from which the final approach is made.  
18 Dec 1997

**approach lane / couloir d'approche**

An extension of a boat lane from the line of departure toward the transport area. It may be terminated by marker ships, boats or buoys.  
01 Feb 1973

**approach march / marche d'approche**

Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact

with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied.  
*Related term: advance to contact.*  
01 Aug 1974

**approach route / route d'approche**

A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route.  
01 Nov 1975

**approach schedule / horaire d'approche**

In amphibious operations, the plan indicating, for each scheduled wave:

- the time of departure from the rendezvous area;
- the time when the line of departure is to be crossed;
- the times when other control points are expected to be crossed;
- the estimated time of arrival at the beach.

04 Oct 2000

**approach sequence / séquence d'approche**

The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach.

01 Sep 1981

**approach time / heure d'approche**

The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing.

01 Feb 1973

**apron / aire de trafic**

A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft.

01 Nov 1992

**area bombing / bombardement de zone**

Bombing of a group of targets constituting an area rather than a pinpoint target.

04 Oct 2000

**area clearance / dépollution de zone**

In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk.  
Note: Area clearance is normally conducted by military units.

*Related terms: explosive ordnance; improvised explosive device; proofing.*  
14 Oct 2002

**area control centre / centre de contrôle régional  
ACC**

A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction.

*Related terms: air control; air traffic control centre; flight information region.*

01 Feb 1973

**area damage control / organisation de sécurité d'une zone**

Measures taken before, during or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects.

*Related term: damage control.*  
01 Feb 1973

**area interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction**

An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area.

01 Jun 1978

**area of influence / zone d'influence**

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command or control.

*Related terms: area of interest; sector.*  
01 Mar 1977

**area of intelligence responsibility / zone de responsabilité du renseignement  
AIR**

An area allocated to a commander, in which he is responsible for the provision of intelligence, within the means at his disposal.

*Related terms: area of interest; area of responsibility<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1982

**area of interest / zone d'intérêt  
AOI**

The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his areas of

influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto.

*Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; area of influence; area of operations; area of responsibility<sup>1</sup>.*

13 Dec 1999

**area of militarily significant fallout / zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire**

Area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission.  
01 Nov 1992

**area of operational interest / zone d'intérêt opérationnel AOOI**

In air defence, an area in which automatic cross-telling of tracks of interest is provided to an adjacent site based on established criteria, such as identity and location.  
01 Sep 1974

**area of operations / zone d'opérations AOO**

An operational area defined by a joint commander for land or maritime forces to conduct military activities. Normally, an area of operations does not encompass the entire joint operations area of the joint commander, but is sufficient in size for the joint force component commander to accomplish assigned missions and protect forces.

*Related terms: area of interest; area of responsibility<sup>1,2</sup>; joint component command<sup>1,2</sup>; joint operations area.*

14 Oct 2002

**area of responsibility<sup>1</sup> / zone de responsabilité<sup>1</sup>**

**AOR**

The geographical area assigned to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

*Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; area of interest; area of operations; joint operations area; NATO strategic commander; operational level; strategic command.*

17 Jan 2005

**area of responsibility<sup>2</sup> / zone de responsabilité<sup>2</sup>**

**AOR**

In naval operations, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which

supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation.

*Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; area of interest; area of operations; joint operations area; operational level; strategic command.*

17 Jan 2005

**area operations / opérations de zone**

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force.

01 Aug 1979

**area search / recherche sur zone**

**A/S**

Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated information on general or specific situations and/or activities.

01 Sep 1981

**area target / objectif non ponctuel**

A target consisting of an area rather than a single point.

01 Feb 1973

**armed**

*Preferred term: state of readiness<sup>2</sup>.*

**armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé**

A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems.

01 Nov 1975

**armed mine / mine armée**

A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or arming delay devices have operated. Such a mine is ready to be actuated after receipt of a target signal, influence or contact.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Feb 1973

**armed reconnaissance / reconnaissance armée**

An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e. enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communication routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific

briefed targets.

1 Feb 1973

**armed sweep / drague armée**

A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings.

01 Nov 1975

**arming / armement**

As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness.

02 May 1995

**arming delay device / dispositif de retard d'armement**

A device fitted to a mine or any autonomous munition designed to prevent it from being armed for a pre-set time after laying or delivery.

*Related term: standby state.*

16 Jul 1999

**arming lanyard**

*Preferred term: arming wire.*

**arming pin / goupille de sécurité**

**safety pin**

A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle.

*Related term: safety device.*

02 May 1995

**arming wire / fil d'armement arming lanyard**

A cable, wire or lanyard routed from the aircraft to an expendable aircraft store in order to initiate the arming sequence for the store upon release from the aircraft, when the armed release condition has been selected; it also prevents arming initiation prior to store release and during safe jettison.

*Related term: safety wire.*

01 Jul 1993

**army<sup>1</sup> / armée<sup>1</sup>**

A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps.

01 Jul 1983

**army<sup>2</sup> / armée<sup>2</sup>**

In certain nations "army" is the land component of the armed forces.

01 Jul 1983

**army<sup>3</sup> / armée<sup>3</sup>**

In certain nations "armée" covers all the armed forces.

01 Jul 1983

**army corps / corps d'armée corps****AC**

A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group. It usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services.

01 Jul 1983

**army group / groupe d'armées AG**

The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander.

01 Jul 1983

**artificial daylight / jour artificiel**

Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.)

*Related term: battlefield illumination.*

01 Feb 1973

**artificial horizon**

*Preferred term: attitude indicator.*

**artificial moonlight / clair de lune artificiel**

Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night.

*Related term: battlefield illumination.*

01 Feb 1973

**artillery fire plan table / plan de feux d'artillerie**

A presentation of planned targets giving data for engagement. Scheduled targets are fired in a definite time sequence. The starting time may be on call, at a prearranged time or at the occurrence of a specific event.

01 Feb 1973

**artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie****AMA**

An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use.

*Related term: artillery reserved area.*

03 Aug 1998

**artillery preparation /****préparation d'artillerie**

Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence.

01 Feb 1973

**artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie****ARA**

An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets.

16 Jul 1999

**artillery survey control point / point topographique d'artillerie**

A point at which the coordinates and the altitude are known and from which the bearings/azimuths to a number of reference objectives are also known.

01 Aug 1982

**aspect change / fluctuation d'écho**

The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target.

01 Feb 1973

**assault<sup>1</sup> / assaut<sup>1</sup>**

The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.

01 Mar 1981

**assault<sup>2</sup> / assaut<sup>2</sup>**

A short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort or a machine-gun nest.

*Related terms: amphibious assault; assault phase<sup>1,2</sup>; follow-on echelon; follow-up.*

01 Mar 1981

**assault aircraft / aéronef de transport d'assaut**

A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area.

01 Mar 1992

**assault craft / engin d'assaut**

A landing craft or amphibious vehicle primarily employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation.

01 Jul 1980

**assault echelon / échelon d'assaut**

The element of a force which is

scheduled for initial assault on the objective area.

*Related term: objective area.*

01 Aug 1982

**assault phase<sup>1</sup> / phase d'assaut<sup>1</sup>**

In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of their mission.

*Related term: assault<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Sep 1991

**assault phase<sup>2</sup> / phase d'assaut<sup>2</sup> airborne assault**

In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead.

*Related term: assault<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Sep 1991

**assault shipping / bâtiments d'assaut**

Shipping assigned to the amphibious task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment and supplies to the objective area.

01 Feb 1973

**assault wave / vague d'assaut**

*Related term: wave.*

01 Feb 1973

**assembly / ensemble**

In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts.

*Related terms: component; equipment; part; sub-assembly.*

01 Mar 1992

**assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement**

An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships.

*Related terms: emergency anchorage; holding anchorage.*

01 Jun 1978

**assembly area<sup>1</sup> / aire de montage**

In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or

assemblies.

*Related terms: rendezvous point.*

01 Feb 1973

**assembly area<sup>2</sup> / zone de rassemblement**

An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.

*Related terms: join up; rendezvous point.*

01 Feb 1973

**assessment / appréciation**

The process of estimating the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

*Related terms: analysis<sup>1</sup>; certification; evaluation<sup>1</sup>; validation.*

02 Mar 2007

**assign<sup>1</sup> / affecter<sup>1</sup>**

To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.

*Related term: attach<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Jul 1980

**assign<sup>2</sup> / affecter<sup>2</sup>**

To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent.

*Related term: attach<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Jul 1980

**associated product / produit connexe**

In the context of fuels and lubricants, a petroleum or chemical product used as a hydraulic fluid, corrosion preventive, liquid propellant or specialized product, required for the operation, maintenance or storage of military equipment.

01 Oct 1992

**associated support / soutien associé**

**AS**

In naval usage, operations in which a designated unit operates independently of a specified force or group, but is tasked to provide

contact information to, receive intelligence from and, if authorized, to cooperate and coordinate operations with the supported force. Tactical control of the unit remains with the assigning authority who coordinates tasking and movement of the unit in response to the requirements of the supported force commander.

*Related term: direct support<sup>2</sup>*

25 Sep 1998

**astern refuelling / ravitaillement en combustible en flèche**

The transfer of fuel at sea during which the receiving ship(s) keep(s) station astern of the delivering ship.

01 Mar 1981

**astro altitude / hauteur astronomique**

The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body.

01 Nov 1975

**astro compass / astrocompas**

An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies.

01 Feb 1975

**astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur**

A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude.

01 Jan 1973

**asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile**

A person who invokes the protection of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees before the national authorities of a State and claims persecution to gain official refugee status in that country.

*Related terms: evacuee; internally displaced person; refugee.*

04 Oct 2000

**asymmetrical sweep / drague dissymétrique**

A sweep whose swept path under conditions of no wind or cross-tide is not equally spaced either side of the sweeper's track.

01 Nov 1975

**asymmetric threat / menace asymétrique**

A threat emanating from the

potential use of dissimilar means or methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting his weaknesses to obtain a disproportionate result.

01 Oct 2003

**at my command / à mon commandement**

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire.

01 Nov 1975

**atomic demolition munition / charge nucléaire statique**

**ADM**

A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition.

01 Mar 1982

**atomic weapon**

*Preferred term: nuclear weapon.*

**attach<sup>1</sup> / détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1</sup>**

To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed in the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereover as he does over the units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.

*Related term: assign<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

**attach<sup>2</sup> / détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>2</sup>**

To detail individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, i.e., attach for quarters and rations, attach for flying duty.

*Related term: assign<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

**attack group / groupe d'assaut**

A subordinate task organization of the navy forces of an amphibious task force. It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land and initially support a landing group.

01 Feb 1973



**attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque****AH**

A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets.  
01 Nov 1985

**attack position**

*Preferred term: forming-up place.*

**attenuation<sup>1</sup> / atténuation<sup>1</sup>**

Decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e. the inverse square of distance effect.  
01 Nov 1991

**attenuation<sup>2</sup> / atténuation<sup>2</sup>**

In mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases.  
01 Nov 1991

**attenuation<sup>3</sup> / atténuation<sup>3</sup> tone down**

In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object of surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background.  
01 Nov 1991

**attenuation factor / facteur d'atténuation**

The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material. This is the reciprocal of the transmission factor.  
01 Feb 1973

**attitude<sup>1</sup> / orientation<sup>1</sup>**

The position of a body as determined by the inclination of the axes to some frame of reference. If not otherwise specified, this frame of reference is fixed to the earth.  
01 Jan 1983

**attitude<sup>2</sup> / orientation<sup>2</sup>**

The grid bearing of the long axis of a target area.  
01 Jan 1983

**attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette****artificial horizon**

An instrument which displays the attitude of the aircraft by

reference to sources of information which may be contained within the instrument or be external to it. When the sources of information are self-contained, the instrument may be referred to as an artificial horizon.  
01 Mar 1979

**attrition / attrition**

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel.  
01 Feb 1973

**attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition**

In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships.  
*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**attrition rate / taux d'attrition**

A factor, normally expressed as a percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time.  
01 Feb 1973

**attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition**

The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible.  
01 Aug 1976

**augmentation force / force d'appoint****AF****AUF (admitted)**

Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces.  
*Related term: reinforcing force.*  
01 Jul 1987

**authentic document / document authentique**

A document bearing a signature or seal attesting that it is genuine and official. If it is an enemy document, it may have been prepared for purposes of deception and the accuracy of such document, even though authenticated, must be confirmed by other information, such as conditions of capture.  
01 Feb 1973

**authentication<sup>1</sup> / authentification<sup>1</sup>**

Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official.

01 Feb 1973

**authentication<sup>2</sup> / authentification<sup>2</sup>**

A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions.  
01 Feb 1973

**authenticator / signe d'authentification**

A letter, number or group of letters and/or numbers, attesting to the authenticity of a transmission, a message or data, or to the identity of a net, station or user.  
09 May 2000

**automatic flight control system / système de contrôle automatique de vol AFCS**

A system that includes all equipment to control automatically the flight of an aircraft or missile to a path or attitude described by references internal or external to the aircraft or missile.  
01 Feb 1973

**automatic search jammer / brouilleur à poursuite automatique search jammer**

An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics.  
01 Feb 1973

**automatic toss / lancement automatique en cabré**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the toss bombing manoeuvre of an aircraft is controlled automatically.  
01 Jan 1973

**autonomous operation / opération autonome**

One mode of operation of a unit in which the unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. This mode may be either directed by higher authority or result from a loss of all means of communication.  
01 Feb 1973

**auxiliary contours / courbe auxiliaire**

Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not

adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval.  
01 Feb 1973

**available supply rate / taux de ravitaillement consenti**  
**ASR**

The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period.  
01 Oct 1984

**average heading / cap moyen**

The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time.  
01 Jan 1973

**average speed / vitesse moyenne**

The average distance travelled per hour calculated over the whole journey excluding specifically ordered halts.  
01 Jan 1970

**aviation medicine / médecine aéronautique**

The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight.  
01 Feb 1973

**axial route / pénétrante**

A route running through the rear area and into the forward area.  
*Related term: route.*  
01 Feb 1973

**axis / axe**

In land warfare, the general direction of movement, planned or achieved, usually between assigned boundaries.  
01 Feb 1989

**azimuth angle / angle d'azimut**

An angle measured clockwise in the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line.  
01 Feb 1973

**azimuth guidance / guidage directionnel**

Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track.  
01 Oct 1980

**azimuth resolution / pouvoir séparateur en azimut**

The ability of radar equipment to

separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a reference point. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the reference point.  
01 Mar 1981

## B

**backfilling / remplèlement**

The use of reserves, individually or collectively, to undertake the duties of regulars deployed forward to a theatre of operations.  
01 Oct 2001

**background count / effet parasite de fond**

The evidence or effect on a detector of radiation, other than that which it is desired to detect, caused by any agency. In connection with health protection, the background count usually includes radiations produced by naturally occurring radioactivity and cosmic rays.  
01 Feb 1973

**background radiation / radioactivité naturelle**

Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surrounding to which individuals are always exposed.  
01 Feb 1973

**back tell / transfert descendant**

*Related term: track telling.*  
01 Feb 1973

**back-up / renvoi au verso**

In cartography, an image printed on the reverse side of a map sheet already printed on one side. Also the printing of such images.  
01 Feb 1973

**balance station zero**

*Preferred term: reference datum.*

**bale cubic capacity / capacité volumétrique en balles**

The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the bale cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship.  
01 Feb 1973

**balisage / balisage de circulation routière**

The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day-time speed, under blackout conditions.

01 Feb 1973

**ballistic missile / missile balistique****BM**

A missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated.

*Related terms: aerodynamic missile; missile.*

04 Oct 2000

**ballistics / balistique**

The science or art that deals with the motion, behaviour, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force.

01 Dec 1974

**ballistic trajectory / trajectoire balistique**

The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag.

01 Feb 1973

**balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon**

In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes.

01 Dec 1974

**bank angle / angle d'inclinaison<sup>1</sup>**

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis.

*Related term: angle of depression<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Jan 1980

**barometric altitude / altitude barométrique**

The altitude determined by a barometric altimeter by reference to a pressure level and calculated according to the standard atmosphere laws.

*Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude;*

*transition level.*

01 Nov 1994

**barrage fire / tir de barrage**

Fire which is designed to fill a volume of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target.

01 Feb 1973

**barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage**

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies.

*Related term: jamming.*

01 Mar 1973

**barrier / système d'obstacles**

A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to detect, channel, direct, restrict, delay or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time and equipment on the opposing force.

*Related term: antisubmarine barrier.*

01 Nov 1991

**barrier gap / couloir à travers un système d'obstacles**

In land operations, an area within a barrier, free of obstacles and not exposed to the effects of mines, whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation.

*Related term: phoney minefield.*

31 Jan 2005

**barrier restricted area / zone d'obstacles réglementée**

An area declared by an authorized commander where manoeuvre of friendly forces must not be hindered by barriers. Restrictions imposed may include a complete ban on the emplacement of obstacles in certain areas for specified periods.

09 Jan 1996

**bar scale**

*Preferred term: graphic scale.*

**base<sup>1</sup> / base**

An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support.

*Related terms: emergency fleet operating base; deployment operating base; establishment<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**base<sup>2</sup> / base de départ**

A locality from which operations are projected or supported.  
01 Mar 1973

**base development /  
aménagement d'une base**

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations.  
01 Mar 1973

**base ejection shell / obus à  
éjection par le culot**

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base.  
01 Mar 1973

**base fuze / fusée de culot**

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb.  
*Related term: fuze.*  
01 Mar 1973

**baseline<sup>1</sup> / base géodésique<sup>1</sup>**

In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.  
01 Nov 1994

**baseline<sup>2</sup> / base géodésique<sup>2</sup>**

In photogrammetry, the line between the principal points of two consecutive vertical air photographs. It is usually measured on one photograph after the principal point of the other has been transferred.  
01 Nov 1994

**baseline<sup>3</sup> / base de  
radionavigation**

In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.  
01 Nov 1994

**baseline<sup>4</sup> / base de  
triangulation**

In triangulation, the side of one of a series of coordinated triangles the length of which is measured with prescribed accuracy and precision and from which lengths of the other triangle sides are obtained by computation.  
01 Nov 1994

**base map / carte de base<sup>1</sup>**

A map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data

of specialized nature are compiled or overprinted. Also a map containing all the information from which maps showing specialized information can be prepared.  
*Related term: chart base.*  
01 Mar 1974

**base map symbol / symbole de  
carte de base****base symbol**

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart.  
01 Mar 1973

**base surge / nuage de base**

A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid.  
01 Mar 1973

**base symbol**

*Preferred term: base map symbol.*

**basic intelligence /  
renseignement de base**

Intelligence, on any subject, which may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence.  
*Related terms: current intelligence; information; intelligence.*  
01 Nov 1994

**basic load / dotation initiale**

The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels.  
01 Mar 1981

**basic military route network /  
réseau routier militaire de base**

Axial, lateral, and connecting routes designated in peacetime by the host nation to meet the anticipated military movements and transport requirements, both Allied and national.  
01 Mar 1979

**basic stocks / stocks initiaux**

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial predetermined period.  
*Related terms: sustaining stocks; stocks.*  
01 Feb 1988

**basic stopping power / pouvoir  
d'arrêt élémentaire**

The probability, expressed as a percentage, of a single vehicle being stopped by mines while attempting to cross a minefield.  
01 Dec 1979

**bathymetric contour**

*Preferred term: depth contour.*

**battery<sup>1</sup> / batterie<sup>1</sup>****Bty**

Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.  
01 Mar 1973

**battery<sup>2</sup> / batterie<sup>2</sup>****Bty**

All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights or missile launchers of the same size or calibre or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity.  
01 Mar 1973

**battery control centre / central  
de conduite de tir de batterie**

The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level.  
01 Nov 1975

**battle casualty / perte au  
combat****BC**

Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission.  
*Related terms: casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.*  
01 Jun 1989

**battle damage assessment /  
évaluation des dommages de  
combat****BDA**

The assessment of effects resulting from the application of military action, either lethal or non-lethal, against a military

objective.

17 Jan 2005

**battle damage repair /  
réparation au combat**

**BDR**

Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service.

01 Jun 1989

**battlefield illumination /  
éclairage du champ de  
bataille**

The lighting of the battle area by artificial light either visible or invisible to the naked eye.

*Related terms: artificial daylight; artificial moonlight; indirect illumination.*

01 Mar 1982

**battlefield psychological  
activities / activités  
psychologiques du champ de  
bataille**

**BPA**

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of combat operations and designed to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in achievement of operational and tactical objectives.

*Related terms: peace support psychological activities; psychological operation; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.*

16 Jul 1999

**battlefield surveillance /  
surveillance du champ de  
bataille**

Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence.

*Related terms: air surveillance; camouflage; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.*

01 Aug 1979

**battlespace / espace de bataille**

The environment, factors and conditions that must be understood to apply combat power, protect a force or complete a mission successfully.

Note: It includes the land, maritime, air and space environments; the enemy and friendly forces present therein; facilities; terrestrial and space

weather; health hazards; terrain; the electromagnetic spectrum; and the information environment in the joint operations area and other areas of interest.

08 Aug 2008

**battlespace awareness /  
connaissance de l'espace de  
bataille**

Knowledge and understanding of the battlespace that enable timely, relevant, comprehensive and accurate assessments in order to successfully apply combat power, protect the force and/or complete the mission.

15 Jan 2008

**beach capacity / capacité de  
plage**

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day.

*Related term: port capacity.*

01 Mar 1973

**beach group**

*Preferred term: shore party.*

**beachhead / tête de plage**

A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore which, when seized and held, provides for the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore.

*Related terms: airhead<sup>1,2</sup>; bridgehead.*

01 Dec 1993

**beach minefield / champ de  
mines antidébarquement**

A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach.

*Related term: minefield<sup>1,2</sup>*

01 Nov 1977

**beach reserves / réserves de  
plage**

In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas.

01 Mar 1992

**beacon / balise**

*Related terms: crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon;*

*submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.*

01 Mar 1973

**beam rider / guidé sur faisceau**

A missile guided by radar or radio beam.

01 Mar 1973

**bearing<sup>1</sup> / azimut**

The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction.

*Related terms: grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.*

09 Jan 1996

**bearing<sup>2</sup>**

*Preferred term: true bearing.*

**before-flight inspection /  
préparation pour le vol  
preflight inspection**

Preflight check to ensure general aircraft safety and that disposable loads, e.g., fuel and armament equipment, etc., are correctly adjusted for the particular operation or sortie.

01 Apr 1990

**belligerent / belligérant**

In time of crisis or war, an individual, entity, military force or state engaged in conflict.

01 Oct 2003

**bilateral infrastructure /  
infrastructure bilatérale**

Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another).

*Related terms: common infrastructure; infrastructure; national infrastructure.*

01 Mar 1973

**bi-margin format / carte à deux  
marges**

The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally north and east, thus leaving two margins only.

01 Mar 1973

**binary chemical munition /  
munition chimique binaire**

A munition in which chemical substances, held in separate containers, react when mixed or combined as a result of being

fired, launched or otherwise initiated to produce a chemical agent.

*Related terms: chemical ammunition; multi-agent munition; munition.*

01 Nov 1991

**binding / chargement sur palette**

The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet.

*Related term: palletized unit load.*

01 Mar 1973

**biological agent / agent biologique**

A micro-organism which causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel.

*Related terms: biological environment; biological operation; biological weapon; chemical agent.*

01 Mar 1973

**biological ammunition / munition biologique**

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent.

01 Mar 1992

**biological defence / défense biologique**

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents.

01 Oct 1992

**biological environment / environnement biologique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons.

*Related term: biological agent.*

01 Nov 1990

**biological operation / opération biologique**

**biological warfare**

**BW**

Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel; or defence against such employment.

*Related term: biological agent.*

01 Mar 1973

**biological warfare**

**BW**

*Preferred term: biological operation.*

**biological weapon / arme biologique**

An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors.

*Related term: biological agent.*

01 Mar 1973

**blast<sup>1</sup> / souffle<sup>1</sup>**

The brief and rapid movement of air, vapour or fluid away from a centre of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement.

This term is commonly used for "explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished.

01 Mar 1973

**blast<sup>2</sup> / souffle<sup>2</sup>**

*Related term: blast<sup>1</sup>.*

**blast wave / onde de souffle**

Wave created by the rapid expansion of hot gases in the atmosphere which results from an explosion. The blast wave is initially a shock wave which subsequently decays into a sound wave.

*Related terms: blast wave diffraction; shock wave.*

01 Oct 1992

**blast wave diffraction / diffraction de l'onde de souffle**

The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave.

*Related terms: blast wave; shock wave.*

16 Jul 1999

**bleeding edge / champ vif**

That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet.

01 Aug 1979

**blind bombing zone / zone de bombardement sans restriction**

A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces.

01 Mar 1973

**blip / spot**

The luminous image of an object on a visual display.

02 May 1995

**blister agent / agent vésicant**

**vesicant agent**

A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin.

01 Aug 1976

**blocking and chocking / calage**

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit.

01 Mar 1973

**blocking fire / tir de blocage**

A concentration of fire intended to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent their advance in a given direction.

17 Jan 2005

**blocking position / position d'arrêt**

A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent his advance in a given direction.

01 Jun 1978

**block stowage loading / chargement par destination**

A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid offloading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points.

*Related terms: embarkation; loading.*

01 Mar 1973

**block time / temps bloc à bloc**

The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take-up of moorings after the flight.

01 Mar 1973

**blood agent / hémotoxique**

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues.

01 Nov 1991

**blowback<sup>1</sup> / fuite de gaz vers l'arrière**

Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge case or a faulty primer.

01 Mar 1973

**blowback<sup>2</sup> / pression des gaz**

**vers l'arrière**

Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock-mechanism.  
01 Mar 1973

**blue commander / commandant bleu**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise.  
01 Jul 1985

**blue forces / forces bleues**

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises.  
*Related term: force(s).*  
01 Oct 1980

**blue key / fond bleu actinique**

A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing.  
*Related terms: drawing key; key.*  
01 Mar 1973

**boat lane / couloir de débarquement**

A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of a boat lane is determined by the length of the corresponding beach.  
01 Mar 1973

**boattail / tronçon de queue**

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag.  
01 Mar 1973

**boat wave / vague d'embarcations**

*Related term: wave.*  
01 Mar 1973

**body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte**

That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines.  
01 Mar 1973

**bombing angle / angle de****bombardement**

The angle between the vertical and a line joining the aircraft to what would be the point of impact of a bomb released from it at that instant.  
01 Mar 1973

**bombing errors<sup>1</sup> / écarts de bombardement<sup>1</sup>**

50 % Circular Error - The radius of a circle, with the centre at a desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
01 Mar 1973

**bombing errors<sup>2</sup> / écarts de bombardement<sup>2</sup>**

50 % Deflection Error - Half the distance between two lines, drawn parallel to the aircraft's track and equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
01 Mar 1973

**bombing errors<sup>3</sup> / écarts de bombardement<sup>3</sup>**

50 % Range Error - Half the distance between two lines drawn perpendicular to the aircraft's track equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
Note: Above errors should imply overall errors unless otherwise stipulated by inclusion of the word "Random" or "Systematic" as necessary.  
01 Mar 1973

**bombing height / hauteur de bombardement**

In air operations, the height above ground level at which the aircraft is flying at the moment of ordnance release. Bombing heights are classified as follows:  
very low: below 100 feet;  
low: from 100 to 2,000 feet;  
medium: from 2,000 to 10,000 feet;  
high: from 10,000 to 50,000 feet;  
very high: 50,000 feet and above.  
01 Jan 1983

**bombing run / passage de bombardement**

In air bombing, that part of the flight that begins, normally from an initial point, with the approach

to the target, includes target acquisition, and ends normally at the weapon release point.  
01 Nov 1983

**bomb release line / ligne de largage de bombes**

An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective.  
01 Mar 1973

**bomb release point / point de largage de bombes**

The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation.  
01 Mar 1973

**bomb sighting system / viseur de bombardement**

*Related terms: angular velocity sights; tachometric sights; vector sights.*  
01 Dec 1976

**bonding / métallisation**

In electrical engineering, the process of connecting together metal parts so that they make low resistance electrical contact for direct current and lower frequency alternating currents.  
*Related terms: earthing; grounding.*  
01 Oct 1980

**booby trap / piège**

A device designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure, which functions when a person disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act.  
*Related term: proofing.*  
01 Oct 2001

**booster<sup>1</sup> / propulseur d'appoint**

An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain, or consist of, one or more units.  
01 Jan 1991

**booster<sup>2</sup> / renforçateur d'amorçage**

A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause

detonation of the main explosive filling.

*Related terms: booster<sup>1</sup>; charge<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Jan 1991

**border / marge intérieure**

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework.

01 Mar 1973

**border break / crevé**

A cartographic technique used when it is required to extend a portion of the cartographic detail of a map or chart beyond the sheetlines into the margin.

01 Mar 1973

**border crosser / frontalier**

An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes.

01 Mar 1973

**boresafe fuze / fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme**

Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon.

*Related term: fuze.*

01 Mar 1973

**bottom mine / mine de fond ground mine**

A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1976

**bottom sweep / drague de fond**

A sweep, either wire or chain, used either to sweep mines close to the bottom or to remove mines from a channel by dragging.

01 Dec 1976

**bound / bond**

In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire.

01 Sep 1991

**boundary / limite**

In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined.

01 Jun 1978

**boundary disclaimer / non-reconnaissance de frontière**

A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation.

01 Mar 1973

**bouquet mine / mine bouquet**

In naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**bracketing / réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation**

A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained.

01 Mar 1973

**branch / branche**

Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area.

*Related terms: cell; division<sup>2</sup>; section.*

01 Jul 1988

**breakaway / séparation de l'onde de choc**

The onset of a process in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon.

01 Mar 1973

**break-off position / point de séparation**

The position at which a leaver or leaver section breaks off from the main convoy to proceed to a different destination.

01 Mar 1979

**break-up<sup>1</sup> / éclatement<sup>1</sup>**

In detection by radar, the separation of one solid return into a number of individual returns which correspond to the various objects or structure groupings. This separation is contingent upon a number of factors including range, beam width, gain setting, object size and distance between objects.

01 Dec 1974

**break-up<sup>2</sup> / éclatement<sup>2</sup> split-up**

In imagery interpretation, the result of magnification or enlargement which causes the imaged item to lose its identity and the resultant presentation to become a random series of tonal impressions.

01 Dec 1974

**brevery code / code abrégé**

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.

01 Mar 1973

**bridgehead / tête de pont**

An area of ground, in a territory occupied or threatened by the enemy, which must be held or at least controlled, so as to permit the continuous embarkation, landing or crossing of troops and material, and/or to provide manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent operations.

*Related terms: airhead<sup>1</sup>; beachhead.*

01 Mar 1982

**bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont**

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead.

*Related term: objective area.*

01 Mar 1973

**briefing / exposé**

The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information.

04 Oct 2000

**broadcast-controlled air interception / interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air**

An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control.

*Related terms: air interception; close-controlled air interception.*

01 Mar 1973

**buffer distance / marge de sécurité**



In nuclear warfare:

a. the horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error;

b. the vertical distance which is added to the fallout safe-height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error.

01 Mar 1973

**build-up / alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs**

The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process.

01 Mar 1973

**bulk petroleum product / produit pétrolier en vrac**

A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 litres.

01 Aug 1982

**burial**

*Preferred term: emergency burial.*

**burn-out / fin de combustion**

The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cut-off.

01 Mar 1973

**burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de combustion**

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out.

20 Nov 1996



## C

**calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée**  
**rectified airspeed**  
 Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors.  
 01 Mar 1973

**calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée**  
 Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors.  
*Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*  
 01 Mar 1973

**calibrated focal length / distance focale mesurée**  
 An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera.  
*Related terms: equivalent focal length; focal length; nominal focal length.*  
 01 Mar 1973

**call for fire / demande de tir**  
 A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target.  
*Related terms: on call; on-call mission.*  
 01 Mar 1973

**call sign / indicatif d'appel C/S**  
 Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications.  
*Related terms: collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.*  
 01 Mar 1973

**camera axis / axe focal**  
 An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane.  
 01 Mar 1973

**camera axis direction / direction de prise de vue**  
 Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to true/magnetic north.  
 01 Mar 1973

**camera calibration / étalonnage d'un appareil photographique**  
 The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length.  
 01 Mar 1973

**camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues**  
 The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second.  
 01 Nov 1975

**camera magazine / magasin**  
 A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained.  
*Related term: cassette.*  
 01 Mar 1973

**camera nadir**  
*Preferred term: photo nadir.*

**camera window / hublot de prise de vue**  
 A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken.  
 01 Mar 1973

**camouflage / camouflage**  
 The use of natural or artificial material on personnel, objects or tactical positions with the aim of confusing, misleading or evading the enemy.  
*Related term: countersurveillance.*  
 01 Dec 1977

**camouflage detection photography / photographie anticamouflage**  
 Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage.

*Related term: false colour film.*  
 01 Dec 1974

**camouflet / camouflet**  
 The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface.  
 01 Mar 1973

**campaign / campagne**  
 A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces.  
 16 Jul 1999

**cancel / annulé**  
 In artillery and naval fire support, the term cancel, when coupled with a previous order, other than an order for a quantity or type of ammunition, rescinds that order.  
 01 Dec 1974

**cannibalize / cannibaliser**  
 To remove serviceable assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from a repairable or serviceable item of equipment in order to install them on another.  
*Related term: salvage<sup>2</sup>.*  
 04 Oct 2000

**cannot observe / ne suis pas en mesure d'observer**  
 A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire, but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing upon it without adjustment or observation.  
 01 Mar 1977

**capsule<sup>1</sup> / capsule<sup>1</sup>**  
 A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.  
 01 Mar 1973

**capsule<sup>2</sup> / capsule<sup>2</sup>**  
 An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface.  
 01 Mar 1973

**captive firing / essai au banc**  
 A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while

secured to a test stand.  
01 Mar 1973

**cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos normal impact effect**

The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radarscope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern.  
01 Mar 1973

**cargo / cargaison**

Commodities and supplies in transit.  
*Related terms: air cargo; controlled dangerous air cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo.*  
01 Mar 1981

**cargo sling / élingue de suspension**

A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended.  
01 Mar 1973

**carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis**

The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof.  
01 Mar 1973

**carriage**

*Preferred term: gun carriage.*

**carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué  
CAG**

A group of aircraft squadrons placed under a single command for administrative and tactical control of operations from an aircraft carrier.  
04 Oct 2000

**carrier striking force / force aéronavale de projection de puissance  
CARSTRIKFOR**

A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable of conducting offensive operations.  
22 Jan 2010

**cartesian coordinates / coordonnées cartésiennes**

A coordinate system in which locations of points in space are expressed by reference to three mutually perpendicular planes, called coordinate planes. The three planes intersect in three straight lines called coordinate axes.

*Related term: coordinates.*  
01 Mar 1973

**cascade image intensifier / amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages**

An optoelectronic amplifier capable of increasing the intensity of a radiant image by two or more stages.  
01 Nov 1975

**cassette / chargeur**

In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions.  
*Related term: camera magazine.*  
01 Mar 1973

**casualty / perte**

In relation to personnel, any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, diseased, detained, captured or missing.  
*Related terms: battle casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.*  
01 Jun 1989

**casualty staging unit / unité de transit des malades et blessés  
CSU**

A medical unit caring for in-transit patients under medical personnel supervision.  
*Related term: in-transit evacuation facility.*  
22 Jun 2004

**catapult / catapulte**

A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same functions for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell.  
01 Mar 1973

**caution area / zone à restrictions**

An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.  
01 Mar 1973

**caveat / restriction**

In NATO operations, any limitation, restriction or constraint by a nation on its military forces or civilian elements under NATO command and control or otherwise available to NATO, that does not permit NATO commanders to deploy and employ these assets fully in line with the approved operation plan. Note: A caveat may apply inter alia to freedom of movement within the joint operations area and/or to compliance with the approved rules of engagement.  
20 Jun 2006

**C-day / jour C**

The day on which deployment for an operation commences or is due to commence.  
*Related terms: D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*  
26 Aug 2009

**cease engagement / cessez l'engagement**

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct units to stop the firing sequence against a designated target. Guided missiles already in flight will continue to intercept.  
*Related terms: engage; hold fire.*  
01 Jul 1983

**cease loading / ne pas recharger**

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used during firing of two or more rounds to indicate the suspension of inserting rounds into the weapon.  
01 Mar 1973

**celestial sphere / sphère céleste**

An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected.  
01 Mar 1973

**cell / cellule**

Part of a NATO headquarters

section which produces work of a specific nature within a major functional area.

*Related terms: branch; division<sup>2</sup>; section.*

01 Jul 1988

**centigray / centigray**

A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad).

01 Jul 1987

**central air data computer / centrale de bord air data computer**

A device which computes altitude, vertical speed, air speed and Mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature.

01 Mar 1981

**centralized control<sup>1</sup> / contrôle centralisé<sup>1</sup>**

The retention of authority by a commander to direct actions to achieve his objectives.

*Related term: decentralized execution.*

22 Jun 2004

**centralized control<sup>2</sup> / contrôle centralisé<sup>2</sup>**

In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units.

*Related term: decentralized control.*

22 Jun 2004

**central planning team**

*Preferred term: core planning team*

**centre of burst**

*Preferred term: mean point of impact.*

**centre of gravity / centre de gravité  
COG**

Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight.

25 Sep 1998

**centre of gravity limits / limites de centrage**

The limits within which an aircraft's centre of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The centre of gravity of the loaded aircraft

must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified.

01 Mar 1973

**certification / certification**

The process of officially recognizing that organizations, individuals, materiel or systems meet defined standards or criteria.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

*Related terms: analysis<sup>1</sup>; assessment; evaluation<sup>1</sup>; validation.*

02 Mar 2007

**certificate of security clearance**

*Preferred term: security certificate.*

**chaff / paillettes**

Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or metallized glass fibre used to reflect electromagnetic energy, usually dropped from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure.

01 Mar 1981

**chain of command / chaîne de commandement**

**command channel**

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.

*Related terms: administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.*

01 Mar 1973

**chalk commander / chef de transport**

The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number.

*Related terms: chalk number; chalk troops.*

01 Mar 1973

**chalk number / numéro-repère**

The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier.

*Related terms: chalk commander; chalk troops.*

01 Mar 1973

**chalk troops / troupe**

**numérotée**

A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number.

*Related terms: chalk commander; chalk number.*

01 Mar 1973

**challenge / procédé d'identification**

Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another.

*Related terms: countersign; password; reply.*

01 Mar 1973

**change of operational control / changement de contrôle opérationnel  
CHOP**

The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another.

01 Mar 1973

**characteristic actuation probability / probabilité caractéristique d'interception**

The average probability of a mine of a given type being actuated by one run of the sweep within the characteristic actuation width.

01 Nov 1975

**characteristic actuation width / intercept caractéristique**

The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear.

01 Nov 1975

**characteristic detection probability / probabilité caractéristique de détection**

The ratio of the number of mines detected on a single run to the number of mines which could have been detected within the characteristic detection width.

01 Nov 1975

**characteristic detection width / intercept caractéristique de détection**

The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run.

01 Nov 1975

**charge<sup>1</sup> / charge<sup>1</sup>**

A given quantity of explosive, either in bulk or contained in a

bomb, a projectile, a mine or similar device, or used as a propellant.  
*Related terms: primed charge; priming charge; shaped charge.*  
 22 Jun 2004

### **charge<sup>2</sup> / charge<sup>2</sup>**

A quantity of explosives prepared for demolition purposes.  
*Related terms: booster<sup>2</sup>; cutting charge; cratering charge; inert filling.*  
 22 Jun 2004

### **charged demolition target / ouvrage miné**

A demolition target on which all charges have been placed and which is in the state of readiness, either state 1 - safe, or state 2 - armed.  
*Related terms: state of readiness<sup>1</sup>; state of readiness<sup>2</sup>.*  
 01 Oct 1992

### **charged weapon / arme chargée**

A loaded weapon, ready to fire except for the operation of the safety catch, when fitted.  
*Related terms: loaded weapon; uncharged weapon; unloaded weapon.*  
 01 Oct 2001

### **charging point / prise de ravitaillement filler point**

A connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air or hydraulic fluid, etc.  
 01 Mar 1973

### **chart / carte spécialisée**

A special purpose map, generally designed for navigation or other particular purposes, in which essential map information is combined with various other data critical to the intended use.  
*Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map; special aeronautical chart.*  
 16 Jul 1996

### **chart base / carte de base<sup>2</sup> topographic base**

A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed.  
*Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious*

*chart; chart; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; map; map index; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; non-submarine contact chart.*  
 01 Mar 1973

### **chart index**

*Preferred term: map index.*

### **chart series**

*Preferred term: map series.*

### **chart sheet**

*Preferred term: map sheet.*

### **check firing / halte au tir**

In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing.  
 01 Jul 1987

### **checkout / vérification systématique**

A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof.  
 01 Mar 1973

### **checkpoint<sup>1</sup> / point de référence<sup>1</sup>**

A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.  
*Related term: contact point<sup>1</sup>.*  
 01 Mar 1973

### **checkpoint<sup>2</sup> / point de référence<sup>2</sup>**

Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electrical means.  
 01 Mar 1973

### **checkpoint<sup>3</sup> / centre d'impact**

Centre of impact; a burst centre.  
 01 Mar 1973

### **checkpoint<sup>4</sup> / poste de contrôle de la circulation**

A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations.  
 01 Mar 1973

### **check sweeping / dragage de**

### **vérification**

In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation.  
 01 Dec 1976

### **chemical agent / agent chimique**

A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. The term excludes riot control agents, herbicides and substances generating smoke and flame.  
*Related terms: biological agent; biological environment; biological operation; biological warfare; biological weapon; chemical defence; chemical dose; chemical environment; incapacitating agent; riot control agent.*  
 01 Dec 1993

### **chemical ammunition / munition chimique**

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent.  
*Related terms: binary chemical munition; multi-agent munition; munition.*  
 01 Mar 1973

### **chemical, biological and radiological operation / opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire**

A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation.  
 01 Mar 1973

### **chemical defence / défense contre agents chimiques**

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks utilizing chemical agents.  
*Related term: chemical agent.*  
 01 Nov 1991

### **chemical dose / dose chimique**

The amount of chemical agent, expressed in milligrams, that is taken or absorbed by the body.  
*Related terms: biological agent; biological environment; biological operation; biological warfare; biological weapon; chemical agent; chemical defence; chemical environment; incapacitating agent; riot control*

*agent.*

01 Feb 1988

**chemical environment /  
environnement chimique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons.

*Related term: chemical agent.*

01 Nov 1990

**chemical horn / corne  
chimique**

**Hertz-Horn**

In naval mine warfare, a mine horn containing an electric battery, the electrolyte for which is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet.

01 Nov 1975

**chemical mine / mine chimique**

A mine containing a chemical agent designed to kill, injure, or incapacitate personnel or to contaminate materiel or terrain.

*Related term: mine<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Aug 1976

**chemical monitoring / veille  
chimique**

The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present.

*Related term: chemical survey.*

01 Feb 1988

**chemical operation / opération  
chimique**

**chemical warfare**

Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, man or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities or materiel; or defence against such employment.

01 Aug 1979

**chemical survey /  
reconnaissance chimique**

The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area.

*Related term: chemical monitoring.*

01 Sep 1981

**chemical warfare**

*Preferred term: chemical operation.*

**chop**

*Preferred term: change of*

*operational control.*

**chronic radiation dose / dose  
d'irradiation chronique**

A dose of ionising radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period.

Note: A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death but if it is received at a low dose rate, a significant portion of the acute cellular damage may be repaired.

*Related terms: acute radiation dose; radiation dose; radiation dose rate.*

22 Jan 2010

**chuffing / toux d'une fusée**

The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise.

01 Mar 1973

**circling approach / approche  
indirecte**

An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing.

[ICAO]

*Related term: minimum descent height.*

04 Oct 2000

**circular error probable / écart  
circulaire probable**

**CEP**

An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall.

*Related terms: convoy dispersal point; delivery error; deviation<sup>2</sup>; dispersion<sup>6</sup>; dispersion error; horizontal error.*

01 Mar 1973

**civil disturbance / troubles  
publics**

Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.

01 Mar 1973

**civilianization / civilisation**

The transfer of responsibilities, functions or posts from military personnel to civilian staff.

15 Jan 2008

**civilian preparedness for war /  
préparation civile pour le**

**temps de guerre**

All measures and means taken in peacetime, by national and Allied agencies, to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort.

01 Mar 1973

**civil-military cooperation /  
coopération civilo-militaire  
CIMIC**

The coordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO Commander and civil actors, including the national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies.

14 Oct 2002

**clandestine operation /  
opération clandestine**

Operation related to intelligence, counter-intelligence and other similar activities, sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment.

04 Oct 2000

**classification of bridges and  
vehicles**

*Preferred term: military load classification.*

**classified matter / sujet  
classifié**

Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security.

*Related term: unclassified matter*

01 Mar 1973

**cleansing station**

*Preferred term: decontamination station.*

**clearance diving / déminage  
par plongeur**

The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines.

01 Aug 1976

**clearance rate / vitesse de  
déblaiement**

The area which would be cleared per unit time with a stated minimum percentage clearance, using specific minehunting and/or minesweeping procedures.

01 Aug 1976

**clearway / prolongement  
dégagé**

A defined rectangular area on the ground or water at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off and under control of the competent authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height.

01 Jul 1980

**clear weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets by day and by night, but in clear weather conditions only.

*Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter; fighter interceptor.*

01 Oct 1984

**climb mode / montée automatique**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme.

01 Mar 1973

**close air support / appui aérien rapproché**

**CAS**

Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.

*Related terms: immediate air support; indirect air support; on-call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support.*

01 Mar 1973

**close control / contrôle serré**

A form of aircraft mission control in which the aircraft is continuously controlled for altitude, speed and heading, to a position from which the mission can be accomplished.

*Related terms: air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close-controlled air interception.*

01 Nov 1990

**close-controlled air interception / interception aérienne en contrôle serré**

An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled to a position from

which the target is within visual range or radar contact.

*Related terms: air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close control.*

01 Mar 1973

**closed area / zone fermée**

A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited.

*Related terms: air surface zone; danger area; prohibited area<sup>2</sup>; restricted area<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**close support / appui rapproché**

**CS**

That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force.

*Related terms: cross-servicing; mutual support; support.*

01 Mar 1973

**close supporting fire / tir d'appui rapproché**

Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit.

*Related terms: fire<sup>3</sup>; supporting fire.*

01 Mar 1973

**closure minefield / champ de mines d'interdiction**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is planned to present such a threat that water-borne shipping is prevented from moving.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Aug 1976

**cloud amount / couverture nuageuse**

**cloud cover**

The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered.

01 Jul 1980

**cloud cover**

*Preferred term: cloud amount.*

**cluster<sup>1</sup> / grappe<sup>1</sup>**

Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster<sup>2</sup> / grappe<sup>2</sup>**

Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster<sup>3</sup> / grappe<sup>3</sup>**

Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster<sup>4</sup> / grappe<sup>4</sup>**

In land mine warfare, a component of a pattern-laid minefield. It may be antitank, anti-personnel or mixed. It consists of one to five mines and no more than one antitank mine.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster<sup>5</sup> / grappe<sup>5</sup>**

In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster<sup>6</sup> / grappe<sup>6</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a number of mines laid in close proximity to each other as a pattern or coherent unit. They may be of mixed types.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster<sup>7</sup> / groupe énergétique**

Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit.

01 Mar 1981

**cluster bomb unit / arme à dispersion**

**CBU**

An expendable aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions.

*Related terms: dispenser; submunition.*

04 Oct 2000

**coarse mine / mine coriace**

In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**coastal refraction / réfraction côtière**

**land effect**

**shore line effect**

The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land.

*Related term: shore line effect.*

01 Mar 1973



**cocooning / coconisation  
plastic spray packaging**

An operation consisting in covering equipment with a wrapping to protect it against the action of atmospheric factors.  
01 Oct 2001

**code word<sup>1</sup> / mot-code<sup>1</sup>**

A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.  
01 Aug 1976

**code word<sup>2</sup> / mot-code<sup>2</sup>**

A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data.  
01 Aug 1976

**collapse depth / immersion  
d'écrasement**

The design depth, referenced to the axis of the pressure hull, beyond which the hull structure or hull penetrations are presumed to suffer catastrophic failure to the point of total collapse.  
01 Mar 1981

**collateral damage / dommages  
collatéraux**

Inadvertent casualties and destruction in civilian areas caused by military operations.  
17 Jan 2005

**collation / regroupement**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the grouping together of related items of information provides a record of events and facilitates further processing.  
*Related term: intelligence cycle.*  
01 Feb 1988

**collection / recherche**

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*  
01 Mar 1973

**collection agency**

*Preferred term: agency.*

**collection management /  
gestion de la recherche**

In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results and retasking, as required.

*Related terms: intelligence;  
intelligence cycle.*  
01 Nov 1990

**collection plan / plan de  
recherche**

**CP**  
A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies.  
*Related terms: information;  
information requirements;  
intelligence cycle.*  
01 Jul 1993

**collective call sign / indicatif  
d'appel collectif**

Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein.  
*Related terms: call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.*  
01 Mar 1973

**collective chemical, biological,  
radiological and nuclear  
protection / protection  
chimique, biologique,  
radiologique et nucléaire  
collective - protection  
nucléaire, radiologique,  
biologique et chimique  
collective**

**COLPRO**  
Protection provided to a group of individuals in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear environment, which permits relaxation of individual chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection.  
26 Aug 2009

**collimating mark / repère de  
fond de chambre  
fiducial mark**

An index mark, rigidly connected with the camera body, which forms an image on the negative. This image is used to determine the position of the optical centre or principal point of the imagery.  
01 Mar 1973

**collocation / co-implantation**

The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a

specifically defined location.  
01 Jul 1980

**column cover / couverture de  
colonne**

Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and/or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column.  
*Related terms: airborne alert; alert<sup>2</sup>; concealment; coverage; fighter cover; screen<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**column formation / formation  
en ligne de file**

A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other.  
*Related terms: trail formation;  
transport stream.*  
01 Mar 1973

**column gap / créneau**

The space between two consecutive elements proceeding on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element.  
01 Dec 1979

**column length / longueur  
d'encombrement**

The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement.  
*Related term: road space.*  
01 Oct 1980

**combat air patrol / patrouille  
aérienne de combat**

**CAP**  
An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets.  
*Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol; target<sup>1</sup>.*  
04 Oct 2000

**combat available aircraft /  
aéronef disponible pour le  
combat**

An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable but may require to be fuelled, armed or have combat

ready crews.

*Related term: combat ready aircraft.*

01 Dec 1993

**combat chart / carte de combat**

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50.000, designed for naval fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt.

*Related terms: amphibious chart; chart.*

01 Oct 1980

**combat control team / équipe de guidage au sol  
CCT**

A team of specially trained personnel who can be airdropped to provide local air traffic control and to advise on all aspects of landing, airdrop, and/or extraction zone requirements.

22 Jan. 2010

**combat day of supply / journée de combat  
CDOS**

The total amount of supplies required to support one day of combat, calculated by applying the intensity factor to a standard day of supply.

*Related terms: one day's supply; standard day of supply.*

22 Jan. 2010

**combat identification /  
identification au combat**

The use of identification measures to reduce friendly fire and increase the operational effectiveness of forces and weapon systems.

*Related term: identification<sup>1</sup>.*

05 Sep 2007

**combat information /  
renseignement brut de combat**

That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels.

*Related term: combat intelligence.*

01 Aug 1982

**combat information centre /  
centre d'information de combat  
action information centre  
CIC**

The agency in a ship or aircraft

manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre.

*Related term: air defence control centre.*

01 Mar 1973

**combat intelligence /  
renseignement de combat**

That intelligence concerning the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations.

*Related terms: combat information; intelligence; tactical intelligence.*

01 Sep 1981

**combat load / charge de  
combat**

The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft.

*Related terms: aircraft store; airlift capability; airlift requirement; load; transport capacity.*

22 Jun 2004

**combat loading / chargement  
de combat**

The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time.

*Related terms: embarkation; loading; selective loading.*

**combat patrol / patrouille de  
combat  
fighting patrol**

For ground forces, a tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body by fighting if necessary.

*Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol; target<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**combat power / puissance de  
combat**

The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time.

01 Aug 1974

**combat readiness**

*Preferred term: combat ready<sup>1,2</sup>.*

**combat ready<sup>1</sup> / prêt au  
combat<sup>1</sup>**

As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.

09 Jan 1996

**combat ready<sup>2</sup> / prêt au  
combat<sup>2</sup>**

As applied to personnel: qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned.

09 Jan 1996

**combat ready aircraft / aéronef  
prêt au combat**

A combat available aircraft which is fuelled, armed and has a combat ready aircrew available.

*Related term: combat available aircraft.*

01 Dec 1993

**combat search and rescue /  
recherche et sauvetage de  
combat  
CSAR**

The detection, location, identification and rescue of downed aircrew in hostile territory in time of crisis or war and, when appropriate, isolated military personnel in distress, who are trained and equipped to receive combat search and rescue support.

*Related term: search and rescue.*

01 Oct 2003

**combat service support /  
soutien logistique du combat  
CSS**

The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics.

01 Dec 1974

**combat support / appui  
tactique  
CS**

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements.

01 Nov 1994

**combat support engineering /  
appui au combat du génie**

Military engineering tasks associated with the direct support to current or imminent operations. Note: They are conducted by the military engineers of any service or component to support land, air, maritime, information, space and special forces operations, with the emphasis on speed of execution.

02 March 2009

**combat survival / mesure de  
survie en zone de combat**

Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture.

01 Mar 1973

**combat zone<sup>1</sup> / zone de  
combat<sup>1</sup>****CZ**

That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.

*Related term: communication zone.*

01 Jul 1983

**combat zone<sup>2</sup> / zone de  
combat<sup>2</sup>****CZ**

The territory forward of the army group rear boundary. It is divided into:

- a. The forward combat zone, comprising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary.
- b. The rear combat zone, usually comprising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary.

*Related term: communication zone.*

01 Jul 1983

**combination circuit / mise de  
feu combinée**

Firing circuit actuated by two or more influences received either simultaneously or at a predetermined interval.

*Related term: firing circuit<sup>1,2</sup>.*

25 Sep 1998

**combination firing circuit /  
circuit combiné de mise de feu**

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, one

non-electric and one electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges.

*Related term: dual firing circuit.*

01 Mar 1981

**combination influence mine /  
mine à influences combinées  
combined influence mine**

A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a predetermined order.

01 Nov 1994

**combined**

*Preferred term: multinational.*

**combined airspeed indicator /  
badin combiné**

An instrument which displays both indicated airspeed and Mach number.

01 Mar 1981

**combined force / force  
multinationale**

A force composed of elements of two or more nations.

25 Sep 1998

**combined influence mine**

*Preferred term: combination influence mine.*

**combined joint operation /  
opération interarmées  
multinationale**

An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate.

*Related terms: joint; multinational.*

16 Jul 1999

**combined logistic support /  
soutien logistique  
multinational**

The pooling of specified resources by member nations for use by NATO nations as decided by a coordinating authority.

*Related terms: logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources; reallocation authority.*

01 Nov 1994

**combined operation / opération  
multinationale  
multinational operation**

(admitted)

An operation conducted by forces of two or more nations acting together.

02 March 2009

**combustor / dispositif****combustor**

A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine.

01 Mar 1973

**command<sup>1</sup> / commandement<sup>1</sup>**

The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.

29 May 2002

**command<sup>2</sup> / commandement<sup>2</sup>**

An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.

29 May 2002

**command<sup>3</sup> / commandement<sup>3</sup>**

A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual.

29 May 2002

**command<sup>4</sup> / commander<sup>2</sup>**

To dominate an area of situation.

29 May 2002

**command<sup>5</sup> / commander<sup>1</sup>**

To exercise command.

*Related terms: administrative control; full command; functional command; national command; operational command.*

29 May 2002

**command and control  
communication system /  
système de communication de  
commandement et de contrôle  
C2CS**

A communication system which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes.

29 May 2002

**command and control  
protection / protection du  
commandement et du contrôle**

The defensive aspect of command and control warfare aimed at preventing an adversary from influencing, degrading or destroying friendly command and control capabilities.

*Related terms: command and control warfare; counter-command and control.*

29 May 2002

**command and control system /  
système de commandement et  
de contrôle****C2S**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, that enables commanders and their staffs to exercise command and control.

*Related terms: communication and information systems; communication system; information system; NATO consultation, command and control systems.*

14 Oct 2002

**command and control warfare /  
guerre du commandement et du  
contrôle****C2W**

The integrated use of all military capabilities including operations security, deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and physical destruction, supported by all-source intelligence and communication and information systems, to deny information to, influence, degrade or destroy an adversary's command and control capabilities while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against similar actions.

*Related terms: command and control protection; counter-command and control.*

04 Oct 2000

**command axis / axe de  
déplacement des postes de  
commandement**

A line along which a headquarters will move.

01 Mar 1973

**command channel**

*Preferred term: chain of command.*

**command controlled stocks /  
stocks contrôlés par un  
commandement**

Stocks which are placed at the disposal of a designated NATO commander in order to provide him with a flexibility with which to influence the battle logistically. "Placed at the disposal of" implies responsibility for storage, maintenance, accounting, rotation or turnover, physical security and subsequent transportation to a particular battle area.

01 Mar 1984

**command destruct signal /  
signal de destruction  
télécommandé**

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile.

01 Mar 1973

**command-detonated munition /  
munition télécommandée**

A munition that is deliberately and remotely detonated by the person in control of that munition.

01 Oct 2003

**command ejection system /  
système d'éjection  
commandée**

*Related terms: ejection systems; independent ejection system; sequenced ejection system.*

01 Mar 1981

**commander / commandant  
COM**

*Related terms: executing commander; exercise commander; national command; national force commander; national territorial commander.*

01 Mar 1973

**commander's required date /  
date exigée par le commandant  
CRD**

The latest date, calculated from G-day, established by the theatre commander, on which forces are required to be complete in their final destination and organized to meet the commander's operational requirement.

*Related terms: designation of days and hours; latest arrival date.*

29 May 2002

**command guidance / guidage  
télécommandé**

A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path.

01 Mar 1973

**command net / réseau de  
commandement**

A communication network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control.

01 Mar 1973

**command of the sea / maîtrise  
de l'espace maritime**

The freedom to use the sea and to deny its use to an adversary in the sub-surface, surface and above-water environments.

*Related terms: sea control; sea denial.*

13 Dec 1999

**command post / poste de  
commandement****CP**

A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post.

01 Mar 1973

**command post exercise /  
exercice de poste de  
commandement****CPX**

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters.

*Related terms: exercise; field exercise.*

01 Nov 1983

**command select ejection  
system / système d'éjection à  
commande sélective**

*Related term: ejection systems.*

01 Mar 1981

**commercial loading**

*Preferred term: administrative loading.*

**commercial off-the-shelf /  
commercial sur étagère  
COTS**

Pertaining to a commercially marketed product which is readily available for procurement and normally used without modification.

*Related terms: government off-the-shelf; NATO off-the-shelf.*

01 Oct 2001

**commodity loading /  
chargement séparé par produit**

A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others.

*Related terms: allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.*

#### **commonality / communauté**

The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used.

*Related terms: common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.*  
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]  
04 Oct 2000

#### **common infrastructure / infrastructure commune**

Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members.

*Related terms: bilateral infrastructure; infrastructure; national infrastructure.*  
01 Mar 1973

#### **common user item / article d'usage commun**

An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation.

*Related terms: commonality; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.*  
01 Jul 1982

#### **communication and information systems / systèmes d'information et de communication**

##### **CIS**

Collective term for communication systems and information systems.

*Related terms: command and control system; communication system; information system; NATO consultation, command and control systems.*  
29 May 2002

#### **communication centre / centre de communication signal centre**

An organization responsible for

handling and controlling communications traffic, normally comprising a message centre, a cryptographic centre, and transmitting and receiving stations.

Note: Transmitting and receiving stations are not normally located in the communication centre but the remote controls for these facilities are located there.  
01 Oct 2003

#### **communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu**

**CRG**  
A geographical reference point or line at which merchant ships are required to call the naval cooperation and guidance for shipping organization in order to establish initial contact or to update previous information.  
*Related terms: merchant ship; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.*  
02 Mar 2007

#### **communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions**

**COMINT**  
Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communication systems by other than intended recipients or users.  
01 Oct 2001

#### **communication system / système de communication**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information transfer functions.

Notes:

1. A communication system provides communication between its users and may embrace transmission systems, switching systems and user systems.
2. A communication system may also include storage or processing functions in support of information transfer.

*Related terms: command and control system; communication and information systems; information system; NATO consultation, command and control systems.*  
29 May 2002

#### **communication zone / zone des communications**

##### **COMMZ**

Rear part of a theatre of

operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.  
*Related term: combat zone<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

#### **comparative cover / couverture de comparaison**

Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details.  
*Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; concealment; fighter cover; screen<sup>3</sup>.*  
13 Dec 1999

#### **compartment marking / marquage de soute**

In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements.  
01 Mar 1973

#### **compass direction / direction de compas**

The horizontal direction expressed as an angular distance measured clockwise from compass north.  
01 Mar 1973

#### **compass north / nord du compas**

The uncorrected direction indicated by the north seeking end of a compass needle.  
*Related term: magnetic north.*  
01 Mar 1973

#### **compass rose / rose du compas**

A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium.  
01 Mar 1973

#### **compatibility / compatibilité**

The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.

*Related terms: commonality; common user item; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.*  
[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]

[Approving authority(ies): NCS]  
04 Oct 2000

**compilation / compilation**

Selection, assembly, and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources.  
01 Mar 1973

**compilation diagram / carton des références**

A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled; this does not necessarily include reliability information.  
*Related terms: information box; reference box; reliability diagram.*  
01 Mar 1973

**complete round / coup complet**

Ammunition which contains all the components necessary for it to function.  
01 Sep 1981

**component / composant**

In logistics, a part or combination of parts, having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity.  
*Related terms: assembly; base<sup>1</sup>; deployment operating base; emergency fleet operating base; equipment; establishment<sup>1</sup>; part; sub-assembly; supplies; unit equipment.*  
01 Mar 1992

**component command<sup>1</sup> / commandement de composante<sup>1</sup>**  
**CC**

In the NATO military command structure, a third-level command organization with specific air, maritime or land capabilities that is responsible for operational planning and conduct of subordinate operations as directed by the NATO commander.

*Related terms: component commander<sup>1</sup>; NATO strategic commander.*  
15 Jan 2008

**component command<sup>2</sup> / commandement de composante<sup>2</sup>**  
**CC**

A functional component command or service component

command responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.

*Related term: component commander<sup>2</sup>.*  
14 Oct 2002

**component commander<sup>1</sup> / commandant de composante<sup>1</sup>**  
**CC**

A single-service or functional component commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure.

*Related terms: component command<sup>1</sup>; NATO strategic commander.*  
29 May 2002

**component commander<sup>2</sup> / commandant de composante<sup>2</sup>**  
**CC**

A designated commander responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.  
29 May 2002

**component life / durée de vie d'un composant**

The period of normal usage of a component after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases.  
04 Oct 2000

**compound helicopter / hélicoptère hybride**

A helicopter with an auxiliary propulsion system which provides thrust in excess of that which the rotor alone could produce, thereby permitting increased forward speeds; wings may or may not be provided to reduce the lift required from the rotor system.

01 Dec 1976

**compression chamber**  
**CC**

*Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.*

**compromised / compromis**

A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing.

01 Mar 1973

**computed air release point /**

**point de largage calculé**  
**CARP**

A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point.

*Related term: release point<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**computer network attack / attaque de réseaux informatiques**

**CNA**

Action taken to disrupt, deny, degrade or destroy information resident in a computer and/or computer network, or the computer and/or computer network itself.

Note: A computer network attack is a type of cyber attack.  
22 Jan 2010

**computer network exploitation / exploitation de réseau informatique**

**CNE**

Action taken to make use of a computer or computer network, as well as the information hosted therein, in order to gain advantage.  
17 Jan 2005

**concealment / dissimulation**

The protection from observation or surveillance.

*Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; coverage; fighter cover; screen<sup>3</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**concentrated fire<sup>1</sup> / tir de concentration<sup>1</sup>**

The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target.  
01 Mar 1973

**concentrated fire<sup>2</sup> / tir de concentration<sup>2</sup>**

Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area.  
01 Mar 1973

**concentration area<sup>1</sup> / zone de concentration<sup>1</sup>**

An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.  
01 Mar 1973

**concentration area<sup>2</sup> / zone de concentration<sup>2</sup>**

A limited area on which a volume

of gunfire is placed within a limited time.

01 Mar 1973

#### **concept / concept**

A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure.

01 Nov 1983

#### **concept of operations / concept de l'opération CONOPS**

A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission.

01 Mar 1982

#### **conduct of operations / conduite des opérations**

The art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives.

14 Oct 2002

#### **cone of silence / cône de silence**

An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume.

*Related terms: beacon; fan marker beacon; radio beacon; Z-marker beacon.*

01 Mar 1973

#### **conflict prevention / prévention des conflits**

A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and - when necessary - military means, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.

*Related terms: peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation; peace support force.*

14 Oct 2002

#### **confusion reflector / réflecteur**

A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors.

01 Mar 1973

#### **connecting route / itinéraire de raccordement**

A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes.

*Related terms: axial route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion<sup>3</sup>; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.*

01 Jun 1978

#### **console<sup>1</sup> / console**

A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate.

01 Mar 1973

#### **console<sup>2</sup> / pupitre de commande**

A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of, and/or control specific functions of, a system, such as missiles check-out, countdown, or launch operations.

01 Mar 1973

#### **consolidation of position / organisation d'une position conquise**

Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy.

01 Mar 1973

#### **constant of the cone / constante du cône**

For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection.

01 Mar 1973

#### **consultation / consultation**

The exchange of views and the conduct of deliberations amongst the highest authorities of the Alliance and member nations aiming at harmonizing positions and formulating recommendations on issues of common concern.

Note: Consultation may involve international organizations, Partner nations and, as required, other non-NATO nations.

01 Oct 2001

#### **consumer logistics / logistique de consommation**

That part of logistics concerning

the reception, storage, transport, maintenance and disposal of materiel, as well as the provision of support and services.

*Related terms: acceptance trial; production logistics.*

22 Jun 2004

#### **consumption rate / taux de consommation**

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis.

01 Mar 1973

#### **contact / contact**

Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors.

16 Jul 1996

#### **contact lost / contact perdu**

A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within sensor coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted.

09 Jan 1996

#### **contact mine / mine à contact**

A mine detonated by physical contact.

*Related term: mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1977

#### **contact point<sup>1</sup> / point de jonction<sup>1</sup>**

In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.

*Related terms: checkpoint<sup>1</sup>; control point<sup>3</sup>; coordinating point.*

01 Dec 1976

#### **contact point<sup>2</sup> / point de jonction<sup>2</sup>**

In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency.

*Related terms: control point<sup>2</sup>; coordinating point; pull-up point; turn-in point.*

01 Dec 1976

#### **contact print / tirage contact**

A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material.

01 Mar 1973

**contact report / compte rendu de contact amplifying report initial contact report**  
A report indicating any detection of the enemy.  
01 Dec 1979

**contain / contenir**  
To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to centre his activity on a given front and to prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere.  
01 Mar 1973

**container anchorage terminal / mouillage abrité pour transbordement CAT**  
A sheltered anchorage other than a port with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from container ships to other vessels.  
22 Jan 2010

**contamination / contamination**  
The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects.  
*Related terms: induced radiation; initial radiation; residual radiation.*  
01 Nov 1994

**contamination control / contrôle de contamination**  
The employment of policies, doctrine, equipment and procedures, to avoid, contain, reduce, remove or render harmless radiological, biological or chemical contaminants.  
26 Aug 2009

**contamination control line / ligne de contrôle de contamination**  
A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest.  
01 Mar 1973

**contamination control point / point de contrôle de contamination**  
That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area.  
01 Mar 1973

**contingency plan / plan de**

**circonstance CONPLAN**  
A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning.  
25 Sep 1998

**continuous fire<sup>1</sup> / tir continu<sup>1</sup>**  
Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.  
09 Jan 1996

**continuous fire<sup>2</sup> / tir continu<sup>2</sup>**  
In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to order the guns to load and to fire at a specified time interval or as rapidly as possible consistent with accuracy within the prescribed maximum rate of fire for the weapon.  
09 Jan 1996

**continuous illumination fire / tir éclairant continu**  
A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area.  
*Related term: coordinated illumination fire.*  
01 Mar 1973

**continuously-computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage CCRP**  
Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds.  
01 Nov 1975

**continuous processor / machine à traitement continu**  
Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips.  
01 Mar 1973

**continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu**  
A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft.  
01 Mar 1973

**continuous strip imagery / bande d'image continue**  
Imagery of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.  
01 Aug 1976

**continuous strip photography / photographie en défilement continu**  
Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.  
01 Mar 1973

**contour interval / équidistance**  
Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines.  
01 Mar 1973

**contour line / courbe de niveau**  
A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation.  
01 Mar 1973

**control<sup>1</sup> / contrôle**  
That authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.  
01 Sep 1981

**control<sup>2</sup> / réseau de points de contrôle**  
In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined.  
*Related terms: administrative control; command<sup>2</sup>; full command; operational command; operational control; tactical control.*



01 Sep 1981

**control and reporting centre /  
centre de détection et de  
contrôle  
CRC**

A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control centre from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility.  
*Related term: air control.*  
01 Mar 1973

**control and reporting system /  
réseau de détection et de  
contrôle  
CRS**

An organization set up for:  
a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft, and  
b. control of all active air defences. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centres and an observer organization, together with the necessary communication network.  
01 Mar 1973

**control area / région de  
contrôle**

A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth.  
*Related terms: air control; air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control zone; controlled airspace; interceptor controller; tactical air controller; tactical air control centre; terminal control area.*  
01 Jul 1980

**controllable mine / mine  
contrôlable**

A mine which after laying can be controlled by the user, to the extent of making the mine safe or live, or to fire the mine.  
*Related term: mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1991

**controlled airspace / espace  
aérien contrôlé**

An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to controlled flights.  
*Related terms: air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.*  
01 Mar 1973

**controlled dangerous air cargo  
/ cargaison aérienne  
dangereuse contrôlée**

Cargo which is regarded as highly dangerous and which may only be carried by cargo aircraft operating within specific safety regulations.  
*Related terms: cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo.*  
01 Jul 1982

**controlled exercise / exercice  
dirigé**

An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction.  
*Related term: free play exercise.*  
01 Aug 1976

**controlled interception /  
interception aérienne contrôlée**

An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station.  
*Related terms: air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close-controlled air interception.*  
01 Mar 1973

**controlled item**

*Preferred term: regulated item.*

**controlled mosaic / mosaïque  
contrôlée**

A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction.  
*Related terms: mosaic; rectification.*  
01 Mar 1973

**controlled passing /  
croisement contrôlé**

A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time.  
01 Mar 1973

**controlled port / port contrôlé**

A harbour or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment

of berths, and traffic within the harbour or anchorage are controlled by military authorities.  
01 Mar 1973

**controlled route / itinéraire  
réglementé**

A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised.  
*Related term: route.*  
01 Jun 1984

**control point<sup>1</sup> / point de  
référence<sup>3</sup>**

A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check, in marking mosaics.  
*Related terms: contact point<sup>1</sup>; field control; ground control.*  
01 Mar 1973

**control point<sup>2</sup> / point repère**

A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft.  
*Related term: contact point<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**control point<sup>3</sup> / poste de  
contrôle  
CP**

A position along a route of march at which personnel are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic.  
*Related terms: contact point<sup>1</sup>; field control.*  
22 Jan 2010

**control zone / zone de contrôle  
CTZ**

A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit.  
*Related terms: air control; airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area.*  
01 Jul 1980

**conventional weapon / arme  
conventionnelle**

A weapon that is neither chemical, biological, radiological nor nuclear.  
02 March 2009

**converge / en convergence**

In artillery and naval fire support, a command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the

observer/spotter desires the planes of fire to intersect at a point.

01 Mar 1982

**convergence / convergence**

*Related terms: convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence.*

01 Mar 1973

**convergence factor / facteur de convergence**

The ratio of the angle between any two meridians on the chart to their actual change of longitude.

*Related terms: convergence; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence.*

01 Mar 1973

**conversion angle / angle de conversion**

The angle between a great circle (orthodromic) bearing and a rhumb line (loxodromic) bearing of a point, measured at a common origin.

01 Mar 1973

**conversion scale / échelle de conversion**

A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement.

*Related terms: bar scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.*

01 Mar 1973

**convoy<sup>1</sup> / convoi<sup>1</sup>**

**Cvy**

A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together.

*Related term: naval supervision of merchant ships.*

01 Mar 1973

**convoy<sup>2</sup> /**

**Cvy**

A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection.

01 Mar 1973

**convoy assembly port / port de rassemblement de convois**

A port from which convoys sail.

08 Aug 2008

**convoy commodore / commodore de convoi**

A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy, designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the officer in tactical command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command.

01 Dec 1974

**convoy dispersal point / point de dislocation d'un convoi**

The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter.

*Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion error; disposition<sup>2</sup>; horizontal error.*

01 Jun 1978

**convoy escort / escorte de convoi**

An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured.

*Related term: escort<sup>1,3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1979

**convoy joiner**

*Preferred term: joiner*

**convoy leaver**

*Preferred term: leaver*

**convoy route / route de convoi**

The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority.

01 Mar 1973

**convoy schedule / plan de convois**

Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval.

01 Mar 1979

**convoy title / baptême de convoi**

A combination of letters and numbers that gives the port of departure and arrival, speed, and serial number of each convoy.

01 Oct 1978

**coordinated attack / attaque coordonnée**

A carefully, planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a

manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole.

01 Mar 1973

**coordinated draft plan / projet de plan coordonné**

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated with the nations involved. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may be implemented during an emergency.

*Related terms: draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.*

01 Mar 1979

**coordinated illumination fire / tir éclairant coordonné**

A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and high-explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the fire.

*Related term: continuous illumination fire.*

04 Oct 2000

**coordinates / coordonnées**

Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates.

*Related terms: cartesian coordinates; geographic coordinates; georef; grid coordinate; grid coordinate system.*

01 Mar 1973

**coordinating authority / autorité de coordination CA**

The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries or commands, or two or more services or two or more forces of the same service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should

attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he is unable to obtain essential agreement he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority.

01 Jul 1985

**coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur**

In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units.

*Related terms: commander; executing commander.*

09 Jan 1996

**coordinating point / point de coordination**

Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.

*Related term: contact point<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**copy negative / copie négative<sup>1</sup>**

A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale.

01 Dec 1974

**core planning team / noyau d'état-major de planification central planning team**

(obsolete)

**CPT**

A team responsible for the detailed planning, coordination and preparation of an exercise.

26 Aug 2009

**corner reflector<sup>1</sup> / réflecteur polyédrique**

A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.

01 Jul 1980

**corner reflector<sup>2</sup> / réflecteur à écho renforcé**

In radar interpretation, an object which, by means of multiple reflections from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the physical size of the object.

01 Jul 1980

**corps**

*Preferred term: army corps.*

**corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée**

Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps.

01 Mar 1973

**corrective maintenance / maintenance corrective**

Maintenance carried out after fault recognition and intended to restore equipment to a state in which it can perform a required function.

*Related terms: examination; maintenance<sup>1</sup>; planned maintenance; preventive maintenance.*

01 Oct 2001

**correlation / corrélation**

In air defence, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a detection or display device or visually, is the same as that on which information is being received from another source.

02 May 1995

**correlation factor / facteur de corrélation restitution factor**

The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground.

01 Mar 1973

**counter-aggression / contre-agression**

**CA**

A stage of the NATO Precautionary System marking the transition from a condition of preparation and development of readiness to one of authorization for the employment of NATO forces against a nation, or nations, and against forces which are conducting or actively supporting aggression against NATO territory and/or forces.

01 Oct 2001

**counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne**

**CAO**

An air operation directed against the enemy's air offensive and defensive capability in order to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority.

01 Aug 1979

**counter-attack / contre-attaque**

Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.

*Related term: countermove.*

01 Jan 1960

**counterbattery fire / tir de contrebatterie**

Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing the enemy's fire support system.

Note: Counterbattery fire can be either proactive or reactive.

29 May 2002

**counter-command and control / contre commandement et contrôle**

The offensive aspect of command and control warfare aimed at denying an adversary the effective use of his command and control capabilities by influencing, degrading or destroying them.

*Related terms: command and control protection; command and control warfare.*

29 May 2002

**counter-espionage / contre-espionnage**

Action designed to detect and counteract espionage.

*Related term: counter-intelligence.*

01 Mar 1981

**counterfire / tir contre armes à feu**

Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguerrilla**

Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas.

01 Nov 1990

**counter-insurgency / contre-insurrection**

**COIN**

Those military, paramilitary,

political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency.

08 Aug 2008

### **counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence**

#### **CI**

Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.

*Related terms: clandestine operation; counter-espionage; counter-sabotage; counter-subversion; operations security; protective security; security<sup>1,2,3</sup>; security intelligence; tactical security.*

01 Jul 1980

### **countermarker / bâtiment en contre-marquage**

In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact on a marker from a position which enables it to counter the threat presented by the marker.

01 Oct 2001

### **countermine / contre-miner**

To explode the main charge in a mine by the shock of a nearby explosion of another mine or independent explosive charge. The explosion of the main charge may be caused either by sympathetic detonation or through the explosive train and/or firing mechanism of the mine.

*Related term: mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Sep 2003

### **countermine operation / opération de contreminage**

In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields.

*Related terms: demining; proofing.*

14 Oct 2002

### **countermove / contre-mouvement**

An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy.

*Related term: counter-attack.*

01 Mar 1982

### **counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation**

Intensive prearranged fire

delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered.

01 Mar 1973

### **counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage**

Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage.

*Related term: counter-intelligence.*

01 Mar 1981

### **countersign / signal d'identification convenu**

A secret challenge and its reply.

*Related terms: challenge; password; reply.*

01 Mar 1973

### **counter-subversion / contre-subversion**

Action designed to detect and counteract subversion.

*Related terms: counter-intelligence; subversion.*

01 Mar 1981

### **countersurveillance / contre-surveillance**

All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance.

*Related term: air surveillance.*

01 Sep 1981

### **counterterrorism / contre-terrorisme**

#### **CT**

All offensive measures taken to neutralize terrorism before and after hostile acts are carried out.

Note: Such measures include those counterforce activities justified for the defence of individuals as well as containment measures implemented by military forces or civilian organizations.

*Related term: antiterrorism.*

01 Oct 2003

### **country cover diagram / schéma de surface couverte<sup>1</sup>**

A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only.

01 Dec 1974

### **course / route à suivre**

The intended direction of movement in the horizontal plane.

01 Oct 1978

### **course of action / mode d'action COA**

In the estimate process, an option

that will accomplish or contribute to the accomplishment of a mission or task, and from which a detailed plan is developed.

*Related term: estimate of the situation.*

29 May 2002

### **cover<sup>1</sup> / couverture<sup>1</sup>**

The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offence, defence, or threat of either or both.

*Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; comparative cover; concealment; fighter cover.*

### **cover<sup>2</sup> / couverture<sup>2</sup>**

Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.

01 Mar 1981

### **cover<sup>3</sup> / veille radio**

The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.

01 Mar 1981

### **cover<sup>4</sup> / abri**

Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial.

01 Mar 1981

### **coverage / couverture<sup>3</sup>**

The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems.

*Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; concealment; fighter cover; screen<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

### **covering fire<sup>1</sup> / tir de protection<sup>1</sup>**

Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.

01 Mar 1973

### **covering fire<sup>2</sup> / tir de protection<sup>2</sup>**

In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping.

01 Mar 1973

### **covering force<sup>1</sup> / force de couverture**

A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered.

01 Mar 1973

**covering force<sup>2</sup> / force de sécurité**

**covering troops**

Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defence, or by any combination of these methods.

01 Mar 1973

**covering force area / zone des forces de couverture**

The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks.

01 Jul 1983

**covering troops**

*Preferred term: covering force<sup>2</sup>.*

**cover search / recherche de couverture**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement.

01 Mar 1973

**covertrace / calque de surface couverte**

One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer.

01 Feb 1974

**crab angle / angle de dérive**

The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.

01 Dec 1974

**crash locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté**

An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft.

*Related terms: beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator*

*beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z-marker beacon.*

01 Jul 1987

**cratering charge / charge enterrée**

A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater.

*Related term: charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1979

**creeping mine / mine rampante**

In naval mine warfare, a buoyant mine held below the surface by a weight, usually in the form of a chain, which is free to creep along the seabed under the influence of stream or current.

*Related term: mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

**crest / masque**

A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in an area beyond, resulting in dead space, or limiting the minimum elevation, or both.

01 Aug 1976

**crested / masqué**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest.

01 Mar 1977

**crisis establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise CE**

A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower and augmentation of personnel for a unit, formation or headquarters under crisis conditions.

*Related terms: emergency establishment; peacetime establishment.*

08 Aug 2008

**crisis management / gestion des crises CM**

The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.

02 May 1995

**crisis response shipping / transport maritime de crise**

All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and,

when appropriate, national prepositioned ships.

03 Aug 1998

**critical altitude / altitude critique**

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily.

*Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1973

**critical item / article critique**

An item, the lack or failure of which would cause the loss of a mission-essential operational capability.

*Related terms: controlled item; critical supplies and matériel; regulated item.*

01 Jul 1993

**critical speed / allure vibratoire**

A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena.

*Related terms: declared speed; endurance speed; hypersonic; maximum sustained speed; pace; pace setter; rate of march; speed of advance; speed of sound; transonic.*

01 Jun 1978

**critical supplies and matériel / approvisionnement critique**

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply.

*Related terms: controlled item; critical item; regulated item.*

01 Oct 1992

**crossing area / zone de franchissement**

A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander.

01 Dec 1977

**cross-servicing / services mutuels**

That servicing performed by one service or national element for other services or national

elements and for which the other services or national elements may be charged.

*Related terms: aircraft servicing, close support; mutual support; support.*

01 Oct 1978

**cross tell / transfert latéral**

*Related term: track telling.*

01 Mar 1973

**cruising altitude / altitude de croisière**

A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof.

*Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1973

**cruising level / niveau de croisière**

A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight.

*Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1973

**cryptanalysis / analyse cryptographique**

The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.

01 Mar 1973

**cryptomaterial / matériel de cryptographie**

All material, including documents, devices or equipment that contains crypto information and is essential to the encryption, decryption or authentication of telecommunications.

01 Mar 1973

**culture / caractéristique artificielle**

A feature of the terrain that has

been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings, and canals; boundary lines, and in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map.

01 Mar 1973

**currency / fiabilité**

The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time.

01 Mar 1973

**current intelligence / renseignement de situation**

Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level.

*Related terms: basic intelligence; intelligence.*

01 Sep 1981

**curve of pursuit / courbe de poursuite**

The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance.

01 Mar 1973

**customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé**

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies.

01 Jun 1980

**cut-off / arrêt du réacteur**

The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine.

01 Mar 1973

**cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion**

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off.

01 Mar 1973

**cutter / cisailles**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructors to part a sweep.

01 Dec 1976

**cutting charge / charge coupante**

A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry.

*Related term: charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1990

## D

**damage area / zone de choc**

In naval mine warfare, the plan area around a minesweeper inside which a mine explosion is likely to interrupt operations.  
01 Nov 1975

**damage assessment /  
évaluation des dommages****DA**

The determination of the effect of attacks on targets.  
01 Mar 1973

**damage control / organisation  
sécurité****DAMCON**

In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish watertight integrity, stability, manoeuvrability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from, fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from, toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel.

*Related term: area damage control.*

01 Mar 1973

**damage radius / rayon de choc**

In naval mine warfare, the average distance from a ship within which a mine containing a given weight and type of explosive must detonate if it is to inflict a specified amount of damage.

01 Nov 1975

**damage threat / probabilité  
d'avarie**

The probability that a target ship passing once through a minefield will explode one or more mines and sustain a specified amount of damage.

01 Aug 1976

**danger area / zone dangereuse  
airspace warning area**

In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.

*Related terms: closed area; prohibited area<sup>1</sup>; restricted area<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Feb 1973

**danger close / amis à proximité**

In artillery and naval fire support, information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 metres of the target.  
01 Mar 1973

**dangerous cargo / cargaison  
dangereuse**

Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport.

*Related term: cargo.*

01 Mar 1973

**dangerously exposed waters /  
zone maritime menacée**

The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline.

*Related term: severely threatened coastline.*

01 Feb 1989

**dan runner / bâtiment longe-  
bouées dan**

A ship running a line of dan buoys.

01 Dec 1976

**data block / légende<sup>2</sup>**

Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation.

01 Dec 1993

**date line**

*Preferred term: international date line.*

**date-time group / groupe date-  
heure****DTG**

A group of six digits with a zone time suffix and the standardized abbreviation for the month. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair the hour; the third pair the minutes. After the month may be added the last two digits of the year.

01 Mar 1981

**datum / donnée**

Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is "datums" in contrast to the normal plural "data".

01 Mar 1973

**datum dan buoy / bouée dan  
repère**

In naval mine warfare, a dan buoy intended as a geographical reference or check, which needs to be more visible and more securely moored than a normal dan buoy.

01 Dec 1976

**datum level / niveau de  
référence**

A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related.

*Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1973

**datum point / datum**

Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.

*Related term: pinpoint<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**day air defence fighter /  
chasseur de défense aérienne  
de jour**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets, but in clear weather conditions and by day only.

*Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter; fighter interceptor.*

01 Oct 1984

**D-day / jour J**

The day on which an operation, whether hostilities or any other operation, commences or is due to commence.

*Related terms: C-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**deadly force / force létale**

Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.

*Related term: non-deadly force.*

01 Oct 2001

**dead mine / mine inerte<sup>1</sup>**

A mine which has been neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe.

*Related terms: disarmed mine; drill mine; instructional mine; mine<sup>2</sup>; practice mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Aug 1976

**dead space<sup>1</sup> / zone en angle mort<sup>1</sup>****dead zone**

An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon.

01 Mar 1982

**dead space<sup>2</sup> / zone en angle mort<sup>3</sup>**

The volume of space above and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.

01 Mar 1982

**dead space<sup>3</sup> / zone en angle mort<sup>2</sup>**

An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received.

01 Mar 1982

**dead zone**

*Preferred term: dead space<sup>1</sup>.*

**debarkation / débarquement**

The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship.

*Related terms: embarkation; port of debarkation; port of embarkation.*

01 Mar 1973

**debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement  
disembarkation schedule**

A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the water-borne ship-to-shore movement.

01 Mar 1973

**decca / decca**

A radio phase-comparison system which uses a master and slave stations to establish a hyperbolic

lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing facilities.

*Related term: hyperbolic navigation system.*

01 Dec 1974

**decentralized control / contrôle décentralisé**

In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft.

*Related term: centralized control<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**decentralized execution / exécution décentralisée**

Delegation of the appropriate authority to subordinate commanders to execute their assigned tasks and missions.

*Related terms: centralized control<sup>1</sup>; delegation of authority; transfer of authority.*

22 Jun 2004

**deception / déception**

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests.

01 Mar 1973

**decision altitude / altitude de décision**

An altitude related to the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established.

*Related terms: decision height; minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height; missed approach procedure.*

01 Aug 1976

**decision height / hauteur de décision**

A height above the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established.

*Related terms: decision altitude,*

*minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height; missed approach procedure.*

01 Jun 1978

**decision point / point de prise de décision**

A point in space and time, identified during the planning process, where it is anticipated that the commander must make a decision concerning a specific course of action.

06 Jan 2006

**decisive point / point décisif**

A point from which a hostile or friendly centre of gravity can be threatened. This point may exist in time, space or the information environment.

13 Dec 1999

**declared speed / vitesse déclarée**

The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions having due regard to her present condition.

01 Dec 1977

**declassify / déclassifier**

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter.

*Related term: downgrade.*

01 Mar 1973

**declination / déclinaison astronomique**

The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90 from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere.

01 Mar 1973

**decompression chamber**

*Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.*

**decontamination / décontamination**

The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

*Related terms: immediate decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough*



*decontamination.*

01 Mar 1973

**decontamination station /  
station de décontamination  
cleansing station**

A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants.

01 Nov 1975

**decoy / leurre  
dummy**

An imitation of a person, object or phenomenon, which is intended to deceive hostile surveillance or detection systems or mislead the adversary.

15 Jan 2008

**decoy ship / navire-piège  
Q-ship**

A ship camouflaged as a non-combatant ship with its armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking its weapons quickly.

01 Mar 1982

**dedicated mine  
countermeasures asset /  
moyens spécialisés de lutte  
contre les mines**

In naval mine warfare, a platform, unit or system designed exclusively or primarily for mine countermeasures.

*Related term: mine warfare group.*

06 Jan 2006

**deep fording capability /  
aptitude à franchir un gué  
profond**

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground.

*Related terms: shallow fording capability; wading crossing.*

01 Aug 1973

**deep minefield / champ de  
mines profond**

An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

**deep supporting fire / tir  
d'appui en profondeur**

Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our

forces, for neutralizing and destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications and observations.

*Related terms: fire<sup>3</sup>; supporting fire.*

01 Mar 1973

**deep water / grands fonds**

Water having a depth greater than 200 metres.

14 Oct 2002

**de facto boundary / frontière de  
fait**

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administering authorities.

01 Sep 1981

**defector / transfuge**

A person who repudiates his or her country when beyond its jurisdiction or control.

01 Sep 1981

**defence area / zone de défense**

For any particular command, the area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary. It is here that the decisive defensive battle is fought.

01 Jul 1983

**defence in depth / défense en  
profondeur**

The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre his reserve.

01 Mar 1983

**defence readiness condition /  
état de préparation<sup>1</sup>  
state of readiness<sup>3</sup>**

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises.

*Related terms: evaluation<sup>2</sup>; operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.*

01 Feb 1973

**defence shipping authority /  
autorité des transports  
maritimes**

The NATO civil wartime agency activated in time of crisis or war responsible for the allocation of merchant ships assigned to the Allied ocean shipping pool to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in support of the common effort.

01 Oct 1978

**defensive coastal area / zone  
côtière de défense**

A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defence operations may involve land, sea, and air forces.

01 Feb 1973

**defensive counter-air  
operation / opération défensive  
contre le potentiel aérien**

Active and passive defensive measures designed to detect, identify, intercept, and destroy or make ineffective forces attempting to attack or to penetrate friendly airspace.

*Related terms: active air defence; air defence; air superiority; air supremacy; counter-air operation; offensive counter-air operation; passive air defence*

20 Jun 2006

**defensive fire / tir défensif  
DF**

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action.

01 Nov 1975

**defensive mine  
countermeasures / mesures de  
protection contre les mines**

Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying.

01 Aug 1976

**defensive minefield / champ de  
mines défensif**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defence of sea communications.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1976

**defilade<sup>1</sup> / défilement<sup>1</sup>**

Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.

01 Mar 1973

**defilade<sup>2</sup> / défilement<sup>2</sup>**

A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.  
01 Mar 1973

**defilade<sup>3</sup> / défilement<sup>3</sup>**

To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles.  
01 Mar 1973

**defoliant operation / opération de défoliation**

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations.  
01 Mar 1973

**defoliating agent / agent défoliant**

A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely.  
01 Mar 1973

**degree of nuclear risk / risque nucléaire**

As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close-in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible.  
*Related terms: emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.*  
01 Aug 1976

**de jure boundary / frontière de droit**

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized.  
01 Sep 1981

**delaying operation / manoeuvre retardatrice**

An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged.  
01 Jul 1983

**delay release sinker / crapaud à prise d'immersion différée**

A sinker which holds a moored mine on the seabed for a predetermined time after laying.  
01 Aug 1976

**delegation of authority / délégation de pouvoirs**

An action by which a commander assigns to a subordinate commander a clearly stated part of his authority.  
*Related terms: decentralized execution; transfer of authority.*  
22 Jun 2004

**deliberate attack / attaque délibérée**

A type of offensive action characterized by preplanned coordinated employment of fire power and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.  
*Related term: hasty attack.*  
01 Jun 1978

**deliberate breaching / ouverture de brèche préparée**

The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out.  
01 Jan 1991

**deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé**

The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations.  
*Related term: hasty crossing.*  
01 Jul 1987

**deliberate defence / défense préparée**

A defence normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communication systems.  
*Related term: hasty defence.*  
01 Mar 1973

**delivering ship / bâtiment ravitailleur**

In replenishment at sea, the ship that delivers the rig(s).  
*Related term: receiving ship.*  
04 Oct 2000

**delivery error / dispersion globale**

The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point.

*Related terms: circular error probable; deviation<sup>2</sup>; dispersion<sup>1,2</sup>; dispersion error; horizontal error.*  
01 Oct 1984

**demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée DMZ**

A defined area in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited.  
01 Mar 1973

**demining / dépollution à des fins civiles**

The removal of all unexploded mines, explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps from a defined area to make the area safe for civilians.  
Note: Demining is not normally conducted by military units.  
*Related terms: countermine operation; improvised explosive device; unexploded explosive ordnance.*  
29 May 2002

**demolition / destruction**

The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.  
*Related terms: technical neutralization; uncharged demolition target.*  
01 Jul 1993

**demolition chamber / chambre de destruction**

Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges.  
01 Nov 1994

**demolition firing party / équipe de mise a feu du dispositif de destruction**

The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition.  
*Related term: demolition guard.*  
01 Mar 1973

**demolition guard / détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction**

A local force positioned to ensure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demolition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible

for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party.

*Related term: demolition firing party.*

01 Mar 1973

**demolition kit / lot de destruction**

The demolition tool kit complete with explosives.

01 Jan 1991

**demolition target / ouvrage à détruire**

A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition.

01 Nov 1992

**demolition tool kit / lot d'artificier**

The tools, materials and accessories of a non-explosive nature necessary for preparing demolition charges.

*Related term: demolition kit.*

01 Jan 1991

**demonstration / démonstration**

An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy.

*Related terms: amphibious demonstration; amphibious operation; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal; diversion<sup>2</sup>; diversionary attack.*

01 Mar 1973

**denial measure / mesure d'interdiction**

An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions.

*Related term: secure.*

01 Mar 1973

**density altitude / densité-altitude**

An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere.

01 Mar 1973

**departure end / fin de bande**

That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial

departure is made.

01 Aug 1979

**departure point<sup>1</sup> / point d'origine<sup>1</sup>**

A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.

01 Jul 1980

**departure point<sup>2</sup> / point d'origine<sup>2</sup>**

In amphibious operations, an air control point at the seaward end of the helicopter approach lane system from which helicopter waves are dispatched along the selected helicopter approach lane to the initial point.

01 Jul 1980

**deployment<sup>1</sup> / déploiement<sup>1</sup>**

In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.

*Related term: disposition<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Feb 1988

**deployment<sup>2</sup> / déploiement<sup>2</sup>**

The movement of forces within areas of operations.

*Related terms: deployment<sup>4</sup>; disposition<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 Feb 1988

**deployment<sup>3</sup> / déploiement<sup>3</sup>**

The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.

*Related terms: deployment<sup>4</sup>; disposition<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 Feb 1988

**deployment<sup>4</sup> / redéploiement**

The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations.

*Related terms: deployment<sup>2,3</sup>; disposition<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Feb 1988

**deployment operating base / base de redéploiement**

A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war.

*Related terms: base<sup>1</sup>; emergency fleet operating base.*

01 Sep 1975

**depression angle / angle de dépression**

*Preferred term: angle of depression<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Aug 1979

**depth / profondeur**

In maritime/hydrographic use, the vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake, or river.

01 Mar 1973

**depth contour / ligne bathymétrique**

**bathymetric contour**

**depth curve**

A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum.

01 Mar 1973

**depth curve**

*Preferred term: depth contour.*

**derived information / information dérivée**

A parameter such as angle, range, position, velocity, etc. is said to be derived in the first receiver or other sensor in which that parameter exists or is capable of existing without reference to further information.

01 Nov 1977

**description of target / description de l'objectif target description**

In artillery and naval fire support, an element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment or activity to be taken under fire.

01 Aug 1973

**descriptive name / terme descriptif**

Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol.

01 Mar 1973

**designated merchant ship / navire marchand désigné**

A merchant ship with a special status that may give it priority over other ships for higher level naval cooperation and guidance for shipping activities and, when it is placed under the naval supervision of merchant ships, compels it to comply with military orders.

*Related terms: merchant ship; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; naval supervision of merchant ships.*

02 Mar 2007

**designation of days and hours /  
désignation des jours et des  
heures**

The following designations have the meaning shown:

D-day - The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation.

E-day - The day on which a NATO exercise commences.

G-day - The day on which an order, normally national, is given to deploy a unit.

M-day - The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.

H-hour - The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences, or is due to commence (this term is used also as a reference for the designation of days/hours before or after the event).

*Related terms: commander's required date; latest arrival date.*  
01 Oct 2001

**despatch route / itinéraire  
gardé**

In road traffic, a roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. Movement credit is required for its use, even by a single vehicle.

*Related term: route.*  
09 May 2000

**destruction fire mission /  
mission de destruction**

In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target.

*Related term: fire<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Aug 1982

**destruction radius / rayon de  
destruction**

In mine warfare, the maximum distance from an exploding charge of stated size and type at which a mine will be destroyed by sympathetic detonation of the main charge, with a stated probability of destruction, regardless of orientation.

01 Nov 1975

**detachment<sup>1</sup> / détachement<sup>1</sup>**

A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.

01 Mar 1973

**detachment<sup>2</sup> / détachement<sup>2</sup>**

A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.

01 Mar 1973

**detail / détail**

The basic graphic representation of features.

01 Mar 1973

**detailed photographic report /  
compte rendu détaillé  
d'interprétation**

**photographique**  
A comprehensive, analytical, intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, a target, target complex, and of a detailed nature.

01 Mar 1973

**detecting circuit / détecteur**

The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target.

01 Mar 1977

**detection / détection**

The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or phenomenon of potential military significance.

*Related terms: friend; hostile; identification<sup>2</sup>; identification, friend-or-foe; neutral; recognition; unknown.*

01 Dec 1976

**detection and tactical control  
system/système de détection et  
de contrôle tactique**

In air usage, a complete, mobile and autonomous system (equipment and personnel) permitting the coordination of all assets used in a given airspace above the battlefield.

20 Nov 1996

**detention / détention**

The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order.

22 Jun 2004

**deterioration limit / limite de  
détérioration**

A limit placed on a particular product characteristic to define the minimum acceptable quality requirement for the product to retain its NATO code number.

01 Aug 1979

**deterrence / dissuasion**

The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act.

09 Jan 1996

**detonating cord / cordeau  
détonant**

A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave.

01 Nov 1994

**detonating cord amplifier /  
relais d'amorçage**

A device attached to a detonating cord which allows for the ignition of a charge and the simultaneous transmission of a detonating wave to another charge.

01 Dec 1977

**detonator / détonateur**

A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave.

01 Jul 1980

**detour / détour**

Deviation from those parts of a route, where movement has become difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour.

01 Aug 1973

**deviation<sup>1</sup> / déviation<sup>1</sup>**

The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.

01 Mar 1973

**deviation<sup>2</sup> / écart**

The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target.

*Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion<sup>1,2</sup>; dispersion error; horizontal error.*

01 Mar 1973

**diaphragm / diaphragme**

The physical element of an optical system which regulates the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image.

01 Mar 1973

**diapositive / diapositive**

A positive photograph on a transparent medium.

*Related terms: plate<sup>2</sup>; transparency.*

01 Mar 1973

**died of wounds received in action / décédé des suites de blessures de guerre**

A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility.

*Related terms: battle casualty; casualty; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.*

01 Dec 1979

**differential ballistic wind / vent balistique différentiel**

In bombing, a hypothetical wind equal to the difference in velocity between the ballistic wind and the actual wind at a release altitude.

01 Mar 1973

**diffraction loading / force de diffraction**

The total force which is exerted on the sides of a structure by the advancing shock front of a nuclear explosion.

01 Apr 1990

**dip / surimmersion**

In naval mine warfare, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream acting on the mine casing and mooring.

01 Nov 1975

**diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique**

Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels.

01 Mar 1973

**dip needle circuit / mise de feu à aiguille aimantée**

In naval mine warfare, a mechanism which responds to a change in the magnitude of the vertical component of the total magnetic field.

01 Jun 1978

**direct action / action directe DA**

A short-duration strike or other small-scale offensive action by

special operations forces or special operations-capable units to seize, destroy, capture, recover or inflict damage to achieve specific, well-defined and often time-sensitive results.

01 Oct 2001

**direct action fuze**

*Preferred term: impact action fuze.*

**direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des dommages**

A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation.

01 Mar 1973

**direct fire / tir direct**

Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**direct illumination / éclairage direct**

Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights.

01 Mar 1973

**directing staff****DISTAFF**

*Preferred term: exercise directing staff.*

**direction<sup>1</sup> / gisement d'observation**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by a spotter/observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.

01 Jan 1983

**direction<sup>2</sup> / orientation<sup>3</sup>**

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*

01 Jan 1983

**directive<sup>1</sup> / directive<sup>1</sup>**

A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.

01 Mar 1973

**directive<sup>2</sup> / directive<sup>2</sup>**

A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.

01 Mar 1973

**directive<sup>3</sup> / directive<sup>3</sup>**

Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or

governs action, conduct, or procedure.

01 Mar 1973

**direct laying / pointage à vue**

Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target.

01 Aug 1974

**direct support<sup>1</sup> / appui direct DS**

The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation.

*Related term: in support of.*

22 Jun 2004

**direct support<sup>2</sup> / soutien direct<sup>1</sup> DS**

In maritime usage, operations related to the protection of a specific force by other units, normally under the tactical control of that force.

*Related term: associated support.*

22 Jun 2004

**direct support<sup>3</sup> / soutien direct<sup>2</sup> DS**

In land operations, a primary tactical task given to an artillery unit to provide fire requested by a supported unit other than an artillery unit, without specifying the command relationship.

*Related term: general support reinforcing.*

22 Jun 2004

**direct supporting fire / tir d'appui direct**

Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole.

*Related terms: fire<sup>3</sup>; supporting fire.*

01 Mar 1973

**disabling fire / tir désesparant**

Fire directed at a vessel so as to impair its manoeuvrability but not its seaworthiness.

14 Oct 2002

**disarmed mine / mine désarmée**

A previously armed mine which has been returned to a safe state.

*Related terms: dead mine; inert mine.*

09 May 2000

**discriminating circuit / circuit**

**d'analyse**

That part of the operating circuit of a sea mine which distinguishes between the response of the detecting circuit to the passage of a ship and the response to other disturbances (e.g. influence sweep, countermining, etc.).  
01 Aug 1976

**disembarkation schedule**

*Preferred term: debarkation schedule.*

**dispenser / distributeur**

In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release submunitions.  
*Related terms: cluster bomb unit; submunition.*  
01 Jul 1980

**dispersal / dispersion<sup>6</sup>**

**dispersion<sup>6</sup>** (admitted)  
In maritime operations, the reduction of the concentration of ships by reberthing within a port area or at working or holding anchorages in the vicinity.  
*Related terms: holding anchorage; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; working anchorage.*  
02 Mar 2007

**dispersed movement pattern / dispositif dispersé**

A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth. This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor.  
01 Mar 1973

**dispersed site / site isolé**

A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area.  
01 Jul 1987

**dispersion<sup>1</sup> / dispersion<sup>1</sup>**

A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.  
01 Sep 1981

**dispersion<sup>2</sup> / dispersion<sup>2</sup>**

In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.  
01 Sep 1981

**dispersion<sup>3</sup> / dispersion<sup>3</sup>**

The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.  
01 Sep 1981

**dispersion<sup>4</sup> / dispersion<sup>4</sup>**

In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form.  
01 Sep 1981

**dispersion<sup>5</sup> / dispersion<sup>5</sup>**

In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.  
01 Sep 1981

**dispersion<sup>6</sup>**

*Preferred term: dispersal.*

**dispersion error / écart de dispersion**

The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to the mean point of impact or burst.  
*Related terms: circular error probable; convoy dispersal point; delivery error; deviation<sup>2</sup>; horizontal error.*  
01 Mar 1973

**dispersion pattern / schéma de dispersion**

The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or a group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible; the points of burst or impact being dispersed about a point called the mean point of impact.  
01 Mar 1973

**disposition<sup>1</sup> / dispositif<sup>1</sup>**

Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it.  
*Related term: deployment<sup>2,3</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**disposition<sup>2</sup> / dispositif<sup>2</sup>**

A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle.  
*Related terms: deployment<sup>1</sup>; dispersal.*  
01 Mar 1973

**disposition<sup>3</sup> / dispositif<sup>3</sup>**

A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft.  
*Related term: deployment<sup>2,3</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**disruptive pattern / dessin de camouflage**

In surveillance, an arrangement of suitably coloured irregular shapes which, when applied to the surface of an object, is intended to enhance its camouflage.  
01 Dec 1974

**dissemination / diffusion**

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*  
01 Mar 1973

**DISSUB personnel**

*Preferred term: distressed submarine personnel*

**distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse**

**DISSUB**  
A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface.  
16 Jul 1999

**distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse**

**DISSUB personnel** (admitted)  
Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued.  
18 Dec 1997

**distributed fire / tir sur zone**

Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target.  
*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**distribution point / point de distribution**

**DP**  
A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible.  
01 Mar 1973

**diversion<sup>1</sup> / diversion<sup>1</sup>**

The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation.  
01 Jul 1980

**diversion<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>2</sup>**

An attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention.

*Related term: demonstration.*

01 Jul 1980

**diversion<sup>3</sup> / déroutement<sup>1</sup>**

A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.

*Related term: emergency movement.*

01 Jul 1980

**diversion<sup>4</sup> / déroutement<sup>2</sup>**

In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended.

*Related terms: aerodrome; alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome.*

01 Jul 1980

**diversion<sup>5</sup> / déroutement<sup>3</sup>**

The act of deflecting or turning persons or objects from their planned route.

*Related term: emergency movement.*

01 Oct 2001

**diversion<sup>6</sup> / déviation<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger.

*Related term: route.*

14 Oct 2002

**diversion aerodrome / aérodrome de déroutement**

An aerodrome with at least minimum essential facilities, which may be used as an emergency aerodrome or when the main or deployment aerodrome is not usable or as required to facilitate tactical operations.

*Related terms: aerodrome; alternate aerodrome; diversion<sup>4</sup>.*

01 Nov 1994

**diversionary attack / attaque de diversion**

An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defences away from the main effort.

*Related terms: amphibious demonstration; amphibious*

*operation; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal; diversion; demonstration.*

01 Mar 1973

**diving chamber**

*Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.*

**division<sup>1</sup> / division<sup>1</sup>**

A tactical unit/formation as follows:

a. a major administrative and tactical unit/ formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps;

b. a number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections;

c. an air division is an air combat organization normally consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units.

01 Mar 1973

**division<sup>2</sup> / division<sup>2</sup>**

An organizational part of a headquarters that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans, and training, or supply and evacuation.

*Related terms: branch; cell; section.*

01 Mar 1973

**division<sup>3</sup> / division<sup>3</sup>**

A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command.

01 Mar 1973

**doctrine / doctrine**

Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application.

01 Mar 1973

**dome / dôme**

*Preferred term: spray dome.*

**door bundle / colis d'accompagnement**

A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by

parachutists.

01 Mar 1973

**Doppler effect / effet Doppler**

The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation.

01 Mar 1973

**Doppler radar / radar Doppler**

Any form of radar which detects motion relative to a reflecting surface by measuring the frequency shift of reflected radio energy due to the motion of the observer or of the reflecting surface.

01 Dec 1976

**dormant / insensible**

In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated.

02 May 1995

**dormant state / état dormant**

In mine warfare, the transitory state of a mine during which design features prevent it from being actuated.

*Related term: actuate.*

04 Oct 2000

**dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>1</sup> isodose rate line**

A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same.

01 Mar 1973

**dosimetry / dosimétrie**

The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques.

01 Mar 1973

**double flow route / itinéraire à double courant**

A route of at least two lanes allowing two columns of vehicles to proceed simultaneously, either in the same direction or in opposite directions.

*Related terms: route; single flow route.*

01 Nov 1980

**down<sup>1</sup> / plus bas<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target.

01 Sep 1974

### **down<sup>2</sup> / plus bas<sup>2</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired.

01 Sep 1974

### **downgrade / déclasser**

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material.

*Related term: declassify.*

01 Mar 1973

### **down lock / verrou train sorti**

A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position.

01 Jul 1980

### **draftee**

*Preferred term: transient.*

### **draft plan / projet de plan**

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency.

*Related terms: coordinated draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.*

01 Mar 1979

### **drag loading / pression résultante**

The force on an object or structure due to transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. It is the product of the dynamic pressure and the drag coefficient, which is dependent upon the shape or geometry of the object or structure.

*Related term: dynamic pressure.*

03 Aug 1998

### **drainage system / réseau hydrographique**

Rivers, streams, and other inland

water features.

01 Mar 1973

### **draught / tirant d'eau**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the lowest point of a ship.

*Related term: air draught.*

04 Oct 2000

### **drawing key / fond provisoire**

An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing.

*Related terms: blue key; key.*

01 Mar 1973

### **drift / dérive**

In ballistics, a shift in projectile direction due to gyroscopic action which results from gravitational and atmospheric induced torques on the spinning projectile.

01 Apr 1974

### **drift angle / angle de dérive**

The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good.

01 Mar 1973

### **drifting mine / mine dérivante<sup>1</sup>**

A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide.

*Related term: floating mine.*

01 Mar 1973

### **drill mine / mine d'entraînement<sup>1</sup>**

An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials.

*Related term: practice mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Jan 1991

### **drone / drone**

An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source.

*Related terms: remotely piloted vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle.*

01 Feb 1988

### **droop stop / butées centrifuges**

A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown.

01 Mar 1981

### **drop / plus près**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that a decrease in range along a spotting line is desired.

01 Sep 1974

### **drop altitude / altitude de largage**

The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed.

*Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1973

### **drop height / hauteur de largage**

The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft.

*Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1973

### **drop message / message lesté**

A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit.

01 Mar 1973

### **drop zone / zone de largage DZ**

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped.

01 Mar 1973

### **dry gap bridge / pont sur brèche sèche**

A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., antitank ditches, road craters, etc.

01 Mar 1973

### **dual capable unit / unité à double capacité**

A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions.

01 Oct 1984

### **dual firing circuit / circuit double de mise de feu**

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will



detonate all charges.

*Related term: combination firing circuit.*

01 Mar 1981

**dud / raté<sup>1</sup>**

Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed.

01 Mar 1983

**dummy**

*Preferred term: decoy.*

**dummy ammunition / munition factice**

**dummy munition** (admitted)

A completely inert ammunition that resembles an operational or practice item but is designed not to incorporate or be used in combination with energetic material nor to be delivered in or by a weapon system.

Notes:

1. It is used in activities such as assembly, handling, instruction, training, gauging or maintenance.
2. A colour scheme is used to differentiate this ammunition from other types of ammunition.

05 Sep 2007

**dummy message / message de volume**

A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text.

01 Mar 1973

**dummy minefield / champ de mines factice**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield containing no live mines and presenting only a psychological threat.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**dump / dépôt temporaire**

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies.

01 Mar 1973

**duplicate negative / copie négative<sup>2</sup>**

A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive.

01 Aug 1973

**durable materiel**

*Preferred term: non-expendable*

*supplies and materiel.*

**dwel at/on / restez sur les éléments**

In artillery and naval fire support, this term is used when fire is to continue for an indefinite period at specified time or on a particular target or targets.

01 Aug 1974

**dynamic pressure / pression dynamique**

Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave.

*Related term: drag loading.*

01 Mar 1973



## E

**early resupply / premiers ravitaillements**

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply.

*Related terms: element of resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.*

01 Mar 1973

**early warning / alerte lointaine air defence early warning****EW**

Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers.

01 Mar 1981

**earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation**

The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date.

In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee.

01 Dec 1974

**earmarking of stocks / désignation de stocks**

The arrangement whereby nations agree, normally in peacetime, to identify a proportion of selected items of their war reserve stocks to be called for by specified NATO commanders.

01 Mar 1984

**earthing / mise à la terre**

The process of making a satisfactory electrical connection between the structure, including the metal skin, of an object or vehicle, and the mass of the earth, to ensure a common potential with the earth.

*Related terms: bonding; grounding.*

01 Jul 1980

**easting / vers l'est**

Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map.

01 Mar 1973

**echelon<sup>1</sup> / échelon<sup>1</sup>**

A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon, rear echelon.

01 Mar 1973

**echelon<sup>2</sup> / échelon<sup>2</sup>**

Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.

01 Mar 1973

**echelon<sup>3</sup> / échelon<sup>3</sup>**

A fraction of a command in the direction of depth, to which a principal combat mission is assigned; i.e., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon.

01 Mar 1973

**echelon<sup>4</sup> / en échelon**

A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a lateral and even spacing to the same side.

01 Mar 1973

**echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons**

Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function.

01 Mar 1973

**economic mobilization / mobilisation économique**

The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency.

01 Mar 1973

**economic potential / potentiel économique**

The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services.

*Related terms: strength; unit strength.*

01 Mar 1973

**economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique**

Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military.

03 Aug 1998

**E-day / jour E**

The day on which a NATO exercise commences or is due to commence.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour*

26 Aug 2009

**edition / édition**

In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues.

01 Mar 1973

**edition designation / désignation d'édition**

The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another.

01 Mar 1973

**ejection<sup>1</sup> / éjection<sup>1</sup>**

Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.

01 Jul 1983

**ejection<sup>2</sup> / éjection<sup>2</sup>**

In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation.

01 Jul 1983

**ejection systems / systèmes d'éjection**

a. Command ejection system - A system in which the pilot of an aircraft or the occupant of the other ejection seat(s) initiates ejection resulting in the automatic ejection of all occupants.

b. Command select ejection system - A system permitting the optional transfer from one crew station to another of the control of a command ejection system for automatic ejection of all occupants.

c. Independent ejection system - An ejection system which operates independently of other ejection systems installed in one aircraft.

d. Sequenced ejection system - A system which ejects the aircraft crew in sequence to ensure a safe minimum total time of escape without collision.

01 Mar 1981

**electrode sweep / drague à**

**électrode**

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic cable sweep in which the salt water and the seabed form part of the electric circuit.  
04 Oct 2000

**electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité****électromagnétique****EMC**

The ability of equipment or a system to function in its electromagnetic environment without causing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment.  
*Related term: electromagnetic vulnerability.*  
09 May 2000

**electromagnetic environment / environnement****électromagnétique**

The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location.  
01 Jul 1993

**electromagnetic interference / interférence****électromagnétique****EMI**

Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment.  
01 Jul 1987

**electromagnetic radiation hazard / risque lié au rayonnement****électromagnétique**

A condition which would expose personnel, equipment, munitions or fuel to a dangerous level of electromagnetic radiation.  
01 Nov 1990

**electromagnetic vulnerability / vulnérabilité****électromagnétique**

The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer degradation in performance of, or inability to perform, its specified task as a result of electromagnetic interference.  
*Related term: electromagnetic compatibility.*  
01 Jul 1987

**electronic countermeasures / contre-mesures électroniques****ECM**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization.

*Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic jamming; jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.*  
09 Jan 1996

**electronic deception / déception électronique****ED**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to confuse, distract or seduce an enemy or his electronic systems.  
09 Jan 1996

**electronic intelligence / renseignement électronique****ELINT**

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users.  
09 Jan 1996

**electronic jamming / brouillage électronique****EJ**

The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems.  
*Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.*  
13 Dec 1999

**electronic masking / camouflage électronique**

The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence, without significantly degrading the operation of

friendly systems.  
01 Nov 1991

**electronic neutralization / neutralisation électronique****EN**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum.  
20 Nov 1996

**electronic order of battle / ordre de bataille électronique****EOB**

A list of emitters used by a force or in a scenario with specific information on the electromagnetic characteristics, parameters, locations and platforms of these emitters.  
01 Oct 2003

**electronic protective measures/ mesures de protection électronique****EPM**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of electromagnetic energy. There are two subdivisions of electronic protective measures: active electronic protective measures and passive electronic protective measures.  
*Related terms: active electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.*  
20 Nov 1996

**electronic warfare / guerre électronique****EW**

Military action to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum encompassing: the search for, interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the employment of electromagnetic energy, including directed energy, to reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and actions to ensure its effective use by friendly forces.  
*Related terms: electronic countermeasures; electronic protective measures; electronic warfare support measures; operations security.*  
09 Jan 1996

**electronic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de guerre électronique  
ESM**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept and identify electromagnetic emissions and to locate their sources for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. It provides a source of information required for immediate decisions involving electronic countermeasures, electronic protective measures and other tactical actions.  
09 Jan 1996

**electro-optics / optoélectronique  
EO**

The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state.  
01 Nov 1986

**element of resupply / élément de réapprovisionnement**

*Related terms: early resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.*  
01 Mar 1973

**elevation / élévation**

The vertical distance of a point or level, on, or affixed to, the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level.  
*Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; height<sup>1</sup>; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*  
01 Mar 1973

**elevation guidance / guidage en altitude**

Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path.  
01 Oct 1980

**elevation of security / hausse de sécurité**

Minimum elevation permissible

for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipment having a flat trajectory.  
*Related term: angle of safety.*  
01 Mar 1973

**elevation tint**

*Preferred term: hypsometric tinting.*

**embarkation / embarquement**

The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft. Note: In French, the word "embarquement" applies to rail and road transport in addition to ships and aircraft.  
*Related terms: allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; horizontal loading; loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.*

**embarkation area / zone d'embarquement**

An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark.  
01 Mar 1973

**embarkation order / ordre d'embarquement**

An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment.  
*Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; movement order; notice to move; operational readiness; operation order; operation plan; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.*  
01 Mar 1979

**emergency anchorage / mouillage auxiliaire**

An anchorage, which may have a limited defence organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships.  
*Related terms: advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; holding anchorage;*

*laying-up position; waiting position; working anchorage.*  
01 Mar 1973

**emergency barrier**

*Preferred term: aircraft arresting barrier.*

**emergency burial / inhumation d'urgence  
burial**

A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in a cemetery or burial according to national or international legal regulations.  
01 Oct 1980

**emergency complement**

*Preferred term: emergency establishment.*

**emergency destruction of nuclear weapons / destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires**

The destruction of nuclear munitions, components, and associated classified material, without significant nuclear yield, to render the weapon tactically useless, to prevent the disclosure of classified design information, and to prevent salvage of the weapon for reprocessing.  
01 Nov 1975

**emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs d'urgence  
emergency complement (obsolete)**

**EE**  
A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions.  
*Related terms: crisis establishment; peacetime establishment.*  
08 Aug 2008

**emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte**

A base providing logistic support for fleet units operating in an area for limited periods.  
*Related terms: base<sup>1</sup>; deployment operating base.*  
01 Mar 1973

**emergency in war / état de crise en temps de guerre**

An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical

aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National Commander concerned.  
01 Mar 1973

**emergency locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage de détresse**

A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes.  
*Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z-marker beacon.*  
01 Jun 1987

**emergency movement / mouvement d'urgence**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the execution of diversion, port evacuation, area evacuation and subsequent movements in order to preserve ships and cargoes when attack is imminent.  
*Related terms: diversion<sup>3,5</sup>; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; port evacuation of cargoes; port evacuation of shipping.*  
02 Mar 2007

**emergency nuclear risk / risque nucléaire exceptionnel**

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, or both and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency.  
*Related terms: degree of nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.*  
01 Mar 1973

**emergency substitute / produit de remplacement d'urgence**

A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations.

*Related terms: acceptable product; standardized product.*  
01 Mar 1973

**emission control / contrôle d'émission  
EMCON**

Selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy. The aim may be twofold:  
a. to minimize the enemy's detection of emissions and exploitation of the information so gained;  
b. to reduce electromagnetic interference thereby improving friendly sensor performance.  
01 Nov 1994

**emplacement<sup>1</sup> / emplacement**

A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks.  
01 Jun 1981

**emplacement<sup>2</sup> / mise en batterie**

The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired.  
01 Jun 1981

**end item / matériel complet**

In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use.  
01 Nov 1994

**end of mission / cessez le feu!  
EOM**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific target.  
01 Sep 2003

**end state / état final**

The political and/or military situation to be attained at the end of an operation, which indicates that the objective has been achieved.  
04 Oct 2000

**endurance / autonomie**

The time an aircraft can continue flying, or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating, under specified conditions e.g., without refuelling.  
*Related term: endurance distance.*  
01 Mar 1973

**endurance distance / distance franchissable d'endurance**

Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self-propelled at any specified endurance speed.  
*Related term: endurance.*  
01 Mar 1973

**endurance speed / vitesse d'endurance**

The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds.  
01 Mar 1973

**endurance time / endurance**

The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated.  
01 Mar 1973

**energetic material / matière énergétique**

A substance or mixture of substances that, through chemical reaction, is capable of rapidly releasing energy.  
02 March 2009

**engage / engagez**

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target.  
*Related terms: cease engagement; hold fire.*  
01 Nov 1980

**engagement<sup>1</sup> / engagement<sup>1</sup>**

In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralize it.  
29 May 2002

**engagement<sup>2</sup> / engagement<sup>2</sup>**

In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it.  
29 May 2002

**engagement control / contrôle d'interception**

In air defence, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defence unit that are related to detection, identification,

engagement, and destruction of hostile targets.  
01 Mar 1973

**engineer commander /  
commandant du génie  
militaire**

In land warfare, a combat engineer officer who advises an appropriate commander on engineer matters, proposes engineer operations, commands engineer operations as directed, and supervises engineer operations by troops not directly under his command. In some armies, these responsibilities may be divided between two individuals.  
01 Dec 1993

**envelopment / enveloppement**

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear.  
*Related term: turning movement.*  
01 Oct 1978

**environment/ environnement**

The surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation.  
14 Oct 2002

**equal area projection /  
projection équivalente**

One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map.  
01 Mar 1973

**equipment / équipement**

All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization.  
*Related terms: assembly; component; base<sup>1,2</sup>; deployment operating base; emergency fleet operating base; establishment<sup>1</sup>; part; sub-assembly; supplies; unit equipment.*  
01 Oct 1992

**equipment casualty  
evacuation / évacuation du  
matériel endommagé**

The movement within the logistic system of an equipment requiring maintenance.  
04 Oct 2000

**equivalent focal length /**

**distance focale équivalente**

The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera.  
*Related terms: calibrated focal length; focal length; nominal focal length.*  
01 Mar 1973

**escort<sup>1</sup> / escorte<sup>1</sup>**

A combatant unit(s) assigned to accompany and protect another force or convoy.  
*Related term: convoy escort.*  
01 Dec 1979

**escort<sup>2</sup> / escorte<sup>2</sup>**

Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.  
01 Dec 1979

**escort<sup>3</sup> / escorte<sup>3</sup>**

An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.  
*Related term: convoy escort.*  
01 Dec 1979

**escort<sup>4</sup> / escorte<sup>4</sup>**

An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour.  
01 Dec 1979

**essential cargo**

*Preferred term: essential supply.*

**essential supply /  
approvisionnement essentiel  
essential cargo**

A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores.  
*Related term: cargo.*  
01 Mar 1973

**establishment<sup>1</sup> / organisme**

An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.  
01 Mar 1973

**establishment<sup>2</sup> / tableau  
d'effectifs et de dotation  
table of organization  
table of organization and  
equipment**

The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and

major equipment in a unit/formation.  
*Related terms: base<sup>1</sup>; equipment; unit equipment.*  
01 Mar 1973

**estimate of the situation /  
appréciation de la situation  
appreciation of the situation**

A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission.  
*Related term: course of action.*  
29 May 2002

**evacuation control ship /  
bâtiment contrôleur  
d'évacuation sanitaire**

In an amphibious operation, a ship designated as a control point for landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters evacuating casualties from the beaches. Medical personnel embarked in the evacuation control ship effect distribution of casualties throughout the attack force in accordance with ship's casualty capacities and specialized medical facilities available, and also perform emergency surgery.  
01 Mar 1973

**evacuation of port equipment /  
évacuation de l'équipement  
portuaire**

The transfer of mobile/movable equipment from a threatened port to another port or to a working anchorage.  
01 Nov 1994

**evacuee / évacué**

A person who has been ordered or authorized to move from a place of danger by competent authorities, and whose movements and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities.  
*Related terms: asylum seeker; internally displaced person; refugee.*  
04 Oct 2000

**evaluation<sup>1</sup> / évaluation<sup>1</sup>**

The structured process of examining activities, capabilities and performance against defined standards or criteria.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

*Related terms: analysis<sup>1</sup>; assessment; certification; validation.*

02 Mar 2007

### **evaluation<sup>2</sup> / évaluation<sup>2</sup>**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle constituting appraisal of a item of information in respect of the reliability of the source, and the credibility of the information.

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*  
01 Sep 1981

### **evasion / évasion<sup>2</sup>**

Measures taken either to avoid or escape detection, or to break contact with a hostile or potentially hostile unit.

01 Oct 2001

### **evasion and escape / évasion<sup>1</sup>**

The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control.

09 Jan 1996

### **exaggerated stereoscopy**

*Preferred term: hyperstereoscopy.*

### **examination / inspection**

In maintenance, a comprehensive scrutiny supplemented by measurement and physical testing in order to determine the condition of an item.

*Related term: maintenance<sup>1,3</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1990

### **exceptional transport / transport exceptionnel**

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight, or preparation entails special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of even one of the railway systems to be used.

*Related term: ordinary transport.*  
01 Nov 1994

### **executing commander / commandant utilisateur**

In nuclear warfare, the NATO strategic commander to whom

nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans.

*Related terms: commander; coordinating commander.*

09 Jan 1996

### **exercise / exercice**

#### **EX**

A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations.

*Related terms: command post; field exercise.*

01 Mar 1981

### **exercise area / zone d'exercice**

A geographical area specifically delineated in time and space for the conduct of training activities.

Note: An exercise area is delineated in coordination with the host nations.  
01 Oct 2001

### **exercise commander / commandant participant**

A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command.

*Related term: commander.*  
01 Jun 1984

### **exercise directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice directing staff (admitted)**

#### **DISTAFF**

A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise.

01 Mar 1981

### **exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences**

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an inert filling and an indicating device.

*Related terms: dead mine; explosive filled mine; fitted mine; inert mine; mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Aug 1976

### **exercise incident / incident en cours d'exercice**

An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised, or their facilities, and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised.

01 Jun 1981

### **exercise mine / mine d'exercice**

In naval mine warfare, a mine suitable for use in mine warfare exercises, fitted with visible or audible indicating devices to show where and when it would normally fire.

*Related terms: mine<sup>1,2</sup>; practice mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Oct 1978

### **exercise planning directive / directive pour la planification de l'exercice**

The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise.

01 Nov 1975

### **exercise specifications / spécifications d'exercice EXSPEC**

The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements and costs.

01 Jun 1984

### **exercise study / étude théorique**

An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis.

01 Nov 1983

### **expeditionary operation / opération expéditionnaire**

The projection of military power over extended lines of communications into a distant operational area to accomplish a specific objective.

7 Jul 2003



**expendable supplies and materials / approvisionnement consommable**

Items which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, or which lose their identity such as certain repair parts, or which are of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures.  
01 Mar 1973

**exploder / exposeur**

A device assigned to generate an electric current in a firing circuit after deliberate action by the user in order to initiate an explosive charge or charges.  
01 Jul 1980

**exploitation<sup>1</sup> / exploitation<sup>1</sup>**

Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.  
01 Mar 1981

**exploitation<sup>2</sup> / exploitation<sup>2</sup> processing<sup>2</sup>**

Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*  
01 Mar 1981

**exploitation<sup>3</sup> / exploitation<sup>3</sup>**

An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth.  
01 Mar 1981

**exploratory hunting / chasse d'exploration**

In naval mine warfare, a parallel operation to search sweeping, in which a sample of the route or area is subjected to minehunting procedures to determine the presence or absence of mines.  
01 Nov 1975

**explosive / explosif**

A substance or mixture of substances which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat.  
01 Jun 1989

**explosive filled mine / mine chargée**

In mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge but not necessarily the firing train needed to detonate it.  
*Related terms: exercise filled*

*mine; fitted mine.*  
01 Dec 1976

**explosive ordnance / explosifs et munitions**

All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

*Related terms: area clearance; binary chemical munition; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition; improvised explosive device; semi-fixed ammunition; munition; proofing; separate loading ammunition.*  
01 Sep 1974

**explosive ordnance disposal / neutralisation des explosifs et munitions****EOD**

The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosives ordnance. It may also include explosives ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.

*Related terms: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation; mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.*  
01 Jun 1989

**explosive ordnance disposal incident / incident de neutralisation de munition explosive**

The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or

the laying of mines and demolition charges.  
01 Dec 1974

**explosive ordnance disposal procedures / procédures d'élimination des explosifs recovery procedure**

Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.

a. Access procedures - Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.

b. Diagnostic procedures - Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.

c. Render-safe procedures - The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

d. Recovery procedures - Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.

e. Final disposal procedures - The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means.

*Related terms: final disposal procedures; recovery procedure.*  
01 Oct 1980

**explosive ordnance reconnaissance / reconnaissance de munition explosive****EOR**

Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance, by explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents, in order to determine further action.  
01 Mar 1973

**explosive train / chaîne de**

**mise à feu**

A succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function.  
01 Dec 1979

aircraft flying very close to the ground.  
01 Jul 1980

**exposure dose / dose d'exposition**

The exposure dose at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure dose is the roentgen.  
01 Mar 1973

**exposure station**

*Preferred term: air station.*

**extent of a military exercise / importance d'un exercice militaire**

The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands.  
*Related terms: inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.*  
01 Nov 1985

**external reinforcing force / force de renfort extérieure**

A reinforcing force which is principally stationed in peacetime outside its intended Major NATO Command area of operations.  
01 Jun 1984

**extraction drop / largage par extraction**

The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes.  
*Related terms: extraction parachute; gravity extraction; platform drop.*  
15 Jul 2000

**extraction parachute / parachute extracteur**

An auxiliary parachute used to release lashings, pull cargo out of an aircraft or deploy one or more cargo parachutes.  
*Related term: extraction drop.*  
04 Oct 2000

**extraction zone / zone de largage à faible hauteur EZ**

A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an

## F

**face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte**

The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears.

01 Mar 1973

**fair drawing / dessin final**

A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction.

01 Mar 1973

**fallout contours / courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>2</sup>**

Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fallout pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour.

01 Mar 1973

**fallout pattern / diagramme des retombées radioactives**

The distribution of fallout as portrayed by fallout contours.

01 Mar 1973

**fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées**

A wind vector diagram based on the wind structure from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest.

01 Mar 1973

**false colour film / film à spectre décalé**

A colour film with at least one emulsion layer sensitive to radiation outside the visible region of the spectrum (e.g. infrared), in which the representation of colours is deliberately altered.

*Related term: camouflage detection photography.*

01 Mar 1973

**false origin / fausse origine**

A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward.

01 Mar 1973

**false parallax / parallaxe fausse**

The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of

observation.

01 Mar 1981

**fan camera photography / faisceau de photographies**

Photography taken simultaneously by an assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.

*Related terms: fan cameras; tri-camera photography.*

01 Mar 1973

**fan cameras / faisceau d'appareils photo**

An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.

*Related terms: fan camera photography; tri-camera photography.*

01 Mar 1973

**fan marker beacon / radioborne en éventail**

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. The signal can be keyed for identification purposes.

*Related terms: beacon; radio beacon; Z-marker beacon.*

01 Mar 1973

**feature / détail cartographique**

In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart.

01 Mar 1973

**feature line overlap / couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain**

A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc.

01 Mar 1973

**F-hour / heure F**

The time at which aviation operations beyond the forward line of own troops commence or are due to commence.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-*

*hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**fiducial mark**

*Preferred term: collimating mark.*

**field control / réseau trigonométrique**

A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and are sometimes referred to as trig control or trigonometrical net(work).

*Related terms: control point<sup>1</sup>; ground control.*

01 Aug 1979

**field exercise / exercice de combat à simple action**

An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline.

*Related terms: command post exercise; exercise.*

01 Mar 1973

**field fortification / fortification de campagne**

An emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation.

01 Mar 1973

**field of fire / champ de tir**

The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.

01 Mar 1973

**field of view / angle de champ FOV**

In photography, the angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to the two opposite sides of the format. Not to be confused with angle of view.

*Related term: angle of view*

01 Dec 1974

**field of vision / angle de vision**

The total solid angle available to the gunner from his normal

position.  
5 May 1973

#### **fighter / chasseur**

A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets.

*Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter interceptor.*

01 Feb 1989

#### **fighter cover / couverture aérienne**

The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities.

*Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; concealment; coverage; screen<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Jul 1993

#### **fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat**

An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft.

01 Jul 1993

#### **fighter interceptor**

*Preferred term: interceptor.*

#### **fighter sweep / sweep**

An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations.

01 Mar 1973

#### **fighting patrol**

*Preferred term: combat patrol.*

#### **filler point**

*Preferred term: charging point.*

#### **film badge / dosiphote**

A photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma-ray dosage.

01 Mar 1973

#### **filter / filtre**

In electronics, a device which transmits only part of the incident energy and may thereby change the spectral distribution of energy:

- a. high pass filters transmit energy above a certain frequency;
- b. low pass filters transmit energy

below a certain frequency;  
c. band pass filters transmit energy of a certain bandwidth;  
d. band stop filters transmit energy outside a specific frequency band.

01 Mar 1977

#### **filtering / filtrage**

The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths.

01 Mar 1973

#### **final approach / approche finale**

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.

a. In a non-precision approach it normally begins at the final approach fix or point and ends at the missed approach point or fix.

b. In a precision approach the final approach is deemed to commence at the glide path intercept point and ends at the decision height/altitude.

01 Nov 1983

#### **final disposal procedures / procédé de destruction définitive**

*Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.*

01 Nov 1974

#### **final plan / plan final**

A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority.

*Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; embarkation order; initial draft plan; movement order; notice to move; operational readiness; operation order; operation plan; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.*

01 Jul 1980

#### **final protective fire / tir d'arrêt PPF**

An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas.

01 Dec 1979

#### **fire<sup>1</sup> / feu**

The command given to discharge

a weapon(s).  
01 Nov 1975

#### **fire<sup>2</sup> / tirer**

To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system.

01 Nov 1975

#### **fire<sup>3</sup> / tir**

*Related terms: barrage fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire<sup>1,2</sup>; counterfire; counterpreparation fire; covering fire<sup>1,2</sup>; deep supporting fire; destruction fire mission; direct fire; direct supporting fire; distributed fire; grazing fire; harassing fire; indirect fire; interdiction fire; neutralization fire; observed fire; preparation fire; radar fire; registration fire; searching fire; suppression fire; supporting fire; unobserved fire.*

01 Nov 1975

#### **fireball / boule de feu**

The luminous sphere of hot gases which forms a few millionths of a second after detonation of a nuclear weapon and immediately starts expanding and cooling.

01 Sep 2003

#### **fire capabilities chart / carte des possibilités de tir**

A chart, usually in the form of an overlay, showing the areas which can be reached by the fire of the bulk of the weapons of a unit.

*Related term: chart.*

01 Aug 1973

#### **fire control / conduite de tir FC**

The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target.

01 Mar 1977

#### **fire-control radar / radar de conduite de tir**

##### **FCR**

Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system.

02 Mar 2007

#### **fire-control system / système de conduite de tir**

##### **FCS**

A group of interrelated fire control equipment and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons.

06 Jan 2006

**fire coordination**

*Preferred term: fire support coordination.*

**fire coordination area / zone de coordination des feux**

An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints.  
01 Aug 1974

**fire direction centre / poste central de tir**

That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction centre receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction.  
01 Aug 1976

**fire for effect<sup>1</sup> / tir d'efficacité<sup>1</sup>  
FFE**

Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire for effect<sup>2</sup> / tir d'efficacité<sup>2</sup>  
FFE**

Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire mission<sup>1</sup> / mission de tir<sup>1</sup>**

Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire mission<sup>2</sup> / mission de tir<sup>2</sup>**

Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire plan / plan d'emploi des feux**

A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated.  
01 Mar 1973

**firepower<sup>1</sup> / puissance de feu<sup>1</sup>**

The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.  
01 Mar 1973

**firepower<sup>2</sup> / puissance de feu<sup>2</sup>**

Ability to deliver fire.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire-power umbrella / zone de tir contre-avions**

An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft.  
01 Mar 1973

**firestorm / tempête de feu**

Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity.  
01 Mar 1981

**fire support / appui-feu  
FS**

The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy.  
*Related term: naval fire support.*  
01 Nov 1994

**fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui  
FSA**

An appropriate manoeuvre area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation.

*Related term: naval support area*  
01 Mar 1973

**fire support coordination / coordination des tirs d'appui  
fire coordination  
FSC**

The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire support coordination centre / centre de coordination des feux d'appui  
supporting arms coordination centre  
FSCC  
SACC**

A single location in which are centralized communication facilities and personnel incident to

the coordination of all forms of fire support.

01 Aug 1979

**fire support coordination line / ligne de coordination des feux d'appui  
FSCL**

Within an assigned area of operations, a line established by a land or amphibious force commander to denote coordination requirements for fires by other force elements which may affect the commander's current and planned operations. The fire support coordination line applies to fires of air, ground or sea weapons using any type of ammunition against surface or ground targets. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate commanders and supporting elements. Attacks against surface or ground targets short of the fire support coordination line must be conducted under the positive control or procedural clearance of the associated land or amphibious force commander. Unless in exceptional circumstances, commanders of forces attacking targets beyond the fire support coordination line must coordinate with all affected commanders in order to avoid fratricide and to harmonize joint objectives.  
Note: In the context of this definition the term "surface targets" applies to those in littoral or inland waters within the designated area of operations.  
04 Oct 2000

**fire support group / groupement de tirs d'appui**

A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval fire. A fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements.  
01 Mar 1973

**fire unit / unité de tir**

The smallest artillery or mortar organization, consisting of one or more weapon systems, capable of being employed to execute a fire mission.  
20 Nov 1996

**firing / mise à feu**

Actuation of the firing system.  
*Related term: firing system.*

25 Sep 1998

**firing area / aire d'explosion**

In a sweeper - sweep combination, the horizontal area at the depth of a particular mine in which the mine will detonate. The firing area has exactly the same dimensions as the interception area but will lie astern of it unless the mine detonates immediately when actuated.

01 Dec 1976

**firing circuit<sup>1</sup> / circuit de mise de feu<sup>1</sup>****firing mechanism**

In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected charges from a firing point.

01 Jul 1980

**firing circuit<sup>2</sup> / circuit de mise de feu<sup>2</sup>****firing mechanism**

In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter.

01 Jul 1980

**firing mechanism**

*Preferred term: firing circuit<sup>1,2</sup>.*

**firing point / point de mise de feu**

That point in the firing circuit where the device employed to initiate the detonation of the charges is located.

01 Mar 1979

**firing system / mise de feu**

System designed to actuate an explosive, electric or other train, in order to cause the explosion of a charge.

*Related term: firing.*

25 Sep 1998

**fission / fission**

The process whereby the nucleus of a heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy.

01 Nov 1975

**fission products / produits de fission**

A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission.

01 Mar 1973

**fission to yield ratio / rapport****"fission/puissance"**

The ratio of the yield derived from nuclear fission to the total yield; it is frequently expressed in percent.

01 Mar 1973

**fitted mine / mine disponible**

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge, a primer, detonator and firing system.

*Related terms: exercise filled mine; explosive filled mine.*

01 Nov 1975

**fix / point**

A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data.

01 Mar 1973

**fixed ammunition / munition encartouchée**

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile.

*Related term: munition.*

01 Mar 1973

**fixed medical treatment facility / installation fixe du service de santé**

A medical treatment facility designed to operate for an extended period at a specific site.

22 Jan 2010

**fixed station patrol / barrage fixe**

One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the centre of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft.

01 Mar 1973

**fixer network / réseau de détermination de position****fixer system**

A combination of radio or radar direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight.

01 Mar 1973

**fixer system**

*Preferred term: fixer network.*

**flame-thrower / lance-flammes**

A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition

of this fuel.

01 Mar 1973

**flank guard / flanc-garde**

A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack.

*Related terms: guard; screen<sup>4</sup>.*

01 Aug 1976

**flanking attack / attaque de flanc**

An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy.

*Related term: frontal attack.*

01 Jul 1983

**flare / arrondi roundout**

The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of descent for touchdown.

01 Mar 1973

**flash blindness / aveuglement par l'éclair**

Impairment of vision resulting from an intense flash of light. It includes temporary or permanent loss of visual functions and may be associated with retinal burns.

01 Nov 1983

**flash burn / brûlure par l'éclair**

A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation.

01 Mar 1973

**flash suppressor / cache-flamme**

Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases.

01 Mar 1973

**flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son**

The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard.

01 Jul 1988

**flat / non contrasté**

In photography, lacking in contrast.

01 Mar 1977

**flight following / contrôle en vol**

The task of maintaining contact with specified aircraft for the purpose of determining en route progress and/or flight termination.

01 Mar 1973

**flight information centre /  
centre d'information de vol**

A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service.

01 Mar 1973

**flight information region /  
région d'information de vol  
FIR**

An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided.

*Related terms: air traffic control centre; area control centre.*

01 Mar 1973

**flight information service /  
service d'information de vol  
FIS**

A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.

01 Feb 1988

**flight path / trajectoire de vol**

The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space.

01 Oct 1980

**flight plan / plan de vol**

Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft.

01 Mar 1973

**flight readiness firing / essai au  
point fixe**

Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test.

01 Mar 1973

**flight surgeon / médecin de l'air**

A physician who is specially trained and holds a current qualification in aviation medicine.

15 Jan 2008

**flight test / essai en vol**

Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are

planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information.

01 Mar 1973

**floatation / flottabilité**

The capability of a vehicle to float in water.

01 Mar 1973

**floating base support /  
bâtiment de soutien logistique**

A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other services are provided in harbour or at an anchorage for operating forces from ships.

01 Dec 1974

**floating lines / ligne flottante**

In photogrammetry, lines connecting the same two points of detail on each print of a stereo pair, used to determine whether or not the points are intervisible. The lines may be drawn directly on to the prints or superimposed by means of strips of transparent material.

01 Mar 1973

**floating mark or dot / marque  
repère**

A mark seen as occupying a position in the three dimensional space formed by the stereoscopic fusion of a pair of photographs, used as a reference mark in examining or measuring a stereoscopic model.

01 Mar 1973

**floating mine / mine flottante**

In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface.

*Related terms: drifting mine; free mine; mine<sup>2</sup>; watching mine.*

01 Nov 1975

**floating reserve / réserve non  
débarquée**

In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed.

01 Mar 1973

**flooder / dispositif de  
sabordage**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a buoyant mine which, on operation after a pre-set time, floods the mine case and causes it to sink to the bottom.

01 Nov 1975

**fluxgate / fluxmètre  
fluxvalve**

A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis.

01 Jan 1980

**fluxvalve**

*Preferred term: fluxgate.*

**focal length / distance focale**

*Related terms: calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length.*

01 Mar 1973

**focal plane / plan focal**

The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused.

01 Mar 1973

**folded optics / système à trajet  
optique replié**

Any optical system containing reflecting components for the purpose of reducing the physical length of the system or for the purpose of changing the path of the optical axis.

01 Jun 1978

**follow-on echelon / échelon de  
premier renfort**

In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft equipment, and supplies which, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault.

*Related terms: assault<sup>2</sup>; amphibious assault; amphibious operation; assault phase<sup>1</sup>; follow-up.*

01 Mar 1982

**follow-on mine  
countermeasures / opérations  
ultérieures de lutte contre les  
mines**

Mine countermeasures operations carried out after the initial amphibious landing during the amphibious assault and post-assault phases in order to expand the areas cleared during the pre-assault mine countermeasures operations.

01 Oct 2001

**follow-up / renfort-soutien**

In amphibious operations, the landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and follow-on echelons have been landed.

*Related terms: assault<sup>2</sup>; amphibious assault; amphibious operation; assault phase<sup>1</sup>; follow-on echelon.*  
01 Mar 1982

**follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement**

In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon.  
01 Jul 1983

**force interoperability / interopérabilité des forces**

The ability of the forces of two or more nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.  
*Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.*  
06 Jan 2006

**force protection / protection des forces**

**FP**  
All measures and means to minimize the vulnerability of personnel, facilities, equipment and operations to any threat and in all situations, to preserve freedom of action and the operational effectiveness of the force.  
22 Jun 2004

**force ratio / rapport de forces**

The qualitative and quantitative ratio between friendly and hostile forces at a specific time and location.  
01 Oct 2001

**force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces group rendezvous**

A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force.  
01 Mar 1981

**force(s) / force(s)**

*Related terms: airborne force; airborne operation; air-portable; air transportable unit; air transported force; blue forces; combined force; covering force<sup>1,2</sup>; forces allocated to NATO; garrison force; national forces for the defence of the NATO area; NATO assigned forces; NATO command forces; NATO earmarked forces; NATO forces;*

*opposing forces; other forces for NATO; purple forces; task force<sup>1,2,3</sup>; underway replenishment force; white forces.*  
01 Jul 1994

**forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN**

Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:  
a. NATO command forces;  
b. NATO assigned forces;  
c. NATO earmarked forces;  
d. other forces for NATO.  
*Related term: force(s).*  
01 Aug 1979

**forces in being / forces constituées**

Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document.  
01 Mar 1985

**force support engineering / appui génie d'une force**

In military engineering, the deliberate, long-term preparation for and indirect support to ongoing or future operations, as well as the sustainment of a force throughout all stages of an operation.  
02 March 2009

**format<sup>1</sup> / format<sup>1</sup>**

In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.  
01 Mar 1973

**format<sup>2</sup> / format<sup>2</sup>**

In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart.  
01 Mar 1973

**formation<sup>1</sup> / formation<sup>1</sup>**

An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.  
01 Oct 1980

**formation<sup>2</sup> / formation<sup>2</sup>**

An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander.  
26 Aug 2009

**formatted message text / texte de message formaté**

A message text composed of several sets ordered in a specified sequence, each set characterized by an identifier and containing

information of a specified type, coded and arranged in an ordered sequence of character fields in accordance with the NATO message text formatting rules. It is designed to permit both manual and automated handling and processing.  
*Related terms: free form message text; structured message text.*  
01 Jul 1987

**forming-up place / zone de démarrage attack position**

The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure.  
01 Mar 1973

**form lines / courbe figurative**

Lines resembling contours, but representing no actual elevations, which have been sketched from visual observation or from inadequate or unreliable map sources, to show collectively the configuration of the terrain.  
01 Mar 1973

**form overlay / cadre de surimpression**

A pattern, such as a report form, grid or map, used as background image.  
05 Sep 2000

**forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone.  
01 Mar 1973

**forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé FAC**

A qualified individual who, from a forward position on the ground or in the air, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support of land forces.  
01 Aug 1982

**forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille FEBA**

The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or



screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre of units.  
01 Jul 1983

**forward line of own troops /  
ligne avant des forces amies  
FLOT**

A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time.  
01 Mar 1991

**forward observer / observateur  
avancé  
FO**

An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information.  
01 Mar 1981

**forward overlap**

*Related term: overlap<sup>1</sup>.*

**forward slope / glacis**

Any slope which descends towards the enemy.  
01 Mar 1973

**forward tell / transfert  
ascendant**

*Related term: track telling.*  
01 Mar 1973

**found shipment / marchandise  
non manifestée**

Freight received but not listed or manifested.  
01 Mar 1973

**fragmentary order / ordre  
simplifié  
FRAGO**

An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.  
01 Mar 1991

**frame / cliché**

In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs.  
01 Mar 1973

**free air overpressure /  
surpression incidente**

The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an

explosion.  
01 Mar 1973

**free drop / largage en chute  
libre**

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes.  
*Related terms: air landed; airdrop; air movement; air trooping; extraction drop; extraction parachute; free fall; gravity extraction; high-velocity drop; low-velocity drop; landing area<sup>2</sup>; landing site<sup>1</sup>; platform drop.*  
01 Mar 1973

**free fall / saut en commandé**

A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or automatically, at a predetermined altitude.  
*Related terms: air landed; airdrop; air movement; air trooping; extraction drop; extraction parachute; free drop; gravity extraction; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; landing area<sup>2</sup>; landing site<sup>1</sup>; platform drop.*  
01 Mar 1971

**free form message text / texte  
de message libre**

A message text without prescribed format arrangements. It is intended for fast drafting as well as manual handling and processing.  
*Related terms: formatted message text; structured message text.*  
01 Jul 1987

**free mine / mine dérivante<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut.  
*Related terms: floating mine; mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**free play exercise / exercice à  
libre action**

An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations.  
*Related term: controlled exercise.*  
01 Jun 1984

**friend / ami**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity belonging to a declared, presumed

or recognized friendly nation, faction or group.  
*Related terms: detection; hostile; identification<sup>2</sup>; identification, friend-or-foe; neutral; recognition; unknown.*  
01 Oct 2003

**front<sup>1</sup> / front<sup>1</sup>**

The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.  
01 Mar 1973

**front<sup>2</sup> / front<sup>2</sup>**

The direction of the enemy.  
01 Mar 1973

**front<sup>3</sup> / front<sup>3</sup>**

The line of contact of two opposing forces.  
01 Mar 1973

**front<sup>4</sup> / front<sup>4</sup>**

When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.  
01 Mar 1973

**frontal attack / attaque frontale**

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces.  
*Related term: flanking attack.*  
01 Dec 1977

**full beam spread / faisceau  
ouvert**

*Related term: indirect illumination.*  
01 Nov 1975

**full command / commandement  
intégral**

The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services.

Note: The term "command" as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No NATO or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to him since, in assigning forces to NATO, nations will delegate only operational command or operational control.  
*Related terms: administrative control; command<sup>6</sup>; functional command<sup>6</sup>; national command; operational command; operational*

*control.*

04 Oct 2000

**fully planned movement /  
mouvement entièrement  
planifié**

A movement which is prepared in detail, based on definite data and for which all necessary movement and transportation support will be arranged as required or agreed. This type of movement can be executed on declaration of alert measures or on call.

*Related terms: ad hoc movement; partially planned movement.*

01 Nov 1990

**functional command /  
commandement fonctionnel**

A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas.

*Related terms: administrative control; command<sup>o</sup>; full command; operational command; operational control; tactical control.*

01 Mar 1973

**fusion<sup>1</sup> / fusion**

The process whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element, with the release of tremendous amounts of energy.

01 Nov 1991

**fusion<sup>2</sup> / fusionnement**

In intelligence usage, the blending of intelligence and/or information from multiple sources or agencies into a coherent picture. The origin of the initial individual items should then no longer be apparent.

01 Nov 1991

**fuze / fusée**

A device which initiates an explosive train.

*Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze; direct action fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; safety fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.*

01 Oct 1980

**fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage**

A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze.

01 Dec 1979

## G

**gap-filler radar / radar de couverture complémentaire GFR**

A radar used to supplement the coverage of the principal radar in areas where coverage is inadequate.

01 Dec 1974

**gap marker / marqueur d'extrémité de couloir**

In land mine warfare, markers used to indicate a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to, and exit from, the gap will be referenced to a landmark or immediate marker.

*Related terms: lane marker; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.*

01 Mar 1981

**garnishing / garnissage de camouflage**

In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage.

01 Dec 1974

**garrison force / garnison**

All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities.

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Mar 1973

**G-day / jour G**

The day on which an order is or is due to be given to deploy a unit.

Note: Such an order is normally a national one.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire**

Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport.

*Related term: cargo.*

01 Jul 1987

**general stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt général**

The percentage of a group of vehicles in battle formation likely to be stopped by mines when attempting to cross a minefield.

01 Sep 1981

**general support / action d'ensemble**

That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.

01 Aug 1976

**general support reinforcing / action d'ensemble et renforcement**

A tactical task in which an artillery unit fires in support of the force as a whole and, on a secondary basis, provides reinforcing fire for another artillery unit.

30 Jun 2005

**general unloading period / phase de déchargement général**

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. It encompasses the unloading of units and cargo from the ships as rapidly as facilities on the beach permit. It proceeds without regard to class, type, or priority of cargo, as permitted by cargo handling facilities ashore.

*Related term: initial unloading period.*

01 Mar 1982

**generic plan / plan générique GEP**

A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required.

25 Sep 1998

**geocoded image / image géocodée**

In photogrammetry, an orthorectified image encoded with grid or geographical coordinates so as to define the position of its pixels in relation to the surface of the earth.

*Related terms: geographic coordinates; georeferenced image; grid coordinate system; mosaic; orthorectification.*

14 Oct 2002

**geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques**

The quantities of latitude and

longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid.

*Related terms: coordinates; georeferenced image.*

01 Mar 1973

**geomatics / géomatique**

The science and technology of geospatial information management, including the acquisition, storage, analysis and processing, display and dissemination of georeferenced information.

*Related term: geospatial.*

16 Jul 1999

**georef / géoref**

A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System".)

*Related term: coordinates.*

01 Mar 1973

**georeferenced image / image géoréférencée**

In photogrammetry, an image which has been processed such that its pixels are assigned map coordinates, and then resampled to conform to a map projection system.

*Related terms: geocoded image; projection.*

14 Oct 2002

**geospatial / géospatial**

Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth.

*Related term: geomatics.*

13 Dec 1999

**G-hour / heure G**

The time at which an order is given, or is due to be given, to deploy a unit.

Note: Such an order is normally a national one.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**go around**

*Preferred term: overshoot.*

**go no-go / go no-go**

The condition or state of operability of a component or system: "go", functioning properly; or "no-go", not functioning properly.

01 Mar 1982

**government off-the-shelf /  
gouvernemental sur étagère  
GOTS**

Pertaining to a product developed for a national government and made available for authorized use, normally without modification.

*Related terms: commercial off-the-shelf; NATO off-the-shelf.*

01 Oct 2001

**gradient circuit / mise de feu à  
gradient**

In mine warfare, a circuit which is actuated when the rate of change, with time, of the magnitude of the influence is within predetermined limits.

01 Nov 1975

**graphic / document graphique**

Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart, or mosaic or even a film-strip that was produced using cartographic techniques.

01 Mar 1973

**graphic scale / échelle  
graphique**

**bar scale  
linear scale**

A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance.

*Related term: scale.*

01 Feb 1974

**grapnel / grappin**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut.

01 Nov 1975

**graticule<sup>1</sup> / graticule<sup>1</sup>**

In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.

*Related terms: image map; neatlines.*

01 Nov 1977

**graticule<sup>2</sup> / graticule<sup>2</sup>**

*Preferred term: reticle.*

**graticule ticks / amorce de  
réseau géographique**

In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect.

01 Mar 1973

**gravity extraction / largage par  
gravité**

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight.

*Related term: extraction drop.*

01 Mar 1973

**grazing fire / tir rasant**

Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the centre of the cone of fire does not rise above one metre from the ground.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**great circle route / orthodromie**

The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points.

01 Mar 1973

**grid**

*Preferred term: military grid.*

**grid bearing / azimuth grille**

Bearing measured with reference to grid north.

*Related terms: magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.*

09 Jan 1996

**grid convergence /  
convergence de la grille**

The horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north.

*Related terms: convergence; convergence factor; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence*

01 Mar 1973

**grid convergence factor /  
facteur de convergence de la  
grille**

The ratio of the grid convergence angle to the longitude difference.

In the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection this ratio is constant for all charts based on the same two standard parallels.

*Related terms: constant of the cone; convergence; convergence factor; grid convergence; map convergence; true convergence*

01 Mar 1973

**grid coordinate / coordonnées  
de carroyage**

Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart.

*Related term: coordinates.*

01 Dec 1974

**grid coordinate system /  
système de carroyage**

A plane-rectangular coordinate system usually based on, and mathematically adjusted to, a map projection in order that geographic positions (latitudes and longitudes) may be readily transformed into plane coordinates and the computations relating to them may be made by the ordinary method of plane surveying.

*Related terms: coordinates; georeferenced image.*

01 Mar 1973

**grid interval / intervalle d'un  
quadrillage**

The distance represented between the lines of a grid.

01 Mar 1973

**grid magnetic angle /  
déclinaison magnétique du  
carroyage  
grid variation  
grivation**

Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north.

*Related term: isogriv.*

01 Mar 1973

**grid navigation / navigation-  
grille**

A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference.

*Related term: navigational grid.*

01 Dec 1974

**grid north / nord de la grille**

The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference.

01 Mar 1973

**grid ticks / amorce d'un  
quadrillage**

Small marks on the neatline of a map or chart indicating additional grid reference systems included on that sheet. Grid ticks are

sometimes shown on the interior grid lines of some maps for ease of referencing.

01 Mar 1973

**grid variation**

*Preferred term: grid magnetic angle.*

**gripper edge / bord d'entraînement**

The edge by which paper or other printing material is drawn into the printing machine.

01 Mar 1973

**grivation**

*Preferred term: grid magnetic angle.*

**gross weight<sup>1</sup> / poids total en charge<sup>1</sup>**

Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, crew, personal equipment and load.

*Related term: net weight<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**gross weight<sup>2</sup> / poids total en charge<sup>2</sup>**

Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding.

*Related term: net weight<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**ground alert / alerte au sol**

That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order.

01 Apr 1974

**ground control / cheminement par triangulation**

A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between points on the earth.

*Related terms: control point<sup>1</sup>; field control; traverse<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**ground-controlled approach procedure / procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol**

The technique for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a

position for landing.

13 Dec 1999

**ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol GCI**

A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or guided missiles for the purpose of effecting interception.

01 Aug 1973

**ground-effect machine / appareil à effet de sol GEM**

A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air-cushion.

*Related terms: air cushion vehicle; vehicle.*

01 Nov 1994

**grounding / mise à la masse**

The bonding of an equipment case, frame or chassis, to an object or vehicle structure to ensure a common potential.

*Related terms: bonding; earthing.*

01 Jul 1980

**ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre GLO**

An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and/or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations.

*Related term: air liaison officer.*

01 Mar 1973

**ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres**

A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters.

01 Mar 1982

**ground mine**

*Preferred term: bottom mine.*

**ground nadir / nadir au sol**

The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective centre of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point.

01 Mar 1973

**ground observer organization / corps d'observateurs terrestres**

A corps of ground watchers

deployed at suitable points throughout an air defence system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements.

01 Mar 1973

**ground position / point sol**

The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft.

01 Mar 1973

**ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol**

An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft.

01 Mar 1973

**ground return / écho de sol**

The radar reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image.

09 May 2000

**ground signal / signal de trafic**

A visual signal displayed on an aerodrome to give local air traffic rules information to flight crews in the air.

*Related term: signal area.*

01 Mar 1973

**ground speed / vitesse sol**

The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface.

01 Nov 1975

**ground zero / point zéro surface zero**

**GZ**

**SZ** (admitted)

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned or actual nuclear detonation.

01 Sep 1981

**group of targets / groupe d'objectifs**

Two or more targets on which fire is desired simultaneously. A group of targets is designated by a letter/number combination or a nickname.

01 Aug 1976

**group rendezvous**

*Preferred term: force rendezvous.*

**guard / élément de protection**

A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information.

*Related terms: flank guard;*

*screen*<sup>4</sup>.

01 Mar 1981

**guarded frequency / fréquence gardée**

An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled.

09 Jan 1996

**guard-ship / bâtiment de garde**

A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness.

01 Mar 1973

**guerilla warfare / guérilla**

Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces.

01 Mar 1973

**guidance coverage / zone de guidage**

That volume of space in which guidance information (azimuth and/or elevation and/or distance) is provided to aircraft to the specified performance and accuracy. This may be specified either with relation to aerodrome/airstrip geometry, making assumptions about deployment of ground equipment or with relation to the coverage provided by individual ground units.

01 Sep 1981

**guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol**

The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight.

01 Mar 1973

**guide signs / signal indicateur**

Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information.

01 Mar 1973

**guide specification / spécification-type**

Minimum requirements to be used as a basis for the evaluation of a national specification covering a fuel, lubricant or associated product proposed for standardization action.

01 Oct 1984

**guinea-pig / cobaye**

In naval mine warfare, a ship used to determine whether an area can be considered safe from influence mines under certain conditions, or, specifically, to detonate pressure mines.

01 Nov 1975

**gull / leurre flottant**

In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes.

01 Dec 1973

**gun carriage / affût de canon carriage**

A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms.

01 Mar 1973

**gun clear**

*Preferred term: gun empty.*

**gun direction / direction de tir**

The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship.

01 Mar 1973

**gun empty / pièce vide**

**gun clear**

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered.

16 Jul 1996

**gun-target line / ligne pièce-but**

An imaginary straight line from gun to target.

*Related terms: observer-target line; spotting line.*

02 May 1995

**gun-type weapon / arme nucléaire type canon**

A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain.

01 Mar 1979

**gyromagnetic compass / compas gyromagnétique**

A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit.

01 Dec 1979

## H

**hachuring / hachures**

A method of representing relief upon a map or chart by shading in short disconnected lines drawn in the direction of the slopes.

01 Mar 1973

**half-life / période radioactive**

The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination.

01 Mar 1973

**half-residence time / demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère**

As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value.

01 Mar 1973

**half thickness / demi-épaisseur**

Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it.

01 Mar 1973

**half-tone / demi-teinte**

Any photomechanical printing surface or the impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape, varying in direct proportion to the intensity of the tones they represent.

*Related term: half-tone screen.*

01 Mar 1973

**half-tone screen / trame de demi-teinte**

A series of regular spaced opaque lines on glass, crossing at right angles, producing transparent apertures between intersections. Used in a process camera to break up a solid or continuous tone image into a pattern of small dots.

*Related terms: half-tone; screen<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**handover line / ligne de recueil**

A control feature, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another.

01 Jul 1985

**hang fire / long feu**

An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system.

01 Oct 1978

**harassing fire / tir de harcèlement**

Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower morale.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**harassment / harcèlement**

Repeated, deliberate and intimidating activities intended to discourage, impede and disrupt.

14 Oct 2002

**harbour defence / défense portuaire**

The defence of a harbour or anchorage and its water approaches against external threats such as:

- a. submarine, submarine borne, or small surface craft attack;
- b. enemy minelaying operations; and
- c. sabotage.

The defence of a harbour from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defence.

*Related term: port security.*

01 Dec 1974

**hardened site / site durci**

A site, normally constructed under rock or concrete cover, designed to provide protection against the effects of conventional weapons. It may also be equipped to provide protection against the side-effects of a nuclear attack and against a chemical or a biological attack.

01 Mar 1981

**hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles**

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion.

01 Jul 1985

**hard stand<sup>1</sup> / aire de stationnement**

A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.

01 Mar 1973

**hard stand<sup>2</sup> / aire de stockage**

Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material.

01 Mar 1973

**hasty attack / attaque improvisée**

In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in order to exploit an opportunity.

*Related term: deliberate attack.*

01 Jul 1983

**hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide**

The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method.

01 Jul 1980

**hasty crossing / franchissement dans la foulée**

The crossing of an inland water obstacle using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations.

*Related term: deliberate crossing.*

01 Jan 1991

**hasty defence / défense improvisée**

A defence normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles.

*Related term: deliberate defence.*

01 Mar 1973

**heading / cap**

The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or ship is pointed, usually expressed in degrees clockwise from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid).

01 Mar 1973

**heading indicator / répétiteur**

**de cap**

An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system.  
01 Nov 1980

**headroom / hauteur libre<sup>2</sup>**

The vertical distance between the top of the superstructure of a vehicle or the head of a person and any obstruction above them.  
*Related terms: air draught; overhead clearance.*  
04 Oct 2000

**head-up display / visualisation tête haute****HUD**

A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view.  
*Related term: horizontal situation display.*  
26 Aug 2009

**health and medical support / soutien sanitaire**

A set of actions which contribute to the preparation and preservation of the human potential by full and coherent care.  
30 Jun 2005

**heat radiation**

*Preferred term: thermal radiation.*

**heavy RAS**

*Preferred term: heavy replenishment at sea.*

**heavy replenishment at sea / ravitaillement lourd à la mer****heavy RAS**

Replenishment at sea involving the transfer of solid cargo weighing more than 2,000 kg (4,410 lb) and up to 6,000 kg (13,216 lb) including the container.  
*Related term: replenishment at sea.*  
05 Sep 2007

**health service support / soutien santé**

All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population.  
13 Dec 1999

**heavy-lift-ship / bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes**

A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading

heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons.  
01 Mar 1973

**height<sup>1</sup> / hauteur<sup>1</sup>**

The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum.  
*Related terms: altitude; elevation.* [ICAO]  
01 Mar 1973

**height<sup>2</sup> / hauteur<sup>2</sup>**

The vertical dimension of an object.  
01 Mar 1973

**height of burst / hauteur d'explosion****HOB**

The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst.  
*Related terms: optimum height of burst; safe burst height.*  
01 Mar 1973

**helicopter approach route / itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères**

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move to a specific landing site or landing zone.  
*Related terms: helicopter lane; helicopter retirement route.*  
01 Oct 1980

**helicopter assault force / force d'assaut d'hélicoptères**

A task organization combining helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations.  
01 Mar 1973

**helicopterborne operation / opération héliportée**

An operation in which helicopters act in support of a formation, unit or organization to accomplish the movement of troops, supplies and/or equipment.  
*Related term: airmobile operation.*  
20 Nov 1996

**helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères****HDC**

In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the

overall control of the tactical air control centre.  
01 Mar 1982

**helicopter lane / couloir d'hélicoptères**

A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations.  
*Related terms: helicopter approach route; helicopter retirement route.*  
01 Mar 1973

**helicopter retirement route / itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères**

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move from a specific landing site or landing zone.  
*Related terms: helicopter approach route; helicopter lane.*  
01 Oct 1980

**helicopter support team / groupe de soutien des hélicoptères**

A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of helicopter-borne troops, equipment and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and prisoners of war.  
01 Aug 1979

**helicopter wave / vague d'hélicoptères**

*Related term: wave.*  
01 Mar 1973

**helipad / aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères**

A prepared area, including landing and hover points, designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters.  
*Related terms: aerodrome.*  
30 Jun 2005

**heliport / héliport**

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters.  
01 Mar 1973

**Hertz-Horn**

*Preferred term: chemical horn.*

**H-hour<sup>1</sup> / heure H<sup>1</sup>**

The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences or is due to commence.  
*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-*



day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.  
26 Aug 2009

### H-hour<sup>2</sup> / heure H<sup>2</sup>

The time at which the line of departure is or is due to be crossed by the leading element in an attack.

*Related terms:* C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.  
26 Aug 2009

### H-hour<sup>3</sup> / heure H<sup>3</sup>

In amphibious operations, the time at which the first waterborne wave of an amphibious assault lands or is due to land on a beach.

*Related terms:* C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour  
26 Aug 2009

### high altitude / haute altitude

Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet).

*Related terms:* altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height<sup>1</sup>; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.  
01 Mar 1973

### high altitude burst / explosion nucléaire à haute altitude

The explosion of a nuclear weapon which takes place at a height in excess of 100,000 feet (30,000 metres).

*Related terms:* airburst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst.  
01 Mar 1973

### high angle / tir vertical

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire (superior to 45°).

01 Sep 1974

### high angle fire / tir vertical (ou courbe)

Fire delivered at angles of elevation greater than the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned; fire, the range of which decreases as the

angle of elevation is increased.

01 Aug 1979

### high-density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité HIDACZ

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users.

01 Sep 1981

### high pay-off target / objectif à haut rendement

#### HPT

A target of significance and value to an adversary, the destruction, damage or neutralization of which may lead to a disproportionate advantage to friendly forces.

08 Aug 2008

### high-velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low-velocity drop) and lower than free-drop velocity.

*Related terms:* airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.  
01 Mar 1973

### hill shading / estompage

A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction.

*Related term:* shaded relief.  
01 Mar 1973

### hoist / treuil

In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically.

01 Mar 1982

### hold<sup>1</sup> / cale

A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.

01 Mar 1973

### hold<sup>2</sup> / tenir

In land operations, to maintain possession of a position or area by force.

01 Oct 2001

### hold<sup>3</sup> / fixer

In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.

01 Mar 1973

### hold<sup>4</sup> / maintenir en attente

As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with Air Traffic Control instructions.

01 Mar 1973

### holdee

*Preferred term:* transient.

### hold fire / halte au feu

In air defence, an emergency order to stop firing. Missiles already in flight must be prevented from intercepting, if technically possible.

*Related terms:* cease engagement; engage.  
01 Jul 1983

### holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente<sup>1</sup>

An anchorage where ships may lie:

- if the assembly or working anchorage, or port, to which they have been assigned is full;
- when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from proceeding immediately on their next voyage;
- when dispersed from a port to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack.

*Related terms:* assembly anchorage; dispersal; emergency anchorage; working anchorage.  
01 Jun 1978

### holding attack / action de fixation

An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location.

01 Mar 1973

### holding point / point d'attente

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearances.

*Related term:* orbit point.  
01 Oct 1984

### holding position / position d'attente<sup>1</sup>

A specified location on the aerodrome, close to the active

runway and identified by visual means, at which the position of a taxiing aircraft is maintained in accordance with air traffic control instructions  
01 Mar 1979

**holiday / blanc**

In naval mine warfare, a gap left unintentionally during sweeping or minehunting arising from errors in navigation, station-keeping, dan laying, breakdowns or other causes.  
01 Nov 1975

**hollow charge / charge perforante**

A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation.  
01 Dec 1977

**homing / processus de ralliement**

The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point.  
01 Mar 1979

**homing adaptor / adaptateur de radioralliement**

A device which, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft.  
01 Mar 1973

**homing guidance / guidage de collision**

A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of a self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target.  
*Related terms: active homing guidance; passive homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.*  
01 Mar 1973

**homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse**

In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target.  
*Related terms: mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**hook operation / transport sous élingue**

In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads.  
*Related term: underslung load.*  
01 Jul 1988

**horizontal action mine / mine à action horizontale**

In land mine warfare, a mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground.  
*Related term: mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Jan 1991

**horizontal error / écart probable horizontal**

The error in range, deflection, or in radius, which a weapon may be expected to exceed as often as not. Horizontal error of weapons making a nearly vertical approach to the target is described in terms of circular error probable. Horizontal error of weapons producing elliptical dispersion pattern is expressed in terms of probable error.  
*Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; deviation<sup>2</sup>; dispersion error.*  
01 Mar 1973

**horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale**

Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship.  
*Related term: loading.*  
01 Mar 1973

**horizontal situation display / visualisation de la situation horizontale**

An electronically generated display on which navigation information and stored mission and procedural data can be presented. Radar information and television picture can also be displayed either as a map overlay or as a separate image.  
*Related term: head-up display.*  
01 Nov 1980

**horizontal situation indicator / plateau de route**

An instrument which may display bearing and distance to a navigation aid, magnetic heading, track/course and track/course deviation.  
01 Nov 1973

**horn / corne**

In naval mine warfare, a projection from the mine shell of some contact mines which, when broken or bent by contact, causes the mine to fire.  
*Related term: switch horn.*  
01 Nov 1975

**horse collar**

*Preferred term: rescue strop.*

**hostile / hostile**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a threat to friendly forces. Designation as hostile does not necessarily imply clearance to engage.  
*Related terms: friend; identification<sup>1,2</sup>; neutral; unknown.*  
01 Oct 2003

**hostile track / piste hostile**

A track determined to be a threat in accordance with established criteria.  
04 Oct 2000

**host nation / pays hôte  
HN**

A nation which, by agreement:  
a. receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory;  
b. allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or  
c. provides support for these purposes.  
*Related term: host-nation support.*  
04 Oct 2000

**host nation post / poste tenu par un ressortissant local**

A post which has been agreed by the local national authorities and should be permanently filled by them in view of its administrative/national nature.  
01 Nov 1975

**host-nation support / soutien fourni par le pays hôte  
HNS**

Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis or war by a host nation to NATO and/or other forces and NATO organizations which are located on, operating on/from, or in transit through the host nation's territory.  
*Related term: host nation.*  
04 Oct 2000

**hot spot / point chaud**

Region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighbouring regions in the area.

01 Mar 1973

**hovering / plongée statique**

A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater.

01 Mar 1973

**hovering ceiling / plafond de vol stationnaire**

The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect.

01 Mar 1973

**human intelligence / renseignement humain  
HUMINT**

A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources.

01 Jan 1983

**humanitarian aid / aide humanitaire**

The resources needed to directly alleviate human suffering.

*Related terms: humanitarian assistance; humanitarian operation.*

22 Jun 2004

**humanitarian assistance / assistance humanitaire  
HA**

As part of an operation, the use of available military resources to assist or complement the efforts of responsible civil actors in the operational area or specialized civil humanitarian organizations in fulfilling their primary responsibility to alleviate human suffering.

*Related terms: humanitarian aid; humanitarian operation.*

22 Jun 2004

**humanitarian operation / opération humanitaire**

An operation specifically mounted to alleviate human suffering where responsible civil actors in an area are unable or unwilling to adequately support a population. It may precede, parallel, or

complement the activity of specialized civil humanitarian organizations.

*Related terms: humanitarian aid; humanitarian assistance.*

22 Jun 2004

**hung store / charge d'armement suspendue**

An aircraft store that has failed to separate from an aircraft or a launcher although actuated for employment or jettison.

20 Jun 2006

**hunter-killer group**

*Preferred term: antisubmarine carrier group.*

**hunter track / route du chasseur****sweeper track**

In naval mine warfare, the track to be followed by the hunter (or sweeper) to ensure that the hunting (or sweeping) gear passes over the lap track.

01 Nov 1975

**hydrogen bomb**

*Preferred term: thermonuclear weapon.*

**hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique  
nautical chart**

A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area.

*Related term: chart.*

01 Mar 1973

**hydrography / hydrographie**

The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes.

01 Mar 1973

**hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare****compression chamber**  
(admitted)**diving chamber** (admitted)**recompression chamber**  
(admitted)

A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment.

Note: It is the only type of

chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving.

05 Sep 2007

**hyperbolic navigation system / système de navigation hyperbolique**

A radio navigation system which enables the position of an aircraft equipped with a suitable receiver to be fixed by two or more intersecting hyperbolic position lines. The system employs either a time difference measurement of pulse transmissions or a phase difference measurement of phase-locked continuous wave transmissions.

*Related term: decca.*

01 Dec 1974

**hyperfocal distance / distance hyperfocale**

The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity.

01 Mar 1973

**hypergolic fuel / carburant hypergolique**

Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems.

01 Mar 1973

**hypersonic / hypersonique**

Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound.

*Related term: speed of sound.*

01 Mar 1973

**hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie****exaggerated stereoscopy**

Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base.

01 Mar 1973

**hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare****altitude chamber** (admitted)**decompression chamber**  
(admitted)

A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude.

Note: This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes.

05 Sep 2007

**hypsothetic tinting / coloriage**

**hypsométrique**

**altitude tint**

**elevation tint**

**layer tint**

A method of showing relief on maps and charts by colouring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels.

01 Mar 1973

## I

**identification<sup>1</sup> / identification<sup>1</sup>**

The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.  
15 Jul 2000

**identification<sup>2</sup> / identification<sup>2</sup>**

The process of attaining an accurate characterization of a detected entity by any act or means so that high confidence real-time decisions, including weapons engagement, can be made.

*Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification, friend-or-foe; neutral; recognition; unknown.*

01 Oct 2003

**identification<sup>3</sup> / identification<sup>3</sup>  
identity**

In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class.  
15 Jul 2000

**identification, friend-or-foe /  
identification ami/ennemi  
IFF**

A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces.

*Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification<sup>2</sup>; neutral; recognition; unknown.*

01 Aug 1982

**identity**

*Preferred term: identification<sup>3</sup>.*

**igniter / allumeur**

A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train.

18 Dec 1997

**illumination by diffusion /  
éclairage par diffusion**

*Related term: indirect illumination.*  
01 Nov 1975

**illumination by reflection /  
éclairage par réflexion**

*Related term: indirect illumination.*  
01 Nov 1975

**illumination fire / tir éclairant**

Fire designed to illuminate an area.

01 Mar 1973

**image degradation /  
affaiblissement de l'image**

The reduction of the inherent optimum potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system, i.e. atmospheric, snow, cover, etc., are not associated with the term.

01 Nov 1975

**image displacement /  
déformation de l'image**

In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error.

01 Mar 1973

**image map / iconocarte**

In photogrammetry, a map made from an image or image mosaic, usually overlaid with a grid or graticule, and cartographically enhanced to aid interpretation. Note: It may be in hard or soft copy format and be capable of substituting a conventional map product.

*Related terms: graticule<sup>1,2</sup>; military grid; mosaic; photomap.*

14 Oct 2002

**image motion compensation /  
compensation de filé**

Movement intentionally imparted to film at such a rate as to compensate for the forward motion of an air or space vehicle when photographing ground objects.

01 Mar 1973

**imagery / imagerie**

Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media.

01 Mar 1973

**imagery collateral / documents  
d'interprétation**

The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function.

01 Jun 1978

**imagery correlation /  
corrélation de représentation**

The mutual relationship between the different signatures on

imagery from different types of sensors in terms of position and the physical characteristics signified.

01 Nov 1975

**imagery data recording /  
enregistrement des données de  
représentation**

The transposing of information relating to the airborne vehicle, and sensor, such as speed, height, tilt, position and time, to the matrix block on the sensor record at the moment of image acquisition.

01 Dec 1976

**imagery exploitation /  
exploitation photographique**

The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the preparation of reports and the dissemination of information.

01 Sep 1974

**imagery interpretation<sup>1</sup> /  
interprétation d'une  
représentation**

The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.

01 Dec 1974

**imagery interpretation<sup>2</sup> /  
interprétation photographique  
photographic interpretation**

The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images.

01 Dec 1974

**imagery interpretation key / clé  
d'interprétation****photo interpretation key**

Any diagram, chart, table, list, or set of examples, etc., which is used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid identification of objects visible on imagery.

01 Mar 1973

**imagery pack / dossier de  
représentation d'objectif**

An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area.

01 Dec 1974

**imagery sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique**

**photographic sortie**  
One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery.  
01 Mar 1973

**immediate air support / appui aérien immédiat**

Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance.

*Related terms: close air support; indirect air support; on-call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support.*

01 Mar 1973

**immediate decontamination / décontamination immédiate**

Decontamination carried out by an individual upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimize casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment.

*Related terms: decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.*

01 Nov 1991

**immediately vital cargo / cargaison immédiatement vitale IVC**

A cargo already loaded which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of the war or for national survival, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. If the cargo is carried in a ship of another nation, then that nation must agree to the delivery of the cargo. The use of this term is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy.

*Related term: cargo.*

01 Mar 1973

**immediate operational readiness / situation paré à combattre**

The state in which an armed force is ready in all respects for instant combat.

*Related terms: nuclear weapon exercise; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.*

01 Mar 1981

**impact action fuze / fusée percutante**

**direct action fuze**

A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze.

*Related term: fuze.*

01 Mar 1973

**impact area / zone d'impact**

An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground.

01 Mar 1973

**impact point**

*Preferred term: point of impact<sup>2</sup>.*

**impact pressure / pression d'impact**

The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure.

01 Aug 1979

**implementation / mise en application**

In NATO standardization, the performance of an obligation laid down in a NATO standardization agreement.

*Related terms: NATO standardization agreement; ratification; reservation.*

[Approving authority(ies): NCS]  
20 May 2005

**implosion weapon / arme à implosion**

A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take place. The compression is achieved by means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the centre of the sphere.

01 Nov 1985

**imprint / référence de publication**

Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information.

01 Mar 1973

**improvised early resupply / ravitaillement improvisé**

The onward movement of

commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships.

*Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.*

01 Mar 1973

**improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance IED**

A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components.

*Related terms: area clearance; demining; proofing.*

01 Oct 1992

**incapacitating agent / agent incapacitant**

A chemical agent which produces temporary disabling conditions which (unlike those caused by riot control agents) can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. Medical treatment, while not usually required, facilitates a more rapid recovery.

*Related terms: chemical agent; riot control agent.*

01 Mar 1982

**inclination angle**

*Preferred term: pitch angle.*

**indefinite call sign / indicatif d'appel indéfini**

A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these.

*Related terms: call sign; collective call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.*

01 Mar 1973

**independent / indépendant**

A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship.

*Related term: military independent.*

01 Jun 1978

**independent ejection system /**

**système d'éjection indépendant**

*Related terms: command ejection system; ejection systems; sequenced ejection system.*  
01 Mar 1981

**independent mine / mine autonome**

A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying.  
*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1994

**index contour line / courbe maîtresse**

A contour line accentuated by a heavier line weight to distinguish it from intermediate contour lines. Index contours are usually shown as every fifth contour with their assigned values, to facilitate reading elevations.

*Related term: intermediate contour line.*

01 Mar 1973

**index to adjoining sheets**

*Preferred term: inter-chart relationship diagram.*

**indicator / indice**

In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action.

01 Mar 1981

**indirect air support / appui aérien indirect**

Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority interdiction, and harassing.

*Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; on-call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support*

01 Mar 1973

**indirect fire / tir indirect**

Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**indirect illumination / éclairage indirect**

Battlefield illumination provided by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.

a. Illumination by diffusion: illumination of an area beneath

and to the flank of a slightly elevated searchlight or of pyrotechnic illuminants, by the light scattered from atmospheric particles.

b. Illumination by reflection: illumination of an area by reflecting light from low cloud. Either or both of these effects are present when a searchlight is used in defilade or with its beam spread to maximum width.

*Related term: battlefield illumination.*

01 Nov 1975

**individual chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection / mesures individuelles de protection chimique, biologique et nucléaire – mesures individuelles de protection nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique**

Protection provided to an individual in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear environment by protective clothing and equipment.

26 Aug 2009

**individual protective equipment / équipement individuel de protection IPE**

In nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects.

01 Jul 1993

**induced precession / précession induite**

A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyroscope.

*Related term: precession.*

01 Aug 1976

**induced radiation / radiation induite**

Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons.

*Related terms: contamination; initial radiation; residual radiation.*

01 Mar 1973

**induction circuit / mise de feu à induction**

In naval mine warfare, a circuit actuated by the rate of change in

a magnetic field due to the movement of the ship or the changing current in the sweep.  
01 Nov 1975

**inert filling / charge inerte**

A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling.

*Related term: charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**inertial navigation system / système de navigation inertielle INS**

A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity.

01 Oct 1980

**inert mine / mine inerte<sup>2</sup>**

A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion.

*Related terms: disarmed mine; drill mine; instructional mine; mine<sup>2</sup>; practice mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1986

**infill / teinte de remplissage**

In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc.

01 Mar 1973

**infiltration / infiltration**

A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection.

01 Aug 1982

**in-flight report / compte rendu en vol**

A standard form of message whereby air crews report mission results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information.

01 Mar 1973

**influence field / champ d'influence**

The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment.

01 Dec 1976

**influence mine / mine à influence**

A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1994

**influence release sinker /  
crapaud à largage à influence**

In naval mine warfare, a sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable target influence.

*Related term: sinker.*

04 Oct 2000

**influence sweep / drague à influence**

In naval mine warfare, a sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines.

04 Oct 2000

**information / renseignement brut**

Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence.

*Related terms: basic intelligence; collection plan; intelligence cycle.*

01 Nov 1991

**information box / cadre d'informations**

A space on an annotated overlay, mosaic, map, etc., which is used for identification, reference, and scale information.

*Related terms: compilation diagram; reference box; reliability diagram.*

01 Jul 1988

**information requirements / besoins en information**

**IR**  
Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander.

*Related terms: collection plan; priority intelligence requirements.*

01 Jul 1980

**information system / système d'information**

**IS**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information processing functions.

*Related terms: command and control system; communication and information systems; communication system; NATO consultation, command and control systems.*

14 Oct 2002

**infrared film / film infrarouge**

Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.

01 Nov 1977

**infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire**

**IRLS**

A passive airborne infrared recording system which scans across the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive lines to the record as the vehicle advances along the flight path.

*Related term: laser linescan system.*

01 Dec 1979

**infrastructure / infrastructure**

A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces.

*Related terms: bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; national infrastructure.*

01 Mar 1973

**initial approach / approche initiale**

a. That part of an instrument approach procedure in which the aircraft has departed an initial approach fix or point and is manoeuvring to enter the intermediate or final approach. It ends at the intermediate fix or point or, where no intermediate segment is established, at the final approach fix or point.

b. That part of a visual approach of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination, or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced.

01 Jun 1984

**initial approach area / aire d'approche initiale**

An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning

position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach.

01 Mar 1973

**initial contact report**

*Preferred term: contact report.*

**initial draft plan / projet de plan initial**

A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency.

*Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; operation plan.*

01 Mar 1979

**initial early resupply / ravitaillement initial**

The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and anchorages.

*Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; improvised early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.*

01 Mar 1973

**initial path sweeping / dragage d'une bande initiale**

In naval mine warfare, initial sweeping to clear a path through a mined area dangerous to the following minesweepers.

*Related term: precursor sweeping.*

01 Nov 1975

**initial point<sup>1</sup> / point initial<sup>1</sup>**

**IP**

A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.

01 Sep 1974

**initial point<sup>2</sup> / point initial<sup>2</sup>**

**IP**

A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used



as a reference.

*Related term: target approach point.*

01 Sep 1974

**initial point<sup>3</sup> / trace origine IP**

The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.

01 Sep 1974

**initial point<sup>4</sup> / point d'orientation (air) IP**

In air transport operations, a navigational checkpoint over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made.

01 Sep 1974

**initial point<sup>5</sup> / point de contrôle<sup>1</sup> IP**

An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites.

01 Sep 1974

**initial programmed interpretation report / compte rendu initial d'interprétation IPIR**

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information on programmed mission objectives or other vital intelligence information which can be readily identified near these objectives, and which has not been reported elsewhere.

01 Sep 1981

**initial radiation / rayonnement initial**

The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst.

*Related terms: contamination; induced radiation; residual radiation.*

01 Mar 1973

**initial unloading period / phase de déchargement initial**

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. All elements intended to land during this period are serialized.

*Related term: general unloading*

*period.*

01 Jun 1981

**initiation<sup>1</sup> / amorçage<sup>1</sup>**

The action of a device used as the first element of an explosive train which, upon receipt of the proper impulse, causes the detonation or burning of an explosive item.

01 Sep 1981

**initiation<sup>2</sup> / amorçage<sup>2</sup>**

(nuclear) The action which sets off a chain reaction in a fissile mass which has reached the critical state (generally by the emission of a "spurt" of neutrons).

01 Sep 1981

**in-place force / force en place IPIF**

A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO Command to which it is committed.

01 Jul 1985

**inset / carton intérieur**

In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized:

- an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale;
- a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale;
- a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes.

01 Mar 1973

**inshore patrol / défense littorale**

A naval defence patrol operating generally within a defence coastal area and comprising all elements of harbour defences, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations.

01 Mar 1973

**instructional mine / mine d'instruction<sup>2</sup>**

An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose.

*Related terms: dead mine; drill mine; inert mine; practice mine<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Oct 1984

**instrument approach procedure / procédure d'approche aux instruments**

**IAP**

A series of predetermined manoeuvres for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated.

01 Sep 1981

**instrument flight / vol aux instruments**

Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments.

01 Mar 1973

**instrument landing system / système d'atterrissage aux instruments ILS**

A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, which may include indications of distance from the optimum point of landing.

*Related term: localizer.*

01 Jan 1980

**instrument recording photography / enregistrement photographique des instruments**

Photography of the presentation of instrument data.

01 Mar 1973

**in support of / en appui de**

Term designating the support provided to another unit, formation or organization while remaining under the initial command.

*Related terms: direct support<sup>1,2,3</sup>; support.*

22 Jun 2004

**insurgency / sédition**

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.

01 Jul 1980

**integrated logistic support / soutien logistique intégré ILS**

The management and technical process through which supportability and logistic support considerations are integrated into the design and taken into account throughout the life cycle of systems/equipment and by which

all elements of logistic support are planned, acquired, tested and provided in a timely and cost-effective manner.

*Related term: combined logistic support.*

01 Nov 1994

### **integrated staff / état-major intégré**

A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and service.

*Related terms: joint staff; staff.*

01 Oct 2003

### **integrating circuit / mise de feu à intégration**

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence.

01 Nov 1975

### **integration<sup>1</sup> / superposition**

In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image.

01 Jul 1994

### **integration<sup>2</sup> / synthèse**

In intelligence usage, a step in processing phase of the intelligence cycle whereby analyzed information and/or intelligence is selected and combined into a pattern in the course of the production of further intelligence.

*Related term: intelligence cycle.*

01 Jul 1994

### **intelligence / renseignement Int.**

#### **INTEL (admitted)**

The product resulting from the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity.

*Related terms: agency; all-source intelligence; analysis<sup>2</sup>; agent; basic intelligence; collation; collection; collection management; current intelligence; direction<sup>2</sup>; dissemination; evaluation<sup>2</sup>; exploitation<sup>2</sup>; information;*

*information requirements; integration<sup>2</sup>; intelligence cycle; interpretation; operational intelligence; operational level; priority intelligence requirements; source; strategic intelligence; strategic level; tactical intelligence.*

01 Mar 1981

### **intelligence cycle / cycle du renseignement**

The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases:

- a. Direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies.
- b. Collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.
- c. Processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.
- d. Dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it.

*Related terms: agency; all-source intelligence; analysis<sup>2</sup>; agent; basic intelligence; collation; collection; collection management; current intelligence; direction<sup>2</sup>; dissemination; evaluation<sup>2</sup>; ; exploitation<sup>2</sup>; information; information requirements; integration<sup>2</sup>; intelligence; interpretation; operational intelligence; operational level; priority intelligence requirements; source; strategic intelligence; strategic level; tactical intelligence.*

01 Sep 1981

### **intelligence estimate / appréciation renseignement**

The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption.

01 Jul 1983

### **intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité**

A multiplying factor used in planning activities to evaluate the foreseeable intensity or the specific nature of an operation in a given area for a given period. It is applied to the standard day of supply in order to calculate the combat day of supply.

01 Sep 1981

### **intensity mine circuit / mise de feu à intensité**

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the field strength reaching a level differing by some pre-set minimum from that experienced by the mine when no ships are in the vicinity.

01 Nov 1975

### **intercepting search / recherche d'interception**

A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous position is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed.

01 Mar 1973

### **interceptor /intercepteur fighter interceptor**

A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects.

*Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; fighter.*

01 Apr 1973

### **interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne**

An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes.

*Related term: air control.*

01 Apr 1973

### **intercept point / point d'interception**

The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception.

01 Apr 1973

### **intercept receiver / détecteur d'interception radioélectrique**

A receiver designed to detect and provide visual and/or aural indication of electromagnetic emissions occurring within the

particular portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which it is tuned.

01 Apr 1973

**interchangeability /  
interchangeabilité**

The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfill the same requirements.

*Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability;*

*interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.*

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]

[Approving authority(ies): NCS]

04 Oct 2000

**inter-chart relationship diagram /  
carton index**

**index to adjoining sheets**

A diagram on a map or chart showing names and/or numbers of adjacent sheets in the same (or related) series.

*Related term: map.*

01 Dec 1974

**inter-command exercise /  
exercice inter-commandements**

An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands.

*Related terms: extent of a military exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.*

04 Oct 2000

**intercount dormant period /  
période d'insensibilisation  
après avance**

In naval mine warfare, the period after the actuation of a ship counter before it is ready to receive another actuation.

01 Aug 1976

**interdiction fire / tir  
d'interdiction<sup>1</sup>**

Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point.

01 Apr 1973

**inter-look dormant period /  
période d'insensibilisation  
entre impulsions  
ILD P**

In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register.

01 Dec 1976

**intermediate approach /  
approche intermédiaire**

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made. It blends the initial approach segment into the final approach segment. It begins at the intermediate fix or point and ends at the final approach fix or point.

01 Jun 1984

**intermediate area illumination /  
éclairage de la zone  
intermédiaire**

Illumination in the area, extending in depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 metres) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of division artillery weapons (about 10,000 metres).

01 Apr 1973

**intermediate contour line /  
courbe de niveau normale**

A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours.

*Related term: index contour line.*

01 Apr 1973

**intermediate marker / marqueur  
intermédiaire**

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield.

*Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; marker<sup>1,2</sup>; minefield lane; minefield breaching; row marker; strip marker.*

01 Apr 1973

**intermediate objective / objectif  
intermédiaire**

In land warfare, an area or feature between the line of departure and an objective which must be seized and/or held.

01 Feb 1988

**intermittent arming device /  
dispositif de réceptivité  
intermittente**

A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times.

01 Nov 1975

**intermittent illumination /  
éclairage intermittent**

A type of fire in which illuminating

projectiles are fired at irregular intervals.

01 Mar 1974

**internally displaced person /  
personne déplacée  
IDP**

A person who, as part of a mass movement, has been forced to flee his or her home or place of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violation of human rights, fear of such violation, or natural or man-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

*Related terms: asylum seeker; evacuee; refugee.*

04 Oct 2000

**internal radiation /  
rayonnement interne**

Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body.

01 Apr 1973

**international actual strength /  
effectif international réel**

The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts.

01 Dec 1976

**international call sign / indicatif  
d'appel international  
signal letters**

A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signalling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters.)

*Related term: call sign.*

01 Apr 1973

**international civilian personnel  
with NATO status / personnel  
civil international à statut OTAN**

Civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized NATO international civilian posts.

01 Oct 1978

**international cooperative  
logistics / coopération  
logistique internationale**

Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the

coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions.  
01 Jul 1985

**international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date**

**date line**

The line coinciding approximately with the antimeridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day.  
01 Apr 1973

**international identification code / indice international d'identification**

In railway terminology, a code which identifies a military train from point of origin to final destination. The code consists of a series of figures, letters, or symbols indicating the priority, country of origin, day of departure, national identification code number and country of destination of the train.  
01 Mar 1981

**international job description / fiche de poste international**

A delineation of the specific duties, responsibilities and qualification pertaining to a specific international post.  
01 Nov 1975

**international loading gauge / gabarit international de chargement**

**PPI gauge (admitted)**

**PPI (obsolete)**

The loading gauge upon which international railway agreements are based. A load whose dimensions fall within the limits of this gauge may move without restriction on most of the railways of Continental Western Europe. GIC is an abbreviation for "gabarit international de chargement".  
01 Jul 1985

**international manpower ceiling / maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux**

The total number of international posts, military and civilian, which has been authorized for each

international organization.  
01 Nov 1975

**international map of the world / carte internationale du monde PPI gauge**

A map series at 1: 1,000,000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications.  
01 Aug 1974

**international military personnel / personnel militaire international**

Military persons assigned or appointed to authorized international military posts.  
01 Nov 1977

**international military post / poste militaire international**

An international post authorized to be filled by a military person whose pay and allowances remain the responsibility of the parent nation.  
01 Aug 1976

**international organization / organisation internationale IO**

An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims.

Note: Exceptionally, the International Committee of the Red Cross, although a non-governmental organization formed under the Swiss Civil Code, is mandated by the international community of states and is founded on international law, specifically the Geneva Conventions, has an international legal personality or status on its own, and enjoys some immunities and privileges for the fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate.  
*Related terms: civil-military cooperation.*  
08 Aug 2008

**international personnel / personnel international**

Military and civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized international posts.

01 Nov 1975

**international post / poste international**

A post, position, job or billet, authorized in a peacetime establishment or emergency establishment which carries a specific international job description, whose incumbent is responsible to international authority.  
01 Nov 1975

**interoperability / interopérabilité**

The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives.  
*Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; military interoperability; standardization.*  
[Approving authority(ies): EWG]  
09 Dec 2009

**interpretability / possibilité d'interprétation**

Suitability of imagery for interpretation with respect to answering adequately requirements on a given type of target in terms of quality and scale.

a. Poor - Imagery is unsuitable for interpretation to answer adequately requirements on a given type of target.  
b. Fair - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target but with only average detail.  
c. Good - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in considerable detail.  
d. Excellent - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in complete detail.  
01 Dec 1979

**interpretation / interprétation**

In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge.  
*Related term: intelligence cycle.*  
01 Jul 1994

**interrupted line / ligne discontinuée**

A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart.  
01 Apr 1973

**interval<sup>1</sup> / intervalle<sup>1</sup>**

The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.  
01 Apr 1973

**interval<sup>2</sup> / intervalle<sup>2</sup>**

The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.  
01 Apr 1973

**interval<sup>3</sup> / intervalle<sup>3</sup>**

The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.  
01 Apr 1973

**interval<sup>4</sup> / intervalle<sup>4</sup>**

The time lapse between photographic exposures.  
01 Apr 1973

**interval<sup>5</sup> / intervalle<sup>5</sup>**

At battery right or left, an interval ordered in seconds is the time between one gun firing and the next gun firing. Five seconds is the standard interval.  
01 Apr 1973

**interval<sup>6</sup> / intervalle<sup>6</sup>**

At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between successive rounds from each gun.  
01 Apr 1973

**intervention / intervention**

Action taken to exert influence over, modify or control a specific activity.  
01 Oct 2001

**intra-command exercise / exercice intra-commandement**

An exercise which involves part of a NATO strategic command or subordinate command.  
*Related terms: extent of a military exercise; inter-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.*  
04 Oct 2000

**in-transit evacuation facility / centre de transit pour**

**évacuation sanitaire**

**IEF**

A medical facility that has all the functions of a casualty staging unit, but with an expandable holding capacity for national medical evacuation.

*Related term: casualty staging unit.*

22 Jun 2004

**intruder / intrus**

An individual, unit, weapon system or tactical track in or near an operational or exercise area, which presents a threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity.

09 Jan 1996

**intruder operation / opération d'intruder**

An offensive operation by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases.

01 Apr 1973

**inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel  
inventory management  
materiel control**

**materiel management  
supply management**  
That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel.

*Related term: stock control*

01 Apr 1973

**inventory management**

*Preferred term: inventory control.*

**inverter / onduleur**

In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current.

*Related term: rectifier.*

01 Jul 1983

**ionization / ionisation**

The process of producing ions by the removal of electrons from, or the addition of electrons to, atoms or molecules.

01 Apr 1973

**irregular outer edge / contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield

facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the mine field. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines.

01 Jan 1991

**isocentre / isocentre**

The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular.

01 Aug 1974

**isodose rate line**

*Preferred term: dose rate contour line.*

**isogriv / isogrille**

A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north.

*Related term: grid magnetic angle.*

01 Aug 1974



## J

**jamming / brouillage intentionnel**

Deliberate interference, caused by emissions intended to render unintelligible or falsify the whole or part of a wanted signal.

*Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.*

[50(713)IEC: 1998]

22 Jan 2010

**jettison / délestage**

Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat.

01 Jul 1983

**jettisoned mines / mines rejetées à la mer**

Mines which are laid as quickly as possible in order to empty the minelayer of mines, without regard to their condition or relative positions.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Oct 1978

**joiner / navire ralliant un convoi convoi joiner (obsolete)**

An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy.

*Related terms: joiner convoy; joiner section.*

01 Jun 1978

**joiner convoy / convoi ralliant**

A convoy sailed to join the main convoy.

*Related terms: joiner; joiner section.*

01 Oct 1978

**joiner section / section ralliant un convoi**

A joiner or joiner convoy, after rendezvous, and while manoeuvring to integrate with the main convoy.

*Related terms: joiner; joiner convoy.*

01 Jun 1978

**joint / interarmées multiservice**

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations in which elements of at least two services participate.

*Related terms: allied joint operation; multinational.*

16 Jul 1999

**joint air attack team / groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées**

A combination of attack and/or reconnaissance rotary-wing aircraft and fixed-wing close air support aircraft, operating together to locate and attack high-priority targets and targets of opportunity. Joint air attack team operations are coordinated and conducted to support the ground commander's scheme of manoeuvre.

*Note:* The joint air attack team normally operates as a coordinated effort supported by fire support, air defence artillery, naval surface fire support, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems, electronic warfare systems, and ground manoeuvre forces.

17 Jan 2005

**joint fires / tirs interarmées**

Fires applied during the employment of forces from two or more components, in coordinated action toward a common objective.

15 Jan 2008

**joint force engineer / conseiller génie d'une force interarmées JFENGR**

The principal advisor to a joint force commander on all military engineering issues.

02 March 2009

**joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées JOA**

A temporary area defined by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, in which a designated joint commander plans and executes a specific mission at the operational level of war. A joint operations area and its defining parameters, such as time, scope of the mission and geographical area, are contingency- or mission-specific and are normally associated with combined joint task force operations.

*Related terms: area of operations; area of responsibility<sup>1,2</sup>; operational level.*

17 Jan 2005

**joint staff / état-major interarmées**

A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country.

*Related terms: integrated staff; staff.*

01 Oct 2003

**joint subregional command / commandement interarmées sous-régional**

A subregional command organization at the third level of the NATO military command structure with no permanently allocated area of responsibilities. This command is characterized as follows:

- a. it contains a combination of appropriate specific tri-service capabilities;
- b. it assumes subregional responsibilities for training and exercises; and
- c. it provides a permanent planning and command and control capability for the conduct of joint operations, allowing it to undertake or contribute to all Alliance missions as directed by the NATO regional commander.

04 Oct 2000

**join up / rassemblement**

To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation.

01 Aug 1976

**jump speed / vitesse de largage**

The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft.

01 Apr 1974





## K

**key / clé**

In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend".

*Related terms: blue key; drawing key; legend.*

01 Apr 1973

without sideways displacement.

01 Nov 1975

**key point / point sensible**

A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations.

01 Apr 1973

**key symbol / symbole clé**

In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, colour, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target audience and which creates a favourable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme.

01 Apr 1973

**key terrain / position clé**

Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.

01 Apr 1973

**killed in action / tué au combat****KIA**

A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility.

*Related terms: casualty; died of wounds received in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.*

01 Dec 1979

**kill probability / probabilité de destruction****Pk**

A measure of the probability of destroying a target.

01 Apr 1973

**kiloton weapon / arme****kilotonnique**

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons.

*Related terms: megaton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.*

01 Apr 1973

**kite / plongeur**

In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level



## L

**laid life / durée d'activation**

In land mine warfare, the period of time throughout which the fuzing system of a mine may be activated.  
16 Jul 1999

**land effect**

*Preferred term: coastal refraction.*

**landing aid / aide à l'atterrissage**

Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing.

01 Apr 1973

**landing approach / approche d'atterrissage**

The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area.

01 Apr 1973

**landing area<sup>1</sup> / zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup>****amphibious assault area**

The part of the objective area within which the landing operations of an amphibious force are conducted.

Note: It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the airspace occupied by aircraft in close support and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective.

*Related terms: amphibious force<sup>1</sup>; fire support area; landing site<sup>2</sup>; objective area.*

30 Jun 2005

**landing area<sup>2</sup> / zone de mise à terre<sup>2</sup>**

The area used for air landing of troops and materiel.

*Related terms: aerodrome; air landed; landing zone<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

30 Jun 2005

**landing beach / plage de débarquement**

The portion of a shoreline required for landing a battalion landing team, which can also be used as a tactical locality over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed.

01 Oct 2001

**landing craft / engin de débarquement**

A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading and retracting. It is also used for resupply operations.

*Related terms: amphibious vehicle; resupply.*

04 Oct 2000

**landing diagram / présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre**

A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement.

*Related term: plan for landing.*

01 Apr 1973

**landing force / force de débarquement****LF**

The task organization of ground and aviation units assigned to an amphibious operation.

*Related term: amphibious force<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Oct 2001

**landing group / groupe de débarquement**

A subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions.

01 Jul 1980

**landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement)**

A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc.

01 Apr 1973

**landing point / point d'atterrissage<sup>2</sup>****LP**

A point within a *landing site*<sup>1</sup> where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land.

01 Oct 1980

**landing roll / course à l'atterrissage**

The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration

to taxi speed or full stop.

01 Jul 1980

**landing ship / bâtiment de débarquement**

An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and on to a beach.

01 Apr 1973

**landing ship dock / transport de chalands de débarquement LSD**

A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and/or amphibian vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ships and craft.

01 Apr 1973

**landing site<sup>1</sup> / site d'atterrissage**

A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points.

*Related terms: aerodrome; landing point; landing zone<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

30 Jun 2005

**landing site<sup>2</sup> / site de débarquement**

In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means.

*Related terms: aerodrome; landing point; landing zone<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

30 Jun 2005

**landing zone<sup>1</sup> / zone d'atterrissage****LZ**

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on water.

30 Jun 2005

**landing zone<sup>2</sup> / zone d'appontage****LZ**

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on the deck of a ship.

30 Jun 2005

**landing zone<sup>3</sup> / zone d'atterrissage****LZ**

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on land.

30 Jun 2005

**landing zone control party /  
groupe de contrôle de zone de  
débarquement**

Personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communication devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone.

1 Sep 1981

**landmark / repère terrestre**

A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference.

01 Apr 1973

**land mine warfare**

*Preferred term: mine warfare.*

**lane marker / marqueur de  
cheminement**

In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane.

Note: Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker.

*Related terms: gap marker; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.*

01 Jun 1984

**lap / bande**

In naval mine warfare, that section or strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the area.

1 Nov 1975

**lap course / route de dragage**

In naval mine warfare, the true course desired to be made good during a run along a lap.

01 Nov 1975

**lap track / rail**

In naval mine warfare, the centre line of a lap; ideally, the track to be followed by the sweep or detecting gear.

01 Aug 1976

**lap turn / retournement**

In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out between the completion of one run and the commencement of the run immediately following.

22 Jan 2010

**lap width / largeur de bande  
interceptée**

In naval mine warfare, the swept path of the ship or formation divided by the percentage coverage being swept to.

01 Nov 1975

**large ship / grand bâtiment**

A ship of over 137 metres (or 450 feet) in length.

*Related term: small ship.*

01 Nov 1975

**laser designator / marqueur  
laser****laser illuminator****laser target marker**

A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object.

31 May 2000

**laser guidance unit / dispositif  
de guidage par laser**

A system fitted with a laser seeker to compute trajectory data for use by the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb.

*Related term: laser seeker.*

04 Oct 2000

**laser guided weapon / arme  
guidée par laser**

A weapon which utilizes a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected.

*Related terms: infrared linescan system; laser linescan system; laser seeker.*

1 Dec 1979

**laser illuminator**

*Preferred term: laser designator.*

**laser linescan system /  
analyseur laser à balayage  
linéaire**

An active airborne imagery recording system which uses a laser as the primary source of illumination to scan the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive across-track lines to the record as the vehicle advances.

*Related terms: infrared linescan system; laser guided weapon; laser seeker.*

1 Mar 1981

**laser pulse duration / durée  
d'impulsion laser**

The time during which the laser output pulse power remains continuously above half its maximum value.

01 Jan 1980

**laser range-finder / télémètre  
laser**

A device that uses a laser to determine the distance from the device to a place or object.

4 Nov 2005

**laser seeker / chercheur laser**

A device based on a direction sensitive receiver which detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver.

*Related terms: infrared linescan system; laser guided weapon; laser linescan system.*

01 Aug 1979

**laser target designating system  
/ système marqueur d'objectif à  
laser****laser target marking system**

A system which is used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target. The system consists of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to acquire the target and direct the beam of laser energy thereon.

01 Nov 1975

**laser target marker**

*Preferred term: laser designator.*

**laser target marking system**

*Preferred term: laser target designating system.*

**laser tracker / appareil de  
poursuite laser**

A device which locks on to the reflected energy from a laser marked/designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself.

01 Jul 1980

**lashing**

*Preferred term: tie down.*

**lashing point**

*Preferred term: tie down point.*

**late / retard**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report made to the observer or spotter, whenever there is a delay in reporting "shot" by coupling a time in seconds with the report.

01 Aug 1974

**lateral gain / gain latéral**

The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area.  
01 Apr 1973

**lateral route / rocade**

A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into, axial routes.

*Related term: route.*

01 Apr 1973

**latest arrival date / date limite d'arrivée**

In movement planning, the latest date, calculated from G-day, on which an organization or unit is required to arrive at the designated ports of debarkation.

*Related terms: designation of days and hours; commander's required date.*

01 Oct 2001

**latitude band / zone de latitude latitudinal band**

Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth.

01 Apr 1973

**latitudinal band**

*Preferred term: latitude band.*

**lattice / canevas**

A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained.

01 Apr 1973

**launcher / rampe de lancement**

A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing.

01 Apr 1973

**launching site / site de lancement**

Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface.

01 Apr 1973

**launch pad / aire de lancement**

A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned.

01 Apr 1973

**laydown bombing /****bombardement en vol rasant**

A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuses and/or devices are used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb.

01 Apr 1973

**layer tint**

*Preferred term: hypsometric tinting.*

**laying-up position / mouillage d'attente<sup>2</sup>**

Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations.

*Related terms: advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; emergency anchorage; holding anchorage; waiting position; working anchorage.*

01 Oct 1984

**lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage LRN**

In naval mine warfare, a number allocated to an individual mine by the minefield planning authority to provide a simple means of referring to it.

01 Nov 1975

**lead aircraft<sup>1</sup> / avion leader<sup>1</sup>**

An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions.

01 Apr 1973

**lead aircraft<sup>2</sup> / avion leader<sup>2</sup>**

An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft.

01 Apr 1973

**lead collision course / cap de collision**

A vector which, if maintained, would result in a collision between an interceptor and a target.

01 Oct 2001

**lead pursuit / cap de poursuite**

An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target.

01 Dec 1974

**lead-through operation / opération maritime de guidage**

A maritime operation in which a guide ship leads other ships or submarines in their passage through channels established in a mined area.

26 Aug 2009

**leapfrog / progression par bonds**

Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces.

01 Apr 1973

**leaver / navire quittant convoy leaver (obsolete)**

A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and become independent.

*Related terms: leaver convoy; leaver section.*

01 Sep 1989

**leaver convoy / convoi détaché**

A convoy which has broken off from the main convoy and is proceeding to a different destination.

*Related terms: leaver; leaver section.*

01 Jun 1978

**leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi LS**

A group of ships forming part of the main convoy which will subsequently break off to become leavers or a leaver convoy.

*Related terms: leaver; leaver convoy.*

01 Jun 1978

**left (or right)<sup>1</sup> / gauche (ou droite)<sup>1</sup>**

Terms used to establish the relative position of a body of troops. The person using the terms left or right is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advancing towards or withdrawing from the enemy.

01 Aug 1973

**left (or right) / gauche (ou droite)<sup>2</sup> right (or left)**

Correction used in adjusting fire to indicate that a lateral shift of the mean point of impact perpendicular to the reference line or spotting line is desired.

01 Aug 1973

**legend / légende<sup>1</sup>**

An explanation of symbols used on a map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form

at the side of the map, etc..

*Related term: key.*  
01 Dec 1993

**lens coating / couche antireflet**  
A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element.  
01 Jul 1970

**lens distortion / distorsion**  
Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations.  
01 Jul 1970

**lethal weapon / arme létale**  
A weapon that can be used to cause death or serious bodily injury.  
22 Jun 2004

**level-of-effort munitions / stocks de soutien en munitions**  
In stockpile planning, munitions stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of combat days and the attrition rate assumed, to counter targets the number of which is unknown.  
*Related term: threat-oriented munitions.*  
01 Feb 1988

**level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements**  
The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands.  
01 Apr 1973

**L-hour / heure L**  
In amphibious or airmobile operations, the time at which the first helicopter of a heliborne assault wave touches down or is due to touch down in the landing zone.  
*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*  
26 Aug 2009

**liaison / liaison<sup>1</sup>**  
That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.  
01 Apr 1971

**liberated territory / territoire libéré**  
Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been

occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces.  
01 Apr 1973

**light damage / dégât léger**  
*Related term: nuclear damage.*  
01 Nov 1975

**lightening / allégement**  
The operation (normally carried out at anchor) of transferring crude oil cargo from a large tanker to a smaller tanker, so reducing the draught of the larger tanker to enable it to enter port.  
01 Mar 1979

**light filter / filtre optique**  
An optical element such as a sheet of glass, gelatine or plastic dyed in a specific manner to absorb selectively light of certain colours.  
01 Oct 1980

**light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit**  
A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights at night.  
01 Apr 1973

**limited access route / itinéraire à accès réglementé**  
A oneway route with one or more restrictions which preclude its use by the full range of military traffic.  
*Related terms: double flow route; route; single flow route.*  
01 Jan 1980

**limit of fire<sup>1</sup> / limite de tir<sup>1</sup>**  
The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.  
01 Feb 1974

**limit of fire<sup>2</sup> / limite de tir<sup>2</sup>**  
Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets.  
01 Feb 1974

**linear scale**  
*Preferred term: graphic scale.*

**line astern**  
*Preferred term: trail formation.*

**line gauge / largeur de ligne**  
A measurement of line width.  
01 Feb 1974

**line of arrival**  
*Preferred term: line of impact.*

**line of departure<sup>1</sup> / ligne de départ<sup>1</sup>**

In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.  
01 Nov 1985

**line of departure<sup>2</sup> / ligne de départ<sup>2</sup>**  
In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times.  
01 Nov 1985

**line of impact / ligne d'incidence**  
**line of arrival**  
A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst  
01 Mar 1982

**line of operation / ligne d'opération**  
**LoO**  
In a campaign or operation, a line linking decisive points in time and space on the path to the centre of gravity.  
01 Oct 2001

**line overlap**  
*Related term: overlap<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1981

**line search / reconnaissance sur itinéraire**  
Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway or waterway, to detect fleeting targets and activities in general.  
01 Aug 1979

**lines of communications / lignes de communications**  
All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move.  
01 Jun 1981

**link<sup>1</sup> / liaison<sup>2</sup>**  
In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communication facilities between two points.  
01 Nov 1975

**link<sup>2</sup> / bretelle**  
A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes.  
01 Nov 1975

**liquid explosive / explosif**

**liquide**

Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures.

01 Dec 1977

**list of targets**

*Preferred term: target list.*

**live exercise / exercice réel****LIVEX**

An exercise using real forces and units.

01 Aug 1974

**load /charge<sup>3</sup>**

The total weight of passengers or cargo transported.

*Related terms: aircraft store; airlift requirement; airlift capability; combat load; standard load; transport capacity.*

22 Jun 2004

**load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement**

Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone.

01 Dec 1976

**loaded weapon / arme approvisionnée**

A weapon to which the ammunition is joined, but which is not charged and remains unable to fire.

*Related terms: charged weapon; uncharged weapon; unloaded weapon.*

01 Oct 2001

**loading / chargement**

The process of putting personnel, matériel, supplies and other freight on board ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles or other means of conveyance.

Note: In French, the word chargement excludes personnel.

*Related terms: allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.*

01 Oct 1992

**loading plan / plan de chargement**

All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or

air transportation.

*Related term: ocean manifest.*

01 Feb 1974

**loading point / point de chargement**

A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded.

01 Dec 1976

**loading site / site de chargement**

An area containing a number of loading points.

09 Jul 1997

**load spreader / répartiteur de charges**

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed stress.

01 Mar 1973

**local mean time / temps local moyen**

The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's antimeridian.

01 Mar 1973

**local wage rate NATO civilian employee / employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local**

Civilian employee who does not occupy a NATO international civilian post and who does not enjoy NATO status.

01 Oct 1978

**localizer / radiophare d'alignement**

A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a predetermined final approach course.

*Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z-marker beacon.*

01 Nov 1980

**location diagram / carton de localisation**

On a map or chart, a diagram shown in the margin to indicate the position of the sheet in relation to the surrounding country, or to adjoining sheets of the same or adjacent map series.

*Related term: chart index.*

01 Mar 1973

**lock-on / verrouillage**

The state of a tracking system or target acquisition system which is continuously and automatically tracking a target, using one or more parameters.

*Related term: track<sup>2</sup>.*

04 Oct 2000

**logistic assessment / évaluation logistique**

An evaluation of the logistic support required to conduct a military operation, compared to the actual and/or potential logistic support available for that operation.

04 Oct 2000

**logistic assistance / aide logistique**

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war.

*Related terms: combined logistic support; mutual aid; reallocation of resources; reallocation authority.*

01 Mar 1973

**logistics / logistique Log.**

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with:

- design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposal of materiel;
- transport of personnel;
- acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;
- acquisition or furnishing of services; and
- medical and health service support.

10 Dec 1993

**logistic sustainment / maintien en puissance logistique**

The process and mechanism by which sustainability is achieved and which consists of supplying a force with consumables and replacing combat losses and non-combat attrition of equipment in order to maintain the force's combat power for the duration required to meet its objectives.

*Related term: sustainability.*  
02 Mar 2007

**long-range transport aircraft /  
aéronef de transport à long  
rayon d'action**

*Related term: transport aircraft.*  
01 Feb 1974

**look / période de réceptivité**

In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence.  
01 Nov 1975

**lost / non vu**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, of an observation used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed.  
01 Feb 1974

**low airburst / explosion  
nucléaire à basse altitude**

The fallout safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which maximizes damage to or casualties on surface targets.  
*Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst.*  
01 Aug 1976

**low angle / tir plongeant**

In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low-angle fire (less than 45).  
01 Sep 1974

**low-angle fire / tir plongeant**

Fire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned.  
01 Nov 1975

**low-angle loft bombing /  
bombardement en cabré de  
faible amplitude**

Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal.  
01 Mar 1973

**low-velocity drop / largage à  
faible vitesse de descente**

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second.  
*Related terms: airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.*  
01 Mar 1973







## M

**Mach front**

*Preferred term: Mach stem.*

**Mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc****Mach front**

The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case, the Mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward).

01 Sep 1971

**magnetic bearing / azimut****magnétique**

Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north.

*Related terms: grid bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.*

09 Jan 1996

**magnetic circuit**

*Preferred term: magnetic mine.*

**magnetic compass / compas****magnétique**

An instrument containing a freely suspended magnetic element which displays the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the point of observation.

01 Feb 1974

**magnetic equator / équateur****magnétique****acclinic line**

A line drawn on a map or chart connecting all points at which the magnetic inclination (dip) is zero for a specified epoch.

01 Jul 1972

**magnetic mine / mine****magnétique****magnetic circuit**

A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1976

**magnetic minehunting / chasse****aux mines par détecteurs****magnétiques**

The process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects which may be either on or

protruding from the sea-bed, or buried.

01 Dec 1976

**magnetic north / nord****magnétique**

The direction indicated by the north seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field.

*Related term: compass north.*

01 Mar 1973

**main aerodrome / aérodrome****principal**

Aerodrome designed for permanent occupation in peacetime, also suitable for use in wartime and having sufficient operational facilities for full use of its combat potential.

01 Nov 1994

**main attack<sup>1</sup> / attaque****principale<sup>1</sup>**

The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.

20 Nov 1996

**main attack<sup>2</sup> / attaque****principale<sup>2</sup>**

An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle.

20 Nov 1996

**main convoy / convoi principal**

The convoy as a whole which sails from the convoy assembly port/anchorage to its destination. It may be supplemented by joiners or joiner convoys, and leavers or leaver convoys may break off.

*Related term: convoy<sup>1</sup>.*

04 Oct 2000

**main detonating line / cordeau****maître**

In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches.

01 Jan 1991

**mainguard / réserve d'avant-****garde**

Element of an advanced guard.

*Related term: advanced guard.*

01 Mar 1973

**main supply route / itinéraire****principal de ravitaillement****MSR**

The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations.

01 Mar 1973

**maintainability / maintenabilité**

The ability of an item, under stated conditions of use, to be retained in or restored to a state in which it can perform its required functions, when maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using prescribed procedures and resources.

[IEC]

01 Mar 1991

**maintenance<sup>1</sup> / maintenance<sup>1</sup>**

All actions taken to retain equipment in or to restore it to a specified condition, including inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding and reclamation.

*Related terms: corrective maintenance; examination.*

04 Oct 2000

**maintenance<sup>2</sup> / maintenance<sup>2</sup>**

All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.

04 Oct 2000

**maintenance<sup>3</sup> / maintenance<sup>3</sup>**

The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose.

*Related terms: corrective maintenance; examination.*

01 Mar 1982

**major nuclear power /****puissance nucléaire importante**

Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation.

*Related terms: military nuclear power; nuclear nation; nuclear power.*

01 Jul 1970

**major port / port principal**

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000

tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets.  
01 Mar 1973

**major water terminal / terminus maritime principal**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It covers a relatively large area, and its scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target.

*Related terms: alternate water terminal; port; secondary water terminal; water terminal.*

01 Mar 1973

**manoeuvre<sup>1</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>1</sup>**

A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.

01 Aug 1982

**manoeuvre<sup>2</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>2</sup>**

A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.

01 Aug 1982

**manoeuvre<sup>3</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>3</sup>**

The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.

01 Aug 1982

**manoeuvre<sup>4</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>4</sup>**

Employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission.

01 Aug 1982

**manoeuvring area / aire de manoeuvre**

That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing, excluding aprons.

*Related term: aircraft marshalling area.*

01 Sep 1981

**man portable / portable**

Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify:

- items designed to be carried as an integral part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit: approximately 14 kilogrammes (31 pounds);
- in land warfare, equipment which can be carried by one man over long distance without serious degradation of the performance of his normal duties.

01 Oct 1978

**manpower management / gestion du personnel**

The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower.

01 Nov 1975

**manpower management survey / étude sur la gestion du personnel**

Systematic evaluation of a functional area, utilizing expert knowledge, manpower scaling guides, experience and other practical considerations in determining the validity and managerial efficiency of the function's present or proposed manpower establishment

01 Nov 1975

**manpower scaling guideline / guide de calcul des effectifs MSG**

Manpower management standards or guidelines which express a manpower requirement as a variable dependant upon workload encountered.

22 Jan 2010

**map / carte**

A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural or artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system.

*Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; special aeronautical chart.*

01 Sep 1971

**map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte**

The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart.

*Related terms: convergence; convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; true convergence.*

01 Apr 1971

**map index / schéma d'assemblage (topographie) chart index**

Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series.

*Related terms: chart; location diagram; map.*

01 Nov 1990

**mapping camera**

*Preferred term: air cartographic camera.*

**map reference / localisation**

A means of identifying a point on the surface of the earth by relating it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid.

01 Aug 1979

**map reference code / code à référence cartographique**

A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required.

01 Jan 1968

**map series / série de cartes chart series**

A group of maps or charts usually having the same scale and cartographic specifications, and with each sheet appropriately identified by producing agency as belonging to the same series.

*Related terms: chart; map.*

01 Aug 1973

**map sheet / carte<sup>2</sup> chart sheet**

An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series.

01 Sep 1971

**margin / marge**

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border.

01 Aug 1979

**marginal data / donnée****marginale****marginal information**

All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates, and/or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet.

01 Apr 1971

**marginal information**

*Preferred term: marginal data.*

**maritime interdiction operation****/ opération d'interdiction****maritime****MIO**

An operation conducted to enforce prohibition on the maritime movement of specified persons or material within a defined geographic area.

01 Jan 2006

**maritime operation / opération****maritime**

An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy.

01 Mar 1973

**mark<sup>1</sup> / marquer un objectif<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support:

a. to call for fire on a specified location in order to orient the observer/spotter or to indicate targets;

b. to report the instant of optimum light on the target produced by illumination shells.

*Related terms: marker<sup>1</sup>; shadower; trailer aircraft.*

01 Feb 1989

**mark<sup>2</sup> / marquer un objectif<sup>2</sup>**

*Related term: mark<sup>1</sup>.*

**marker<sup>1</sup> / marqueur<sup>1</sup>**

A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.

01 Feb 1989

**marker<sup>2</sup> / marqueur<sup>2</sup>**

In land mine warfare:

*Related terms: gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; minefield lane; minefield breaching; row marker; strip marker.*

01 Feb 1989

**marker<sup>3</sup> / bâtiment en****marquage serré**

In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive

capability against a specified target.

*Related terms: mark<sup>1,2</sup>; shadower; trailer aircraft.*

01 Feb 1989

**marker ship / bâtiment-jalon**

In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night.

01 Mar 1973

**marking error / erreur de****balisage**

In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target.

01 Nov 1975

**marking fire / tir de balisage**

Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification.

01 Aug 1974

**marking panel / panneau**

A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units.

*Related term: panel code.*

01 Mar 1973

**marking team / équipe****d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage)**

Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids.

*Related term: pathfinder aircraft.*

01 Mar 1973

**married failure / raté de prise****d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the sea-bed connected to its sinker from which it has failed to release owing to defective mechanism.

01 Nov 1975

**marshalling<sup>1</sup> / agencement<sup>1</sup>**

The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat or prepare for loading.

*Related term: stage<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**marshalling<sup>2</sup> / agencement<sup>2</sup>**

The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies

and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement.

*Related term: staging area<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**mass<sup>1</sup> / concentration**

The concentration of combat power.

01 Apr 1971

**mass<sup>2</sup> / formation concentrée**

The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals.

*Related term: mass<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Apr 1971

**mass casualties / pertes****massives****MASCAL**

Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities.

01 Nov 1986

**master film / film original**

The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced.

01 Nov 1975

**master plot / schéma de****surface couverte<sup>2</sup>****sortie plot**

A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map, and sortie information are shown.

01 Dec 1974

**materiel control**

*Preferred term: inventory control.*

**materiel management**

*Preferred term: inventory control.*

**materials handling /****manutention**

The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semi-finished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas.

01 Mar 1973

**maximum effective range /****portée efficace maximale****MER**

The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired

result.  
01 Mar 1983

**maximum elevation figure /  
indication d'élévation maximale**

A figure, shown in each quadrangle bounded by ticked graticule lines on aeronautical charts, which represents the height in thousands and hundreds of feet, above mean sea level, of the highest known natural or man-made feature in that quadrangle, plus suitable factors to allow for inaccuracy and incompleteness of the topographical heighting information.  
01 Jul 1987

**maximum landing weight /  
masse maximale à  
l'atterrissage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land.  
01 Mar 1973

**maximum operating depth /  
immersion maximale  
opérationnelle**

The depth which a submarine is not to exceed during operations. This depth is determined by the submarines national naval authority.  
01 Sep 1981

**maximum ordinate / flèche  
vertex height**

In artillery and naval fire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin.  
*Related term: vertex.*  
01 Dec 1974

**maximum permissible  
concentration**  
*Preferred term: radioactivity  
concentration guide.*

**maximum permissible dose /  
dose maximale consentie**  
That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations.  
01 Mar 1973

**maximum range / portée  
maximale**

The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion.  
01 Aug 1976

**maximum sustained speed /  
vitesse maximale de croisière**

In road transport, the highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level first-class highway without sustaining damage.  
*Related terms: critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; hypersonic; pace; pace setter; rate of march; speed of advance; speed of sound; transonic.*

**maximum take-off weight /  
poids maximal de décollage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take-off.  
01 Mar 1973

**M-day / jour M**

The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.  
*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; P-hour; T-day; T-hour; Y-hour.*  
26 Aug 2009

**meaconing / transplexion**

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations.  
*Related term: beacon.*  
01 Mar 1973

**mean lethal dose<sup>1</sup> / dose létale  
moyenne<sup>1</sup>**

The amount of nuclear irradiation of the whole body which would be fatal to 50 % of the exposed personnel in a given period.  
01 Jul 1987

**mean lethal dose<sup>2</sup> / dose létale  
moyenne<sup>2</sup>**

The dose of chemical agent that would kill 50 % of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel.  
01 Jul 1987

**mean point of burst**

*Preferred term: mean point of impact.*

**mean point of impact / point  
moyen des impacts  
centre of burst  
mean point of burst  
MPI**

The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact/burst of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions.  
01 Oct 1978

**measured mile / base de  
vitesse**

In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log.  
02 May 1995

**measurement and signature  
intelligence / renseignement  
mesures et signature  
MASINT**

Scientific and technical intelligence derived from the analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification.  
25 Sep 1998

**measuring magnifier / loupe  
micrométrique**

A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances.  
01 Mar 1973

**mechanical sweep / drague  
mécanique**

In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages.  
01 Nov 1975

**median incapacitating dose /  
dose incapacitante moyenne**

The amount or quantity of chemical agent which when introduced into the body will incapacitate 50 percent of exposed, unprotected personnel.  
01 Aug 1974

**medical intelligence /  
renseignement médical**

Intelligence derived from medical, bio-scientific, epidemiological, environmental and other information related to human or animal health.

Note: This intelligence, being of a specific technical nature, requires medical expertise throughout its direction and processing within the intelligence cycle.

06 Jan 2006

**medical officer / médecin militaire**

Physician with officer rank.

01 Oct 1984

**medical preparation / mise en condition sanitaire**

All medical and dental measures taken to ensure that military personnel retain the ability to carry out operational duties, including during and following any deployment, unimpeded by physical or psychological problems.

Note: Such measures include prophylactic and curative treatment, immunizations and health education.

06 Jan 2006

**medium-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen**

*Related term: transport aircraft.*

01 Feb 1974

**meeting engagement / combat de rencontre**

A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place.

01 Aug 1973

**megaton weapon / arme mégatonnique**

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of millions of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents.

*Related terms: kiloton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.*

01 Mar 1973

**member nation / pays membre**

A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty.

09 Jan 1996

**merchant ship / navire marchand**  
**MERSHIP**

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits.

*Related terms: accompaniment; communication reporting gate; designated merchant ship; naval supervision of merchant ships; participating merchant ship; shipping cooperation point.*

01 Oct 1978

**merchant shipping / marine marchande**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the complete commercial maritime industry, including the fishing industry.

*Related term: accompaniment; merchant ship; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; naval supervision of merchant ships; participating merchant ship; shipping cooperation point.*

02 Mar 2007

**merchant ship reporting and control message system / système de messages du contrôle naval**

A world-wide message system for reporting the movements of and information relating to the control of merchant ships.

01 Mar 1979

**message / message**  
**Msg**

Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.

01 Mar 1973

**microform / microformat**

A generic term for any form, whether film, videotape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices.

01 Jun 1981

**midcourse guidance / guidage en vol**

The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight.

01 Nov 1975

**military convoy / convoi militaire**

A land or maritime convoy that is controlled and reported as a military unit. A maritime convoy can consist of any combination of merchant ships, auxiliaries or other military units.

01 Mar 1984

**military currency / monnaie de stationnement**

Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and/or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either.

01 Mar 1973

**military engineering / action du génie militaire**

Engineer activity, comprising both force support engineering and combat support engineering, undertaken regardless of component or service to shape the physical operating environment.

02 March 2009

**military geographic documentation / documentation géographique militaire**

Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized and published in standardized format in order to meet a military requirement.

01 Aug 1982

**military geographic information / renseignement géographique militaire**

Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations.

01 Aug 1982

**military governor / gouverneur militaire**

The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior.

01 Mar 1973

**military grid / carroyage militaire grid**

Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points.

*Related terms: image map; military grid reference system; navigational grid.*  
01 Mar 1973

**military grid reference system / système de référence de carroyage militaire MGRS**

A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions.

*Related term: military grid.*  
01 Mar 1973

**military independent / indépendant à statut militaire**

A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit.

*Related term: independent.*  
01 Jun 1978

**military interoperability / interopérabilité militaire**

The ability of military forces to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.

*Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; standardization.*  
30 Jun 2005

**military load classification / classement militaire classification of bridges and vehicles MLC**

A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry. Vehicles are

also assigned number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to use.

*Related term: route classification.*  
01 Dec 1979

**military necessity / nécessité militaire**

The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures which are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not forbidden by the laws of war.

01 Mar 1973

**military nuclear power / puissance nucléaire militaire nuclear-weapons state**

(admitted)

**NWS**

A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment.

*Related terms: major nuclear power; nuclear nation; nuclear power.*

01 Apr 1971

**military strategy / stratégie militaire**

That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations.

01 Mar 1982

**military symbol / signe conventionnel militaire**

A graphic sign used, usually on map, display or diagram, to represent a particular military unit, installation, activity or other item of military interest.

01 Jun 1984

**mine<sup>1</sup> / mine<sup>1</sup>**

In land mine warfare, an explosive munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be actuated by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, land vehicle, aircraft or boat, including landing craft.

*Related terms: acoustic circuit; acoustic mine; antenna mine; antisweeper mine; antitank mine; antiwatching device; armed mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; chemical mine; coarse mine; contact mine; controllable mine;*

*countermine; creeping mine; dead mine; drifting mine; drill mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine; explosive filled mine; fitted mine; free mine; ground mine; homing mine; horizontal action mine; independent mine; inert mine; influence mine; instructional mine; jettisoned mines; magnetic mine; mine<sup>2</sup>; mine row; mine strip; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; practice mine<sup>1,2</sup>; pressure mine<sup>1</sup>; pressure mine<sup>2</sup>; remotely delivered mine; rising mine; scatterable mine; snagline mine; watching mine.*  
01 Oct 2001

**mine<sup>2</sup> / mine<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbour installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices which explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying.

*Related terms: acoustic circuit; acoustic mine; antenna mine; antisweeper mine; antitank mine; antiwatching device; armed mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; chemical mine; coarse mine; contact mine; controllable mine; countermine; creeping mine; dead mine; drifting mine; drill mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine; explosive filled mine; fitted mine; free mine; ground mine; homing mine; horizontal action mine; independent mine; inert mine; influence mine; instructional mine; jettisoned mines; magnetic mine; mine<sup>1</sup>; mine row; mine strip; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; practice mine<sup>1,2</sup>; pressure mine<sup>1</sup>; pressure mine<sup>2</sup>; remotely delivered mine; rising mine; scatterable mine; snagline mine; watching mine.*  
01 Oct 2003

**mineable waters / eaux susceptibles d'être minées**

Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target.  
01 Nov 1975

**mine clearance / déminage<sup>2</sup>**

The process of removing all



mines from a route or area.  
01 Feb 1988

**mine countermeasures pouncer procedure / procédure de parachèvement du déminage pouncer procedure**

The delivery of explosive ordnance disposal divers, by helicopters or, occasionally, small surface vessels, to previously swept drifting mines or shallow moored mines to carry out disposal operations.

*Related terms: explosive ordnance disposal; antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation.*

04 Oct 2000

**mined area / zone minée**

An area which is dangerous because of the presence or suspected presence of mines.

01 Oct 2001

**mine defence / emploi défensif des mines**

The defence of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defence system includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid.

01 Mar 1973

**mine disposal / déminage<sup>1</sup>**

The process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing or destroying mines.

09 May 2005

**minefield<sup>1</sup> / champ de mines<sup>1</sup>**

In land mine warfare, a defined area in which mines have been emplaced.

*Related terms: antisubmarine barrier; antisubmarine patrol; barrier; barrier gap; mixed minefield; nuisance minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield<sup>1</sup>; tactical minefield.*

01 Jan 2006

**minefield<sup>2</sup> / champ de mines<sup>2</sup>**

In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern.

*Related terms: antisubmarine minefield; attrition minefield; beach minefield; closure minefield; deep minefield; defensive minefield; dummy minefield; offensive minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

01 May 1977

**minefield breaching / ouverture d'un champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions.

*Related terms: gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; marker<sup>1,2</sup>; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.*

01 Jul 1988

**minefield density / densité d'un champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, the average number of mines per meter of minefield front, or the average number of mines per square meter of minefield.

01 Nov 1985

**minefield lane / passage à travers un champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, a marked passage leading through a minefield, free of obstacles and not directly exposed to the effects of mines.

*Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker.*

16 Jul 1999

**minefield marking / marquage des champs de mines**

A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield.

01 Mar 1981

**minefield record / compte rendu de mouillage de mines**

A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations.

01 Nov 1994

**minehunting / chasse aux mines**

The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines.

01 Oct 1978

**mine row / rangée de mines**

A single row of mines or clusters.

*Related term: mine strip.*

01 Jul 1972

**mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines**

In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield.

01 Nov 1975

**mine strip / rangée double**

In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart.

*Related term: mine row.*

01 Jul 1983

**minesweeping / dragage des mines**

The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosion gear, which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces, in the area, the influence fields necessary to actuate it.

01 Mar 1973

**mine warfare / guerre des mines**

**land mine warfare MW**

The strategic and tactical use of mines and their countermeasures.

01 Mar 1973

**mine warfare chart / carte pour la guerre des mines**

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000 or larger (preferably 1:25,000 or larger) designed for planning and executing mine warfare operations, either based on an existing standard nautical chart, or produced to special specifications.

01 Oct 1980

**mine warfare group / groupe de guerre des mines**

A task organization of mine warfare units for the conduct of minelaying and/or mine countermeasures in maritime operations.

*Related term: dedicated mine countermeasures asset.*

01 Mar 1981

**minewatching / guet contre les mines**

In naval mine warfare, the mine countermeasures procedure to detect, record and, if possible, track potential minelayers and to detect, find the position of, and/or identify mines during the actual minelaying.

01 Nov 1985

**mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines**

The collective term for all weapons which may be used in

mine warfare.  
01 Jun 1978

**minimum aircraft operating surface / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs**

The minimum surface on an aerodrome which is essential for the movement of aircraft. It includes the aircraft dispersal areas, the minimum operating strip and the taxiways between them.

*Related term: minimum operating strip.*

01 Mar 1982

**minimum descent altitude / altitude minimale de descente**

A specified altitude in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference.

*Related terms: decision altitude; decision height; minimum descent height; missed approach procedure.*

4/10/2000

**minimum descent height / hauteur minimale de descente**

A specified height in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference.

*Related terms: decision altitude; decision height; minimum descent altitude; missed approach procedure.*

04 Oct 2000

**minimum force / force minimale**

Force, up to and including deadly force, limited to the degree, intensity and duration necessary to achieve the objective

01 Oct 2001

**minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire**

The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance.

01 Mar 1973

**minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire**

The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time.

01 Mar 1973

**minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale  
MOS**

A runway which meets the minimum requirements for operating assigned and/or allocated aircraft types on a particular aerodrome at maximum or combat gross weight

*Related term: minimum aircraft operating surface.*

01 Mar 1982

**minimum quality surveillance / contrôle de qualité**

The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use.

01 Dec 1979

**minimum residual radioactivity weapon / arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum**

A nuclear weapon designed to have optimum reduction of unwanted effects from fallout, rainout, and burst site radioactivity.

*Related term: salted weapon.*

01 Jun 1978

**minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité  
safety height**

**MSA**

The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles.

*Related term: altitude.*

01 Mar 1973

**minor port / port mineur**

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only.

01 Mar 1973

**misfire / raté**

The failure of a weapon, munition or other device to fire or explode as or when expected due to a fault in the firing system, initiator, propellant or other charge.

05 Sep 2007

**missed approach / approche interrompue**

An approach which is not completed by landing.

01 Aug 1979

**missed approach procedure / procédure d'approche interrompue**

The procedure to be followed if

the approach cannot be continued.

[ICAO]

Note: It is carried out:

- a. during an instrument approach, at the pilot's initiative if no visual contact with the runway environment has been established at the minimum descent altitude or height, or at the decision height or altitude; or
- b. during a visual approach, at the pilot's initiative if a landing cannot be carried out safely; or
- c. whenever so directed by air traffic control.

*Related terms: decision altitude; decision height; minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height.*

04 Oct 2000

**missile / missile**

A self-propelled munition whose trajectory or course is controlled while in flight.

*Related terms: aerodynamic missile; air-to-air missile; air-to-surface missile; antiradiation missile; ballistic missile; sea skimmer; surface-to-air missile; surface-to-surface missile.*

26 Aug 2009

**missile control system / système de commande de missile**

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections.

*Related term: missile guidance system.*

01 Mar 1973

**missile destruct / destruction missile**

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons.

01 Mar 1973

**missile destruct system / système de destruction missile**

A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle.

01 Mar 1973

**missile guidance system / système de guidage de missiles**

A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of a missile and communicates the necessary

commands to the missile flight control system.

*Related term: missile control system.*

01 Mar 1973

### **mission<sup>1</sup> / mission<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Msn**

A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.

01 Aug 1982

### **mission<sup>2</sup> / mission<sup>2</sup>**

#### **Msn**

One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task.

*Related terms: allocation<sup>2</sup>; sortie.*

01 Aug 1982

### **mission commander / commandant de mission MC**

In air operations, the onboard person designated by a competent authority, who has overall responsibility for the successful completion of the mission, using assigned assets. Note: The mission commander is not necessarily the aircraft commander.

*Related term: aircraft commander.*  
14/10/02

### **mission-essential force / force essentielle à la mission**

#### **MEF**

Force and/or asset, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission.

01 Oct 2001

### **mission report / compte rendu de mission**

#### **MISREP**

A standard report containing the results of a mission and significant sightings along the flight route.

01 Oct 1980

### **mixed bag / macédoine**

In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays and ship counter settings.

01 Mar 1987

### **mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte**

A minefield containing both antitank and anti-personnel mines.

*Related term: minefield<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Aug 1973

### **mobile air movements team / équipe mobile des mouvements aériens**

An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties.

01 Jul 1970

### **mobile mine / mine autopropulsée propelled mine**

In naval mine warfare, a mine designed to be propelled to its proposed laying position by propulsion equipment like a torpedo. It sinks at the end of its run and then operates like a mine.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

### **mobile support group / groupe de soutien logistique naval**

A group which provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore.

01 Mar 1982

### **mobility / mobilité**

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission.

01 Mar 1973

### **mobilizable reinforcing force / force de renfort mobilisable**

In reinforcement planning, any force which is not in being and which, when mobilized, is NATO assigned, NATO earmarked or otherwise designated to strengthen NATO forces.

*Related terms: augmentation force; reinforcing force.*

01 Nov 1986

### **mobilization<sup>1</sup> / mobilisation<sup>1</sup>**

The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.

*Related term: regeneration*

01 Mar 1973

### **mobilization<sup>2</sup> / mobilisation<sup>2</sup>**

The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service.

01 Mar 1973

### **mock-up / maquette**

A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, used in studying the construction of, and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon.

01 Jul 1980

### **moderate damage / dégât modéré**

*Related term: nuclear damage.*

01 Nov 1975

### **moderate nuclear risk / risque nucléaire modéré**

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance.

*Related terms: degree of nuclear risk; emergency nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.*

01 Mar 1973

### **modify / modification**

In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan.

01 Aug 1976

### **moment / moment**

In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft.

*Related terms: balance station zero; reference datum.*

01 Jul 1970

### **monitoring<sup>1</sup> / écoute de contrôle<sup>1</sup>**

The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording the emissions of one's own or Allied forces for the purpose of maintaining and improving procedural standards and security, or for reference, as applicable.

01 Jul 1983

### **monitoring<sup>2</sup> / écoute de contrôle<sup>2</sup>**

The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.

01 Jul 1983

### **monitoring<sup>3</sup> / contrôle de radioactivité**

#### **radiological monitoring**

The act of detecting the presence

of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments.  
01 Jul 1983

**moored mine / mine à orin**

A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**mopping up / nettoyage**

The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance.

01 Mar 1973

**mosaic / mosaïque**

An assembly of overlapping photographs that have been matched to form a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the surface of the earth.

*Related terms: controlled mosaic; geographic coordinates; georef; georeferenced image; photomap; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.*

10 Mar 1973

**motorized unit / unité motorisée**

A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources.

01 Mar 1973

**mounting / préparatifs en vue d'une opération**

All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, preparation, and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable.

20 Nov 1996

**movement control<sup>1</sup> / mouvements et transports**

The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.

01 Nov 1994

**movement control<sup>2</sup> / organisation des mouvements et transports**

**movement control centre (admitted)**

An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements.

01 Nov 1994

**movement control centre MCC**

*Preferred term: movement control<sup>2</sup>.*

**movement control officer / officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements**

An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport.

01 Jul 1970

**movement control post / poste de contrôle des mouvements**

The post through which the control of movement is exercised by the commander, depending on operational requirements.

01 Oct 1980

**movement credit / crédit de mouvement**

The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions.

01 Apr 1971

**movement order / ordre de mouvement**

An order issued by a commander covering the details for the movement of a unit, personnel and/or materiel.

*Related terms: movement table; notice to move; operational readiness; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.*

06 Jan 2006

**movement priority / priorité de mouvement**

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement.

01 Mar 1973

**movement restriction / restriction imposée à la circulation**

A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of, or prevention of congestion.

01 Mar 1973

**movement table / tableau des mouvements et transports**

A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement.

Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction.

*Related terms: embarkation order; movement order; order to move.*

01 Mar 1973

**moving map display / visualisation cartographique mobile**

A display in which a symbol, representing the vehicle, remains stationary while the map or chart image moves beneath the symbol so that the display simulates the horizontal movement of the vehicle in which it is installed. Occasionally the design of the display is such that the map or chart image remains stationary while the symbol moves across a screen.

*Related term: projected map display*

01 Jul 1985

**moving mine / mine mobile**

The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines

01 Mar 1982

**multi-agent munition / munition à agents multiples**

A munition that, when activated, disperses two or more chemical and/or biological agents.

*Related terms: binary chemical munition; chemical ammunition; munition.*

01 Nov 1991

**multimodal / multimode**

In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport.

01 Jul 1980

**multinational / multinational combined (admitted)**

**MN**

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and

organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate.

*Related terms: Allied joint operation; combined joint operation; joint; multinational.*

22 Jan 2010

*Related terms: cross-servicing; close support; support.*

01 Mar 1973

#### **multinational operation**

*Preferred term: combined operation.*

#### **multiservice**

*Preferred term: joint.*

#### **multispectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples**

The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands.

01 Jan 1980

#### **munition / munition**

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material, for use in military operations, including demolitions.

Notes:

1. Certain suitably modified munitions may be used for training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes.

2. In common usage, "munitions" (plural) may be military weapons, ammunition and equipment.

*Related terms: ammunition lot; binary chemical munition; chemical munition; explosive ordnance; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition; proofing; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition.*

02 March 2009

#### **mutual aid / aide mutuelle**

Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other.

*Related terms: combined logistic support; logistic assistance; reallocation of resources; reallocation authority*

01 Mar 1973

#### **mutual support / appui réciproque**

That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.



## N

**named area of interest / zone d'intérêt désignée****NAI**

A geographical area where information is gathered to satisfy specific intelligence requirements.  
02 Mar 2007

**national command / commandement national**

A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander.

*Related terms: commander; executing commander; exercise commander; national force commander; national territorial commander.*

01 Mar 1973

**national commander / commandant national**

A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command.

01 Mar 1973

**national component / contingent national**

Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander.

01 Mar 1973

**national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées**

Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands.

*Related terms: commander; executing commander; exercise commander; national command; national territorial commander.*

01 Mar 1973

**national forces for the defence of the NATO area / forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN**

Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defence of an area within the NATO area of responsibility

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Mar 1973

**national infrastructure / infrastructure nationale**

Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own

forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO).

*Related terms: bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; infrastructure.*

01 Mar 1973

**nationality undetermined post / poste sans attribution de nationalité****NU post** (admitted)

An international military post on a peacetime establishment which has not been accepted by any nation or allocated to any specific nation although it has been validated and approved.

26 Aug 2009

**national military authority / autorité nationale militaire NMA**

The government agency, such as Ministry of Defence or Service Ministry, empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with Allied commanders or their subordinates.

01 Mar 1973

**national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande NSA**

The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping.

01 Dec 1979

**national territorial commander / autorité territoriale nationale**

A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him.

*Related terms: commander; executing commander; exercise commander; national command; national force commander.*

01 Mar 1973

**NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN**

The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters.

01 Nov 1975

**NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN**

Forces and/or headquarters that nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander.

*Related term: force(s).*

15 Jan 2008

**NATO code number / numéro de code OTAN**

An identifying letter and number allocated to a product when it meets a specification which has been accepted under a NATO Standardization Agreement.

01 Mar 1982

**NATO commander / commandant OTAN Allied commander**

A military commander in the NATO chain of command.

01 Mars 1984

**NATO command forces / forces sous commandement OTAN**

Forces in being which nations have placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander.

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Jul 1980

**NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle NC3S**

Communication and information systems, sensor systems and facilities which enable NATO authorities and commands to carry out consultation, command and control.

*Related terms: command and control systems; communication and information systems; communication system; information system.*

22 Jan 2010

**NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN**

Forces and/or headquarters that nations agree to place under the operational command or the operational control of a NATO commander at some future time.

*Related term: force(s).*

15 Jan 2008

**NATO forces / forces de l'OTAN**

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Mar 1973

**NATO intelligence subject code / répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN**

A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification.

01 Mar 1973

**NATO international civilian post / emploi civil international OTAN**

A permanent international post of NATO grade A, L, B or C authorized to be filled by a civilian whose pay and allowances are established by the North Atlantic Council and provided from the international budget.

01 Nov 1977

**NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN NMA**

The Military Committee, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation.

26 Aug 2009

**NATO military body / organisme militaire de l'OTAN NMB**

An international military headquarters or organization covered by the terms of Article 1(b), 1(c) and 14 of the Protocol on the Status of International Military headquarters set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty (called the Paris Protocol).

26 Aug 2009

**NATO off-the-shelf / OTAN sur étagère NOTS**

Pertaining to a product developed for a NATO organization and made available for authorized use, normally without modification.

*Related terms: commercial off-the-shelf; government off-the-shelf.*

01 Oct 2001

**NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN STANAG**

A normative document, recording an agreement among several or all NATO member nations, that has been ratified at the authorized national level, to implement a standard, in whole or in part, with or without reservation.

Note: NATO member nations may ratify a STANAG without implementation in their own country, if the prerequisites for the implementation are not met.

*Related terms: implementation; ratification; reservation.*

[Approving authority(ies): NCS]

20 May 2005

**NATO strategic commander / commandant stratégique de l'OTAN**

A commander at the highest level of the NATO military command structure.

*Related terms: area of responsibility<sup>1</sup>; command<sup>1</sup>; component command<sup>1</sup>; component commander<sup>1</sup>; strategic command; Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; Supreme Allied Commander Transformation.*

30 Jun 2005

**NATO warning time / délai avant attaque**

The time between recognition by a NATO strategic commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack.

20 Jul 2000

**NATO-wide exercise / exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN**

An exercise involving the NATO strategic commands and the majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs.

*Related terms: extent of a military exercise; inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; scale of an exercise.*

09 May 2000

**nautical chart**

*Preferred term: hydrographic chart.*

**nautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route maritime**

An outline chart, devoid of hydrographic information, of a specific scale and projection, usually portraying a graticule and compass rose, designed to be ancillary to standard nautical

charts, and produced either as an individual chart or a part of a coordinated series.

*Related term: chart.*

01 Oct 1984

**naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval NALSS**

A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of operations for fleet logistic support

*Related term: naval forward logistic site.*

01 Dec 1993

**naval beach group / groupement naval de plage naval beach unit**

A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and an assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced).

*Related term: shore party.*

01 Aug 1974

**naval beach unit**

*Preferred term: naval beach group.*

**naval campaign / campagne navale**

An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea.

01 Mar 1973

**naval cooperation and guidance for shipping / coopération navale avec la marine marchande NCAGS**

The provision of NATO military cooperation, guidance, advice, assistance and supervision to merchant shipping to enhance the safety of participating merchant ships and to support military operations.

*Related terms: accompaniment;*



*communication reporting gate; designated merchant ship; dispersal; emergency movement; merchant shipping; naval supervision of merchant ships; participating merchant ship; shipping cooperation point; standard route.*  
02 Mar 2007

**naval fire support / appui-feu naval**

In naval operations, fire support provided from warships.  
*Related term: fire support.*  
01 Nov 1994

**naval fire liaison team / équipe de liaison d'appui naval**

Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval fire employment.  
01 Mar 1973

**naval fire operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui naval**

The agency established in a ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval fire, process requests for naval fire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the supporting arms coordination centre.  
01 Mar 1973

**naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant NFLS**

A location, with port and aerodrome facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theatre of operations.  
*Related term: naval advanced logistic support site.*  
01 Dec 1993

**naval stores / approvisionnements navals**

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition.  
01 Mar 1973

**naval supervision of merchant ships / supervision navale des navires marchands**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the mandatory routing of merchant

ships, control of their movements and/or convoy organization by naval authorities.  
*Related terms: convoy<sup>1</sup>; designated merchant ship; merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.*  
02 Mar 2007

**naval support area / zone de soutien naval**

A sea area assigned to naval ships detailed to support an amphibious operation  
*Related term: fire support area.*  
01 Mar 1973

**navigational grid / grille de navigation**

A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid north, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines is generally a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles.  
*Related terms: grid navigation; military grid.*  
01 Apr 1971

**navigation head / point de transbordement**

A point alongside a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. It is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead.  
*Related terms: railhead; trans-shipment point.*  
04 Oct 2000

**near miss / quasi collision airmiss**

Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation.  
01 Aug 1982

**near real time / temps quasi réel (en)**

**NRT**  
Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays.  
01 Nov 1991

**neatlines / limite de coupure**

The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians.  
*Related term: graticule<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Sep 1974

**negative photo plane / plan du négatif**

The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure.  
01 Jul 1970

**negligible nuclear risk / risque nucléaire négligeable**

A degree of nuclear risk where personnel are reasonably safe from a nuclear burst, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision.  
*Related terms: degree of nuclear risk; emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk.*  
01 Jul 1980

**nerve agent / agent neurotoxique**

A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses.  
01 Nov 1985

**net call sign / indicatif d'appel de réseau**

A call sign which represents all stations within a net.  
*Related terms: call sign; collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.*  
01 Mar 1973

**net sweep / drague à filet**

In naval mine warfare, a two-ship sweep, using a net like device, designed to collect drifting mines or scoop them up from the sea bottom.  
01 Aug 1976

**net weight<sup>1</sup> / poids net à vide<sup>1</sup>**

Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, but not including the weight of the crew, personal equipment and load.  
*Related term: gross weight<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1982

**net weight<sup>2</sup> / poids net à vide<sup>2</sup>**

Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding.  
*Related term: gross weight<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1982

**neutral / neutre**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour,

origin or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces

*Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification<sup>2</sup>; identification, friend-or-foe; recognition; unknown.*

01 Oct 2003

#### **neutralization / neutralisation**

In mine warfare, a mine is said to be neutralized when it has been rendered, by external means, incapable of firing on passage of a target, although it may remain dangerous to handle.

01 Aug 1976

#### **neutralization fire / tir de neutralisation**

Fire delivered to render a target temporarily ineffective or unusable.

*Related terms: suppression fire; fire<sup>3</sup>.*

17 Jan 2005

#### **neutron induced activity / activité induite par les neutrons**

Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons.

01 Mar 1973

#### **nickname / nom conventionnel**

Two short separate words which may be formally or informally assigned by any appropriate authority to an event project, activity, place name, topographical feature, or item of equipment for convenience of reference but not for the security of information.

01 Jul 1980

#### **night effect / effet de nuit**

An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall.

01 Mar 1973

#### **nominal filter / filtre nominal**

A filter capable of cutting off a nominated minimum percentage by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size.

01 Mar 1979

#### **nominal focal length / distance focale nominale**

An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some

standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras.

*Related terms: calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; focal length.*

01 Apr 1971

#### **nominal scale**

*Preferred term: principal scale.*

#### **nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale**

A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons.

*Related terms: kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; subkiloton weapon.*

01 Mar 1973

#### **non-battle casualty / perte hors combat**

A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned.

*Related terms: battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; wounded in action.*

01 Sep 2003

#### **non-combatant evacuation operation / opération d'évacuation de non-combattants**

##### **NEO**

An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety.

14 Oct 2002

#### **non-deadly force / force non létale**

Force not intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death

*Related term: deadly force.*

01 Oct 2001

#### **non-disabling fire / tir d'interdiction<sup>2</sup>**

Fire directed at a non-vital part of a vessel so as not to impair its seaworthiness and manoeuvrability.

01 Oct 2001

#### **non-expendable supplies and materiel / matériel non consommable**

#### **durable materiel**

Items which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, and which normally require further accounting.

01 Mar 1973

#### **non-governmental organization / organisation non gouvernementale**

##### **NGO**

A private, not for profit, voluntary organization with no governmental or intergovernmental affiliation, established for the purpose of fulfilling a range of activities, in particular development-related projects or the promotion of a specific cause, and organized at local, national, regional or international level.

Notes:

1. A non-governmental organization does not necessarily have an official status or mandate for its existence or activities.
2. NATO may or may not support or cooperate with a given non-governmental organization.

*Related terms: civil-military cooperation; international organization.*

26 Aug 2009

#### **non-lethal weapon / arme non létale**

##### **NLW**

A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate or repel persons or to disable equipment, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury and damage to property and the environment.

17 Jan 2005

#### **non-linear approach / approche non rectiligne**

In approach and landing systems, a final approach in which the nominal flight path is not a straight line.

01 Jan 1980

#### **non-quota post / poste hors quota**

##### **NQ post (admitted)**

An international post on a peacetime establishment which is open to all nations and which is filled by an individual who is selected by a defined process from among nominees from nations.

26 Aug 2009

**non-registered publication /  
publication non enregistrée**

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required.

01 Mar 1971

**non-sub contact chart**

*Preferred term: non-submarine contact chart*

**non-submarine contact chart /  
carte des faux échos  
non-sub contact chart**

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, showing bathymetry, bottom characteristics, wreck data and non-submarine contact data for coastal and off-shore waters. It is designed for use in conducting submarine and anti-submarine warfare operations.

*Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious chart; chart; chart base; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; inter-chart relationship diagram; location diagram; map; map index; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; special aeronautical chart.*

01 Oct 1980

**normal impact effect**

*Preferred term: cardinal point effect.*

**normal lighting / éclairage****normal**

Lighting of vehicles as prescribed or authorized by the law of a given country without restrictions for military reasons.

*Related term: reduced lighting.*

01 Jan 1980

**North Atlantic Treaty area /  
zone du Traité de l'Atlantique  
Nord**

In accordance with Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the area including the territory of the Parties in Europe and North America and the territory of Turkey, the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

01 Oct 2001

**northing / vers le nord**

Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a

map.

01 Mar 1973

**notice to airmen / avis aux  
navigants****NOTAM**

A notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.

[ICAO]

04 Oct 2000

**notice to move / préavis de  
mouvement****NTM**

A warning order that specifies the time given to a unit or headquarters to be ready to deploy.

Note: This order normally precedes an order to move and may increase or decrease the time to prepare.

*Related terms: movement order; order to move; readiness; readiness time; warning order.*

01 Oct 2003

**no-wind position**

*Preferred term: air position.*

**NQ post**

*Preferred term: non-quota post.*

**nuclear airburst / explosion  
nucléaire aérienne**

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball.

*Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst.*

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear bonus effects / effets  
nucléaires favorables non  
prévisibles**

Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result.

01 Jul 1980

**nuclear certifiable / apte à  
l'homologation nucléaire**

Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency systems affecting the nuclear weapons.

01 Nov 1986

**nuclear certified / homologué  
nucléaire**

*Related terms: nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery unit; nuclear delivery vehicle.*

01 Nov 1985

**nuclear certified delivery unit /  
unité de vecteurs homologués  
nucléaire**

Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives.

*Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery unit; nuclear delivery vehicle.*

01 Nov 1985

**nuclear certified delivery  
vehicle / vecteur homologué  
nucléaire**

A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures.

*Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear delivery unit; nuclear delivery vehicle.*

01 Nov 1985

**nuclear cloud / nuage nucléaire**

A cloud of hot gases, smoke, dust and other particulate matter from a nuclear weapon and its environment, that is carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the detonation of that weapon.

02 March 2009

**nuclear collateral effects /  
effets nucléaires subsidiaires**

Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons.

09 Jan 1996

**nuclear column / colonne  
nucléaire**

A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion.  
01 Mar 1973

**nuclear commitment / engagement nucléaire**

A statement by a NATO member that specific forces have been committed or will be committed to NATO in a nuclear only or dual capable role.  
01 Oct 1984

**nuclear damage / dégât nucléaire**

1. Light Damage. Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required red to make full use of the equipment or installations.  
2. Moderate Damage. Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made.  
3. Severe Damage. Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently.  
01 Mar 1973

**nuclear damage assessment / évaluation de dommages nucléaires**

The determination of the damage effect to the population, forces and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during and after an attack. The operational significance of the damage is not evaluated in this assessment.  
01 Jul 1980

**nuclear defence / défense nucléaire**

The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures.  
*Related term: radiological defence.*  
01 Mar 1973

**nuclear delivery unit / unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire**

Any level of organization capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority.  
*Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery vehicle.*  
01 Oct 1984

**nuclear delivery vehicle / vecteur à capacité nucléaire**

That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target.  
*Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery unit.*  
01 Oct 1984

**nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system / système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire**

A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas, and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations.  
01 Mar 1973

**nuclear incident / incident nucléaire**

An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident.  
01 Mar 1973

**nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire**

The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations.  
01 Mar 1973

**nuclear nation / nation nucléaire**

Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers.  
*Related terms: major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear power.*  
01 Apr 1971

**nuclear power / puissance nucléaire**

Not to be used without

appropriate modifier.

*Related terms: major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear nation.*  
01 Apr 1971

**nuclear radiation / rayonnement nucléaire**

Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei.  
01 Sep 1971

**nuclear safety line / ligne de sécurité nucléaire**

A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend.  
01 Apr 1971

**nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire**

A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack.  
01 Aug 1976

**nuclear surface burst / explosion nucléaire de surface**

An explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of land or water; or above the surface, at a height less than the maximum radius of the fireball.  
*Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear underground burst.*  
01 Jul 1970

**nuclear target response / effet sur l'objectif nucléaire**

The effect on men, material, and equipment of blast, heat, light, and nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion of a nuclear weapon.  
01 May 1983

**nuclear underground burst /**

**explosion nucléaire souterraine**

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground.

*Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst.*

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear underwater burst / explosion nucléaire sous-marine**

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the water.

*Related terms: nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst.*

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear vulnerability assessment / évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire**

The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. It is performed predominantly in the pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods.

01 Jul 1970

**nuclear warfare / guerre nucléaire**

Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons.

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear weapon / arme nucléaire**

A complete assembly (i.e. implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy.

01 Nov 1983

**nuclear weapon debris / résidu d'arme nucléaire**

The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, materials used for the casing and other components of the weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products.

01 Nov 1983

**nuclear weapon employment time / délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire**

The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made.

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear weapon exercise / exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire**

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, prepared for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission.

*Related terms: immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.*

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear weapon manoeuvre / exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire**

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise and is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations.

*Related terms: immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon exercise.*

01 Sep 1981

**nuclear weapon(s) accident / accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)**

Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property.

01 Mar 1973

**nuclear-weapons state NWS**

*Preferred term: military nuclear power.*

**nuclear yield / puissance d'une arme nucléaire**

The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release.

01 Jul 1970

**nuisance minefield / champ de mines de harcèlement**

A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route.

01 Dec 1976

**numbered reference position system / positions de référence repérées**

A system for maritime use based upon predetermined geographical positions through which a desired route is drawn.

03 Aug 1998

**numbered wave / vague numérotée**

*Related term: wave.*

01 Mar 1973

**number... in (out) / énième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)**

In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number.

01 Aug 1976

**numerical scale**

*Preferred term: scale.*

**NU post**

*Preferred term: nationality undetermined post.*



## O

**objective / objectif<sup>1</sup>****Obj**

A clearly defined and attainable goal for a military operation, for example seizing a terrain feature, neutralizing an adversary's force or capability or achieving some other desired outcome that is essential to a commander's plan and towards which the operation is directed.

06 Jan 2006

**objectif à haut rendement / high pay-off target**

Objectif d'importance présentant un intérêt pour un adversaire, dont la destruction, l'endommagement ou la neutralisation peut entraîner un avantage disproportionné pour les forces amies.

08 aug. 2008

**objective area / zone de l'objectif****OA**

A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by the competent authority for purposes of command and control.

*Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; combat patrol; objective; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; patrol.*

01 Mar 1973

**oblique air photograph / photographie aérienne oblique**

An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an "oblique".

- a. High Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon appears, and
  - b. Low Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon does not appear.
- 01 Jul 1970

**observation helicopter / hélicoptère d'observation**

Helicopter used primarily for observation and reconnaissance but which may be used for other roles.

01 Dec 1974

**observation post / poste d'observation****OP**

A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne.  
08 Aug 2008

**observed fire / tir observé**

Fire for which the point of impact or burst can be seen by an observer. The fire can be controlled and adjusted on the basis of observation.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1973

**observed fire procedure / réglage de tir par observation**

A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target.

01 Mar 1973

**observer identification / identification de l'observateur**

In artillery and naval fire support, the first element of a call for fire to establish communication and to identify the observer/spotter.

01 Sep 1974

**observer-target distance / distance d'observation**

The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target.

01 Nov 1975

**observer-target line / ligne d'observation**

An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target.

*Related terms: gun-target line; spotting line.*

01 Sep 1974

**obstruction / obstacle**

Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding surface or above a specified height to create a hazard to aircraft in flight, or which rises far enough above the surrounding sea bed to create a hazard to navigation.

22 Jan 2010

**obstructor / obstruteur**

In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment.

01 Mar 1977

**occupation of position /****occupation d'une position**

Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position.

01 Mar 1973

**ocean manifest / manifeste**

A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed.

*Related term: loading plan.*

01 Mar 1981

**ocean station ship / navire stationnaire océanique**

A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid, and communication facilities.

01 Mar 1973

**offensive counter-air operation / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien****OCA**

An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible.

01 Mar 1982

**offensive mine countermeasures / mesures offensives antimines**

Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines.

01 Dec 1976

**offensive minefield / champ de mines offensif**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1976

**officer conducting the exercise / officier directeur de l'exercice****OCE**

The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander.

11 Nov 1983

**officer conducting the serial / officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice**  
**OCS**

The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial.  
01 Sep 1974

**officer in tactical command / officier exerçant le commandement tactique**  
**OTC**

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command.  
22 Jan 2010

**officer scheduling the exercise / officier chargé de la mise sur pied de l'exercice**  
**OSE**

The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise.  
01 Mar 1973

**offset bombing / bombardement en déport**

Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target.  
01 Jan 1973

**offset distance / distance de décentrement**

In nuclear warfare, the distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the centre of an area target or from a point target.  
01 Mar 1973

**offset point / point futur**

In air interception, a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made.  
01 Sep 1974

**offset post / poste à reporter**

A post identified for elimination or disestablishment when establishing a newly authorized post. The disestablished post may

be within or outside the organization receiving the new post.  
01 Aug 1976

**offshore patrol / patrouille du large**

A naval defence patrol operating in the outer area of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defence forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol.  
*Related term: patrol.*  
01 Mar 1973

**oiler / pétrolier**

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea.  
01 Mar 1973

**on call / à la demande**

A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for.  
*Related terms: call for fire; on-call mission.*  
01 Sep 1971

**on-call mission / mission sur demande**

A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load.  
*Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support.*  
04 Oct 2000

**on-call target / tir à la demande**

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled target on which fire is delivered when requested.  
01 Aug 1976

**on-call wave / vague sur demande**

*Related term: wave.*  
01 Mar 1973

**one day's supply / jour de ravitaillement**

A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating

the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day.  
*Related terms: combat day of supply; standard day of supply.*  
01 Sep 1971

**one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique**

A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only.  
01 Nov 1975

**open route / itinéraire libre**

A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions.  
*Related term: route.*  
01 Jan 1980

**open source intelligence / renseignement de source ouverte**  
**OSINT**

Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access.  
25 Sep 1998

**operation / opération**

**Op**  
**OP (admitted)**  
A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.  
*Related term: airborne<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1973

**operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement / besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs**

A military requirement, established by a NATO commander, for a designated airfield or ship to provide stage A or stage B cross-servicing to aircraft not assigned to that airfield or ship.  
*Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft transient servicing.*  
01 Nov 1986

**operational art / art opérationnel**

The employment of forces to attain strategic and/or operational objectives through the design,



organization, integration and conduct of strategies, campaigns, major operations and battles.  
15 Jan 2008

**operational chain of command / chaîne de commandement opérationnel**

The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations.

*Related terms: administrative chain of command; chain of command.*

01 Mar 1973

**operational characteristics / caractéristiques opérationnelles**

The specific military qualities required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need.

*Related term: technical specification.*

01 Aug 1982

**operational command / commandement opérationnel OPCOM**

The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems necessary.

Note: It does not include responsibility for administration.

*Related terms: administrative control; command<sup>f</sup>; full command; functional command; operational control; tactical control.*

01 Oct 2001

**operational control / contrôle opérationnel OPCON**

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control.

*Related terms: administrative control; command<sup>f</sup>; full command; functional command; operational command; tactical control.*

01 Oct 2001

**operational decontamination / décontamination opérationnelle**

Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, matériel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination.

*Related terms: decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.*

01 Oct 1992

**operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel OPINTEL**

Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level.

*Related terms: operational level; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence.*

01 Oct 2001

**operational interchangeability / interchangeabilité opérationnelle**

Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance.

01 Mar 1973

**operational level / niveau opératif**

The level at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations.

15 Jan 2008

**operational performance standard / norme de performance opérationnelle OPS**

A performance standard that an individual or unit must achieve to be able to execute a mission effectively.

01 Oct 2003

**operational procedures / procédures opérationnelles**

The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out

their operational tasks.

01 Aug 1982

**operational readiness / état de préparation opérationnelle**

The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

*Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; movement order; movement table; notice to move; operation order; operation plan; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.*

01 Aug 1976

**operational readiness evaluation / évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle ORE**

An evaluation of the operational capability and effectiveness of a unit or any portion thereof.

*Related terms: defence readiness condition; readiness state; readiness time.*

14 Oct 2002

**operational requirement / besoin opérationnel OR**

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions.

01 Oct 2001

**operational route / itinéraire opérationnel**

Land route allocated to a command for the conduct of a specific operation, derived from the corresponding basic military route network.

01 Sep 1981

**operational stocks / stocks opérationnels**

Level of stock necessary to meet possible operational requirements over and above holdings/allowances.

*Related terms: basic stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks; stocks.*

01 Aug 1973

**operational training /**

**entraînement opérationnel**

Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units.  
01 Apr 1974

**operation order / ordre d'opération****OPORD**

A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation

*Related terms: movement order; operation plan; order to move.*

01 Mar 1973

**operation plan / plan d'opération****OPLAN**

A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order.

*Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation order.*

01 Mar 1973

**operations security / sécurité des opérations****OPSEC**

The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions, capabilities and intentions of friendly forces.

*Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; electronic warfare; physical security; port security; protective security; security<sup>1,2,3</sup>; tactical security.*

01 Oct 1992

**opportunity target**

*Preferred term: target of opportunity.*

**opposing forces / forces d'opposition****OPFOR**

Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises.

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Jul 1994

**opposing forces commander / commandant des forces d'opposition**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over opposing forces for a specific period during NATO exercises.

01 Jul 1994

**optical axis / axe optique**

In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centres of curvature of the lens surfaces.

In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements.

01 Jul 1970

**optical minehunting / chasse aux mines à vue**

The use of an optical system (e.g. television or towed diver) to detect and classify mines or mine-like objects on or protruding from the sea-bed.

01 Nov 1975

**optimum height / hauteur type**

The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target.

01 Mar 1973

**optimum height of burst / hauteur type d'explosion**

For nuclear weapons and for a particular target (or area), the height at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area.

*Related terms: height of burst; safe burst height.*

01 Nov 1986

**orbit point / point d'orbite**

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established.

*Related term: holding point.*

01 Jun 1984

**order / ordre**

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate.

01 Mar 1973

**order of battle / ordre de bataille ORBAT**

The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force.

01 Mar 1973

**order to move / ordre de déplacement**

An order given by a commander to execute a movement.

*Related terms: movement order; notice to move; operation order; operation plan; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.*

06 Jan 2006

**ordinary transport / transport ordinaire**

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight or preparation does not entail special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of the railway systems to be used.

*Related term: exceptional transport.*

01 Nov 1994

**organic / organique**

Forming an integral part of a military organization.

01 Mar 1981

**organizational strength / potentiel organisationnel**

The number of trained personnel, facilities and the amount of materiel required to perform a unit's assigned mission.

Note: The organizational strength of a unit may change in response to changing situations and mission requirements.

22 Jun 2004

**organization of the ground / organisation du terrain**

The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defences of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities.

01 Mar 1973

**originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial****OMF**

A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility.

01 Mar 1973

**oropesa sweep / drague  
mécanique divergente**

In naval mine warfare, a form of sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by an otter and depth being controlled at the ship end by a kite and at the other end by a float and float wire.

01 Nov 1975

**orthomorphic projection /  
projection orthomorphique**

A projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by correct shape and bearings are correct.

01 Mar 1973

**orthorectification /  
orthorectification**

In photogrammetry, the process of removing geometric distortions in an image caused by sensor tilt and terrain relief, and projecting the resulting image onto a map projection system.

*Related terms: geocoded image; projection; rectification.*

14 Oct 2002

**oscillating mine / mine ludion**

A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Aug 1976

**other forces for NATO / autres  
forces pour l'OTAN  
OFN**

Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified.

*Related term: force(s).*

01 Oct 1980

**otter / divergent**

In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance

01 Aug 1976

**outline map / carte à grandes  
lignes**

A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it.  
01 Apr 1971

**outline plan / avant-projet**

A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning.  
01 Mar 1973

**overhead clearance / hauteur  
libre<sup>1</sup>**

The minimum vertical distance between a ground or water surface and any obstruction above it.

*Related term: air draught.*

04 Oct 2000

**overlap<sup>1</sup> / recouvrement<sup>1</sup>**

In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a track is called forward overlap. The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called side overlap. The overlap of successive lines of a linescan is called line overlap.

01 Mar 1981

**overlap<sup>2</sup> / recouvrement<sup>2</sup>**

In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.

01 Mar 1981

**overlap<sup>3</sup> / recouvrement<sup>3</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, the width of that part of the swept path of a ship or formation which is also swept by an adjacent sweeper or formation or is re-swept on the next adjacent lap.

01 Mar 1981

**overlap tell / transfert de  
recouplement**

*Related term: track telling.*

01 Aug 1973

**overpressure / surpression**

The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion.  
Note: It is referred to as positive when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and negative during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure.

01 Mar 1973

**overprint / surimpression**

Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use.

01 Jul 1972

**overrun control / commande de  
prolongation de fonctionnement**

Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cut-off

01 Jul 1970

**overshoot / remise de gaz  
go around**

A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued to touchdown.

01 Jan 1973



## P

**pace / vitesse de marche**

For ground forces, the speed of a column or element regulated to maintain a prescribed average speed.

*Related terms: pace setter; rate of march.*

01 Jul 1973

**pace setter / guide**

An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order.

*Related term: pace.*

01 Jul 1972

**packaged petroleum product / produit pétrolier conditionné**

A petroleum product, generally a lubricant, oil, grease or speciality item, normally packaged by the manufacturer and subsequently stored, transported, and issued in containers having an individual fill capacity of 250 litres or less.

01 Aug 1982

**packet / rame**

In land convoy movements, a small number of vehicles that moves as part of a convoy.

26 Aug 2009

**pallet / palette**

A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation, and storage by materials handling equipment.

01 Sep 1971

**palletized unit load / charge palettisée**

Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit.

*Related terms: aircraft flat pallet; binding.*

01 Mar 1973

**panel code / code de panneaux surface code**

A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels.

*Related term: marking panel.*

01 Jan 1968

**panoramic camera<sup>1</sup> / appareil photographique panoramique<sup>1</sup>**

In aerial photography, a camera which, through a system of moving optics or mirrors, scans a wide area of the terrain, usually from horizon to horizon. The camera may be mounted vertically or obliquely within the aircraft, to scan across or along the line of flight.

01 Sep 1971

**panoramic camera<sup>2</sup> / appareil photographique panoramique<sup>2</sup>**

In ground photography, a camera which photographs a wide expanse of terrain by rotating horizontally about the vertical axis through the centre of the camera lens.

01 Sep 1971

**parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute**

The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed.

01 Mar 1973

**paradrop / parachutage**

Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight.

*Related term: airborne<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Jul 1970

**parallactic angle / angle parallactique**

Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object.

01 Jul 1970

**parallax / parallaxe**

In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation.

01 Jul 1970

**parallax difference / différence de parallaxe**

The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs.

01 Jul 1970

**parallel classification / classification parallèle**

In railway terminology, the classification of ordinary transport military vehicles and equipment, based on a comparative study of the main characteristics of those vehicles and equipment and of those of the ordinary flat wagons of a corresponding category onto which they can be loaded

01 Mar 1981

**part / pièce  
piece part**

In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down.

*Related terms: assembly; component; equipment; sub-assembly.*

01 Mar 1992

**partially planned movement / mouvement partiellement planifié**

A movement which is prepared as far as possible or as appropriate, based on data available and for which provision of movement and transport support has been arranged, adequate to the information available. Prior to the execution, this movement will be fully planned as soon as all necessary complementary information has been provided.

*Related terms: ad hoc movement; fully planned movement.*

11 Nov 1990

**participating merchant ship / navire marchand participant**

A merchant ship taking part in a naval cooperation and guidance for shipping operation.

*Related terms: merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.*

02 Mar 2007

**pass time / durée d'écoulement**

In road transport, the time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point.

01 Jul 1970

**passage of lines / passage de lignes**

An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy.

01 Nov 1985

#### **passive / passif**

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected.

01 Dec 1976

#### **passive air defence / défense aérienne passive**

Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of air and/or missile attack.

*Related terms: active air defence; air defence; air superiority; air supremacy; counter-air operation; defensive counter-air operation; offensive counter-air operation.*

20 Jun 2006

#### **passive defence / défense passive**

Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of hostile action.

*Related term: active defence.*

17 Jan 2005

#### **passive electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique passives**

Undetectable measures, such as those in operating procedures and technical features of equipment, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

*Related terms: active electronic protective measures; electronic protective measures.*

20 Nov 1996

#### **passive homing guidance / guidage passif**

A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target.

*Related terms: active homing guidance; homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.*

01 Jan 1973

#### **passive mine<sup>1</sup> / mine passive<sup>1</sup>**

A mine whose anticountermining device has been operated

preventing the firing mechanism from being actuated. The mine will usually remain passive for a comparatively short time.

01 Nov 1994

#### **passive mine<sup>2</sup> / mine passive<sup>2</sup>**

A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target.

*Related term: active mine.*

01 Nov 1994

#### **passive public information policy / attitude passive en matière d'information publique**

A policy which dictates that no attempts will be made to generate media/public interest in an issue or activity. However, when the passive policy is in effect, authorities must be prepared to respond to media queries about the issue or activity, or to make brief statements to avoid confusion, speculation, misunderstanding or false information that may prevail if media queries go unanswered.

*Related term: active public information policy.*

01 Mar 1991

#### **password / mot de passe**

A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge.

*Related terms: challenge; countersign; reply*

01 Mar 1973

#### **pathfinder aircraft / aéronef marqueur**

An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone or target.

*Related term: marking team.*

01 Aug 1980

#### **pathfinder team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs**

A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones.

01 Jul 1970

#### **patrol / patrouille**

A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping up, or

security mission.

*Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; combat patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol.*

01 Jul 1970

#### **pattern laying / pose de mines suivant schéma**

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other.

01 Jul 1972

#### **payload<sup>1</sup> / charge utile<sup>1</sup>**

In a missile or rocket, the warhead, its container and activating devices.

26 Aug 2009

#### **payload<sup>2</sup> / charge utile<sup>2</sup>**

The load, in addition to its unladen weight, that a vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation. Note: The load may include people, materiel and/or equipment.

26 Aug 2009

#### **payload<sup>3</sup> / charge utile**

The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile.

01 Nov 1985

#### **peacebuilding / consolidation de la paix**

A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil and - when necessary - military means, to address the underlying causes of conflict and the longer-term needs of the people. It requires a commitment to a long-term process and may run concurrently with other types of peace support operations.

*Related terms: conflict prevention; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation; peace support force*

14 Oct 2002

#### **peace enforcement / imposition de la paix**

##### **PE**

A peace support operation conducted to maintain a ceasefire or peace agreement where the level of consent and compliance is uncertain and the threat of disruption is high. The peace

support force must be capable of applying credible coercive force and must apply the provisions of the ceasefire or peace agreement impartially.

*Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support force; peace support operation*  
21 Jan 2004

**peacekeeping / maintien de la paix**  
**PK**

A peace support operation following an agreement or ceasefire that has established a permissive environment where the level of consent and compliance is high, and the threat of disruption is low. The use of force by a peace support force is normally limited to self-defence.

*Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace support operation; peace support force.*  
17 Jan 2005

**peacemaking / rétablissement de la paix**

A peace support operation, conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, that involves primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets.

*Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace support operation; peace support force.*  
14 Oct 2002

**peace support force / force de soutien de la paix**

**PSF**

A military force assigned to a peace support operation.

*Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation.*  
17 Jan 2005

**peace support operation / opération de soutien de la paix**  
**PSO**

An operation that impartially makes use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of United Nations Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace. Such operations may include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace

enforcement, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and/or humanitarian operations.

*Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support force.*

14 Oct 2002

**peace support psychological activities / activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix**

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of peace support operations, designed to create a supportive atmosphere and a willingness to cooperate among the parties in conflict and the civilian population in the area of operations, to protect the peace support force and to assist in the achievement of mission objectives.

*Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; psychological operation; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.*

04 Oct 2000

**peacetime complement**

*Preferred term: peacetime establishment.*

**peacetime establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix**

**peacetime complement**  
(obsolete)

**PE**

A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters.

*Related terms: crisis establishment; emergency establishment.*

01 Aug 1974

**peak overpressure / surpression de crête**

The maximum value of overpressure at a given location which is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location.

01 Jul 1970

**pecked line / tiretés**

A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals.

01 Apr 1971

**pencil beam / pinceau lumineux**

A searchlight beam reduced to, or set at, its minimum width.

01 Sep 1974

**penetration / attaque de rupture**

In land operations, a form of offensive which seeks to break through the enemy's defence and disrupt the defensive system.

01 Aug 1982

**percentage clearance / pourcentage de déblaiement**

In mine warfare, the estimated percentage of mines of specified characteristics which have been cleared from an area or channel.

01 Nov 1975

**permanent echo / écho permanent**

Any dense and fixed radar return caused by reflection of energy from the earth's surface.

Distinguished from ground clutter by being from definable locations rather than large areas.

01 Jul 1972

**persistence / persistance**

In biological or chemical warfare, the characteristic of an agent which pertains to the duration of its effectiveness under determined conditions after its dispersal.

01 Feb 1988

**personal locator beacon / radiobalise individuelle de repérage**

**PLB**

An emergency radio locator beacon with a two-way speech facility carried by crew members, either on their person or in their survival equipment, and capable of providing homing signals to assist search and rescue operations.

*Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z-marker beacon.*

01 Jul 1987

**personnel reaction time / temps de réaction du personnel**

The time required by personnel to take prescribed protective measures after receipt of a nuclear strike warning.

01 Jul 1970

**perspective grid / réseau  
perspectif**

A network of lines, drawn or superimposed on a photograph, to represent the perspective of a systematic network of lines on the ground or datum plane.

01 Mar 1973

**petroleum intersectional  
service / direction des  
essences inter-sections**

An intersectional or interzonal service in a theatre of operations that operates pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theatre Army elements and other forces as directed.

01 Jul 1970

**phase line / ligne d'objectifs  
intermédiaires****PL**

A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.

*Related term: report line.*

01 Aug 1976

**phoney minefield / faux champ  
de mines**

An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy.

*Related terms: barrier gap; minefield<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1979

**photoflash bomb / bombe  
photo-éclair**

A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography.

01 Jul 1970

**photoflash cartridge /  
cartouche photo-éclair**

A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography.

01 May 1973

**photogrammetric control /  
cheminement  
photogrammétrique**

Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control.

01 Dec 1974

**photogrammetry /  
photogrammètrie**

The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images.

01 Jul 1970

**photographic filter / filtre  
photographique**

A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light.

01 Jul 1970

**photographic interpretation**

*Preferred term: imagery interpretation.*

**photographic reading / lecture  
photographique**

The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques.

01 Jul 1980

**photographic scale / échelle  
photographique**

The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows:

- a. very large scale 1:4,999 and larger;
- b. large scale 1:5,000 to 1:9,999;
- c. medium scale 1:10,000 to 1:24,999;
- d. small scale 1:25,000 to 1:49,999;
- e. very small scale 1:50,000 and smaller.

*Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; principal scale; scale.*

01 Mar 1979

**photographic sortie**

*Preferred term: imagery sortie.*

**photographic strip / bande de  
photographies**

Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction.

01 Sep 1969

**photo interpretation key**

*Preferred term: imagery interpretation key.*

**photomap / photocarte**

A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added.

*Related term: image map.*

01 Aug 1970

**photo nadir / nadir de la  
photographie  
camera nadir**

The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane.

01 Sep 1969

**physical security / sécurité  
physique**

That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft.

01 Aug 1979

**pictorial symbolization /  
représentation conventionnelle**

The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent.

01 Aug 1971

**piece part**

*Preferred term: part.*

**pillbox / emplacement de tir  
abrité**

A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc.. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags.

01 Jul 1970

**pilot's trace / tracé du pilote**

A rough overlay to a map made by the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run.

01 Jul 1970

**pinpoint<sup>1</sup> / repère<sup>1</sup>**

A precisely identified point, especially on the ground, that locates a very small target, a reference point for rendezvous or for other purposes; the coordinates that define this point.

*Related term: datum point.*

01 Jul 1970

**pinpoint<sup>2</sup> / repère<sup>2</sup>**

The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation



of the ground.

*Related term: datum point.*

01 Jul 1970

**pinpoint photograph /  
photographie d'un objectif  
ponctuel**

A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target.

01 May 1973

**pipeline / ligne de ravitaillement**

In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use.

01 Jul 1970

**pitch<sup>1</sup> / tangage**

The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.

18 Dec 1997

**pitch<sup>2</sup> / inclinaison**

**tip**

In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft.

18 Dec 1997

**pitch angle / assiette  
longitudinale**

**inclination angle**

The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane.

01 Dec 1979

**plan for landing / plan général  
de débarquement**

In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement.

*Related terms: landing diagram; ship-to-shore movement.*

01 Mar 1982

**planned maintenance /  
maintenance périodique**

Preventive maintenance carried out systematically according to the degree of use of the equipment.

*Related terms: corrective maintenance; examination; maintenance<sup>1,2,3</sup>; preventive maintenance.*

01 Oct 2001

**planned resupply /  
ravitaillement préorganisé**

The shipping of supplies in a

regular flow as envisaged by existing preplanned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement.

*Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; resupply of Europe.*

01 Jul 1970

**planned target / objectif prévu**

In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged.

01 Aug 1976

**planning factor / facteur de  
planification**

A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time.

01 Nov 1985

**plan range / distance  
horizontale**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground.

01 Jul 1970

**plastic explosive / explosif  
plastique**

Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures.

01 Dec 1977

**plastic range / champ  
d'élasticité**

The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed.

01 Jul 1970

**plastic spray packaging**

*Preferred term: cocooning.*

**plastic zone / zone plastique**

The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture, but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density.

*Related term: rupture zone.*

01 Jul 1970

**plate<sup>1</sup> / planche**

In cartography:

a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminium, or engraved copper;  
b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate;

c. all details to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced from a single printing plate (e.g. the "blue plate" or the "contour plate").

*Related term: diapositive; transparency.*

01 Apr 1971

**plate<sup>2</sup> / plaque**

In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion.

*Related terms: diapositive; transparency.*

01 Apr 1971

**platform drop / largage lourd**

The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors.

*Related terms: airdrop; airdrop platform.*

01 Sep 1969

**plot<sup>1</sup> / schéma**

Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.

01 Jul 1972

**plot<sup>2</sup> / position graphique**

Representation on a diagram or chart of the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from positions; location of a position on a map or a chart.

01 Jul 1972

**plot<sup>3</sup> / position visualisée**

The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time.

01 Jul 1972

**point designation grid / grille  
de désignation des points**

A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale, or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located.

01 Aug 1973

**point of impact<sup>1</sup> / point  
d'atterrissage<sup>1</sup>**

The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to

land.  
01 Dec 1974

**point of impact<sup>2</sup> / point d'impact**  
**impact point**

The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact.  
01 Dec 1974

**point of no return / point de non-retour**

A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply.  
01 Sep 1969

**point target / objectif ponctuel**

A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire.  
01 Sep 1969

**poised mine / mine mûre**

A mine in which the ship counter setting has been run down to "one" and which is ready to detonate at the next actuation.  
*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Oct 1978

**polar coordinates<sup>1</sup> / coordonnées polaires<sup>1</sup>**

Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).  
01 Sep 1974

**polar coordinates<sup>2</sup> / coordonnées polaires<sup>2</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target.  
01 Sep 1974

**polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires**

The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates.  
01 Jul 1972

**port / port**

*Related terms: major port; major water terminal; minor port; secondary port; secondary water terminal; water terminal.*  
01 Jun 1978

**port capacity / capacité portuaire**

The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons.  
*Related term: beach capacity.*  
01 Sep 1969

**port evacuation of cargoes / évacuation portuaire des cargaisons**

The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites.  
*Related term: emergency movement.*  
01 Jul 1973

**port evacuation of shipping / évacuation de port par des navires marchands**

The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection.  
*Related term: emergency movement.*  
01 Jul 1980

**port of debarkation / port de débarquement**

**port of disembarkation**  
A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are unloaded from a means of transport.  
*Related terms: debarkation; embarkation; port of embarkation*  
4 Nov 2005

**port of disembarkation**

*Preferred term: port of debarkation.*

**port of embarkation / port d'embarquement**

**POE**  
A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are loaded onto a means of transport.  
*Related terms: debarkation; embarkation; port of debarkation.*  
4 Nov 2005

**port security / sécurité portuaire**

The safeguarding of vessels, harbours, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature.  
*Related terms: harbour defence; physical security; protective security; security<sup>2</sup>; tactical security.*  
01 Dec 1974

**positional defence**

*Preferred term: position defence.*

**position defence / défense ferme**

**positional defence**  
The type of defence in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack.  
01 Oct 1980

**positive control / contrôle intégral**

In air traffic control within NATO, a method of regulation of all identified air traffic within a designated airspace, conducted with electronic means by an air traffic control agency having the authority and responsibility therein.  
01 Feb 1989

**post-flight inspection**

*Preferred term: after-flight inspection.*

**post-strike damage estimation / estimation indirecte des dommages**

A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment.  
01 Apr 1970

**pouncer operation**

*Preferred term: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation.*

**pouncer procedure**

*Preferred term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.*

**PPI gauge<sup>1</sup>**

*Preferred term: international loading gauge.*

**PPI gauge<sup>2</sup>**

*Preferred term: international map of the world*

**practice mine<sup>1</sup> / mine d'entraînement<sup>2</sup>**

In land mine warfare, an inert

mine to which is fitted a fuze and a device to indicate, in a non-lethal fashion, that the fuze has been activated.  
01 Nov 1975

**practice mine<sup>2</sup> / mine d'instruction<sup>1</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, an inert-filled mine but complete with assembly, suitable for instruction and for practice in preparation.  
*Related terms: drill mine; exercise mine; inert mine; instructional mine; mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**prearranged fire / tir préparé**

Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time.  
01 Aug 1976

**pre-assault operation / opération avant l'assaut**

In amphibious operations, an operation conducted prior to the assault, which includes amongst others: reconnaissance, mine countermeasures operations, naval fire support, bombing, underwater demolition and destruction of beach obstacles.  
01 Oct 2001

**precedence / priorité**

A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted.  
01 Sep 1969

**precession / précession**

*Related terms: apparent precession; induced precession; real precession.*  
01 Aug 1976

**precursor front / front de pression précurseur**

An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat-absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the

behaviour in the precursor region is said to be non-ideal.  
01 Aug 1979

**precursor sweeping / dragage précurseur**

The sweeping of an area by relatively safe means in order to reduce the risk to mine countermeasures vessels in subsequent operations.  
*Related term: initial path sweeping.*  
01 Nov 1975

**predicted fire / tir d'efficacité d'emblée**

Fire that is delivered without adjustment.  
01 Jan 1983

**predominant height / hauteur prédominante**

In air reconnaissance, the height of 51 % or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material.  
01 Nov 1975

**preflight inspection**

*Preferred term: before-flight inspection.*

**preliminary demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préliminaire**

A target, other than a reserved demolition target, which is earmarked for demolition and which can be executed immediately after preparation, provided that prior authority has been granted.  
*Related term: reserved demolition target.*  
01 Mar 1982

**preload loading / chargement précurseur**

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another.  
01 Sep 1969

**preparation fire / tir de préparation**

Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position.  
*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*  
18 Dec 1997

**preplanned air support / appui aérien à temps**

Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations.

*Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; on-call mission; tactical air support.*  
01 Sep 1969

**pre-position / prépositionner**

To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation.  
20 Nov 1996

**prescribed nuclear load / dotation nucléaire**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day among similar delivery units.  
16 Jul 1999

**prescribed nuclear stockage / stockage nucléaire prescrit**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units.  
01 Sep 1969

**press information centre / centre d'information de la presse PIC**

A facility established by national headquarters/organizations to provide the media with timely and accurate information on national and Allied issues, events and operations, and to provide other support, advice and assistance including escorts for war correspondents.

*Related term: allied press information centre.*

01 Nov 1991

**pressure-altitude / altitude-pression**

An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere.

*Related term: altitude.*

01 Mar 1985

**pressure breathing / alimentation en oxygène sous pression**

The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure.

01 Jul 1970

**pressure front**

*Preferred term: shock front.*

**pressure mine<sup>1</sup> / mine à pression**

In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target.

*Related term: mine<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Dec 1976

**pressure mine<sup>2</sup> / mine à dépression**

**pressure mine circuit**

In naval mine circuit.

*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1976

**pressure mine circuit**

*Preferred term: pressure mine<sup>2</sup>.*

**pressure suit / vêtement de pressurisation**

a. Partial - A skin tight suit which does not completely enclose the body but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure.  
b. Full - A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function may be sustained.

01 Sep 1969

**prevention of mutual interference<sup>1</sup> / prévention des interférences mutuelles**

Procedures designed to prevent interference between friendly forces and units.

05 Sep 2007

**prevention of mutual interference<sup>2</sup> / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>1</sup>**

Procedures to prevent interferences between active or between active and passive electromagnetic or acoustic sensors of friendly forces.

25 Sep 1998

**prevention of mutual interference<sup>3</sup> / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>2</sup>**

In submarine operations, a system of procedures to prevent, on the one hand, submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submerged submarines and friendly ship towed bodies or between submerged submarines and any other underwater object, and, on the other hand, interferences with any underwater event.

*Related term: submarine patrol area.*

25 Sep 1998

**prevention of stripping equipment**

*Preferred term: antirecovery device.*

**preventive maintenance / maintenance préventive PM**

Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure.

*Related terms: corrective maintenance; examination; maintenance<sup>1,2,3</sup>; planned maintenance.*

01 Oct 2001

**primed charge / charge amorcée**

A charge ready in all aspects for ignition.

*Related terms: charge<sup>1</sup>; priming charge; shaped charge.*

01 Jun 1978

**priming charge / charge d'amorçage**

An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge.

*Related terms: charge<sup>1</sup>; primed charge; shaped charge.*

01 Jan 1991

**principal parallel / horizontale**

**principale**

On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.

01 Sep 1969

**principal plane / plan principal**

A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective centre of the lens and the ground nadir.

01 Sep 1969

**principal point / point principal**

The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective centre. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks.

01 Oct 1969

**principal scale / échelle**

**principale**

**nominal scale**

In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional relation of their respective radii.

*Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; scale.*

01 Aug 1970

**principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente**

On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.

01 Sep 1969

**printing size of a map or chart / format de carte**

The dimensions of the smallest rectangle which will contain a map or chart including all the printed material in its margin.

01 Sep 1969

**print reference / référence d'une épreuve**

A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie.

01 Sep 1969

**prior permission / autorisation préalable**

Permission granted by the appropriate authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned.  
01 Sep 1969

**prisoner of war branch camp / dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre**

A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of a prisoner of war camp.  
01 Nov 1977

**prisoner of war camp / camp de prisonniers de guerre**

A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on, or independent of, other military installations.  
01 Sep 1969

**prisoner of war collecting point / point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre**

A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation.  
01 Sep 1969

**prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre**

A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure.  
01 Sep 1969

**prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre**

A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp.  
01 Sep 1969

**prisoner of war personnel record / fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre**

A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention.  
01 Sep 1969

**probability of damage / dégâts probables**

The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal.  
01 Nov 1968

**probable error (admitted) PE**

*Preferred term: horizontal error.*

**probably destroyed / probablement détruit**

01 Nov 1968

**procedural control / contrôle aux procédures**

A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures.  
01 Mar 1981

**procedure turn / virage conventionnel**

An aircraft manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction, both turns being executed at a constant rate so as to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track.  
01 Jul 1972

**processing<sup>1</sup> / traitement**

In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.  
01 Oct 1980

**processing<sup>2</sup>**

*Preferred term: exploitation<sup>2</sup>.*

**production logistics / logistique de production**

That part of logistics concerning the process and procedures of research, design, development, manufacture and acceptance of materiel.  
*Related terms: acceptance trial; consumer logistics.*  
22 Jun 2004

**proforma / formulaire**

A standard form.  
01 Oct 1984

**programme of nuclear cooperation / programme de coopération nucléaire**

Presidentially approved bilateral proposals for the United States to provide nuclear weapons, and specified support to user nations

who desire to commit delivery units to NATO in nuclear only or dual capable roles. After presidential approval in principle, negotiations will be initiated with the user nation to develop detailed support arrangements.  
01 Oct 1984

**prohibited area<sup>1</sup> / zone interdite<sup>1</sup>**

An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land area or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.  
01 Jun 1981

**prohibited area<sup>2</sup> / zone interdite<sup>2</sup>**

An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority.  
*Related terms: air surface zone; closed area; danger area; restricted area<sup>2,3</sup>.*  
01 Jun 1981

**projected map display / carte projetée**

The displayed image of a map or chart projected through an optical or electro-optical system on to a viewing surface.  
*Related term: moving map display.*  
01 Oct 1980

**projectile / projectile**

An object capable of being propelled by a force normally from a gun, and continuing in motion by virtue of its kinetic energy.  
01 Aug 1982

**projection / projection**

In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane.  
*Related terms: georeferenced image; orthorectification.*  
01 Aug 1970

**projection print / épreuve par projection**

A photographic print obtained by projection of the image of a negative or a transparency on to a sensitized surface.  
01 Mar 1981

**proofing / vérification de dépollution**

In land operations, the process following breaching, route or area

clearance to further reduce the risk from mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area.

*Related terms: area clearance; booby trap; countermine operation; improvised explosive device; multi-agent munition; munition; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition; unexploded explosive ordnance.*  
14 Oct 2002

#### **propaganda / propagande**

Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinion, emotions, attitudes, or behaviour of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.

- a. Black - Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one.
- b. Grey - Propaganda which does not specifically identify any source.
- c. White - Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by the sponsor or by an accredited agency thereof.  
01 Jul 1970

#### **propelled mine**

*Preferred term: mobile mine.*

#### **protected frequency / fréquence protégée**

A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized.  
02 May 1995

#### **protected site / site protégé**

A facility which is protected by the use of camouflage or concealment, selective siting, construction of facilities designed to prevent damage from fragments caused by conventional weapons, or a combination of such measures.  
01 Jul 1987

#### **protective clothing / vêtement protecteur**

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action.  
01 Jul 1970

#### **protective minefield<sup>1</sup> / champ de mines de protection<sup>1</sup>**

In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection.  
*Related term: minefield<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

#### **protective minefield<sup>2</sup> / champ de mines de protection<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbours, anchorages, coasts and coastal routes.  
*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

#### **protective security / sûreté<sup>1</sup>**

The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security.  
*Related terms: counter-intelligence; operations security; physical security; security<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1981

#### **proximity fuze / fusée de proximité**

A fuze wherein primary initiation occurs by remotely sensing the presence, distance, and/or direction of a target or its associated environment by means of a signal generated by the fuze or emitted by the target, or by detecting a disturbance of a natural field surrounding the target.  
*Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze; direct action fuze; fuze; impact action fuze; safety fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.*  
01 Aug 1976

#### **psychological consolidation activities / activités psychologiques de consolidation**

**PCA**  
Planned psychological activities in crisis and war directed at the civilian population located in areas under friendly control in order to achieve a desired behaviour which supports the military objectives and the operational freedom of the supported commanders.  
*Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological operation; strategic psychological activities.*  
16 July 1999

#### **psychological media / moyens psychologiques**

The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience  
01 Aug 1972

#### **psychological operation / opération psychologique PsyOp**

Planned psychological activities designed to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives.  
*Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.*  
13 Dec 1999

#### **psychological operations approach / forme d'opérations psychologiques**

The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience.  
01 Aug 1972

#### **psychological situation / situation psychologique**

The current emotional state, mental disposition or other behavioral motivation of a target audience, basically founded on its national political, social, economic, and psychological peculiarities but also subject to the influence of circumstances and events.  
01 Aug 1972

#### **psychological theme / thème psychologique**

An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based.  
01 Aug 1972

#### **public information / information publique PI**

Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support.  
01 Aug 1972

#### **pull-up point / point de cabré**

The point at which an aircraft must start to climb from a low-level approach in order to gain sufficient height from which to execute the attack or retirement.

*Related terms: contact point<sup>2</sup>;  
turn-in point.*  
01 Aug 1970

**pulsejet / pulsoréacteur**

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously.  
01 Nov 1968

**pulsing / impulsion**

In naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by current which varies or is intermittent in accordance with a predetermined schedule.  
01 Nov 1975

**purple commander /  
commandant pourpre**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise.  
01 Jul 1985

**purple forces / forces pourpres**

In NATO exercises, forces used to oppose both blue and opposing forces. This term is most usually applicable to submarines and aircraft.  
09 Jan 1996

**pursuit / poursuite<sup>1</sup>**

An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it  
01 Aug 1979

**pyrotechnic delay / retard  
pyrotechnique**

A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay.  
01 Jun 1978

**pyrotechnics / composition  
pyrotechnique**

A mixture of chemicals which, when ignited, is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may be used to introduce a delay into a firing system because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives.  
04 Oct 2000





## Q

**q-message / message q**

A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels.

01 Jun 1978

**Q-ship**

*Preferred term: decoy ship.*

**quadrant elevation / angle au niveau**

The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid.

01 Aug 1976

**quick search procedure / méthode de recherche rapide**

A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used.

01 Nov 1968

**quota post / poste permanent**

An international post which a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely.

01 Nov 1975



## R

**radar altimeter / altimètre radar**

A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology.  
01 Dec 1993

**radar altimetry area / zone de référence altimétrique radar**

A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar.  
01 Apr 1971

**radar camouflage / camouflage radar**

The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object.  
01 Aug 1973

**radar coverage / couverture radar**

The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations.  
01 Nov 1968

**radar danning / navigation**

**radar sur bouée dan**  
In naval mine warfare, a method of navigating by using radar to keep the required distance from a line of dan buoys.  
01 Nov 1975

**radar fire / tir au radar**

Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar.  
*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1968

**radar guard-ship / bâtiment de veille radar**

Any ship which has been assigned the task by the officer in tactical command of maintaining the radar watch.  
20 Nov 1996

**radar horizon / horizon radar**

The locus of points at which the rays from a radar antenna become tangential to the earth's surface. On the open sea this locus is horizontal but on land it varies according to the topographical features of the terrain.  
01 Jun 1978

**radar netting / réseau radar**

The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information.  
*Related term: radar netting station.*  
01 Jul 1970

**radar netting station / centre de réseau radar**

A centre which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting system.  
*Related term: radar netting.*  
01 Jul 1970

**radar picket / piquet radar**

Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range.  
01 Nov 1968

**radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar**

A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns.  
01 Sep 1969

**radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar**

A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen.  
01 Sep 1969

**radar silence / silence radar**

An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies.  
01 Nov 1968

**radiac / radiac**

An acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" and used as an all-encompassing term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This word is normally used as an adjective.)  
01 Mar 1981

**radial displacement / déformation radiale**

On vertical photographs, the apparent "leaning out", or the apparent displacement of the top of any object having height in relation to its base. The direction

of displacement is radial from the principal point on a true vertical, or from the isocentre on a vertical photograph distorted by tip or tilt.  
01 Nov 1975

**radiation dose / dose d'irradiation**

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays.  
*Related terms: acute radiation dose; chronic radiation dose; radiation dose rate.*  
01 Jul 1985

**radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement**

The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time.  
*Related terms: acute radiation dose; chronic radiation dose; radiation dose.*  
01 Nov 1986

**radiation exposure state / condition d'exposition aux radiations**

**RES**  
The condition of a unit, or exceptionally an individual, deduced from the cumulative whole body radiation dose(s) received. It is expressed as a symbol which indicates the potential for future operations and the degree of risk if exposed to additional nuclear radiation.  
01 Jul 1980

**radiation intensity / intensité d'irradiation**

The radiation dose rate at a given time and place. It may be used, coupled with a figure, to denote the radiation intensity at a given number of hours after a nuclear burst, e.g., RI-3 is the radiation intensity 3 hours after the time of burst.  
01 Nov 1968

**radiation scattering / diffusion du rayonnement**

The diversion of radiation (thermal, electromagnetic, or nuclear) from its original path as a result of interaction or collisions with atoms, molecules, or larger particles in the atmosphere or other media between the source of the radiation (e.g., a nuclear explosion) and a point at some distance away. As a result of scattering, radiation (especially

gamma rays and neutrons) will be received at such a point from many directions instead of only from the direction of the source.  
01 Nov 1968

**radiation sickness / maladie des rayons**

An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, which may be followed by loss of hair, haemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy.  
01 Jul 1970

**radiation situation map / carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire**

A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest.  
01 Nov 1968

**radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité**

The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time.  
01 Mar 1973

**radioactive decay curve / courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité**

A graph line representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time.  
01 Mar 1973

**radioactive decay rate / taux de décroissance de la radioactivité**

The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time.  
01 Mar 1973

**radioactive fallout<sup>1</sup> / retombées radioactives<sup>1</sup>**

The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.  
20 Nov 1996

**radioactive fallout<sup>2</sup> / retombées radioactives<sup>2</sup>**

Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst.  
20 Nov 1996

**radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioconcentration maximum permissible**

**concentration**

The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio approach aids / aides radio d'approche**

Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an aerodrome or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio beacon / radiophare**

A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive, or characteristic, signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location.  
*Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z-marker beacon.*  
01 Nov 1968

**radio detection / détection radioélectrique**

The detection of the presence of an object by radiolocation without precise determination of its position.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie RDF**

Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio fix<sup>1</sup> / localisation radiogoniométrique**

The locating of a radio transmitter by bearings taken from two or more direction finding stations, the site of the transmitter being at the point of intersection.  
01 Jul 1973

**radio fix<sup>2</sup> / point radio**

The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known.  
01 Jul 1973

**radiological defence / défense radiologique**

Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazards resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons.  
*Related term: nuclear defence.*  
01 Sep 1969

**radiological environment / environnement radiologique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from the presence of a radiological hazard.  
01 Nov 1990

**radiological monitoring**

*Preferred term: monitoring<sup>3</sup>.*

**radiological operation / opération radiologique**

The employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. It includes the intentional employment of fallout from nuclear weapons.  
01 Nov 1968

**radiological survey / reconnaissance radiologique**

The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area.  
01 Sep 1981

**radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique**

An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids.  
01 Jan 1980

**radio navigation / radionavigation**

Radio location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio range finding / radiotélémetrie**

Radiolocation in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wavelength.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio range station / station radiophare**

A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal

zones. (In certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.)  
01 Nov 1968

**radio recognition / identification radioélectrique**  
The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another.  
01 Nov 1968

**radio silence / silence radio**  
A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative.  
01 Jul 1980

**radio sonobuoy**  
*Preferred term: sonobuoy.*

**radius of action / rayon d'action**  
**R/A**  
**ROA** (admitted)  
The maximum distance a ship, aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refuelling, allowing for all safety and operating factors.  
01 Nov 1968

**radius of safety / rayon de sécurité**  
The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable.  
01 Nov 1968

**raid / raid**  
An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission.  
01 Nov 1968

**raid report / compte rendu de raid**  
In air defence, one of a series of related reports that are made for the purpose of developing a plot to assist in the rapid evaluation of a tactical situation.  
01 Sep 1974

**railhead / terminal ferroviaire**  
A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport.  
*Related terms: navigation head; trans-shipment point.*

04 Oct 2000

**railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer**  
The maximum number of trains which can be moved in each direction over a specified section of track in a 24 hour period.  
*Related term: route capacity<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1983

**railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement**  
A sloping platform situated at the end or beside a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars or wagons.  
01 Aug 1979

**rainout / pluie radioactive**  
Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation.  
01 May 1963

**ramjet / statoréacteur**  
A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine.  
01 May 1963

**random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma**  
In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern.  
01 Oct 1978

**range<sup>1</sup> / distance**  
The distance between any given point and an object or target.  
01 Aug 1982

**range<sup>2</sup> / distance-limite**  
Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun.  
01 Aug 1982

**range<sup>3</sup> / champ de tir<sup>2</sup> target range**  
An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets.  
01 Aug 1982

**range<sup>4</sup> / autonomie<sup>2</sup>**  
The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle

equipment.  
01 Aug 1982

**range marker / marqueur de distance**  
A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range.  
01 Sep 1969

**range resolution / pouvoir séparateur en portée**  
The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use.  
01 Sep 1969

**ranging / télémétrie**  
The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc.  
*Related terms: adjustment of fire; spot<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 May 1963

**rated load / charge nominale**  
The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions.  
01 Nov 1983

**rate of fire / cadence de tir**  
The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute.  
01 Nov 1968

**rate of march / vitesse de progression<sup>1</sup>**  
The average number of miles or kilometres to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometres in the hour.  
*Related terms: speed of advance.*  
01 Sep 1969

**ratification / ratification**  
In NATO standardization, the formal declaration by which a NATO member nation confirms its consent, with or without reservation, to be committed to a NATO standardization agreement.  
*Related terms: implementation; NATO standardization agreement; reservation.*  
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]  
28 Jan 2005

**readiness / préparation**

Note: In English, "readiness" is a generic term covering "readiness state" and "readiness time".

*Related terms: readiness state; readiness time.*

04 Oct 2000

**readiness state / état de préparation<sup>2</sup>**

The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions.

*Related terms: evaluation<sup>2</sup>; operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.*

04 Oct 2000

**readiness time / délai de préparation**

The time within which a unit can be made ready to perform the tasks for which it has been organized, equipped and trained. This time is amplified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. It does not include transit time.

*Related terms: evaluation<sup>2</sup>; movement order; notice to move; operational readiness; readiness; readiness state.*

01 Oct 2003

**ready / prêt**

The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire.

01 Jan 1973

**ready position / position d'attente<sup>2</sup>**

In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up.

01 Jul 1973

**reallocation authority / pouvoirs de réaffectation**

The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically.

*Related terms: combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.*

01 Mar 1984

**reallocation of resources /****réallocation de ressources**

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority.

*Related terms: combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation authority.*

01 Nov 1968

**real precession / précession vraie****real wander**

Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance.

*Related term: precession.*

01 Aug 1976

**real wander**

*Preferred term: real precession.*

**rear area / zone arrière****RA**

For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions.

01 Jul 1973

**rear echelon / échelon arrière**

Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area.

*Related term: objective area.*

01 Nov 1968

**rear guard<sup>1</sup> / arrière-garde<sup>1</sup>**

The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions:

- to protect the rear of a column from hostile forces;
- during the withdrawal, to delay the enemy;
- during the advance, to keep supply routes open.

01 Aug 1982

**rear guard<sup>2</sup> / arrière-garde<sup>2</sup>**

Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered.

01 Aug 1982

**receiving ship / bâtiment ravitaillé****RECSHIP**

In replenishment at sea, the ship that receives the rig(s).

*Related term: delivering ship.*

04 Oct 2000

**receptivity / réceptivité**

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media.

01 Jan 1973

**recognition / reconnaissance<sup>1</sup>**

The determination of the nature or a detected person, object or phenomenon, and possibly its class or type. This may include the determination of an individual within a particular class or type.

*Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification<sup>2</sup>; identification, friend-or-foe; neutral; unknown.*

01 Feb 1989

**recognized environmental picture / situation générale de l'environnement REP**

A complete and seamless depiction of geospatial, oceanographic and meteorological information designated for the planning and conduct of joint operations in a specific area at a specific time and which supports the unity of effort throughout the battlespace.

20 Jun 2006

**recompression chamber**

*Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.*

**reconnaissance / reconnaissance<sup>2</sup> RECCE**

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

*Related term: air reconnaissance.*

01 Mar 1992

**reconnaissance by fire / reconnaissance par le feu**

A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire.

01 Nov 1968

**reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance RECCEXREP**

A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery.  
01 Jan 1983

**reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force**

An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information.  
01 Jul 1980

**reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance**

For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy.

*Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; combat patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; patrol; standing patrol; target<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**record as target / enregistrer comme objectif**

In artillery and naval fire support, the order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference.  
01 Jan 1973

**recorded / enregistré**

In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed.  
16 Jul 1996

**recovery<sup>1</sup> / récupération<sup>1</sup>**

In operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, small groups or units, or material.  
25 Sep 1998

**recovery<sup>2</sup> / récupération<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, salvage of a mine as nearly intact as possible to permit further investigation for intelligence and/or evaluation purposes.  
*Related term: salvage procedure<sup>2</sup>.*  
25 Sep 1998

**recovery<sup>3</sup> / retour**

In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.  
25 Sep 1998

**recovery<sup>4</sup> / récupération<sup>4</sup>**

In battlefield maintenance, the extrication of an abandoned, disabled or immobilized vehicle and, if necessary, its removal to a maintenance point.  
13 Dec 1999

**recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil**

The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency.  
01 Nov 1975

**recovery procedure / procédé d'enlèvement**

*Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.*  
01 Aug 1974

**rectification / redressement**

In photogrammetry, the process whereby an image is corrected for distortions caused by sensor tilt and projected onto a map projection system.  
14 Oct 2002

**rectified airspeed**

*Preferred term: calibrated airspeed.*

**rectifier / redresseur**

A device for converting alternating current into direct current.  
*Related term: inverter.*  
01 Jan 1983

**redeployment aerodrome / aérodrome de redéploiement**

An aerodrome not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as the main aerodrome.  
*Related terms: aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; main aerodrome.*  
01 Nov 1994

**reduced lighting / éclairage réduit**

The reduction in brightness of ground vehicle lights by either reducing power or by screening in

such a way that any visible light is limited in output.  
*Related term: normal lighting.*  
01 Mar 1982

**re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée RV**

That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory.  
01 Nov 1968

**reference box / cartouche de référence**

**refer-to box**

The identification box placed in the margin of a map or chart which contains the series designation, sheet number and edition number in a readily identified form.

*Related terms: compilation diagram; information box; reliability diagram.*  
01 Jul 1988

**reference datum / plan de référence**

**balance station zero**

In aircraft loading, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes.  
*Related term: moment.*  
09 Jul 1997

**reference point / point de référence<sup>4</sup>**

A prominent, easily located point in the terrain.  
01 Aug 1973

**refer-to box**

*Preferred term: reference box.*

**reflex sight / viseur reflex**

An optical or computing sight that reflects a reticle image (or images) onto a combining glass for superimposition on the target.  
01 Nov 1975

**refuge area / zone de refuge**

A coastal area considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented.  
*Related term: safe anchorage.*  
01 Jun 1978

**refugee / réfugié**

Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted

for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

[UN]

*Related terms: asylum seeker; evacuee; internally displaced person.*

04 Oct 2000

#### **regeneration / régénération**

The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels.

*Related terms: activate; mobilization<sup>1</sup>.*

25 Sep 1998

#### **regional reinforcing force / force de renfort régionale**

A reinforcing force made available to a strategic commander which is further allocated by him or her to a specific regional commander.

01 Oct 2001

#### **register / contrôle de repérage**

In cartography, the correct position of one component of a composite map image in relation to the other components, at each stage of production.

01 Jan 1973

#### **registered matter / question enregistrée**

Any classified matter registered, usually by number, and accounted for periodically.

01 Nov 1968

#### **registered publication / publication enregistrée**

A classified publication bearing a register number as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required.

01 Nov 1968

#### **register glass / glace de repérage**

In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure.

01 Jul 1970

#### **register marks / index de repérage**

In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions.

01 Apr 1971

#### **registration fire / tir de réglage**

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

20 Nov 1996

#### **registration point / point de réglage**

Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data.

01 Jan 1973

#### **regulated item / article contrôlé controlled item**

Any item whose issue to a user is subject to control by an appropriate authority for reasons that may include cost, scarcity, technical or hazardous nature, or operational significance.

*Related terms: controlled item; critical item; critical supplies and matériel.*

01 Nov 1991

#### **regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation**

A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic.

01 Nov 1968

#### **reimbursable NATO military personnel / personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable**

A category of military personnel provided by the receiving state to NATO and for which reimbursement to the nation concerned is made from the NATO international budget.

01 Aug 1979

#### **reinforcing / renforcement**

In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit.

01 Mar 1985

#### **reinforcing force / force de renfort**

In rapid reinforcement planning, a force in being which is made available to a Major NATO Commander by nations to supplement in-place forces.

*Related terms: augmentation force; mobilizable reinforcing force.*

01 Nov 1986

#### **reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts**

A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command.

01 Nov 1986

#### **relateral tell / transfert par tiers interposé**

*Related term: track telling.*

01 Aug 1973

#### **relative altitude**

*Preferred term: vertical separation.*

#### **relative bearing / gisement**

The direction expressed as a horizontal angle normally measured clockwise from the forward point of the longitudinal axis of a vehicle, aircraft or ship to an object or body.

*Related terms: bearing<sup>1</sup>; grid bearing.*

01 Mar 1979

#### **relative biological effectiveness / efficacité biologique relative**

The ratio of the absorbed dose of gamma or X-rays of a certain energy to the absorbed dose of another ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect.

01 Aug 1982

#### **release / largage<sup>2</sup>**

In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store, from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store.

01 Jul 1980

#### **released / au repos**

In air defence, weapons and crews which have been released from commitments and states of readiness. When so released, they are given a time at which a state of readiness will be resumed.

01 Aug 1973

#### **release point<sup>1</sup> / point de dislocation**



**RP**

In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.

01 Jul 1993

**release point<sup>2</sup> / point de largage****RP**

In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is dropped.

*Related term: computed air release point.*

01 Jul 1993

**reliability diagram / carton documentaire**

In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled.

*Related terms: compilation diagram; information box; reference box.*

01 Apr 1971

**relief / relief**

Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading, or spot elevations.

01 Apr 1971

**relief in place / relève sur position****RIP**

An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered.

01 Nov 1968

**remotely delivered mine / mine posée à distance**

A mine delivered to the target area by air assets, or by indirect fire from a distance of more than 500 metres.

Note: The exact position of the mines may not be known.

*Related term: scatterable mine.*

01 Oct 2001

**remotely piloted vehicle /****véhicule téléguisé****RPV**

An unmanned vehicle controlled from a distant location through a communication link.

Note: It is normally designed to be recoverable.

*Related terms: drone; unmanned aerial vehicle; vehicle*

22 Jan 2010

**render safe procedures****RSP**

*Preferred term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.*

**rendezvous point / point de****regroupement****RV**

*R/V (deprecated)*

A given location at which to regroup before, during or after an operation at a specified time or in a specified situation.

*Related term: assembly area<sup>2</sup>.*

04 Nov 2005

**repeat / mêmes éléments**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to fire again the same number of rounds with the same method of fire.

01 Aug 1973

**repeater-jammer / brouilleur-récepteur**

A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming.

01 Aug 1973

**replacement factor / taux de remplacement**

The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes.

01 May 1963

**replenishment at sea /****ravitaillement à la mer****RAS****UR**

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea.

*Related term: heavy replenishment at sea*

01 Sep 1981

**reply / réponse**

An answer to a challenge.

*Related terms: challenge; countersign; password.*

01 Nov 1968

**reporting post / poste de détection****RP**

An element of the control and reporting system used to extend the radar coverage of the control and reporting centre. It does not undertake the control of aircraft.

01 Feb 1974

**report line / ligne de compte rendu**

A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon.

*Related term: phase line.*

01 Aug 1974

**representative downwind direction / direction virtuelle du vent**

During the forecast period, the mean surface downwind direction in the hazard area towards which the cloud travels.

*Related term: representative downwind speed.*

01 Feb 1988

**representative downwind speed / vitesse virtuelle du vent**

The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast.

*Related term: representative downwind direction.*

01 Feb 1988

**representative fraction**

*Preferred term: scale.*

**reproduction material / matériel de reproduction**

Material, generally in the form of positive or negative copies on film or glass for each colour plate, from which a map or a chart may be directly reproduced.

01 Dec 1974

**request modify / demande de modification**

In artillery and naval fire support, a request by any person, other than the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan, for a modification.

01 Aug 1974

**required military force / moyens**

**nécessaires**

The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time.

01 Nov 1968

**required supply rate / taux de ravitaillement requis****RSR**

The amount of ammunition expressed in rounds per weapon per day for those items fired by weapons, and of all other items of supply expressed in terms of appropriate unit of measure per day, estimated to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period.

01 Jun 1984

**requisition / réquisition**

An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request.

01 Nov 1975

**rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage horse collar**

A piece of rescue equipment which is placed around a person's chest to secure that person to a rescue line or helicopter hoist cable.

01 Jun 1984

**reseau / réseau**

A grid system of a standard size in the image plane of a photographic system used for mensuration purposes.

01 Jan 1980

**reservation/ réserve<sup>1</sup>**

In NATO standardization, a formal statement by which a member nation describes the part of a standard or standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations.

*Related terms: implementation; NATO standardization agreement; ratification.*

[Approving authority(ies): NCS]  
20 May 2005

**reserve / réserve<sup>2</sup>**

A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events.

16 Jul 1999

**reserved demolition target /****ouvrage à destruction réservée**

A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategical plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy.

*Related term: preliminary demolition target.*

01 Jul 1972

**reserved route / itinéraire réservé**

In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation.

*Related term: route.*

01 Jun 1984

**residual contamination / contamination résiduelle**

Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally.

01 Mar 1982

**residual radiation / rayonnement résiduel**

Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation which results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst.

*Related terms: contamination; induced radiation; initial radiation.*

01 Oct 1986

**resolution / pouvoir séparateur**

A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions.

01 Mar 1979

**responzor / répondeur**

An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto.

*Related term: transponder.*

01 Feb 1974

**rest / repos**

In artillery, a command that indicates that the unit(s) or gun(s) to which it is addressed shall not follow up fire orders during the time that the order is in force.

01 Mar 1977

**restart at... / continuez sur...**

In artillery, a term used to restart a fire plan after "dwell at..." or "check firing" or "cease loading" has been ordered.

01 Mar 1977

**restitution / restitution**

The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs.

01 Sep 1969

**restitution factor**

*Preferred term: correlation factor.*

**restraint factor / coefficient d'arrimage**

In air transport, a factor, normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity, which determines the required strength of lashings and tie-downs to secure a particular load.

01 Sep 1969

**restricted area<sup>1</sup> / zone réglementée<sup>1</sup>**

An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.

*Related terms: closed area; danger area; prohibited area<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**restricted area<sup>2</sup> / zone réglementée<sup>2</sup>**

An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.

01 Mar 1982

**restricted area<sup>3</sup> / zone réservée**

An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry.

*Related terms: closed area; danger area; prohibited area<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**restricted dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée**

Cargo which does not belong to the highly dangerous category but which is hazardous and requires, for transport by cargo or passenger aircraft, extra precautions in packing and handling.

*Related terms: cargo; controlled*

*dangerous air cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo.*  
01 Jul 1987

**restricted operations area / zone d'opérations réglementée**  
Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations/requirements within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted.  
01 Mar 1981

**restrictive fire plan / plan de tir restrictif**  
A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered non-nuclear fires.  
01 Feb 1974

**resupply / réapprovisionnement**  
The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply.  
*Related terms: amphibious vehicle; air cushion vehicle; drone; ground-effect machine; landing craft; remotely piloted vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle; vehicle.*  
01 Jul 1985

**resupply of Europe / ravitaillement de l'Europe**  
The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location.  
*Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply.*  
01 Nov 1968

**reticle / réticule**  
A mark such as a cross or a system of lines lying in the image plane of a viewing apparatus. It may be used singly as a reference mark on certain types of monocular instruments or as one of a pair to form a floating mark as in certain types of stereoscopes.  
*Related term: graticule<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**retirement / repli**  
An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy.  
01 Jul 1973

**retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière**  
Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations.  
03 Aug 1998

**return load / chargement de retour**  
Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier.  
01 Nov 1968

**reverse slope / contre-pente**  
Any slope which descends away from the enemy.  
01 Nov 1968

**riding-off / dégagement**  
The manoeuvre of an escort ship to interpose itself between an escorted unit or units and an opposing force to cause the latter to turn away.  
01 Oct 2001

**right (or left)**  
*Preferred term: left (or right).*

**riot control agent / agent anti-émeute**  
A chemical not listed in a schedule of the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention, which can rapidly produce irritant or disabling physical effects that disappear shortly after termination of exposure.  
*Related term: incapacitating agent.*  
01 Oct 2001

**riot control means / moyens anti-émeute**  
Non-lethal means used to deter, prevent, contain or suppress riots and other violent civil disorders.  
17 Jan 2005

**ripe / réceptive**  
In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed".  
*Related term: armed mine.*  
01 Dec 1976

**rising mine / mine à flotteur largable**  
In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy which is released from a sinker by a ship

influence or by a timing device. The mine may fire by contact, hydrostatic pressure or other means.  
*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Dec 1976

**road block / barrage routier**  
A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route.  
01 Nov 1968

**road clearance time / durée d'encombrement**  
The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road.  
01 Jul 1970

**road hazard sign / signal de danger routier**  
A sign used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communication zone area only in accordance with existing agreements with national authorities.  
01 Dec 1966

**road space / longueur de colonne**  
The length of roadway allocated to, and/or actually occupied by, a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometres.  
*Related term: column length.*  
01 Nov 1968

**roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées**  
Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates.  
01 Aug 1973

**rocket / roquette**  
A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled.  
01 Aug 1982

**roentgen / roentgen**  
A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation. In field dosimetry, one roentgen is essentially equal to one rad.  
01 Aug 1976

**role number / numéro caractéristique**  
In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities.

01 Jul 1985

**roll<sup>1</sup> / roulis**

The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.

01 Jul 1972

**roll<sup>2</sup> / inclinaison latérale  
tilt**

In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.

*Related term: tilt angle.*

01 Jul 1972

**roller conveyor / chemin de  
roulement<sup>1</sup>**

A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved.

01 Sep 1969

**rotational post / poste tournant  
ROT post (admitted)**

A post on a peacetime establishment that is filled on a rotational basis by specified nations.

26 Aug 2009

**rotor governing mode / contrôle  
automatique de la vitesse de  
rotor**

A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically.

01 Jan 1973

**ROT post**

*Preferred term: rotational post.*

**roundout**

*Preferred term: flare.*

**rounds complete / tir terminé**

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that all the rounds ordered at "fire for effect" have been fired.

*Related term: shot.*

16 Jul 1996

**route / itinéraire**

The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination.

*Related terms: axial route; connecting route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion<sup>3</sup>; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.*

01 Nov 1968

**route capacity<sup>1</sup> / capacité****d'itinéraire<sup>1</sup>**

The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.

*Related term: railway line capacity.*

01 Oct 1980

**route capacity<sup>2</sup> / capacité  
d'itinéraire<sup>2</sup>**

The maximum number of metric tons which can be moved in one direction over a particular route in one hour. It is the product of the maximum traffic flow and the average payload of the vehicles using the route.

*Related term: railway line capacity.*

01 Oct 1980

**route classification /  
classification d'un itinéraire**

Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow.

*Related term: route.*

01 Apr 1971

**route clearance / dépollution le  
long d'itinéraire**

In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps threatening a defined route to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk.

Note: Route clearance is normally conducted by military units.

01 Oct 2003

**route reconnaissance /  
reconnaissance d'itinéraire**

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as road, railway or waterway, to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities along the route.

01 Dec 1979

**row marker / repère d'extrémité  
de rangée**

In land mine warfare, a natural, artificial, or specially installed marker, located at the start or finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows.

*Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; minefield lane; strip marker.*

01 Nov 1994

**rules of engagement / règles  
d'engagement****ROE**

Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

01 Jan 1973

**rules of engagement profile /  
profil de règles d'engagement**

A list of rules of engagement selected for a force assigned to a particular role or operation within defined time and space boundaries.

01 Oct 2001

**run<sup>1</sup> / passage de prise de vues**

That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.

01 Aug 1982

**run<sup>2</sup> / passage**

The transit of a sweeper-sweep combination or of a minehunter operating its equipment through a lap. This term may also be applied to a transit of any formation of sweepers.

01 Aug 1982

**running fix / point par transport  
de lieux géométriques**

The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time.

01 May 1974

**run-up area / zone de point fixe**

A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off.

01 Jul 1972

**runway / piste**

A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length.

01 Dec 1976

**runway visual range / portée  
visuelle de piste****RVR**

The maximum distance in the direction of take-off or landing at which the runway, or specified lights or markers delineating it, can be seen from a position

above a specified point on its  
centre line at a height  
corresponding to the average eye  
level of pilots at touchdown.  
01 Jul 1980

**rupture zone / zone de rupture**

The region immediately adjacent  
to the crater boundary in which  
the stresses produced by the  
explosion have exceeded the  
ultimate strength of the medium. It  
is characterized by the  
appearance of numerous radial  
cracks of various sizes.

*Related term: plastic zone.*

01 Sep 1969



## S

**sabot / sabot**

Lightweight carrier in which a subcalibre projectile is centred to permit firing the projectile in the larger calibre weapon. The carrier fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; it is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle.

01 Jun 1961

**safe**

*Preferred term: state of readiness<sup>1</sup>.*

**safe anchorage / mouillage sûr**

An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented.

*Related term: refuge area.*

01 Jun 1978

**safe area / zone de sécurité<sup>2</sup>**

In peace support operations, a secure area in which NATO or NATO-led forces protect designated persons and/or property.

*Related term: secure area.*

29 May 1992

**safe burst height / hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité**

The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander.

*Related terms: optimum height of burst; height of burst.*

01 May 1963

**safe current / intensité d'autoprotection**

In naval mine warfare, the maximum current that can be supplied to a sweep in a given waveform and pulse cycle which does not produce a danger area with respect to the mines being swept for.

01 Aug 1976

**safe depth / profondeur de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the shallowest depth of water in which a ship will not actuate a bottom mine of the type under consideration. Safe depth is usually quoted for conditions of ship upright, calm sea and a given

speed.

01 Dec 1976

**safe distance / distance de sécurité<sup>1</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper.

01 Nov 1975

**safe separation distance / distance de sécurité au largage**

The minimum distance between the delivery system and the weapon beyond which the hazards associated with functioning (detonation) are acceptable.

01 Mar 1981

**safe speed / vitesse de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the speed at which a particular ship can proceed without actuating a given influence mine, at the depth under consideration, within the damage area.

01 Nov 1975

**safe state / état de sécurité**

The state in which a mine cannot function and in which it is safe to handle and transport.

09 May 2000

**safety and arming mechanism / mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement**

A dual function device which prevents the unintended actuation of a main charge or propulsion unit prior to arming but allows activation thereafter upon receipt of the appropriate stimuli.

01 Nov 1994

**safety angle**

*Preferred term: angle of safety.*

**safety-critical system / système critique sur le plan de la sécurité**

A system in which a failure or malfunction may cause a direct hazard to persons, the environment and/or materiel.

09 May 2000

**safety device / dispositif de sécurité**

A device which prevents unintentional functioning.

*Related terms: arming delay device; arming pin; standby state.*

01 Nov 1994

**safety distance / distance de sécurité<sup>2</sup>**

In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements.

01 Sep 1969

**safety fuze / mèche lente**

Pyrotechnics contained in a flexible and weatherproof sheath burning at a constant rate, used to transmit a flame to the detonator with a predetermined delay.

*Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze; direct action fuze; fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.*

09 Jan 1996

**safety height**

*Preferred term: minimum safe altitude.*

**safety lane / chenal de sécurité**

Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces.

01 May 1963

**safety line / marquage de sécurité**

In land mine warfare, demarcation line for trip wire or wire-actuated mines in a minefield. It serves to protect the laying personnel. After the minefield is laid this line is neither marked on the ground nor plotted on the minefield record.

01 Dec 1977

**safety pin**

*Preferred term: arming pin.*

**safety wire / fil de sécurité**

A cable, wire or lanyard attached to the aircraft and routed to an expendable aircraft store to prevent arming initiation prior to store release.

*Related term: arming wire.*

01 Jul 1993

**safety zone / zone de sécurité<sup>1</sup>**

An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces.

01 Mar 1981

**safe working load / charge maximum pratique**

In sea operations, the maximum load that can be safely applied to a fitting, and normally shown on a label plate adjacent to the fitting.  
*Related term: static test load.*

01 Mar 1981

**salted weapon / arme dopée**

A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris.

*Related term: minimum residual radioactivity weapon.*

01 Nov 1968

**salvage<sup>1</sup> / matériel récupéré**

Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse.

*Related terms: recovery<sup>1,4</sup>; salvage<sup>2</sup>; salvage procedure<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Jul 1988

**salvage<sup>2</sup> / récupérer**

To remove assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from an unrepairable item of equipment for reuse.

*Related term: cannibalize.*

04 Oct 2000

**salvage<sup>3</sup> / récupération<sup>3</sup>**

The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse.

*Related term: salvage procedure<sup>1</sup>.*

25 Sep 1998

**salvage procedure<sup>1</sup> / procédure de renflouage**

The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment for reuse, repair, refabrication, or scrapping.

*Related terms: recovery<sup>1</sup>; salvage<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 Dec 1974

**salvage procedure<sup>2</sup> / déblaiement et renflouage**

Naval salvage operations include

harbour and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded.

01 Dec 1974

**S-bend distortion**

*Preferred term: S-curve distortion.*

**scale / échelle****numerical scale representative fraction**

The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth.

*Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.*

01 Aug 1973

**scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un exercice**

The size of an exercise in terms of resources required or allocated. It may be categorized as large, medium or small, viewed in the context of NATO as a whole.

*Related terms: extent of a military exercise; inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise.*

01 Nov 1985

**scaling law / loi des distances**

A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero) provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield.

01 Nov 1968

**scan / balayage**

In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base.

01 Apr 1971

**scan rate / fréquence de balayage**

The rate at which individual scans are recorded.

01 Jan 1980

**scatterable mine / mine dispersable SCATMIN****SM**

In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life.

*Related terms: mine<sup>1</sup>; remotely delivered mine.*

01 Oct 2001

**schedule of targets / programme de tir à l'horaire**

In artillery and naval fire support, individual targets, groups or series of targets to be fired on, in a definite sequence according to a definite programme.

01 Oct 1978

**scheduled fire / tir sur horaire**

A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time.

01 Aug 1974

**scheduled target / tir à l'horaire**

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time.

01 Aug 1976

**scheduled wave / vague à l'horaire**

*Related term: wave.*

01 Nov 1968

**scramble / décollage immédiat**

An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions.

01 Dec 1974

**screen<sup>1</sup> / protection**

An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy.

*Related term: screen coordinator.*

01 Mar 1981

**screen<sup>2</sup> / trame**

In cartography, a sheet of transparent film, glass or plastic carrying a "ruling" or other regularly repeated pattern which may be used in conjunction with a mask, either photographically or photomechanically, to produce areas of the pattern.

*Related term: half-tone screen.*

01 Mar 1981

**screen<sup>3</sup> / écran-rideau**

In surveillance, camouflage and concealment, any natural or artificial material, opaque to



surveillance sensor(s), interposed between the sensor(s), and the object to be camouflaged or concealed.

*Related term: concealment.*  
01 Mar 1981

#### **screen<sup>4</sup> / écran**

A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection.

*Related terms: flank guard; guard.*  
01 Mar 1981

#### **screen coordinator / coordonnateur d'écran**

In naval usage, an officer appointed by the officer in tactical command to exercise specific command functions relating to the screen.

*Related term: screen<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Dec 1976

#### **scribing / tracé**

In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating.

01 Apr 1971

#### **S-curve distortion / distorsion en S**

##### **S-bend distortion**

The distortion in the image produced by a scanning sensor which results from the forward displacement of the sensor during the time of lateral scan.

01 Jan 1980

#### **sea control / contrôle de l'espace maritime**

The condition that exists when one has freedom of action within an area of the sea for one's own purposes for a period of time in the subsurface, surface and above water environments.

*Related terms: command of the sea; sea denial.*

13 Dec 1999

#### **sea denial / interdiction de l'espace maritime**

Preventing an adversary from controlling a maritime area without being able to control that area oneself.

*Related terms: command of the sea; sea control.*

13 Dec 1999

#### **sea echelon / échelon maritime**

A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from, or remains

out of, the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status.

01 May 1963

#### **sealed cabin / cabine étanche**

The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere.

01 Nov 1968

#### **search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage**

##### **SAR**

The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

*Related term: combat search and rescue.*

01 Oct 2003

#### **searched channel / chenal exploré**

In naval mine warfare, the whole or part of a route or a path which has been searched, swept or hunted, the width of the channel being specified.

01 Nov 1975

#### **searching fire / tir de recherche**

Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 May 1963

#### **search jammer**

*Preferred term: automatic search jammer.*

#### **search mission / mission de recherche**

In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area.

01 Nov 1968

#### **search sweeping / dragage d'exploration**

In naval mine warfare, the operation of sweeping a sample of route or area to determine whether poised mines are present.

01 Dec 1976

#### **sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante**

A missile designed to transit at less than 50 feet (or 15 metres) above the surface of the sea.

*Related term: missile.*

01 Nov 1975

#### **sea surveillance / surveillance maritime**

The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans.

*Related terms: sea surveillance system; surveillance.*

01 Nov 1968

#### **sea surveillance system / système de surveillance maritime**

A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance.

*Related term: sea surveillance.*

01 Nov 1968

#### **secondary port / port secondaire**

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge.

*Related terms: major port; major water terminal; minor port; port; secondary water terminal; water terminal.*

01 Nov 1968

#### **secondary water terminal / terminus maritime secondaire**

A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highways. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear

target.

*Related terms: major port; major water terminal; minor port; port; secondary port; water terminal.*

01 Jan 1965

**second strike capability /  
capacité de deuxième frappe**

The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons).

01 Apr 1971

**section / section**

Part of a NATO headquarters branch which deals with specific assigned tasks within a major functional area.

*Related terms: branch; cell; division<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Jul 1988

**sector / secteur**

An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible.

*Related terms: area of influence.*

01 Jul 1985

**sector commander /  
commandant de secteur**

An officer responsible for the tactical control of air defence forces and the operations of facilities within a specified sector of an air defence area.

01 Oct 1978

**sector controller / contrôleur de  
secteur**

An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations centre. He is responsible for operational control of all active air defences in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller.

01 Nov 1968

**sector of fire / secteur de tir**

A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit.

01 Apr 1971

**sector scan / balayage  
sectorielle**

Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle.

13 Dec 1999

**secure / s'assurer de**

In an operational context, to gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to make such disposition as will prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action.

*Related term: denial measure.*

01 Jun 1981

**secure area / zone protégée**

A designated location or area within which NATO or NATO-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement.

Note: The use of force may be authorized to establish and protect a secure area.

*Related term: safe area.*

01 Oct 2001

**security<sup>1</sup> / sécurité<sup>1</sup>**

**Sy**

The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.

*Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; operations security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.*

09 May 2000

**security<sup>2</sup> / sécurité<sup>2</sup>**

**Sy**

The measures necessary to achieve protection against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.

*Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; operations security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.*

09 May 2000

**security<sup>3</sup> / sécurité<sup>3</sup>**

**Sy**

The organizations responsible for protecting against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.

*Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; operations security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.*

09 May 2000

**security certificate / certificat  
de sécurité**

**certificate of security clearance**

A certificate issued by a competent national authority confirming that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified material as stated in the certificate.

01 Oct 2003

**security classification /  
classification de sécurité**

A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure.

01 Nov 1968

**security clearance / habilitation  
de sécurité**

An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information.

01 Jan 1973

**security intelligence /  
renseignement de sécurité**

Intelligence on the identity, capabilities and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.

*Related terms: counter-intelligence; intelligence; security<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

**selective identification feature /  
équipement d'identification  
sélective**

**SIF**

Airborne pulse-type transponder which provides automatic selective identification of aircraft in which it is installed, to friend-or-foe identification installations, whether ground, shipboard, or airborne.

01 Sep 1969

**selective jamming**

*Preferred term: spot jamming.*

**selective loading / chargement  
sélectif**

The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units.

*Related term: selective unloading.*

**selective unloading /  
déchargement sélectif**

In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from assault shipping, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander.

*Related term: selective loading.*

**self-deactivation /  
autodésactivation**

In land mine warfare, automatically rendering a mine inoperable and therefore safe to handle by the exhaustion of a component essential to the operation of the mine.

Note: This process may be reversed by the replacement of the exhausted component, for example a battery.

01 Oct 2003

**self-destroying fuze / fusée  
autodestructrice**

A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight.

*Related term: fuze.*

01 Nov 1968

**self-neutralization /  
autoneutralisation**

The rendering of a mine inoperable, but not necessarily safe to handle, by means of an automatically functioning mechanism incorporated into the mine. This process may be reversible.

01 Oct 2003

**self-protection depth /  
profondeur d'autoprotection**

The depth of water where the aggregate danger width relative to mines affected by a mine-sweeping technique is zero. Safe depth is a particular self-protection depth.

01 Aug 1976

**semi-active homing guidance /  
guidage semi-actif**

A system of homing distance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source.

*Related terms: active homing*

*guidance; homing guidance;  
passive homing guidance.*

01 Jul 1972

**semi-controlled mosaic /  
mosaïque semi-contrôlée**

A mosaic composed of corrected or uncorrected prints laid so that major ground features match their geographical coordinates.

*Related terms: mosaic;  
rectification.*

01 Feb 1974

**semi-fixed ammunition /  
munition à douille séparée**

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile.

*Related term: munition.*

01 Nov 1968

**sensor / capteur**

An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects.

01 Mar 1979

**separate loading ammunition /  
munition à charge séparée**

Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately.

*Related term: munition.*

01 Nov 1968

**separation zone / zone de  
séparation**

An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled.

01 Nov 1975

**sequence circuit / mise de feu à  
séquence**

In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes.

01 Nov 1975

**sequenced ejection system /  
système d'éjection séquentielle**

*Related terms: command ejection system; ejection systems;  
independent ejection system.*

01 Mar 1981

**serial / numéro d'ordre**

An element or a group of elements within a series which is given a numerical or alphabetical

designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control.

01 Nov 1968

**series of targets / série  
d'objectifs**

In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets and/or group(s) of targets planned to support a manoeuvre phase. A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname.

01 Aug 1976

**service environment /  
environnement d'exploitation**

All external conditions, whether natural or induced, to which items of materiel are likely to be subjected throughout their life cycle.

01 Jun 1989

**service mine / mine réelle**

A mine capable of a destructive explosion.

01 Dec 1976

**servicing / entretien courant**

Activities and procedures related to cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition.

Note: In some cases, servicing may include rearming.

*Related term: aircraft servicing.*

05 Sep 2007

**severe damage / dégât grave**

*Related term: nuclear damage.*

01 Nov 1975

**severely threatened coastline /  
littoral gravement menacé**

A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack.

*Related term: dangerously exposed waters.*

01 Jun 1978

**shaded relief / relief par ombres  
portées**

A cartographic technique that provides an apparent three-dimensional configuration of the terrain on maps and charts by the use of graded shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from the northwest. Shaded relief is usually used in combination with contours.

*Related term: hill shading.*

01 Feb 1974

**shadow**

*Preferred term: trailer aircraft.*

**shadower / navire suiveur**

A maritime unit observing and (not necessarily continuously) maintaining contact with an object; shadowing may be carried out either overtly or covertly.

*Related terms: marker<sup>3</sup>; trailer aircraft.*

01 Feb 1974

**shadow factor / facteur d'ombre tan alt**

A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length.

01 Dec 1974

**shallow fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond**

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit.

*Related terms: deep fording capability; wading crossing.*

01 Aug 1973

**shallow water / petits fonds**

Water having a depth between 10 metres and 200 metres.

14 Oct 2002

**shaped charge / charge formée**

A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction.

*Related term: charge<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Jun 1978

**shear link assembly / lien à casser**

A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load.

01 Mar 1981

**sheet explosive / explosif en feuille**

Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form.

01 Jan 1991

**shelf life / durée de conservation**

The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited

life which cannot be renewed, is considered serviceable while stored.

*Related term: storage life.*

01 Aug 1982

**shell (specify) / à obus**

A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used.

01 Mar 1977

**shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement****SHELREP**

Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled.

01 Nov 1968

**shielding<sup>1</sup> / écran de protection<sup>1</sup>**

Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials.

01 Nov 1968

**shielding<sup>2</sup> / écran de protection<sup>2</sup>**

Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion.

01 Nov 1968

**ship counter / compteur de navires**

In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place.

01 Nov 1975

**ship influence / influence de navire**

In naval mine warfare, the magnetic, acoustic and pressure effects of a ship, or a minesweep simulating a ship, which is detectable by a mine or other sensing devices.

01 Aug 1976

**shipping cooperation point / point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale**  
**SCP**

A location where naval cooperation and guidance for shipping staff gather and disseminate information on local merchant shipping and naval operations and provide the means to brief merchant ships on risks,

routing and protective measures.

*Related terms: merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.*

02 Mar 2007

**shipping lane / route maritime**

A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas.

01 Feb 1974

**shipping risk area / zone de navigation à risque**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, a military-designated geographical area of increased or specific risk to merchant ships.

15 Jan 2008

**ship-to-shore movement / mouvement navire-rivage**

That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas.

*Related terms: landing diagram; plan for landing.*

01 Nov 1968

**shock front / front de choc pressure front**

The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth.

01 May 1963

**shock wave / onde de choc**

The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air, underwater or underground.

*Related terms: blast wave; blast wave diffraction.*

01 Jul 1980

**shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre**

A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships.

01 May 1963

**shore line effect**

*Preferred term: coastal refraction.*

**shore party / élément de plage beach group**

A task organization of the landing

force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces.  
*Related term: naval beach group.*  
01 Jun 1963

**short / court**  
In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line.  
01 Mar 1977

**short distance navigational aid / aide à la navigation à courte distance**  
An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometres.  
01 Nov 1968

**short-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action**  
**SRT**  
*Related term: transport aircraft.*  
01 Feb 1974

**short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive**  
A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker.  
01 Nov 1975

**short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts**  
**STOL aircraft** (admitted)  
An aircraft capable of clearing a 15-metre (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing take-off or, in landing, of stopping within 450 metres (1,500 feet) after passing over a 15-metre (50-foot) obstacle.  
*Related terms: short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.*  
02 March 2009

**short take-off and vertical landing aircraft / aéronef à**

**décollage court et atterrissage vertical**  
**STOVL aircraft** (admitted)  
Fixed-wing aircraft capable of clearing a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing its take-off run, and capable of landing vertically.  
*Related terms: short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.*  
02 March 2009

**short title / titre abrégé**  
A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security.  
01 Jun 1961

**shot / coup parti**  
In artillery and naval fire support, a report that indicates that a gun, or guns, have been fired.  
*Related term: rounds complete.*  
01 Feb 1974

**shuttered fuze / fusée à obturateur**  
A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge.  
*Related term: fuze.*  
01 Nov 1968

**sidelay / dispositif d'alignement de marge**  
Device on the feed board of a printing machine for controlling the lateral alignment of the printing paper.  
01 Dec 1974

**side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale**  
**SLAR**  
An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets.  
01 Nov 1968

**side overlap**  
*Related term: overlap<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1981

**sighting angle / angle de visée**  
In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical.  
01 Nov 1975

**signal<sup>1</sup> / signal**  
As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.  
01 Jun 1965

**signal<sup>2</sup> / message conventionnel**  
Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meaning and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means.  
01 Jun 1965

**signal area / aire à signaux**  
An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals.  
*Related term: ground signal.*  
01 Jul 1972

**signal centre**  
*Preferred term: communication centre.*

**signal letters**  
*Preferred term: international call sign.*

**signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique**  
**SIGINT**  
The generic term used to describe communications intelligence and electronic intelligence when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence, or to represent fusion of the two.  
16 Jul 1996

**signals support / renfort de transmissions**  
The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communication system.  
01 Nov 1968

**signature equipment / équipement caractéristique**  
Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the unit or formation to which it belongs.  
01 Jul 1980

**significant track / piste significative**  
In air defence, tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat

to a defended area.

01 Apr 1971

**single flow route / itinéraire à simple courant**

A route at least one and a half lanes wide allowing the passage of a column of vehicles, and permitting isolated vehicles to pass or travel in the opposite direction at predetermined points.  
*Related terms: double flow route; limited access route; route.*  
01 Mar 1979

**sinker / crapaud anchor**

In naval mine warfare, a heavy weight to which a buoyant mine is moored. The sinker generally houses the mooring rope drum and depth setting mechanism and for mines laid by ships, it also serves as a launching trolley.  
*Related term: influence release sinker.*  
01 Nov 1975

**situation map / carte de situation**

A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time.  
01 Nov 1968

**situation report / compte rendu de situation  
SITREP**

A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation.  
01 Nov 1968

**skim sweeping / dragage de contrôle d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth over deep laid moored mines to cut any shallow enough to endanger surface shipping.  
01 Aug 1976

**slant range / distance oblique**

The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum.  
01 Jan 1980

**small ship / petit navire**

A ship of 137 metres (or 450 feet) or less in length.  
*Related term: large ship.*  
01 Nov 1975

**smoke screen / écran de fumée**

Cloud of smoke used to mask

either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres.  
01 May 1963

**snagline mine / mine à ligne flottante**

A contact mine with a buoyant line attached to one of the horns or switches which may be caught and pulled by the hull or propellers of a ship.  
*Related term: mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1975

**snake mode / contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification**

A control mode in which the pursuing aircraft files a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions.  
01 Jul 1972

**soft missile base / base de lancement pour missile non protégée**

A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion.  
01 Jun 1964

**solenoid sweep / drague à solénoïde**

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube.  
01 Jun 1978

**sonobuoy / bouée radioacoustique  
radio sonobuoy**

An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when activated, transmits information by radio.  
01 Mar 1981

**sortie / sortie**

In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft.  
*Related terms: allocation<sup>2</sup>; mission<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1968

**sortie number / numéro de sortie**

**sortie reference**  
A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie.  
01 Sep 1969

**sortie plot**

*Preferred term: master plot.*

**sortie reference**

*Preferred term: sortie number.*

**sorting**

*Preferred term: triage<sup>1,2</sup>.*

**source / source**

In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained.  
*Related terms: agency; agent.*  
01 Sep 1981

**spare / pièce de rechange**

An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment.  
01 Dec 1977

**special aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique spéciale**

A topographic chart with aeronautical information designed to meet military peacetime requirements for low level air navigation.  
*Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; map.*  
17 Jan 2005

**special air operation / opération aérienne spéciale**

An operation, conducted at any level of conflict, in support of unconventional warfare and clandestine, covert and psychological activities.  
01 Dec 1976

**special flight / transport aérien à la demande**

An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load.  
01 Jun 1965

**special hazard / risque particulier**

In aircraft crash rescue and fire-fighting activities: fuels, materials, components or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment or extinguishing agents.  
01 Oct 1984

**special job cover map / carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques**

A small-scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering

very large areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map.  
01 Sep 1969

**special operations / opérations spéciales**

Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained and equipped forces using operational techniques and modes of employment not standard to conventional forces. These activities are conducted across the full range of military operations independently or in coordination with operations of conventional forces to achieve political, military, psychological and economic objectives. Politico-military considerations may require clandestine, covert or discreet techniques and the acceptance of a degree of physical and political risk not associated with conventional operations.  
13 Dec 1999

**special reconnaissance and surveillance / reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales**

Reconnaissance and surveillance activities conducted by special operations forces, which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and/or operational information. These are human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets.  
04 Oct 2000

**spectrozoal photography / photographie par bandes spectrales**

A photographic technique whereby the natural spectral emissions of all objects are selectively filtered in order to image only those objects within a particular spectral band or zone and eliminate the unwanted background.  
01 Aug 1976

**speed / vitesse**

*Related terms: critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; hypersonic; maximum sustained speed; pace; pace setter; rate of march; speed of advance; speed of sound; transonic.*

01 Jun 1978

**speed of advance / vitesse de progression<sup>2</sup>  
SOA**

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground.

*Related terms: pace; rate of march.*

01 Jan 1983

**speed of sound / vitesse du son**

The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658 knots, 1215 km/hour.

*Related terms: hypersonic; transonic.*

**spigot**

*Preferred term: sprag.*

**splash<sup>1</sup> / arrivée**

In artillery and naval fire support, word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.

01 Feb 1974

**splash<sup>2</sup> / destruction<sup>2</sup>**

In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means.

01 Feb 1974

**split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés**

An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other.

01 Aug 1970

**split pair**

*Preferred term: split vertical photography.*

**split-up**

*Preferred term: break-up<sup>2</sup>.*

**split vertical photography / verticales divisées**

**split pair**

Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small sidelap.

01 Aug 1973

**spoiling attack / attaque préventive de harcèlement**

A tactical manoeuvre employed to impair seriously a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming up or assembling for an attack.

01 Mar 1982

**spot<sup>1</sup> / observer**

To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire.

*Related terms: adjustment of fire; ranging.*

01 Aug 1973

**spot<sup>2</sup> / situer**

To place in a proper location.

01 Aug 1973

**spot elevation / point coté**

A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted.

01 Jan 1968

**spot jamming / brouillage sélectif**

**selective jamming**

The jamming of a specific channel or frequency.

*Related term: jamming.*

01 Jun 1964

**spot size / dimensions du spot**

The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube.

01 Jun 1964

**spotting / observation du tir**

A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval fire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire.

01 Aug 1976

**spotting line / axe d'observation**

Any straight line to which the fall of shot of projectiles is related or fire is adjusted by an observer or a spotter.

*Related terms: gun-target line; observer-target line.*

01 Nov 1994

**sprag / tenon**

**spigot**

A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin.

01 Sep 1969

**spray dome / dôme d'écume dome**

The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an underwater detonation of a nuclear weapon reaches the surface.  
01 Dec 1976

**sprocket / roue à rochets**

In naval mine warfare, an antisweep device included in a mine mooring to allow a sweep wire to pass through the mooring without parting the mine from its sinker.  
01 Nov 1975

**squirt / jet de repérage**

In air-to-air refuelling, a means of providing visual detection of a nearby aircraft. In practice this is achieved by the donor aircraft dumping fuel and/or the receiver aircraft selecting afterburners, if so equipped.  
11 Nov 1983

**stability augmentation feature / amortisseur d'instabilité**

In a flight control system, an automatic device which operates to augment the short term stability characteristics of an aircraft.  
01 Jan 1973

**stable base film / film à faible retrait**

A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching.  
01 Apr 1971

**staff / état-major**

In a military organization, a group of military and civilian personnel assisting a commander in all his functions.  
*Related terms: integrated staff; joint staff.*  
01 Oct 2003

**stage<sup>1</sup> / étage**

An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cut-off. Stages are numbered chronologically in order of burning.  
*Related term: staging area.*  
01 Mar 1982

**stage<sup>2</sup> / étape<sup>1</sup>**

To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another.

*Related term: marshalling<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 Mar 1982

**stage<sup>3</sup> / étape<sup>2</sup>**

The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next.  
*Related term: staging area.*  
01 Mar 1982

**staged crew / équipage de relève**

Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft.  
01 Nov 1968

**staging area<sup>1</sup> / zone d'étape<sup>1</sup> SA**

An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces pass after mounting, for the purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel.  
*Related terms: marshalling<sup>2</sup>; mounting; objective area.*  
25 Sep 1998

**staging area<sup>2</sup> / zone d'étape<sup>2</sup> SA**

A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications.  
25 Sep 1998

**STANAG**

*Preferred term: NATO standardization agreement.*

**standard day of supply / jour standard d'approvisionnement SDOS**

The total amount of supplies required for an average day based on Standing Group NATO rates and/or on national rates as appropriate.  
*Related terms: combat day of supply; one day's supply.*  
01 Feb 1974

**standardization / normalisation**

The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs in order to achieve and maintain the compatibility, interchangeability or commonality which are necessary to attain the required level of interoperability, or to optimise the use of resources, in the fields of

operations, materiel and administration.

*Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability.*  
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]  
22 Jun 2004

**standardized product / produit normalisé**

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same or equivalent technical requirements. NATO standardized products are identified by a NATO code number.  
*Related terms: acceptable product; emergency substitute.*  
01 Aug 1982

**standard load / charge standard**

A load conforming to predetermined dimensions, weight and balance and designated by a number or code.  
*Related term: load.*  
22 Jun 2004

**standard operating procedure SOP**

*Preferred term: standing operating procedure.*

**standard parallel / parallèle de référence**

A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart.  
01 Jun 1981

**standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire**

In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid.  
01 Nov 1968

**standard route / route standard**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, a preplanned single track connecting positions within the main shipping route.  
*Related term: naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.*  
02 Mar 2007

**standby state / état de veille**

The state of a land mine when all safety and arming delay devices have operated and the mine is awaiting an arming signal.  
*Related terms: arming delay device; arming pin; safety device.*



09 May 2000

**stand fast / halte**

In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately.

01 Mar 1982

**standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes standard operating procedure (admitted)**

**SOP**

A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise.

01 Jun 1984

**standing order / ordre permanent**

A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled.

01 Nov 1968

**standing patrol / patrouille en attente**

A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task maybe recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol, in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to manoeuvre in the performance of its task without permission.

*Related term: patrol.*

01 May 1963

**start point / point initial<sup>3</sup> SP**

A well defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement.

Notes:

1. It is at this point that a column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of its elements.

2. In addition to the principal start point of a column, there may be secondary start points for its different elements.

22 Jan 2010

**state 1**

*Preferred term: state of readiness<sup>1</sup>.*

**state 2**

*Preferred term: state of*

*readiness<sup>2</sup>.*

**state of readiness**

*Preferred term: defence readiness condition.*

**state of readiness<sup>1</sup> / état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1)**

**state 1****safe**

The state of a demolition target in which charges are in place. The firing circuit may be in place, but the detonators are not installed and the means of firing are not connected.

*Related terms: charged demolition target; state of readiness<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1982

**state of readiness<sup>2</sup> / état de préparation amorcé (stade 2)**

**state 2****armed**

The state of a demolition target in which the demolition charges are in place, the firing and priming circuits are installed and complete, ready for immediate firing.

*Related terms: charged demolition target; state of readiness<sup>1</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

**state of readiness<sup>3</sup>**

*Preferred term: defence readiness preparation.*

**static air temperature / température de l'air statique**

The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air.

01 Jan 1980

**static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique**

Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity.

01 Dec 1974

**static test load / charge d'épreuve statique**

In sea operations, twice the safe working load.

*Related term: safe working load.*

01 Jul 1980

**station time / heure de fin de chargement**

In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight.

01 Sep 1981

**stay behind force / détachement de sûreté**

A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area.

01 Aug 1976

**stepped-up separation / séparation verticale**

The vertical separation in a formation of aircraft measured from an aircraft ahead upward to the next aircraft behind or in echelon.

01 Nov 1975

**step-up<sup>1</sup> / bascule**

In land operations, a procedure by which control is passed from an organization to an element of that organization which has been sent to a new location in order to maintain continuity of control during relocation(s) of that organization.

01 Nov 1975

**step-up<sup>2</sup> / détachement de bascule**

In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure.

01 Nov 1975

**stereogram / stéréogramme**

A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing.

01 Sep 1969

**stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique**

Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations.

01 Sep 1969

**stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique**

The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs.

01 Sep 1969

**stereoscopic pair / couple stéréoscopique**

Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both.

01 Sep 1969

**sterilize / stérilisation**

In naval mine warfare, to permanently render a mine incapable of firing, by means of a device (e.g. sterilizer) within the mine.

01 Nov 1975

**sterilizer / dispositif de stérilisation**

In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a predetermined time after laying.

01 Nov 1975

**stick / groupe de saut**

A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone.

01 Mar 1982

**stock control / contrôle de stock**

Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand and due out, to determine quantities of material and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material.

*Related term: inventory control.*

01 Nov 1968

**stockpile to target sequence / successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif**

The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target.

01 May 1963

**stocks / stock**

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use.

*Related terms: basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks.*

01 Feb 1974

**STOL aircraft**

*Preferred term: short take-off and landing aircraft.*

**STOVL aircraft**

*Preferred term: short take-off and vertical landing aircraft.*

**stopway / prolongement d'arrêt**

A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off designated and prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted take-off. It must be capable of supporting aircraft of approximately 23 000 kilogrammes (50,000 lbs).

01 Mar 1981

**storage life / durée limite de stockage**

The length of time for which an item of supply including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and, if relevant, safe.

*Related term: shelf life.*

01 Sep 1981

**STOVL aircraft**

*Preferred term: short take-off and vertical landing aircraft.*

**stowage diagram / plan d'arrimage**

A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a vessel for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo.

01 Dec 1979

**straggler<sup>1</sup> / isolé<sup>1</sup>**

Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.

01 Dec 1979

**straggler<sup>2</sup> / traînard**

A ship separated from its convoy by more than 5 nautical miles, through inability to keep up, and unable to rejoin before dark, or over 10 nautical miles from its convoy whether or not it can rejoin before dark.

01 Mar 1979

**strategic aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatres of active operations, to the home base, to other NATO countries or to a temporary safe area.

*Related term: tactical aeromedical evacuation.*

09 Jul 1997

**strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique**

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of:

- a. scheduled service;
- b. special flight;
- c. air logistic support;
- d. aeromedical evacuation.

*Related terms: air transport operations; tactical air transport operations.*

01 Sep 1969

**strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique**

Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity.

01 Nov 1968

**strategic command / commandement stratégique SC**

The command organization at the highest level of the NATO military command structure.

Note: There are two strategic commands, namely, Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation.

*Related term: NATO strategic commander.*

30 Jun 2005

**strategic concentration / concentration stratégique**

The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign.

01 Nov 1968

**strategic concept / concept stratégique**

The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it.

11 Nov 1983

**strategic intelligence / renseignement stratégique**

Intelligence required for the formulation of policy, military planning and the provision of indications and warning, at the national and/or international

levels.

*Related terms: intelligence; operational intelligence; strategic level; tactical intelligence.*  
14 Oct 2002

**strategic level / niveau stratégique**

The level at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them.  
*Related term: strategic intelligence.*  
15 Jan 2008

**strategic mining / minage stratégique**

A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas.  
01 Nov 1975

**strategic mobility / mobilité stratégique**

The capability to move forces and their associated logistics in a timely and effective manner over long distances. This could be between joint operations areas, between regions, or beyond NATO's area of responsibility.  
17 Jan 2005

**strategic psychological activities / activités psychologiques stratégiques SPA**

Planned psychological activities in peace, crisis and war which pursue objectives to gain the support and cooperation of friendly and neutral countries and to reduce the will and the capacity of hostile or potentially hostile countries to wage war.  
*Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological operation; psychological consolidation activities.*  
16 Jul 1999

**strategic transport aircraft / avion de transport stratégique**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances.  
*Related term: transport aircraft.*  
01 Sep 1969

**strategic warning / alerte stratégique**

A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities.  
*Related term: tactical warning.*  
01 Oct 1992

**stream take-off / décollage en série**

Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation.  
01 Jun 1965

**strength / potentiel**

*Related terms: economic potential; unit strength.*  
01 Jul 1970

**strike / action de choc**

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective.  
01 May 1963

**strike photography / photographie de contrôle d'attaque**

Air photographs taken during an air strike.  
01 Apr 1971

**strip marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée double**

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip.  
*Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; minefield lane; row marker.*  
01 Mar 1981

**strip plot / plot de bande photo**

A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a track is delineated without defining the outlines of individual prints.  
01 Sep 1969

**strip search / reconnaissance sur axe**

Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points.  
01 Mar 1981

**strong point / centre de résistance**

A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection.  
*Related term: key point.*  
20 Nov 1996

**structured message text / texte de message structuré**

A message text composed of paragraphs ordered in a specified sequence, each paragraph characterized by an identifier and containing information in free form. It is designed to facilitate manual handling and processing.  
*Related terms: formatted message text; free form message text.*  
01 Jul 1987

**sub-assembly / sous-ensemble**

In logistics, a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity.  
*Related terms: assembly; component; equipment; part.*  
01 Oct 1992

**subkiloton weapon / arme subkilotonnique**

A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton.  
*Related terms: kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; nominal weapon.*  
01 May 1963

**submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins SAA**

A waterspace management area that contains one or more friendly submarines which are the only units that may use antisubmarine weapons within that area.  
*Related terms: antisubmarine warfare; antisubmarine warfare free area; waterspace management.*  
22 Jan 2010

**submarine base / base de sous-marins**

A base providing logistic support for submarines.  
01 Nov 1968

**submarine exercise area coordinator / coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins SEAC**

An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned.  
11 Nov 1983

**submarine haven / zone de**

**sécurité de sous-marins**

A specified sea area for submarine operations including:

- a. a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander;
  - b. an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and
  - c. a moving area established by a submarine notice surrounding one or more submarines in transit, extending a designated number of nautical miles ahead, astern and on each side of the planned track position of the submarine(s).
- 16 Jul 1996

**submarine locator acoustic beacon / balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin**

An electronic device, used by submarines in distress, for emitting a repetitive sonic pulse underwater.

*Related term: beacon.*

01 Feb 1988

**submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements de sous-marins****SMAA**

The authority who monitors movements of submarines and ships operating variable depth sonar or towed arrays within his area of responsibility and advises the submarine operating authorities and, if necessary, units concerned, of possible mutual interference.

01 Jun 1984

**submarine notice / avis de mouvement de sous-marins****SUBNOTE**

A message report originated by a submarine operating authority providing operational and movement instructions for submarines in peace and war, including transit and patrol area information.

11 Nov 1983

**submarine operating authority / autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins****SUBOPAATH**

The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines.

11 Nov 1983

**submarine patrol area / zone de patrouille de sous-marins****SPA**

A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference.

*Related terms: prevention of mutual interference<sup>3</sup>; submarine action area; waterspace management.*

16 Jul 1996

**submunition / sous-munition**

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition.

*Related terms: cluster bomb unit; dispenser.*

**subordinate-level plan / plan d'échelon subordonné**

A plan developed by a subordinate command and approved by the next superior level of command once the relevant strategic command-level plan has been approved by the initiating authority.

01 Oct 2001

**subsidiary landing / débarquement secondaire**

In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing.

01 Jul 1980

**subversion / subversion**

Action designed to weaken the military, economic or political strength of a nation by undermining the morale, loyalty or reliability of its citizens.

*Related terms: counter-subversion<sup>1,2,3</sup>; security<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

**superimposed / en superposition**

A term used in fire planning to indicate that an artillery unit is augmenting fire on a target and its fire may be lifted from that target by the authority implicit in its fire support role.

01 Aug 1974

**supernumerary NATO civilian personnel / personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN**

International civilian personnel, previously assigned to an international civilian post who are on extended sick leave in accordance with article 45.74 of the NATO civilian personnel regulations and who continue to enjoy NATO status.

01 Mar 1977

**supervised route / itinéraire surveillé**

In road traffic, a roadway over which limited control is exercised by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. Movement credit is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight.

*Related term: route.*

09 May 2000

**supplemental programmed interpretation report / compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation****SUPIR**

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information, which has not previously been included in other reports, on significant targets covered by the mission; or when supplemental information is required.

01 Sep 1981

**supplementary facilities / services supplémentaires**

Facilities required at a particular location to provide a specified minimum of support for reinforcing forces, which exceed the facilities required to support in-place forces.

01 Nov 1994

**supplies / ravitaillement**

All matériel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces.

*Related term: equipment.*

01 Nov 1986

**supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur**

The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred.

01 Sep 1981

**supply management**

*Preferred term: inventory control.*

**support / appui**

The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.

*Related terms: cross-servicing; close support; mutual support.*  
01 Nov 1968

**supported commander / commandant bénéficiaire**

A commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by a higher NATO military authority and who receives forces or other support from one or more supporting commanders.

*Related term: supporting commander.*  
04 Oct 2000

**supporting arms coordination centre****SACC**

*Preferred term: fire support coordination centre.*

**supporting attack / attaque d'appui**

An offensive operation carried out in conjunction with a main attack and designed to achieve one or more of the following:

- a. deceive the enemy;
- b. destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack;
- c. control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or
- d. force the enemy to commit reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area.

11 Nov 1983

**supporting commander / commandant en soutien**

A commander who provides a supported commander with forces or other support and/or who develops a supporting plan.

*Related term: supported commander.*  
04 Oct 2000

**supporting fire / tir d'appui**

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat.

*Related terms: close supporting fire; deep supporting fire; direct supporting fire; fire<sup>3</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1968

**supporting operations / opérations d'appui**

In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those assigned to the amphibious task force. They are ordered by higher authority at the request of the amphibious task force commander and normally are conducted outside the area for which the amphibious task force commander is responsible at the time of their execution.  
01 Mar 1982

**suppression fire / tir de suppression**

Fire that degrades the performance of a target below the level needed to fulfil its mission. Suppression is usually only effective for the duration of the fire.

*Related term: neutralization fire.*  
17 Jan 2005

**suppression of enemy air defences / mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis**

**SEAD**  
That activity which neutralizes, temporarily degrades or destroys enemy air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means.  
18 Dec 1997

**Supreme Allied Commander, Europe / Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe**

**SACEUR**  
The NATO strategic commander commanding Allied Command Operations and responsible for the planning and execution of NATO operations.

*Related terms: NATO strategic commander; Supreme Allied Commander Transformation; transformation.*  
30 Jun 2005

**Supreme Allied Commander Transformation / Commandant suprême allié Transformation**

**SACT**  
The NATO strategic commander commanding Allied Command Transformation and responsible for the transformation of NATO military capabilities over the full range of Alliance military missions.

*Related terms: NATO strategic commander; Supreme Allied Commander, Europe;*

*transformation.*

30 Jun 2005

**surface code**

*Preferred term: panel code.*

**surface-to-air missile / missile surface-air**

**SAM**  
A surface-launched missile for use against air targets.  
*Related term: missile.*  
26 Aug 2009

**surface-to-surface missile / missile surface-surface**

**SSM**  
A surface-launched missile for use against surface targets.  
*Related term: missile.*  
26 Aug 2009

**surface zero**

**SZ**  
*Preferred term: ground zero.*

**surf zone / zone de déferlement**

The sea area from where waves start to break up, to the waterline.  
14 Oct 2002

**surprise dosage attack / attaque à dose surprise**

A chemical operation which establishes on target a dosage sufficient to produce the desired casualties before the troops can mask or otherwise protect themselves.  
11 Nov 1983

**surveillance / surveillance**

The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.

*Related terms: air surveillance; battlefield surveillance; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.*  
01 Apr 1971

**susceptibility / susceptibilité**

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach.

01 Dec 1976

**suspension equipment /  
système d'emport**

All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores.

01 Mar 1981

**suspension strop / raccord  
d'élingue**

A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling.

01 Sep 1969

**sustainability / soutenabilité**

The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives.

*Related term: logistic sustainment*

01 Feb 1989

**sustained attrition minefield /  
champ de mines d'attrition  
entretenu**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is replenished to maintain its danger to the enemy in the face of counter-measures.

*Related term: minefield<sup>2</sup>.*

**sustained rate of fire / cadence  
normale de tir**

Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously overheating

01 Aug 1973

**sustaining stocks / stocks  
d'entretien**

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans beyond the initial predetermined period covered by basic stocks until resupply is available for support of continued operations.

*Related terms: basic stocks; operational stocks; theatre operational stocks; stocks.*

01 Feb 1988

**sweeper track**

*Preferred term: hunter track.*

**sweep jamming / brouillage par  
balayage**

A narrow band of jamming that is swept back and forth over a relatively wide operating band of frequencies.

*Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; jamming; spot jamming.*

01 Aug 1973

**swept path / intercept  
mécanique**

In naval mine warfare, the width of the lane swept by the mechanical sweep at all depths less than the sweep depth.

01 Mar 1977

**switch horn / antenne  
interrupteur**

In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike.

*Related term: horn.*

01 Aug 1976

**sympathetic detonation /  
détonation par influence**

Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it.

01 Dec 1977

**synchronous sights**

*Preferred term: tachometric sights.*

**synthetic exercise / exercice  
synthétique****SYNEX**

An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices.

11 Nov 1983

## T

**table of organization**

*Preferred term: establishment<sup>2</sup>.*

**table of organization and equipment****TO&E**

*Preferred term: establishment<sup>2</sup>.*

**taboo frequency / fréquence****taboue**

A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional interference is prohibited.

02 May 1995

**tacan / tacan**

An ultra-high frequency electronic air navigation system, able to provide continuous bearing and slant range to a selected station. The term is derived from tactical air navigation.

01 Feb 1974

**tachometric sights / viseur****tachymétrique****synchronous sights**

Sighting systems which automatically release the bomb at the correct bombing angle by maintaining the sight line on the target, thus determining the speed relative to the target and in some cases the track through the target.

*Related terms: angular velocity sights; bomb sighting system; vector sights.*

01 Dec 1976

**tactical aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communication zone.

*Related term: strategic aeromedical evacuation.*

09 Jul 1997

**tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique****TACC**

The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled.

*Related terms: air control; tactical air controller; tactical air control party; tactical air control system.*

01 Nov 1968

**tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique****TACP**

A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft.

*Related term: tactical air control centre.*

01 Aug 1982

**tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique****TACS**

The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions.

*Related term: tactical air control centre.*

01 Dec 1974

**tactical air controller / contrôleur aérien tactique**

The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control centre. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility.

*Related terms: air control; tactical air control centre; air controller.*

01 Nov 1968

**tactical air doctrine / doctrine tactique aérienne**

Fundamental principles designed to provide guidance for the employment of air power in tactical air operations to attain established objectives.

01 Nov 1980

**tactical air force / force aérienne tactique**

An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces.

01 Nov 1968

**tactical air operation / opération****aérienne tactique**

The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to:

- attain and maintain air superiority;
- prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the combat zone and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and
- assist ground or naval forces in achieving their objectives by combined and/or joint operations.

04 Oct 2000

**tactical air support / appui aérien tactique**

Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations.

*Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; on-call mission; preplanned air support.*

01 Jul 1973

**tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique**

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of:

- airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing;
- air logistic support;
- special missions;
- aeromedical evacuation missions.

*Related terms: air transport operations; strategic air transport operations.*

01 Nov 1968

**tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique**

A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility.

*Related terms: call sign; collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.*

01 Nov 1968

**tactical command / commandement tactique****TACOM**

The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the

accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority.  
01 Sep 1974

**tactical concept / concept tactique**

A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine.  
01 Aug 1976

**tactical control / contrôle tactique  
TACON**

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.  
*Related terms: administrative control; command<sup>1</sup>; full command; functional command; operational command; operational control.*  
01 Oct 2001

**tactical intelligence / renseignement tactique**

Intelligence required for the planning and execution of operations at the tactical level.  
*Related terms: combat intelligence; intelligence; operational intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical level.*  
01 Oct 2001

**tactical level / niveau tactique**

The level at which activities, battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units.  
15 Jan 2008

**tactical loading**

*Preferred term: unit loading.*

**tactical locality / zone d'intérêt tactique**

An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time.  
01 Nov 1968

**tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre**

A minefield which is part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel or break up an enemy advance.  
*Related term: minefield<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 Jul 1980

**tactical mining / mouillage tactique de mines**

In naval mine warfare, mining designed to influence a specific operation or to counter a known or presumed tactical aim of the enemy. Implicit in tactical mining is a limited period of effectiveness of the minefield.  
01 Dec 1976

**tactical range / champ de tir tactique**

A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed.  
01 Mar 1982

**tactical security / sûreté<sup>2</sup>**

In operations, the measures necessary to deny information to the enemy and to ensure that a force retains its freedom of action and is warned or protected against an unexpected encounter with the enemy or an attack.  
*Related terms: countersurveillance; operations security; physical security; security<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*  
01 Nov 1991

**tactical sub-concept / sous-concept tactique**

A statement, in broad outline, for a specific field of military capability within a tactical concept which provides a common basis both for equipment and weapon system development and for future development of tactical doctrine  
01 Jan 1983

**tactical track / piste tactique**

The representation of a moving object in terms of its position, course, velocity and general characteristics. The information is usually correlated from different sources.  
09 Jan 1996

**tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances.  
*Related terms: long-range transport aircraft; medium-range transport aircraft; short-range transport aircraft; strategic transport aircraft; transport aircraft.*  
01 Sep 1969

**tactical warning / alerte tactique**

A notification that a local enemy attack is imminent. This notification may occur at any time from the indication of a probable attack until just prior to the target being struck or engaged.  
*Related term: strategic warning.*  
01 Feb 1974

**tail hook**

*Preferred term: aircraft arresting hook.*

**takedown / abordage**

The insertion of specially trained forces onto a vessel to compel the master to submit to a search by a boarding party.  
14 Oct 2002

**tan alt**

*Preferred term: shadow factor.*

**target<sup>1</sup> / objectif<sup>2</sup>**

The object of a particular action, for example a geographic area, a complex, an installation, a force, equipment, an individual, a group or a system, planned for capture, exploitation, neutralization or destruction by military forces.  
*Related term: objective.*  
06 Jan 2006

**target<sup>2</sup> / objectif<sup>3</sup>**

In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.  
06 Jan 2006

**target<sup>3</sup> / objectif<sup>4</sup>**

In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.  
06 Jan 2006

**target<sup>4</sup> / coup au but**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit.  
06 Jan 2006

**target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif**

The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons.  
*Related term: target analysis.*  
01 Sep 1971

**target allocation / affectation des objectifs**

In air defence, the process, following weapon assignment, of



allocating a particular target or area to a specific surface-to-air missile unit or interceptor aircraft.  
01 Sep 1974

**target analysis / analyse d'objectifs**

An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties.  
*Related term: target acquisition.*  
01 May 1965

**target approach point / point d'orientation (air)**

In air transport operations, a navigational check-point over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made.  
*Related term: initial point<sup>4</sup>.*  
01 Jun 1966

**target audience / audience-cible**

An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations.  
01 Jan 1973

**target complex / complexe d'objectifs**

A geographically integrated series of target concentrations.  
*Related term: target concentration.*  
01 Nov 1968

**target concentration / concentration d'objectifs**

A grouping of geographically proximate targets.  
*Related term: target complex.*  
01 Feb 1974

**target date / date d'exécution**

The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated.  
01 Nov 1968

**target description**

*Preferred term: description of target.*

**target designation / désignation d'objectif**

The act of assigning a target to a weapon system.  
01 Oct 2001

**target discrimination / discrimination des objectifs**

The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when

multiple targets are present.  
01 Sep 1969

**target dossier / dossier d'objectifs**

A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area.  
01 Nov 1968

**target folder / carnet d'objectifs**

A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target.  
01 Nov 1968

**target grid / grille d'objectif**

Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line.  
01 May 1963

**target illustration print / photographie d'objectif**

A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target.  
01 Sep 1969

**target information sheet / fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif**

Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes.  
01 Jun 1964

**targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement**

The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, taking into account operational requirements and capabilities.  
15 Jan 2008

**target intelligence / renseignement sur l'objectif**

Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.  
01 May 1963

**target list / liste d'objectifs list of targets**

A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for information and fire support planning purposes.  
01 Jul 1980

**target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif**

The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit.  
01 Jan 1966

**target of opportunity / objectif inopiné**

**opportunity target TOO**  
A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled.  
01 Jan 1968

**target overlay / calque d'objectifs**

A transparent sheet which, when superimposed on a particular chart, map, drawing, tracing or other representation, depicts target locations and designations. The target overlay may also show boundaries between manoeuvre elements, objectives and friendly forward dispositions.  
01 Aug 1973

**target range**

*Preferred term: range<sup>3</sup>.*

**target signature<sup>1</sup> / signature d'un objectif<sup>1</sup>**

The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.  
01 Jun 1978

**target signature<sup>2</sup> / signature d'un objectif<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep.  
01 Jun 1978

**target status board / tableau de situation d'objectifs**

A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations centre. It includes target lists, locations, priority, and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fusing for destruction.  
01 Nov 1968

**target system / système d'objectifs**

All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related.

01 Nov 1968

**task force<sup>1</sup>/ force opérationnelle<sup>1</sup>**

**TF**

A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.

06 Jan 2006

**task force<sup>2</sup>/ force opérationnelle<sup>2</sup>**

**TF**

A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.

06 Jan 2006

**task force<sup>3</sup>/ force opérationnelle<sup>3</sup>**

**TF**

A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.

06 Jan 2006

**tasking / attribution des missions**

The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.

01 Oct 1978

**tasking authority<sup>1</sup> / autorité responsable<sup>1</sup>**

**TA**

In NATO standardization, a principal NATO committee that has the authority to task its subordinate groups to produce standardization agreements and Allied publications.

Note: A tasking authority may delegate this function to a subordinate group.

01 Oct 2003

**tasking authority<sup>2</sup> / autorité responsable<sup>2</sup>**

**TA**

In NATO operations, the authority of an organization or individual to

task assets, resources or personnel.

01 Oct 2003

**tattletale / commère**

In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact with a target from a position which enables it to pass targeting information to other units.

01 Oct 2001

**taxiway / voie de circulation**

A defined path on a land aerodrome established for the taxiing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another.

[ICAO]

06 Jan 2006

**T-day / jour T**

The day on which transfer of authority takes place or is due to take place.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-hour; Y-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**technical analysis / analyse technique**

In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery.

01 Mar 1982

**technical intelligence / renseignement technique**

Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which have or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes.

01 Aug 1979

**technical material<sup>1</sup> / matériel technique<sup>1</sup>**

In intelligence, equipment, matériel, systems and procedures, technical developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived

25 Sep 1998

**technical material<sup>2</sup> / matériel technique<sup>2</sup>**

In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communication systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and

procedures.

25 Sep 1998

**technical neutralization / neutralisation technique**

A technical operation to render equipment temporarily unusable.

*Related terms: demolition; uncharged demolition target.*

04 Oct 2000

**technical specification / spécification technique**

A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics.

*Related term: operational characteristics.*

01 Nov 1968

**telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres**

Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground.

18 Dec 1997

**telecommunication<sup>1</sup> / télécommunication<sup>1</sup>**

Communication by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

21 Jan 2004

**telecommunication<sup>2</sup> / télécommunication<sup>2</sup>**

Any transmission, emission or reception of signals representing signs, writing, images and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

21 Jan 2004

**temporary cemetery / cimetière temporaire**

A cemetery for the purpose of:

- The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or
- The re-burial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial.

01 Jun 1959

**temporary civilian personnel / personnel civil temporaire**

Civilians engaged either to replace members of the staff who are temporarily absent or to undertake tasks, temporarily in excess of the national or international manpower ceiling.

01 Nov 1975

**terminal control area / zone de contrôle terminale**

A control area normally established at the confluence of Air Traffic Service routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes.

*Related terms: air control; airway; control area; control zone; controlled airspace.*

01 Jan 1973

**terminal guidance / guidage de fin de trajectoire**

The guidance applied to a missile between midcourse guidance and its arrival in the vicinity of the target.

01 Jan 1973

**terminal velocity<sup>1</sup> / vitesse limite**

Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density.

01 Nov 1968

**terminal velocity<sup>2</sup> / vitesse terminale**

Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon.

01 Nov 1968

**terrain analysis / analyse du terrain**

The collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations.

01 Nov 1990

**terrain avoidance system / fonction "éviterement du sol"**

A system which provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles which project above either a horizontal plane through the aircraft or a plane parallel to it, so that the pilot can manoeuvre the aircraft to avoid the obstruction.

01 Feb 1974

**terrain clearance system / fonction "découpe"**

A system which provides the pilot, or autopilot, of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain a selected height over flat ground and clear the peaks of undulating ground within the selected height in a vertical plane through the flight vector. This system differs from terrain following in that the aircraft need not descend into a valley to follow the ground contour.

01 Jan 1973

**terrain flight / vol tactique**

Flight close to the earth's surface during which airspeed, height and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire.

01 Jun 1984

**terrain following system / fonction "suivi du terrain"**

A system which provides the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain as closely as possible, a selected height above a ground contour in a vertical plane through the flight vector.

01 Feb 1974

**terrorism / terrorisme**

The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives.

01 Sep 1989

**test depth / immersion d'épreuve**

The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence.

01 Sep 1981

**theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre**

Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre.

*Related terms: basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; stocks.*

01 Aug 1973

**thermal exposure / effet thermique**

The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in

calories per square centimetre and/or megajoules per square metre.

01 Aug 1979

**thermal imagery / imagerie thermique**

TI

Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged.

01 Jul 1973

**thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique<sup>1</sup> heat radiation (admitted)**

The energy radiated by solids, liquids or gases in the form of electromagnetic waves as a result of their temperature.

26 Aug 2009

**thermal shadow / ombre thermique**

The tone contrast difference of infrared linescan imagery which is caused by a thermal gradient which persists as a result of a shadow of an object which has been moved.

01 Dec 1976

**thermal X-rays / rayonnement thermique<sup>2</sup>**

The electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the soft (low-energy) X-ray region, emitted by the debris of a nuclear weapon by virtue of its extremely high temperature.

01 Sep 1981

**thermonuclear / thermonucléaire**

An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy.

01 Nov 1968

**thermonuclear weapon / arme thermonucléaire hydrogen bomb**

A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission.

1 Nov 1968

**thorough decontamination /**

**décontamination approfondie**

Decontamination carried out by a unit, with or without external support, to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel and/or working areas to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. This may include terrain decontamination beyond the scope of operational decontamination.

*Related terms: decontamination; immediate decontamination; operational decontamination.*

01 Oct 1992

**T-hour / heure T**

The time at which transfer of authority takes place or is due to take place.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; H-hour; I-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; Y-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**threat-oriented munitions / stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace**

In stockpile planning, munitions intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed mathematical model.

*Related term: level-of-effort munitions.*

01 Feb 1988

**threshold / seuil**

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.

01 Dec 1976

**tie down / arrimage lashing**

The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier by use of ropes, cables or other means to prevent shifting during transport. Also used (as a noun) to describe the material employed to secure a load.

01 Dec 1974

**tie down diagram / schéma d'arrimage**

A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle.

01 Sep 1969

**tie down point / point d'arrimage****lashing point**

An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo.

01 Nov 1968

**tie down point pattern / plan de soute**

The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle.

01 Nov 1968

**tilt**

*Preferred term: roll<sup>2</sup>.*

**tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison<sup>2</sup>**

The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of exposure.

*Related terms: angle of depression<sup>2</sup>; roll<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1979

**time fuze / fusée à temps**

A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function.

*Related term: fuze.*

01 Nov 1968

**time of flight / durée de trajet**

In artillery and naval fire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates.

01 Aug 1976

**time on target<sup>1</sup> / heure sur l'objectif<sup>1</sup>****TOT**

Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.

01 Jul 1987

**time on target<sup>2</sup> / heure sur l'objectif<sup>2</sup>****TOT**

In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.

01 Jul 1987

**time on target<sup>3</sup> / heure sur l'objectif<sup>3</sup>****TOT**

In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area.

01 Jul 1987

**time slot / créneau de temps**

Period of time during which certain activities are governed by specific regulations.

01 Mar 1982

**tip**

*Preferred term: pitch<sup>2</sup>.*

**titling strip / donnée de marquage**

The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information.

01 Sep 1969

**TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT**

A measure of the energy released from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable material, in terms of the amount of TNT (Trinitrotoluene) which could release the same amount of energy when exploded.

01 May 1963

**tone / ton**

Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery.

01 Feb 1974

**tone down**

*Preferred term: attenuation<sup>3</sup>.*

**topographic base**

*Preferred term: chart base.*

**torpedo defence net / filet pare-torpille**

A net employed to close an inner harbour to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway.

01 May 1963

**total dosage attack / attaque à dose totale**

A chemical operation which does not involve time limit within which to produce the required toxic level.

01 Nov 1985

**total pressure / pression totale**

The sum of dynamic and static pressures.

01 Aug 1979

**touchdown / posé<sup>2</sup>**

The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface.

01 Jan 1973

**touchdown zone<sup>1</sup> / zone de posé<sup>1</sup>**

For fixed-wing aircraft, the first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.

*Related term: aerodrome.*

06 Jan 2006

**touchdown zone<sup>2</sup> / zone de posé<sup>2</sup>**

For rotary-wing and vectored-thrust aircraft, the portion of the helipad or runway used for landing.

*Related term: aerodrome.*

06 Jan 2006

**track<sup>1</sup>, v. / suivre**

To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>2</sup>, v. / acquérir**

To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom.

*Related term: lock-on.*

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>3</sup>, v. / poursuivre**

To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target.

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>4</sup>, n. / axe de passage**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>5</sup>, n. / trace**

A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>6</sup>, n. / chenille**

One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>7</sup>, n. / route**

The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of a spacecraft, aircraft or ship, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic, or grid).

18 Feb 1998

**track<sup>8</sup>, n. / chemin de guidage**

A metal part forming a path for a moving object.

18 Feb 1998

**track handover / transfert de piste(s)<sup>1</sup>**

In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a track from one track production area to another.

01 Sep 1974

**tracking / poursuite<sup>2</sup>**

Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means.

01 Jan 1973

**track production / production des pistes**

A function of a surveillance organization in which the active and passive radar inputs are correlated into coherent position reports, together with historical positions, identity, height, strength and direction.

01 Dec 1974

**track production area / zone de production des pistes****TPA**

An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station.

01 Aug 1973

**track symbology / symboles de piste**

Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device.

01 Aug 1973

**track telling / transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup>**

The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems or between facilities within the systems.

Telling may be classified into the following types:

- a. Back tell - The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command.
- b. Cross tell - The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level.
- c. Forward tell - The transfer of information to a higher level of command.
- d. Overlap tell - The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the

adjacent facility's area of responsibility.

e. Relateral tell - The relay of information between facilities through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communication environment.

01 Dec 1974

**trafficability / aptitude à la circulation**

Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic.

01 Apr 1971

**traffic control police / police de la circulation**

Any personnel ordered by a military commander and/or by a civil authority to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations.

04 Oct 2000

**traffic density / densité du trafic**

The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometre of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometre.

01 Nov 1968

**traffic flow / débit d'itinéraire**

The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour.

01 Sep 1969

**trail / traînée de bombardement**

The manner in which a bomb trails behind the aircraft from which it has been released, assuming the aircraft does not change its velocity after the release of the bomb.

01 Nov 1975

**trailer aircraft / avion suiveur shadow**

Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact.

*Related term: shadower.*

01 Feb 1974

**trail formation / formation en ligne**

A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other.

*Related terms: column formation; transport stream.*

01 Nov 1977

**train path / marche**

In railway terminology, the timing of a possible movement of a train along a given route. All the train paths on a given route constitute a time table.

01 Mar 1981

**transfer loader / chariot de transbordement**

A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles.

01 Nov 1968

**transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité**

**TOA**

Within NATO, an action by which a member nation or NATO Command gives operational command or control of designated forces to a NATO Command.

09 Jan 1996

**transformation / transformation**

A continuous and proactive process of developing and integrating innovative concepts, doctrines and capabilities in order to improve the effectiveness and interoperability of military forces.

*Related term: Supreme Allied Commander Transformation.*

30 Jun 2005

**transient / isolé<sup>2</sup>**

**draftee**

**holdee**

An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat, at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned.

01 Mar 1979

**transit bearing / relèvement en transit**

A bearing determined by nothing the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing.

01 Aug 1976

**transition altitude / altitude de transition**

The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitude.

*Related terms: altitude; transition level.*

01 Mar 1982

**transition layer / couche de transition**

The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level.

01 Jan 1973

**transition level / niveau de transition**

The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude.

*Related terms: altitude; transition altitude.*

01 Apr 1971

**transit route<sup>1</sup> / route de transit TR**

In air operations, a temporary air corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risks to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces.

22 Jun 2004

**transit route<sup>2</sup> / route du large**

In maritime operations, a sea route that crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes.

*Related term: transit route<sup>1</sup>.*

22 Jun 2004

**transonic / transsonique**

Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speed and vice versa.

*Related term: speed of sound.*

01 Aug 1979

**transparency / épreuve transparente**

An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light.

*Related terms: diapositive; plate<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Mar 1981

**transponder / transpondeur**

A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation.

*Related term: responder.*

01 Jul 1973

**transport aircraft / aéronef de transport**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows:

- a. Short-range - Not to exceed 1 200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 km).
- b. Medium-range - Between 1 200 and 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 km).
- c. Long-range - Exceeds 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 km).

*Related terms: strategic transport aircraft; tactical transport aircraft.*

01 Feb 1974

**transport capacity / capacité de transport**

The number of persons, weight or volume of the load which can be carried by means of transport under given conditions.

*Related term: payload<sup>4</sup>.*

01 Sep 1981

**transport stream / courant aérien**

Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals.

*Related terms: column formation; trail formation.*

01 Mar 1991

**trans-shipment point / point de transbordement<sup>2</sup>**

A location where material is transferred between vehicles.

*Related terms: navigation head; railhead.*

04 Oct 2000

**traverse<sup>1</sup> / pointer en direction**

To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.

01 Dec 1974

**traverse<sup>2</sup> / cheminement graphique**

A method of surveying in which lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth are obtained or from field measurements, and used in determining positions of the points.

*Related term: ground control.*

01 Dec 1974

**traverse level / altitude de transit**

That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as height and

altitude, at which aircraft can cross the area.  
01 Mar 1981

**triage<sup>1</sup> / triage<sup>1</sup>  
sorting**

The evaluation and classification of wounded for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, and likelihood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number.  
01 Nov 1977

**triage<sup>2</sup> / triage<sup>2</sup>  
sorting**

In battlefield maintenance, the evaluation and classification of equipment by a maintenance unit for further action.  
13 Dec 1999

**triangulation station / station  
de triangulation  
trig point**

A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation.  
01 Feb 1974

**tri-camera photography /  
faisceau de trois photographies**

Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping angles relative to each other in order to cover a wide field.  
*Related terms: fan camera photography; fan cameras.*  
01 Sep 1969

**trig point**

*Preferred term: triangulation station.*

**trim size / format massicoté**

The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper outside the margin has been trimmed off after printing.  
01 Apr 1971

**tropopause / tropopause**

The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25.000 to 45.000 feet (8 to 15 kilometres) in the polar and temperate zones, and

at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics.  
01 Nov 1968

**troposphere / troposphère**

The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete.  
01 Nov 1968

**true bearing / azimuth  
géographique  
bearing**

Bearing measured with reference to true north.  
*Related terms: grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing.*  
09 Jan 1996

**true convergence /  
convergence des méridiens sur  
le sphéroïde**

A change in the azimuth of a great circle from one meridian to another.  
*Related term: convergence.*  
01 Aug 1973

**true horizon<sup>1</sup> / horizon vrai**

The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision.  
01 Dec 1974

**true horizon<sup>2</sup> / horizon  
théorique**

In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system.  
01 Dec 1974

**true north / nord vrai ou  
géographique**

The direction from an observer's position to the geographic North Pole. The north direction of any geographic meridian.  
01 Apr 1971

**trunk air route / route aérienne  
principale**

An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces.  
20 Nov 1996

**turn and slip indicator /  
indicateur combiné de virage et  
dérapage**

An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip

indicator.  
01 Jan 1980

**turnaround / rotation**

The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. It is used in this sense for the loading, unloading, refuelling and re-arming, where appropriate, of vehicles, aircraft and ships.  
*Related term: turnaround cycle.*  
01 Dec 1977

**turnaround cycle / temps de  
rotation**

A term used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft, and comprising the following: loading time at departure point; time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at returning point, planned maintenance time, and where applicable, time awaiting facilities.  
*Related term: turnaround.*  
01 Dec 1979

**turning movement / mouvement  
tournant**

A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat.  
*Related term: envelopment.*  
01 Aug 1976

**turning point / point d'inflexion**

In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction.  
02 May 1995

**turn-in point / point de début  
d'attaque**

The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of attack.  
*Related terms: contact point<sup>2</sup>; pull-up point.*  
01 Nov 1968

**twilight / crépuscule**

The periods of incomplete darkness following sunset and preceding sunrise. Twilight is designated as civil, nautical or astronomical, as the darker limit occurs when the centre of the sun is 6, 12 or 18, respectively, below the celestial horizon.  
01 Jan 1973

**two-up / par deux**

A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear.

01 May 1963

**type of burst / type d'explosion**

*Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst; nuclear underwater burst.*

01 Jul 1970



## U

**uncharged demolition target /  
ouvrage à destruction préparée**

A demolition target for which charges have been calculated, prepared, and stored in a safe place, and for which execution procedures have been established.

*Related terms: demolition;  
technical neutralization.*  
01 Jul 1993

**uncharged weapon / arme  
déchargée**

A previously charged weapon which has been returned to a loaded state.

*Related terms: charged weapon;  
loaded weapon; unloaded weapon.*  
01 Oct 2001

**unclassified matter / texte non  
classifié**

Official matter which does not require the application of security safeguards but the disclosure of which may be subject to control for other reasons.

*Related term: classified matter.*  
01 Jun 1963

**uncontrolled mosaic /  
mosaïque sommaire**

A mosaic composed of uncorrected photographs, the details of which have been matched from print to print without ground control or other orientation. Accurate measurement and direction cannot be accomplished.

*Related terms: mosaic;  
rectification.*  
01 Sep 1969

**unconventional warfare / guerre  
non conventionnelle  
UW**

General term used to describe operations conducted for military, political or economic purposes within an area occupied by the enemy and making use of the local inhabitants and resources.  
01 Apr 1992

**underslung load / charge sous  
élingue  
USL**

In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage.

*Related term: hook operation.*  
01 Jul 1988

**underwater demolition /  
démolition sous-marine**

The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams.

01 Nov 1968

**underway replenishment**

*Preferred term: replenishment at sea.*

**underway replenishment force /  
force de ravitaillement à la mer**

A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces.

*Related term: force(s).*  
01 Nov 1968

**unexploded explosive  
ordnance / munition explosive  
non explosée  
UXO**

Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.

*Related term: demining.*  
29 May 2002

**unit<sup>1</sup> / unité<sup>1</sup>**

A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority.

*Related terms: task force<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*  
09 Jan 1996

**unit<sup>2</sup> / unité de dotation****unit of issue**

A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used.

09 Jan 1996

**unit commitment status / état  
d'engagement d'unité**

The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO.

01 Jun 1984

**unit emplaning officer / officier  
d'embarquement de l'unité**

In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit.

09 Jan 1996

**unit equipment / dotation**

The equipment prescribed by the table of organization and equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit.  
*Related term: establishment<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Dec 1974

**unit loading / chargement par  
unité constituée  
tactical loading**

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels, ships, aircraft, or land vehicles.

*Related term: embarkation.*  
01 Nov 1968

**unit of issue**

*Preferred term: unit<sup>2</sup>.*

**unit strength / potentiel d'une  
unité**

As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities.

*Related term: strength.*  
01 Dec 1970

**universal transverse Mercator  
grid / grille de Mercator  
transverse universelle  
UTM**

A grid coordinate system based on the transverse Mercator projection, applied to maps of the earth's surface extending to 84 N and 80 S latitudes.

01 Aug 1973

**unknown / inconnu**

In identification, the designation given to an evaluated track, object or entity that has not been identified.

*Related terms: detection; friend;  
hostile; identification<sup>2</sup>;  
identification, friend-or-foe;  
neutral; recognition.*

01 Oct 2003

**unloaded weapon / arme non  
approvisionnée**

A weapon separated from its

ammunition.

*Related terms: charged weapon; loaded weapon; uncharged weapon.*

01 Oct 2001

**unmanned aerial vehicle /  
véhicule aérien sans pilote  
UAV**

A powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload. Ballistic or semi-ballistic vehicles, cruise missiles, and artillery projectiles are not considered unmanned aerial vehicles.

*Related terms: drone; remotely piloted vehicle.*

30 Jun 2005

**unobserved fire / tir non  
contrôlé**

Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed.

*Related term: fire<sup>3</sup>.*

01 Nov 1968

**unwanted cargo / cargaison  
non requise**

A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime.

*Related term: cargo.*

01 Mar 1981

**unwarned exposed / exposé et  
non alerté**

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be standing in the open at burst time, but have dropped to a prone position by the time the blast wave arrives. They are expected to have areas of bare skin exposed to direct thermal radiation, and some personnel may suffer dazzle.

*Related terms: warned exposed; warned protected.*

01 Apr 1971

**up<sup>1</sup> / plus haut<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location.

01 Feb 1974

**up<sup>2</sup> / plus haut<sup>2</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired.

01 Feb 1974

**urgent mining / mouillage des  
mines d'urgence**

In naval mine warfare, the laying of mines with correct spacing but not in the ordered or planned positions. The mines may be laid either inside or outside the allowed area in such positions that they will hamper the movements of the enemy more than those of our own forces.

01 Aug 1976

**utility helicopter / hélicoptère  
de manoeuvre**

Multi-purpose helicopter capable of lifting troops but may be used in command and control, logistics, casualty evacuation or armed helicopter role.

01 Nov 1983

## V

**validation / validation**

The confirmation of the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems to meet defined standards or criteria, through the provision of objective evidence.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

*Related terms:* *analysis*<sup>1</sup>; *assessment*; *certification*; *evaluation*<sup>1</sup>.

02 Mar 2007

**valuable cargo / cargaison de valeur**

Cargo which may be of value during a later stage of war.

*Related term:* *cargo*.

01 May 1963

**variability / variabilité**

The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero; or, in damage assessment, a mathematical factor introduced to average the effects of orientation, minor shielding and uncertainty of target response to the effects considered.

01 May 1963

**vectored attack / attaque téléguidée****VECTAC**

Attack in which a weapon carrier (air, surface, or subsurface) not holding contact on the target, is vectored to the weapon delivery point by a unit (air, surface or subsurface) which holds contact on the target.

08 Aug 2008

**vector sights / viseur vectoriel**

Sighting systems using the vector principle and incorporating a mechanical representation of the vectors of the bombing triangle.

- a. Pre-set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and wind are set manually on the bomb sight.
- b. Continuously set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and drift are automatically and

continuously updated.

*Related terms:* *angular velocity sights*; *bomb sighting system*; *tachometric sights*.

01 Dec 1976

**vehicle / véhicule**

A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea or through air or space.

*Related terms:* *amphibious vehicle*; *ground-effect machine*; *remotely piloted vehicle*; *unmanned aerial vehicle*.

01 Oct 1992

**vehicle distance / distance entre véhicules**

The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle.

01 Mar 1982

**verify / vérifier**

To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator.

01 May 1963

**vertex / vertice**

In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile.

*Related term:* *maximum ordinate*.

01 Nov 1991

**vertex height**

*Preferred term:* *maximum ordinate*.

**vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale**

An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth.

01 Sep 1969

**vertical interval / intervalle vertical**

Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations.

01 Feb 1974

**vertical loading / chargement vertical**

A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a

ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading.

*Related term:* *loading*.

01 May 1963

**vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux**

**VSTOL aircraft** (admitted)

**V/STOL aircraft** (deprecated)

An aircraft capable of executing a vertical take-off and landing, a short take-off and landing or any combination of these modes of operation.

*Related terms:* *short take-off and landing aircraft*; *short take-off and vertical landing aircraft*; *vertical take-off and landing*.

26 Aug 2009

**vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical**

The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship.

01 Mar 1981

**vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales**

A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information.

01 Feb 1974

**vertical separation / espacement vertical relative altitude**

Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance.

01 Jul 1980

**vertical situation display / présentation de situation verticale**

An electronically generated display on which information on aircraft attitude and heading, flight director commands, weapon aiming and terrain following can be presented, choice of presentation being under the control of the pilot.

01 Dec 1979

**vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale**

An instrument which displays rate of climb or descent.

a. Barometric - An instrument which displays the apparent vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from the rate of change of static pressure.

b. Instantaneous - An instrument which displays the vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from a combination of accelerometric and barometric sources.

01 Nov 1980

**vertical take-off and landing /  
décollage et atterrissage  
verticaux**

**VTOL**

The capability of an aircraft to take-off and land vertically and to transfer to or from forward motion at heights required to clear surrounding obstacles.

*Related terms: short take-off and landing aircraft; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft.*

01 Nov 1991

**very deep draught ship /  
navire à très grand tirant d'eau  
VDDS**

A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more.

01 Dec 1977

**very shallow water / très petits  
fonds**

Water having a depth less than 10 metres.

*Related term: very shallow water mine countermeasures.*

14 Oct 2002

**very shallow water mine  
countermeasures / lutte contre  
les mines par très petits fonds**

Searching for, detecting, locating, neutralizing and/or disposing of explosive ordnance and/or obstructions in very shallow water.

*Related term: very shallow water.*

14 Oct 2002

**vesicant agent**

*Preferred term: blister agent.*

**vignetting / vignettage**

A method of producing a band of colour or tone on a map or chart, the density of which is reduced uniformly from edge to edge.

01 Feb 1974

**visual call sign / indicatif  
d'appel visuel**

A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling.

*Related term: call sign.*

01 May 1963

**visual identification / contrôle  
automatique pour  
identification à vue**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the aircraft follows a radar target and is automatically positioned to allow visual identification.

01 Jan 1973

**visual mine firing indicator /  
indicateur visuel de mise de  
feu**

**VMFI**

A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated had it been poised.

01 Mar 1981

**vital ground / terrain vital**

Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission.

01 Jul 1987

**vital zone / zone vitale**

A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units.

01 Dec 1976

**voice call sign / indicatif  
d'appel phonie**

A call sign provided primarily for voice communications.

*Related term: call sign.*

01 May 1963

**VOR / VOR**

A air navigational radio aid which uses phase comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing. This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range".

01 Dec 1976

**VSTOL aircraft**

*Preferred term: vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft*

**V/STOL aircraft**

*Preferred term: vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft*

## W

**wading crossing / passage à gué**

*Related terms: deep fording capability; shallow fording capability.*

01 Apr 1971

**waiting position / position d'attente<sup>3</sup>**

Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice.

*Related term: laying-up position.*

01 Oct 1984

**walking patient / malade ambulateur**

A patient not requiring a litter while in transit.

01 Nov 1991

**war game / jeu de guerre**

A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures.

04 Oct 2000

**warhead / charge militaire****WH**

That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo or any other munition, intended to inflict damage.

25 Sep 1998

**warhead section / section du cône de charge**

A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components.

01 May 1963

**warned exposed / exposé et alerté**

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be prone with all skin covered and with thermal protection at least that provided by a two-layer summer uniform.

*Related terms: unwarned exposed; warned protected.*

01 Apr 1971

**warned protected / protégé et alerté**

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to have some protection against heat, blast, and radiation such as that afforded in closed armoured

vehicles or crouched in fox holes with improvised overhead shielding.

*Related terms: unwarned exposed; warned exposed.*

01 Apr 1971

**warning off / sommation de dégager**

Notifying potentially hostile units that their actions are interfering with NATO or NATO-led operations and ordering them to stop forthwith.

Note: Normally used in naval operations.

01 Oct 2001

**warning order /ordre préparatoire**

A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow.

*Related terms: movement order; notice to move; order to move.*

01 Oct 2003

**war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre****WRM**

Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis.

01 Dec 1993

**war reserves / réserves de guerre**

Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected.

*Related terms: operational stocks; theatre operational stocks.*

01 Nov 1968

**watching mine / mine à orin en surface**

In naval mine warfare, a mine secured to its mooring but showing on the surface, possibly only in certain tidal conditions.

*Related terms: antiwatching device; floating mine; mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 Nov 1975

**waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin****WSM**

In naval warfare, a system of

procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines.

*Related terms: antisubmarine warfare free area; submarine action area.*

16 Jul 1996

**water terminal / terminus maritime**

*Related terms: alternate water terminal; major water terminal; port; secondary water terminal.*

**wave / vague**

In amphibious operations, a formation of forces, landing ships and craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land at about the same time. It can be classified as to type, function or order as shown:

- a. assault wave;
- b. boat wave;
- c. helicopter wave;
- d. numbered wave;
- e. on-call wave;
- f. scheduled wave.

01 Oct 2001

**weapon control status / niveau de conduite du tir WCS**

The degree of freedom granted to a designated weapon system to engage targets in a given environment.

*Related terms: weapons free; weapons hold; weapons tight.*

26 Aug 2009

**weapon engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme WEZ**

In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system.

08 Aug 2008

**weapon of mass destruction / arme de destruction massive WMD**

A weapon that is capable of a high order of destruction and of being used in such a manner as to destroy people, infrastructure or other resources on a large scale.

01 Oct 2003

**weapons assignment /**

**affectation d'armes**

In air defence, the process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission.

01 Feb 1974

**weapons free / tir libre**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly.

*Related terms: weapons hold; weapons tight.*

01 Jul 1973

**weapons hold / tir prescrit**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may only be fired in self-defence or in response to a formal order.

*Related terms: weapons free; weapons tight.*

01 Jul 1973

**weapon(s) system / système d'arme(s)**

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency.

01 Nov 1986

**weapons tight / tir restreint**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired only at targets recognized as hostile.

*Related terms: weapons free; weapons hold.*

01 Jul 1973

**weapon system employment concept / concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes**

A description in broad terms, based on established outline characteristics, of the application of a particular equipment or weapon system within the framework of tactical concept and future doctrines.

01 Jan 1983

**weight and balance sheet / feuillet de chargement et de centrage**

A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the centre of gravity of an aircraft at take-off and landing.

01 Nov 1968

**wheelbase / empattement**

The distance between the centres of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheelbases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle.

01 Dec 1979

**white forces / forces blanches**

In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires.

*Related term: force(s).*

09 Jan 1996

**whiteout / voile blanc**

Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky.

01 Sep 1969

**wild weasel / wild weasel**

An aircraft specially modified to identify, locate, and physically suppress or destroy ground based enemy air defence systems that employ sensors radiating electromagnetic energy.

01 Aug 1982

**wind velocity / vecteur vent**

The horizontal direction and speed of air motion.

01 Sep 1974

**wingman / ailier**

A pilot flying subordinate to and in support of his designated leader; also, the aircraft flown in this role.

01 Mar 1981

**withdrawal operation / désengagement**

A planned operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force.

01 Jul 1973

**working anchorage / mouillage de travail**

An anchorage where ships lie to load or discharge cargoes overside using coasters or lighters.

*Related term: dispersal; emergency anchorage.*

09 Jan 1996

**wounded in action / blessé au combat**

**WIA**

A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an

injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent.

*Related terms: battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty.*

01 Nov 1968

**X**

**X-scale / échelle en X**

On an oblique photograph, the  
scale along a line parallel to the  
true horizon.

01 Sep 1969





## Y

**yaw<sup>1</sup> / lacet<sup>1</sup>**

The rotation of an aircraft, ship or missile about its vertical axis so as to cause the longitudinal axis of the aircraft, ship or missile to deviate from the flight line or heading in its horizontal plane.

01 Dec 1974

**yaw<sup>2</sup> / lacet<sup>2</sup>**

The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.

01 Dec 1974

**yaw<sup>3</sup> / lacet<sup>3</sup>**

Angle between the longitudinal axis of a projectile at any moment and the tangent to the trajectory in the corresponding point of flight of the projectile.

01 Dec 1974

**Y-hour / heure Y**

In airmobile operations, the time at which the first helicopter in the first wave departs or is due to depart the pick-up point.

*Related terms: C-day; D-day; E-day; F-hour; G-day; G-hour; H-hour; K-day; K-hour; L-hour; M-day; P-hour; T-day; T-hour.*

26 Aug 2009

**Y-scale / échelle en Y**

On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line inherent or plotted, which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical.

01 Jul 1970



## Z

**zero-length launching / départ  
ponctuel**

A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher.

01 Nov 1968

**Z-marker beacon / radioborne Z**

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical cone shaped pattern.

*Related terms: beacon; cone of silence; fan marker beacon; radio beacon.*

01 Apr 1982

**zone of fire / zone de tir**

An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support asset delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fires.

04 Nov 2005

**Z-scale / échelle en Z**

On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination.

01 Sep 1969

**zulu time / heure zulu**

Greenwich Mean Time.

01 Sep 1969



3<sup>e</sup> PARTIE

TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS EN FRANÇAIS DANS L'ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE FRANÇAIS



## A

**abaque de conversion / abac scale**

Nomogramme destiné au calcul de l'angle de conversion à utiliser pour le report des relèvements orthodromiques sur une carte en projection de Mercator.

01 juil. 1973

**abordage / takedown**

Insertion sur un navire de forces spécialement entraînées pour obliger son capitaine à se soumettre à une perquisition par une équipe de visite.

14 oct. 2002

**abri / cover<sup>4</sup>**

Protection naturelle ou artificielle.

01 mars 1981

**accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s) / nuclear weapon(s) accident**

Tout événement imprévu impliquant la perte, la destruction ou des dommages graves subis par des armes nucléaires ou leurs éléments, entraînant un risque réel ou potentiel pour les vies ou les biens.

01 mars 1973

**accompagnement / accompaniment**

Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, traversée coordonnée d'une zone particulière à risque accru par un ou plusieurs navires marchands accompagnés de moyens militaires. Résultant d'une concertation, cet accompagnement n'implique pas une protection directe par des moyens militaires.

*Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande; marine marchande; navire marchand.*

02 mars 2007

**accord de normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization agreement STANAG**

Document normatif qui enregistre un accord passé entre plusieurs ou entre tous les pays membres de l'OTAN, qui a été ratifié au niveau national autorisé, pour mettre en application tout ou partie d'une norme, avec ou sans réserve.

Note: Les nations membres de

l'OTAN peuvent ratifier un STANAG sans le mettre en application dans leur propre pays si les conditions préalables nécessaires à la mise en application font défaut.

*Termes connexes : mise en application ; ratification ; réserve<sup>1</sup>.*  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
20 mai 2005

**accoutumance à l'altitude / altitude acclimatization**

Lente adaptation physiologique à une pression atmosphérique sensiblement réduite, adaptation résultant d'une exposition prolongée.

01 févr. 1973

**acquérir / track<sup>2</sup>, v.**

Verrouiller un équipement de détection électromagnétique sur un écho afin de l'utiliser pour un guidage.

*Terme connexe : verrouillage.*  
01 mars 1992

**acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**

Opération consistant à détecter, localiser et identifier un objectif avec une précision suffisante pour permettre son traitement par une arme donnée.

*Terme connexe : analyse d'objectifs.*  
01 sept. 1971

**actif(ve) / active**

En surveillance du champ de bataille, adjectif s'appliquant à des méthodes ou à des équipements émettant une énergie susceptible d'être détectée.

01 nov. 1975

**action de choc / strike**

Attaque destinée à infliger des dégâts à un objectif, à s'en emparer ou à le détruire.

01 mai 1963

**action d'ensemble / general support****appui général**

Appui donné à la force bénéficiaire considérée comme un tout et non pas à une des composantes de cette force.

01 août 1976

**action d'ensemble et renforcement / general support reinforcing****appui général et renforcement**

Mission/tâche tactique au cours de laquelle une unité d'artillerie appuie de ses feux une force dans son ensemble et, à titre secondaire, renforce les feux d'une autre unité d'artillerie.

30 juin 2005

**action de fixation / holding attack**

Opération destinée à maintenir l'ennemi sur place, à le tromper sur le lieu réel de l'attaque principale, à gêner ses renforcements face à notre effort principal et à provoquer l'engagement prématuré de ses réserves à un endroit non décisif.

01 mars 1973

**action de lutte anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine action**

Opération effectuée par un ou plusieurs bâtiments, sous-marins ou aéronefs de lutte anti-sous-marine, ou par une combinaison de ces moyens, contre un sous-marin ennemi particulier.

*Terme connexe : lutte anti-sous-marine.*  
16 juil. 1996

**action directe / direct action**

Frappe de courte durée ou action offensive de faible envergure exécutée par des forces d'opérations spéciales ou par des unités capables de mener ce type d'opération. La finalité de ce type de frappe ou d'action est de saisir, détruire, capturer, récupérer ou infliger des dommages en vue d'obtenir des résultats spécifiques, bien définis et souvent tributaires du facteur temps.

01 oct. 2001

**action du génie militaire / military engineering**

Activité du génie, comportant à la fois l'appui génie d'une force et l'appui au combat du génie, entreprise, sans considération de composante ou d'armée, pour aménager l'environnement opérationnel.

02 mars 2009

**activer / activate**

En administration militaire, mettre en activité, par un ordre officiel, un organisme militaire constitué préalablement afin de lui permettre d'exercer les fonctions

pour lesquelles il a été créé.  
13 déc. 1999

**activité induite par les neutrons / neutron induced activity**

Radioactivité induite dans le sol ou dans un objet du fait d'une irradiation directe par neutrons.  
01 mars 1973

**activités psychologiques de consolidation / psychological consolidation activities**

Activités psychologiques planifiées, du temps de crise ou de guerre, s'adressant à la population civile située dans des zones sous contrôle ami, afin d'obtenir un comportement souhaité qui soutienne les objectifs militaires et la liberté de manoeuvre des commandants bénéficiant de ce soutien.

*Terme connexe : opération psychologique.*  
16 juil. 1999

**activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix / peace support psychological activities**

Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de soutien de la paix, conçues pour créer un environnement favorable et une volonté de coopération parmi les parties en conflit et les populations civiles de la zone d'opérations, afin de protéger la force de soutien de la paix et de contribuer à atteindre la réalisation des objectifs de la mission.

*Terme connexe : opération psychologique.*  
04 oct. 2000

**activités psychologiques du champ de bataille / battlefield psychological activities**

Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de combat, visant à exercer une pression psychologique sur les forces ennemies et les populations civiles sous contrôle ennemi dans la zone des opérations, pour aider à la réalisation des objectifs opératifs et tactiques.

*Terme connexe : opération psychologique.*  
16 juil. 1999

**activités psychologiques stratégiques / strategic psychological activities**

Activités psychologiques planifiées,

du temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre, qui visent à obtenir le soutien et la coopération de pays amis ou neutres, ainsi qu'à affaiblir la volonté et réduire l'aptitude de pays hostiles ou potentiellement hostiles à mener une guerre.

*Terme connexe : opération psychologique.*  
16 juil. 1999

**adaptateur de radioraliement / homing adaptor**

Dispositif adaptable à un récepteur radioélectrique de bord et qui produit des signaux visuels ou auditifs permettant de déterminer le gisement d'une station émettrice.

01 mars 1973

**administration/administration**

Élaboration et mise en oeuvre de règlements et de procédures relatives à la gestion d'une organisation soutenant l'accomplissement de sa mission. [Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
10 mars 2004

**adversaire / adversary**

Partie reconnue potentiellement hostile aux amis et contre laquelle l'emploi de la force peut être envisagé.

14 oct. 2002

**aérodrome / aerodrome terrain d'aviation**

Zone (y compris toutes les constructions, installations et équipements) aménagée pour permettre l'atterrissage, la vie courante et le décollage d'aéronefs.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome avancé ; aérodrome de dégagement ; aérodrome de déroutement ; aérodrome de redéploiement ; aérodrome principal ; bande d'atterrissage ; circulation aérienne ; circulation d'aérodrome<sup>1,2</sup> ; déroutement<sup>2</sup> ; site d'atterrissage ; zone de posé<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 févr. 1973

**aérodrome avancé / advanced aerodrome**

Aérodrome possédant généralement un équipement minimal, situé soit à l'intérieur, soit à proximité de la zone de l'objectif.

*Terme connexe : aérodrome.*  
20 nov. 1996

**aérodrome de dégagement / alternate aerodrome**

Aérodrome spécifié dans le plan de vol vers lequel le vol peut être poursuivi lorsqu'il devient inopportun d'atterrir à l'aérodrome d'atterrissage prévu. L'aérodrome de départ peut être pris comme aérodrome de dégagement.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome principal ; déroutement<sup>2</sup>.*

[Lexique de l'OACI, Doc 9294/5 Vol II : 1985]

01 juil. 1993

**aérodrome de déroutement / diversion aerodrome**

Aérodrome disposant au moins des installations essentielles minimales pouvant être utilisé lorsque les aérodromes principaux ou de déploiement sont hors d'usage ou, si nécessaire, pour faciliter les opérations tactiques.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome de redéploiement ; déroutement<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1994

**aérodrome de redéploiement / redeployment aerodrome**

Aérodrome occupé partiellement en temps de paix, utilisable dès l'ouverture des hostilités par des unités déployées à partir de leurs bases du temps de paix. Cet aérodrome doit posséder, dans l'ensemble, des moyens opérationnels de même niveau que ceux de l'aérodrome principal.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome de déroutement ; aérodrome principal.*

01 nov. 1994

**aérodrome principal / main aerodrome**

Aérodrome conçu pour une occupation permanente en temps de paix, convenant aussi en temps de guerre et disposant de moyens opérationnels suffisants au plein emploi de son potentiel de combat.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome de dégagement ; aérodrome de redéploiement.*

01 nov. 1994

**aérogare / air terminal**

Ensemble des installations d'un aérodrome permettant le chargement et le déchargement



d'un aéronef ainsi que les opérations liées au trafic (passagers, bagages, fret et courrier).  
01 juil. 1987

**aéroglesseur / air cushion vehicle**

Véhicule pouvant être mis en oeuvre de telle façon que sa masse, y compris la charge utile, soit supportée totalement ou en grande partie par un coussin d'air continuellement régénéré à une pression supérieure à la pression ambiante.

*Terme connexe : appareil à effet de sol.*

09 janv. 1996

**aéromobilité / air mobility**

Possibilité de forces aéromobiles de se déplacer par aéronefs et de garder quand même la possibilité d'engager un combat terrestre.

01 déc. 1977

**aéronef / aircraft**

Tout appareil qui peut se soutenir dans l'atmosphère grâce à des réactions de l'air autres que les réactions de l'air sur la surface de la terre.

[dérivé de : OACI]

26 août 2009

**aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical / short take-off and vertical landing aircraft**

**ADCAV**

Avion capable de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1.500 pieds) du début de sa course au décollage et d'atterrir verticalement.

*Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux ; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.*

02 mars 2009

**aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts / short take-off and landing aircraft**

**ADAC**

Aéronef capable de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1500 pieds) au plus du point où il a commencé son décollage, ou, dans le cas de l'atterrissage court, de s'arrêter sur une distance de 450 mètres (1500 pieds) au plus après le passage d'un obstacle de

15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur.  
*Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical ; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux ; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.*

02 mars 2009

**aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux / landing or short take-off and landing aircraft**

**ADACV**

**ADAC/ADAV (déconseillé)**

Aéronef capable d'exécuter un décollage et un atterrissage verticaux, un décollage et un atterrissage courts ou toute autre combinaison de ces manoeuvres.

*Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical ; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.*

26 août 2009

**aéronef de transport / transport aircraft**

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport de personnel ou de matériel. Les aéronefs de transport peuvent se classer, en fonction de leur rayon d'action, comme suit :

a. À court rayon d'action - Jusqu'à 1.200 milles nautiques (2.222 km).

b. Moyen rayon d'action - Entre 1.200 et 3.500 milles nautiques (2.222 à 6.482 km).

c. À long rayon d'action - Au-dessus de 3.500 milles nautiques (6.482 km).

*Termes connexes : aéronef de transport tactique ; avion de transport stratégique.*

01 sept. 2003

**aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action / short-range transport aircraft**

*Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.*

01 févr. 1974

**aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action / long-range transport aircraft**

*Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.*

01 févr. 1974

**aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen / medium-range transport aircraft**

*Terme connexe : aéronef de*

*transport.*

01 févr. 1974

**aéronef de transport d'assaut / assault aircraft**

Aéronef propulsé transportant soit des troupes, soit du matériel, ou les deux, vers la zone de l'objectif.

01 mars 1992

**aéronef de transport tactique / tactical transport aircraft**

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport, de personnel et/ou de matériel, à courte ou moyenne distance.

*Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.*

01 sept. 1969

**aéronef directeur d'avions de combat / fighter direction aircraft**

Aéronef doté de l'équipement et du personnel nécessaires à la direction d'avions de combat.

01 juil. 1993

**aéronef disponible pour le combat / combat available aircraft**

Aéronef capable d'assurer la mission pour laquelle il est généralement désigné. Son système d'armes principal est en état de fonctionner, mais l'aéronef peut avoir besoin d'un complément de carburant, d'armement ou d'un équipage prêt au combat.

*Terme connexe : aéronef prêt au combat.*

01 déc. 1993

**aéronef marqueur / pathfinder aircraft**

**éclairateur**

Aéronef disposant d'un équipage spécialisé dont la mission est de précéder les forces principales pour identifier les objectifs ou les zones de mise à terre, en utilisant des équipages d'orienteurs-marqueurs embarqués à cet effet, ou en mettant en place des balises électroniques ou visuelles.

*Terme connexe : équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage).*

01 août 1980

**aéronef prêt au combat / combat ready aircraft**

Aéronef disponible, dont les pleins sont faits, dont l'armement est au complet et dont l'équipage est prêt au combat et disponible.

*Terme connexe : aéronef disponible pour le combat.*  
01 déc. 1993

#### **aéropause / aeropause**

Région dans laquelle cessent d'exister les effets fonctionnels de l'atmosphère sur l'homme et sur les aéronefs.

01 févr. 1973

#### **aéroportable / air-portable**

Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être acheminé par air, en chargement interne ou externe, sans autre démontage ni remontage que ceux pouvant être effectués par les unités utilisatrices.

Note : le type d'aéronef doit être spécifié de façon à montrer le degré d'aéroportabilité.

*Termes connexes : aéroporté<sup>1</sup> ; aérotransportable.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **aéroporté<sup>1</sup>/airborne<sup>1</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des troupes spécialement entraînées pour effectuer, après un mouvement par voie aérienne, des opérations, soit par parachutage, soit par poser.

*Termes connexes : aéroportable ; aérotransportable ; force aéroportée ; opération ; opération aéroportée ; parachutage.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **aéroporté<sup>2</sup>/airborne<sup>2</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire un matériel spécialement conçu pour des troupes aéroportées.

01 oct. 2001

#### **aéroporté<sup>3</sup>/airborne<sup>3</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire un équipement d'aéronef utilisé pour accomplir une mission particulière.

*Termes connexes : de bord ; en vol.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **aérotransportable / air-transportable**

Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être acheminé par air mais nécessitant un démontage et un remontage qui dépassent les capacités de l'unité utilisatrice.

*Termes connexes : aéroportable ; aéroporté<sup>1</sup>.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **aérotransport de matériel / air**

#### **freighting**

Déplacement aérien non tactique de matériel.

01 févr. 1973

#### **aérotransport de personnel / air trooping**

Mouvement de personnel effectué par voie aérienne et sans caractère tactique.

*Terme connexe : mouvement par voie aérienne.*

01 févr. 1973

#### **affaiblissement de l'image / image degradation**

Diminution des possibilités maximum d'un système de reproduction provoquée par une erreur de réglage, de développement ou une manipulation incorrecte du film. Ce terme ne couvre pas les diminutions de qualité provoquées par des facteurs indépendants du système, c'est-à-dire :

atmosphère, neige, végétaux, etc.

01 nov. 1975

#### **affectation d'armes / weapons assignment**

En défense aérienne, processus par lequel les armes sont affectées à des contrôleurs particuliers pour l'accomplissement de la mission qui leur est assignée.

01 févr. 1974

#### **affectation des objectifs / target allocation**

En défense aérienne, répartition (après définition des armes) des objectifs entre unités de missiles ou aéronefs d'interception.

01 sept. 1974

#### **affecter<sup>1</sup> / assign<sup>1</sup>**

Intégrer, à titre relativement permanent, des unités ou du personnel à un organisme ; celui-ci peut les administrer et leur donner des ordres relatifs à leur tâche ou à la plus grande partie de leurs tâches.

*Terme connexe : détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 juil. 1980

#### **affecter<sup>2</sup> / assign<sup>2</sup>**

Confier à des individus des fonctions particulières constituant leur tâche principale ou une tâche relativement permanente.

*Terme connexe : détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 juil. 1980

#### **affût**

*Terme privilégié : affût de canon.*

#### **affût de canon / gun carriage affût**

Support fixe ou mobile d'un canon. Comprend parfois les mécanismes de pointage en hauteur et en direction.

01 mars 1973

#### **âge de la lune / age of moon**

Temps écoulé (généralement exprimé en nombre de jours) depuis la nouvelle lune.

01 févr. 1973

#### **agencement<sup>1</sup> / marshalling<sup>1</sup>**

Processus par lequel les unités participant à une opération amphibie ou aéroportée se regroupent, se rassemblent lorsque c'est possible, ou se dirigent vers des camps provisoires au voisinage des points d'embarquement et des aérodromes, achèvent leurs préparatifs de combat et se préparent à l'embarquement.

*Terme connexe : étape<sup>1</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

#### **agencement<sup>2</sup> / marshalling<sup>2</sup>**

Processus de rassemblement, de stockage et d'organisation des approvisionnements et/ou de l'équipement et en particulier des véhicules de transport, pour effectuer un mouvement en avant.

*Terme connexe : zone d'étape<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

#### **agent / agent**

En matière de renseignement, celui qui est recruté, instruit, contrôlé et employé pour obtenir des renseignements bruts.

*Termes connexes : organisme de renseignement ; source.*

01 sept. 1981

#### **agent anticultures / anticrop agent**

Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des maladies ou des dégâts sur certains aliments ou sur certaines cultures industrielles.

01 févr. 1973

#### **agent antiémeute/ riot control agent**

#### **agent chimique antiémeute**

Produit chimique non répertorié dans un tableau de la Convention de 1993 sur les armes chimiques,

pouvant produire rapidement des effets irritants ou incapacitants qui disparaissent peu de temps après la fin de l'exposition.

*Terme connexe : agent incapacitant.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **agent antimatériel / antimateriel agent**

Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des détériorations ou des dégâts sur des matériels déterminés.

01 févr. 1973

#### **agent biologique / biological agent**

Micro-organisme qui provoque une maladie chez l'homme, chez les plantes et les animaux, ou qui s'attaque aux matières non vivantes.

*Termes connexes : arme biologique ; agent chimique ; environnement biologique ; opération biologique.*

01 mars 1973

#### **agent chimique / chemical agent**

Substance chimique destinée à un emploi militaire. Elle est prévue pour tuer, blesser sérieusement ou empêcher par ses effets physiologiques le personnel de remplir sa mission. Ce terme exclut les agents antiémeutes, les herbicides, les substances fumigènes et inflammables.

*Termes connexes : agent antiémeute ; agent biologique ; agent incapacitant ; défense contre agents chimiques ; dose chimique ; environnement chimique ; munition chimique.*

01 déc. 1993

#### **agent chimique antiémeute**

*Terme privilégié : agent antiémeute.*

#### **agent défoliant / defoliating agent**

Produit chimique qui fait tomber prématurément les feuilles des arbres, des buissons et des autres plantes.

01 mars 1973

#### **agent incapacitant / incapacitating agent**

Agent chimique qui provoque une incapacité temporaire physique ou psychique et qui persiste plusieurs heures ou plusieurs

jours après exposition (contrairement aux agents utilisés pour le maintien de l'ordre). Bien qu'un traitement médical ne soit pas habituellement requis, il peut assurer un rétablissement plus rapide.

*Termes connexes : agent antiémeute ; agent chimique.*

01 mars 1982

#### **agent neurotoxique / nerve agent**

Agent chimique potentiellement mortel agissant sur la transmission de l'influx nerveux.

01 nov. 1985

#### **agent vésicant / blister agent**

Agent chimique qui attaque les yeux et les poumons et qui inflige à la peau des brûlures ou des cloques.

01 août 1976

#### **aide à la navigation à courte distance / short distance navigational aid**

Équipement ou ensemble fournissant une aide à la navigation jusqu'à une distance n'excédant pas 320 kilomètres (200 milles terrestres).

01 sept. 2003

#### **aide à l'atterrissage / landing aid**

Tout feu éclairant, radiophare, dispositif radar, moyen de transmission, ou tout autre système analogue servant à aider l'aéronef dans son approche et son atterrissage.

01 avr. 1973

#### **aide humanitaire / humanitarian aid**

Ressources nécessaires pour alléger immédiatement les souffrances humaines.

*Termes connexes : assistance humanitaire ; opération humanitaire.*

22 juin 2004

#### **aide logistique / logistic assistance**

Terme général utilisé pour indiquer les types d'aide fournie entre commandements militaires et à l'intérieur d'un commandement militaire, à la fois en temps de paix et en temps de guerre.

*Termes connexes : aide mutuelle ; réallocation de ressources ; soutien logistique*

*intégré ; soutien logistique multinational.*

01 mars 1973

#### **aide mutuelle / mutual aid**

Dispositions prises à l'échelon gouvernemental entre une nation et une ou plusieurs autres nations pour se prêter mutuellement assistance.

*Termes connexes : aide logistique ; réallocation de ressources ; soutien logistique multinational.*

01 mars 1973

#### **aides radio d'approche / radio approach aids**

Équipement utilisant la radio pour déterminer la position d'un aéronef avec une précision considérable, depuis le moment où cet aéronef est à proximité d'un aéroport ou d'un porte-aéronefs jusqu'à celui où il atteint une position d'où l'atterrissage peut être effectué.

01 sept. 2003

#### **aillier / wingman**

Pilote en appui de son chef de formation. Par extension, avion de l'aillier.

01 mars 1981

#### **aire à signaux / signal area**

Aire de l'aéroport où l'on place les signaux au sol.

*Terme connexe : signal de trafic.*

01 juil. 1972

#### **aire d'amerrissage / alighting area**

Surface délimitée, réservée au recueil d'appareils tributaires d'un plan d'eau pour leur retour à terre.

01 févr. 1973

#### **aire d'approche initiale / initial approach area**

Aire de largeur définie, comprise entre le dernier repère de radionavigation ou la dernière position déterminée à l'estime, d'une part, et, d'autre part, l'installation à utiliser pour effectuer une approche aux instruments ou un point associé à cette installation et servant à indiquer la fin de l'approche initiale.

01 sept. 2003

#### **aire d'attente**

*Terme privilégié : aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs.*

#### **aire de dispersion / aircraft**

**dispersal area**

Surface comprise dans une installation militaire et servant essentiellement à disperser les aéronefs au sol afin de les rendre moins vulnérables aux raids aériens ennemis.  
01 févr. 1973

**aire de lancement / launch pad**

Plate-forme de béton ou autre matériau dur sur laquelle est installée une rampe de lancement pour fusée.  
01 avr. 1973

**aire de manoeuvre / manoeuvring area**

Partie d'un aérodrome à utiliser pour les décollages et atterrissages des aéronefs et pour les manoeuvres au sol qui se rattachent au décollage ou à l'atterrissage, à l'exclusion des aires de trafic.  
*Terme connexe : aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs.*  
01 sept. 1981

**aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs / aircraft marshalling area**

**aire d'attente**  
Zone dans laquelle les aéronefs peuvent se rassembler avant le décollage ou après l'atterrissage.  
*Terme connexe : aire de manoeuvre.*  
01 févr. 1973

**aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères / helipad**

Zone aménagée destinée à l'atterrissage et au décollage des hélicoptères ; elle comprend des points d'atterrissage et de vol stationnaire.  
*Terme connexe : aérodrome.*  
30 juin 2005

**aire de montage / assembly area<sup>1</sup>**

Dans une installation logistique, l'aire globale utilisée pour le rassemblement et le montage des éléments constitutifs, en unités, en lots ou en ensembles.  
*Termes connexes : point de regroupement ; zone de rassemblement.*  
01 févr. 1973

**aire de stationnement / hard stand<sup>1</sup>**

Surface en dur ou compactée sur laquelle des véhicules sont parqués.

01 mars 1973

**aire de stockage / hard stand<sup>2</sup>**

Emplacement à ciel ouvert comportant une surface aménagée, utilisée pour le stockage de matériel.  
01 mars 1973

**aire de trafic / apron**

Aire définie sur un aérodrome, destinée au stationnement, au chargement, au déchargement et à l'entretien courant des aéronefs.  
01 nov. 1992

**aire d'explosion / firing area**

Aire d'explosion d'un ensemble dragueur-drague ; c'est la surface horizontale, pour une immersion correspondant à une mine donnée, à l'intérieur de laquelle la mine explosera. L'aire d'explosion a exactement les mêmes dimensions que l'aire d'interception, mais se trouve décalée sur l'arrière de celle-ci, à moins que la mine n'explose aussitôt influencée.  
01 déc. 1976

**ajustage observé de tir**

*Terme privilégié : réglage observé de tir.*

**à la demande / on call**

Terme employé pour indiquer qu'une concentration, une action aérienne ou un barrage, fixé à l'avance, peut être réclamé.  
*Termes connexes : demande de tir ; mission sur demande.*  
01 sept. 1971

**alerte<sup>1</sup> / alert<sup>1</sup>**

État de préparation caractérisé par les mesures prises pour une action offensive ou défensive.  
01 févr. 1973

**alerte<sup>2</sup> / alert<sup>2</sup>**

Signal avertissant d'un danger réel ou menaçant, tel qu'une attaque aérienne.  
01 févr. 1973

**alerte<sup>3</sup> / alert<sup>3</sup>**

Période de temps pendant laquelle une unité est en état d'alerte.  
01 févr. 1973

**alerte au sol / ground alert**

État d'un aéronef au sol (sur le pont) dont les pleins sont faits et l'armement prêt et dont l'équipage est en alerte de façon à ce qu'il

puisse décoller dans les délais, généralement courts (de l'ordre de 15 minutes) après réception de l'ordre d'exécution d'une mission.  
01 sept. 2003

**alerte en vol / airborne alert**

État de disponibilité d'aéronefs en vol équipés pour le combat et prêts à entrer immédiatement en action.  
*Termes connexes : alerte<sup>1</sup> ; couverture aérienne.*  
01 sept. 2003

**alerte lointaine / early warning****alerte lointaine de défense****aérienne****pré-alerte**

Premier avis du lancement ou de l'approche d'armes ou de vecteurs d'armes non identifiés.  
01 mars 1981

**alerte lointaine de défense****aérienne**

*Terme privilégié : alerte lointaine.*

**alerte lointaine et contrôle****aérien par moyens aéroportés /****airborne early warning and****control**

Surveillance aérienne et contrôle fournis par aéronefs d'alerte lointaine en vol, équipés d'un radar de veille et d'altimétrie ainsi que d'appareils de transmissions en vue d'assurer le contrôle des moyens de défense aérienne.  
*Terme connexe : avion piquet-radar.*  
01 févr. 1973

**alerter / alert**

Prévenir ; préparer à l'action.  
01 févr. 1973

**alerte stratégique / strategic****warning**

Avertissement de l'imminence du déclenchement des hostilités. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment avant le début des hostilités.  
*Terme connexe : alerte tactique.*  
01 oct. 1992

**alerte tactique / tactical****warning**

Avertissement de l'imminence d'une attaque ennemie localisée. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment depuis la détection d'indices d'une attaque probable jusqu'à l'instant précédant immédiatement la frappe ou l'engagement de

l'objectif.

*Terme connexe : alerte stratégique.*

01 févr. 1974

### **alignement<sup>1</sup> / alignment<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble des positions d'où un observateur voit deux ou plusieurs objets remarquables, tels que feux électriques, balises, etc., dans un même plan vertical.

01 févr. 1973

### **alignement<sup>2</sup> / alignment<sup>2</sup>**

Représentation d'une route, d'une voie ferrée, etc., sur une carte par référence aux détails topographiques environnants.

01 févr. 1973

### **alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs / build-up**

Réalisation des niveaux prescrits en effectifs, véhicules, matériels, approvisionnements et ravitaillement. Peut aussi s'appliquer aux procédures destinées à réaliser ces niveaux.

01 mars 1973

### **alimentation en oxygène sous pression / pressure breathing**

Technique qui consiste à fournir l'oxygène directement au sujet à une pression supérieure à la pression barométrique ambiante.

01 juil. 1970

### **allègement / lightening**

Transfert d'une partie de la cargaison de pétrole brut (qui s'effectue normalement au mouillage) entre un gros pétrolier et un pétrolier plus petit. Ce transfert est destiné à réduire le tirant d'eau du gros pétrolier pour lui permettre d'entrer dans un port.

01 mars 1979

### **allocation / allocation<sup>1</sup>**

En planification nucléaire, nombre et types déterminés d'armes nucléaires attribuées, pendant une période de temps fixée, à un commandant. Ces données ne lui sont fournies que comme facteur de planification.

16 juil. 1999

### **allumeur / igniter**

Dispositif conçu pour produire une flamme ou une étincelle afin d'amorcer une chaîne de mise à feu.

18 déc. 1997

### **allure vibratoire / critical speed**

Vitesse ou plage de vitesses qu'un navire ne peut soutenir en raison de phénomènes vibratoires ou autres de nature analogue.

01 juin 1978

### **altimètre / altimeter**

Instrument qui mesure la distance verticale le séparant d'un niveau de référence.

01 nov. 1992

### **altimètre radar / radar altimeter**

Type d'altimètre absolu qui indique la distance verticale le séparant de la surface sous-jacente en utilisant le principe du radar.

01 déc. 1993

### **altitude / altitude**

Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et le niveau moyen de la mer.

*Termes connexes : altitude barométrique ; altitude corrigée ; altitude critique ; altitude de croisière ; altitude de largage ; altitude de transition ; altitude minimale de sécurité ; altitude-pression ; élévation ; haute altitude ; hauteur<sup>1</sup> ; hauteur absolue ; hauteur de largage ; niveau de croisière ; niveau de référence ; niveau de transition ; référence d'altitude.*

[OACI]

01 févr. 1973

### **altitude barométrique / barometric altitude**

Altitude, déterminée selon les lois de l'atmosphère standard à partir d'une mesure de pression donnée par un altimètre barométrique.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*

01 nov. 1994

### **altitude corrigée / calibrated altitude**

Altitude obtenue à partir de l'altitude indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient compte des erreurs d'instruments et de position.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*

01 mars 1973

### **altitude critique / critical altitude**

Altitude au-dessus de laquelle le rendement aérodynamique ou le rendement de propulsion tombe au-dessous d'une valeur minimale reconnue comme nécessaire aux

opérations.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*

01 mars 1973

### **altitude de croisière / cruising altitude**

Niveau mesuré par référence au niveau moyen des mers, etc., maintenu pendant un vol ou une portion de ce vol.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*

01 mars 1973

### **altitude de décision / decision altitude**

Altitude, par rapport à l'altitude du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi.

*Termes connexes : hauteur de décision ; procédure d'approche interrompue.*

01 août 1976

### **altitude de largage / drop altitude**

Altitude au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer à laquelle le largage est effectué.

*Termes connexes : altitude ; hauteur de largage.*

01 mars 1973

### **altitude de sécurité**

*Terme privilégié : altitude minimale de sécurité.*

### **altitude de transit / traverse level**

Hauteur de déplacement au-dessus des systèmes de défense aérienne à basse altitude à laquelle un avion peut traverser la zone. Elle est exprimée à la fois en hauteur et en altitude.

01 mars 1981

### **altitude de transition / transition altitude**

Altitude à laquelle ou en dessous de laquelle la position verticale d'un aéronef est définie par référence à son altitude.

*Termes connexes : altitude ; niveau de transition.*

01 mars 1982

### **altitude minimale de descente / minimum descent altitude**

Altitude spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée

sans la référence visuelle nécessaire.

*Termes connexes : altitude ; approche indirecte ; procédure d'approche interrompue.*  
04 oct. 2000

**altitude minimale de sécurité / minimum safe altitude**

**altitude de sécurité**

Altitude au-dessous de laquelle il est dangereux de voler en raison du relief ou de la présence d'autres obstacles.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*  
01 mars 1973

**altitude-pressure / pressure-altitude**

Pression atmosphérique exprimée sous forme de l'altitude correspondante en atmosphère type.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*  
01 mars 1985

**altitude relative**

*Terme privilégié : espacement vertical.*

**alvéole d'amorçage / fuze cavity**

Logement ménagé dans une charge pour recevoir le dispositif d'amorçage.

01 déc. 1979

**amarrage d'un aéronef**

*Terme privilégié : saisie d'aéronef.*

**âme claire**

*Terme privilégié : pièce vide.*

**aménagement d'une base / base development**

Amélioration ou développement des ressources et facilités d'une région ou d'un lieu donné en vue du soutien d'opérations militaires.  
01 mars 1973

**ami / friend**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité appartenant à un pays, à une faction ou à un groupe déclaré ou présumé ami, ou reconnu comme tel.

*Termes connexes : hostile ; identification<sup>1,2</sup> ; neutre.*  
01 oct. 2003

**amis à proximité / danger close**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, information qui dans une demande de feu indique que les forces amies sont à moins de 600 mètres de l'objectif.

01 mars 1973

**à mon commandement / at my command**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé lorsque l'on désire ordonner le moment exact d'ouverture du feu.

01 nov. 1975

**amorçage<sup>1</sup> / initiation<sup>1</sup>**

Action d'un dispositif, employé comme premier élément d'une chaîne de mise de feu qui, ayant reçu l'impulsion voulue, provoque la détonation ou la combustion d'un élément explosif.

01 sept. 1981

**amorçage<sup>2</sup> / initiation<sup>2</sup>**

(nucléaire) Action provoquant la réaction en chaîne dans une masse fissile ayant atteint l'état critique (en général par émission d'une "bouffée" de neutrons).

01 sept. 1981

**amorce de réseau**

**géographique / graticule ticks**

En cartographie, amorce de traits indiquant l'intersection de certains méridiens et parallèles.

01 mars 1973

**amorce d'un quadrillage / grid ticks**

Petits traits portés sur la limite d'une coupure de carte indiquant la graduation d'un quadrillage supplémentaire. Les amorces sont parfois portées sur les lignes intérieures du quadrillage de certaines cartes afin de faciliter le repérage.

01 mars 1973

**amortisseur d'instabilité / stability augmentation feature**

Organe faisant partie d'un système de contrôle de vol. Il intervient pour augmenter la stabilité d'un aéronef.

01 janv. 1973

**ampleur d'un exercice / scale of an exercise**

Dimension d'un exercice, définie en fonction des moyens demandés ou accordés. L'ampleur, considérée par rapport à l'OTAN dans son ensemble, est appelée grande, moyenne ou faible.

*Terme connexe : importance d'un exercice militaire.*  
01 nov. 1985

**amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages / cascade image intensifier**

Amplificateur optoélectronique capable d'accroître l'intensité lumineuse d'une image au moyen de deux ou plusieurs étages.

01 nov. 1975

**analyse<sup>1</sup> / analysis<sup>1</sup>**

Étude d'un ensemble par l'examen de ses parties et de leurs interactions.

Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.

*Termes connexes : appréciation ; certification ; évaluation<sup>1</sup> ; validation.*

02 mars 2007

**analyse<sup>2</sup> / analysis<sup>2</sup>**

En matière de renseignements, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le renseignement brut est étudié en détail pour en extraire les faits significatifs en vue de leur interprétation.

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*

01 sept. 1991

**analyse cryptographique / cryptanalysis**

Étude de textes chiffrés.

Ensemble des méthodes et procédés utilisés pour convertir un texte chiffré en texte clair sans connaissance préalable de la clef ayant servi au chiffrement.

01 sept. 2003

**analyse d'objectifs / target analysis**

Étude des objectifs possibles qui a pour objet de déterminer leur importance militaire, la priorité à leur donner en cas d'attaque et les armes nécessaires pour obtenir le degré souhaité de dommages et de pertes.

*Terme connexe : acquisition d'objectif.*

01 sept. 2003

**analyse du terrain / terrain analysis**

Collecte, analyse, évaluation et interprétation d'informations géographiques sur les accidents naturels et artificiels du terrain, en tenant compte d'autres facteurs connexes, afin de prévoir l'influence du terrain sur les opérations militaires.  
01 nov. 1990

#### **analyse technique / technical analysis**

En interprétation d'imagerie, description précise des détails apparaissant sur une représentation.  
01 mars 1982

#### **analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire / infrared linescan system**

Système passif aéroporté d'enregistrement infrarouge qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur ; ce système enregistre ligne après ligne au fur et à mesure du déplacement.  
*Terme connexe : analyseur laser à balayage linéaire.*  
01 déc. 1979

#### **analyseur laser à balayage linéaire / laser linescan system**

Système actif aéroporté d'enregistrement, utilisant un laser comme source principale d'illumination qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur par lignes successives au fur et à mesure du déplacement.  
*Terme connexe : analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire.*  
01 mars 1981

#### **angle au niveau / quadrant elevation**

Angle formé par le plan horizontal et l'axe de la bouche à feu pointée sur l'objectif.  
01 août 1976

#### **angle d'azimut / azimuth angle**

Angle que fait dans un plan horizontal une direction déterminée avec une direction de référence et mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre à partir de cette dernière.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **angle de bombardement / bombing angle**

Angle compris entre la verticale passant par le viseur et la droite joignant l'aéronef à la trace au sol de la ligne visée.

01 mars 1973

#### **angle de champ / field of view**

En photographie, angle compris entre deux rayons qui vont du centre de l'objectif au milieu des côtés opposés du format de l'image. Ne pas confondre avec "angle de vue".

*Terme connexe : angle de vue.*  
01 déc. 1974

#### **angle de conversion / conversion angle**

Angle compris entre les relèvements orthodromiques et loxodromiques d'un point à partir d'une même origine.  
01 mars 1973

#### **angle de dépression<sup>1</sup> / angle of depression<sup>1</sup>**

Angle, mesuré dans un plan vertical, entre une ligne horizontale et une ligne descendante.

*Terme connexe : angle d'inclinaison.*  
01 mars 1979

#### **angle de dépression<sup>2</sup> / angle of depression<sup>2</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, angle que fait avec le plan horizontal l'axe optique d'un appareil de prises de vues.

*Terme connexe : angle d'inclinaison.*  
01 mars 1979

#### **angle de dérive<sup>1</sup> / crab angle**

En photographie, angle que l'axe longitudinal d'un cliché (supposé parallèle à l'axe du véhicule) fait avec la route vraie de ce dernier.  
01 déc. 1974

#### **angle de dérive<sup>2</sup> / drift angle**

Angle mesuré en degrés à partir de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire et compris entre cet axe et la direction de la route vraie suivie.  
01 déc. 1974

#### **angle de sécurité / angle of safety**

Valeur minimale admissible pour l'angle de tir d'un canon correspondant à la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus des troupes amies. L'angle de sécurité est égal à l'angle d'écrêtement corrigé pour assurer la sécurité des troupes.

*Terme connexe : hausse de sécurité.*

01 févr. 1973

#### **angle de visée / sighting angle**

En technique de bombardement aérien, angle compris entre la ligne de visée et la verticale.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **angle de vision / field of vision**

Angle solide délimitant l'espace que voit le tireur à partir de sa position d'observation.

*Terme connexe : angle de champ<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 mai 1973

#### **angle de vue / angle of view**

Angle compris entre deux rayons qui vont du centre de l'objectif aux deux coins opposés de l'image. Ne pas confondre avec "angle de champ".

*Terme connexe : angle de champ<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 févr. 1973

#### **angle d'inclinaison<sup>1</sup> / bank angle**

Angle compris entre l'axe de lacet de l'aéronef et le plan vertical contenant son axe longitudinal.

*Terme connexe : angle de dépression<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 janv. 1980

#### **angle d'inclinaison<sup>2</sup> / tilt angle**

En photographie aérienne, angle que fait l'axe optique d'un appareil de prise de vues avec la verticale à l'instant de la prise du cliché.

*Termes connexes : angle de dépression<sup>2</sup> ; inclinaison latérale.*  
01 janv. 1980

#### **angle d'observation / angle T angle O**

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, angle formé par la ligne de tir et la ligne d'observation.

01 févr. 1973

#### **angle O**

*Terme privilégié : angle d'observation.*

#### **angle parallactique / parallactic angle**

Angle formé par les axes optiques de deux instruments, par exemple une lunette et son viseur, visant le même objet.

01 juil. 1970

#### **annotation / annotation**

Inscription ajoutée sur un document dans un but d'information complémentaire.

01 févr. 1973

**annulé / cancel**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, contre-ordre qui, accouplé à un ordre antérieur n'appliquant pas une quantité ou un type de munition, annule cet ordre.

01 déc. 1974

**antenne interrupteur / switch horn**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dans une mine, contact électrique commandé par une antenne.

*Terme connexe : corne.*

01 août 1976

**antiterrorisme / antiterrorism**

Ensemble des mesures défensives et préventives prises pour réduire la vulnérabilité des forces, des individus et des biens au terrorisme.

Note : ces mesures comprennent les mesures de protection et de dissuasion qui visent à éviter une attaque ou à en réduire les effets.

*Terme connexe : contre-terrorisme.*

01 oct. 2003

**À obus / shell (specify)**

Commandement ou demande prescrivant le type d'obus à utiliser.

01 mars 1977

**aperçu / acknowledgement**

Communication d'autorité indiquant que le message auquel elle se réfère a été reçu et compris par le destinataire.

01 janv. 1974

**appareil à effet de sol / ground-effect machine**

Appareil qui évolue dans les limites de la zone de l'effet de sol ou sur un coussin d'air.

*Termes connexes : aéroglisseur ; véhicule.*

01 nov. 1994

**appareil de poursuite laser / laser tracker**

Dispositif qui se verrouille sur l'énergie réfléchi par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et définit la direction de cet objectif par rapport à lui-même.

01 juil. 1980

**appareil photographique à défilement continu / continuous strip camera**

Appareil photographique dans

lequel le film défile de manière continue derrière une fente située dans le plan focal, ce qui permet d'obtenir une photographie ininterrompue en raison du déplacement continu de l'aéronef.

01 mars 1973

**appareil photographique panoramique<sup>1</sup> / panoramic camera<sup>1</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, appareil qui, au moyen de systèmes optiques ou de miroirs mobiles, balaie une vaste zone de terrain ordinairement d'une ligne d'horizon à l'autre. L'appareil peut être monté verticalement ou obliquement à bord de l'aéronef de façon à balayer dans le sens latéral longitudinal.

01 sept. 1971

**appareil photographique panoramique<sup>2</sup> / panoramic camera<sup>2</sup>**

En photographie terrestre, appareil pouvant photographier une vaste zone terrestre en tournant horizontalement autour de l'axe vertical passant par le centre de son système optique.

01 sept. 1971

**appareils photographiques jumelés / split cameras**

Ensemble formé par deux appareils photographiques disposés à un angle de recouvrement déterminé l'un par rapport à l'autre.

01 août 1970

**appréciation / assessment**

Processus qui consiste à estimer les capacités et les performances d'organisations, d'individus, de matériels ou de systèmes.

Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.

*Termes connexes : analyse<sup>1</sup> ; certification ; évaluation<sup>1</sup> ; validation.*

02 mars 2007

**appréciation de la situation / estimate of the situation**

Procédé de raisonnement logique qui permet au chef de prendre en considération tous les facteurs influant sur la situation militaire et d'arriver à une décision concernant la conduite à adopter

en vue de l'accomplissement de sa mission.

*Terme connexe : mode d'action.*

29 mai 2002

**appréciation renseignement / intelligence estimate**

Appréciation, écrite ou verbale, des renseignements disponibles relatifs à une situation ou à des conditions spécifiques, en vue de déterminer les possibilités de l'ennemi actuel ou potentiel et le degré de probabilité de leur réalisation.

01 juil. 1983

**approche d'atterrissage / landing approach**

Phase de vol au cours de laquelle la position de l'aéronef change continuellement afin de l'amener à atterrir sur une zone déterminée.

01 avr. 1973

**approche finale / final approach**

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle l'alignement et la descente en vue de l'atterrissage sont effectués.

a. Dans une approche de non-précision, elle débute au point d'approche finale et se termine au point d'approche interrompue.

b. Dans une approche de précision, l'approche finale est estimée débiter au point d'interception du plan de descente et elle se termine à l'altitude ou à la hauteur de décision.

01 nov. 1983

**approche indirecte / circling approach**

Prolongement d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments, qui prévoit des manoeuvres à vue autour de l'aérodrome avant l'atterrissage.

[OACI]

*Termes connexes : altitude minimale de descente ; hauteur minimale de descente.*

04 oct. 2000

**approche initiale<sup>1</sup> / initial approach<sup>1</sup>**

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle l'aéronef a quitté un point d'approche initiale et manoeuvre en vue d'entamer l'approche intermédiaire ou finale. Elle finit au point intermédiaire ou, lorsqu'aucun segment intermédiaire n'existe, au point



d'approche finale.  
01 juin 1984

**approche initiale<sup>2</sup> / initial approach<sup>2</sup>**

Partie de l'approche à vue d'un aéronef précédant immédiatement l'arrivée au-dessus de l'aérodrome de destination ou au-dessus du point de compte rendu à partir duquel commence l'approche finale vers l'aérodrome.  
01 juin 1984

**approche intermédiaire / intermediate approach**

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle la configuration, la vitesse et la position de l'aéronef sont ajustées. Elle réunit le segment d'approche initiale et le segment d'approche finale. Elle commence au point intermédiaire et se termine au point d'approche finale.  
01 juin 1984

**approche interrompue / missed approach**

Approche qui n'est pas terminée par un atterrissage.  
01 août 1979

**approche non rectiligne / non-linear approach**

Dans les procédures d'approche et d'atterrissage, approche finale pour laquelle la trajectoire normale n'est pas une ligne droite.  
01 janv. 1980

**approvisionnement consommable / expendable supplies and materials**

Article que son utilisation même rend irrécupérable (munitions par exemple), ou pouvant perdre son identité lorsqu'il est incorporé dans un ensemble (telles certaines pièces de rechange), ou dont le prix de revient est si bas qu'il est inutile de le suivre en comptabilité.  
01 mars 1973

**approvisionnement critique / critical supplies and matériel**

Ravitaillement ou matériel indispensable aux opérations qui, pour différentes raisons, est rare, ou risque de le devenir.  
*Termes connexes : article contrôlé ; article critique.*  
01 oct. 1992

**approvisionnement essentiel**

*Terme privilégié : cargaison essentielle.*

**approvisionnements navals / naval stores**

Articles ou produits utilisés par un bâtiment de guerre, ou une base navale, tels que : équipements, matières consommables, habillement, produits pétroliers, matériels et approvisionnements sanitaires, munitions.  
01 mars 1973

**appui / support**

Action d'un groupement ou d'un détachement qui aide, couvre, élargit ou soutient la manoeuvre d'un autre élément.  
*Termes connexes : appui rapproché ; appui réciproque ; en appui de.*  
01 nov. 1968

**appui aérien / air support**

Toute forme d'appui fourni par des forces aériennes à des forces terrestres ou maritimes.  
*Termes connexes : appui aérien à temps ; appui aérien immédiat ; appui aérien indirect ; appui aérien rapproché ; appui aérien tactique ; mission sur demande.*  
01 févr. 1973

**appui aérien à temps / preplanned air support**

Appui aérien effectué conformément à un programme établi avant les opérations.  
*Terme connexe : appui aérien.*  
01 sept. 1969

**appui aérien immédiat / immediate air support**

**appui aérien urgent**  
Appui aérien destiné à répondre à des demandes déterminées survenant pendant le cours d'une bataille et qui, par leur nature, ne peuvent être prévues à l'avance.  
*Terme connexe : appui aérien.*  
01 mars 1973

**appui aérien indirect / indirect air support**

Appui donné à des forces terrestres ou maritimes par l'intervention aérienne contre des objectifs autres que les forces ennemies engagées dans la bataille tactique. Il comprend l'acquisition et la conservation de la supériorité aérienne, l'interdiction et le harcèlement.

*Terme connexe : appui aérien.*  
01 mars 1973

**appui aérien rapproché / close air support**

Action aérienne contre des objectifs ennemis qui sont à proximité immédiate des forces amies et qui exigent une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec le feu et le mouvement de ces forces.  
*Terme connexe : appui aérien.*  
01 mars 1973

**appui aérien tactique / tactical air support**

Opérations aériennes exécutées en coordination avec les forces de surface et qui soutiennent directement les opérations terrestres ou maritimes.  
*Terme connexe : appui aérien.*  
01 juil. 1983

**appui aérien urgent**

*Terme privilégié : appui aérien immédiat.*

**appui au combat du génie / combat support engineering**

Missions du génie militaire liées à l'appui direct des opérations en cours ou imminentes.  
Note : elles sont exécutées par le génie de toute composante ou armée pour appuyer les opérations terrestres, aériennes et maritimes, ainsi que les opérations d'information, les opérations menées dans l'espace et celles des forces spéciales, la rapidité d'exécution étant primordiale.  
02 mars 2009

**appui direct / direct support<sup>1</sup>**

Appui fourni par une unité qui n'est ni affectée à l'unité ou à la formation appuyée, ni sous ses ordres, mais qui doit donner priorité à l'appui demandé par cette unité ou formation.  
*Terme connexe : en appui de.*  
22 juin 2004

**appui-feu / fire support**

Emploi des feux en coordination avec la manoeuvre des forces, afin de détruire ou neutraliser l'ennemi.  
*Terme connexe : appui-feu naval.*  
01 nov. 1994

**appui-feu naval / naval fire support**

Dans le domaine des opérations

navales, appui-feu fourni à partir de bâtiments de combat.

*Terme connexe : appui-feu.*

01 nov. 1994

#### **appui général**

*Terme privilégié : action d'ensemble.*

#### **appui général et renforcement**

*Terme privilégié : action d'ensemble et renforcement.*

#### **appui génie d'une force / force support engineering**

##### **appui génie de théâtre (toléré)**

Action du génie militaire comprenant la préparation planifiée sur le long terme des opérations en cours ou à venir, l'appui indirect aux mêmes opérations et le maintien en puissance d'une force pendant toutes les phases d'une opération.

02 mars 2009

#### **appui rapproché / close support**

Action menée par les formations d'appui contre des objectifs situés suffisamment près des formations appuyées pour nécessiter une intégration ou une coordination jusqu'aux plus petits échelons, des interventions réciproques de l'ensemble de ces formations, par le feu, le mouvement ou selon toutes autres modalités.

*Terme connexe : appui.*

01 mars 1973

#### **appui réciproque / mutual support**

Appui que des unités se donnent mutuellement contre l'ennemi en raison des tâches qui leur sont assignées, de leurs positions respectives et par rapport à l'ennemi, et de leurs possibilités intrinsèques.

*Termes connexes : appui ; services mutuels.*

01 mars 1973

#### **appui tactique / combat support**

Appui-feu et assistance opérationnelle fournis à des éléments de combat.

01 nov. 1994

#### **apte à l'homologation nucléaire / nuclear certifiable**

Indique qu'une unité ou un vecteur est doté du potentiel requis pour satisfaire aux

inspections et aux essais de fonctionnement de tous les systèmes normaux et de secours exigés pour les armes nucléaires.

01 nov. 1986

#### **aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond / shallow fording capability**

Aptitude d'un canon automoteur ou d'un véhicule terrestre rendu étanche par construction, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond, de franchir un obstacle aquatique sans employer de dispositif spécial destiné à assurer son étanchéité.

*Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué profond ; passage à gué.*

01 août 1973

#### **aptitude à franchir un gué profond / deep fording capability**

Pour un canon automoteur ou un véhicule équipé par construction de dispositifs d'étanchéité et/ou muni d'un dispositif spécial qui le rend étanche, aptitude à franchir un obstacle aquatique, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond.

*Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond ; passage à gué.*

01 août 1973

#### **aptitude à la circulation / trafficability**

Aptitude d'un terrain à permettre les déplacements. Elle sert à définir la limite jusqu'à laquelle le terrain peut permettre le mouvement continu d'un certain type de circulation et/ou tous les types de circulation.

01 avr. 1971

#### **arme à dispersion / cluster bomb unit**

Charge largable emportée par aéronef, composée d'un distributeur et de sous-munitions.

*Termes connexes : charge emportée par aéronef ; distributeur ; sous-munition.*

04 oct. 2000

#### **arme à implosion / implosion weapon**

Arme nucléaire dans laquelle un élément de matière fissible à l'état sous-critique voit son volume diminuer brusquement à la suite d'une compression qui l'amène à l'état sur-critique et rend ainsi

possible une explosion. Cette compression est obtenue par un ensemble de détonateurs comportant des explosifs classiques de grande puissance, de forme appropriée et disposés suivant une sphère ; ils émettent une onde dirigée vers le centre où la matière fissible est concentrée.

01 nov. 1985

#### **arme approvisionnée / loaded weapon**

Arme à laquelle la munition est jointe, mais qui ne peut pas tirer, n'étant pas chargée.

*Termes connexes : arme chargée ; arme déchargée ; arme non approvisionnée.*

01 janv. 2001

#### **arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum / minimum residual radioactivity weapon**

Arme nucléaire étudiée pour que soient réduits au minimum les effets résiduels de radioactivité par retombées, en pluies, ou sur le site de l'explosion.

*Terme connexe : arme dopée.*

01 juin 1978

#### **arme atomique**

*Terme privilégié : arme nucléaire.*

#### **arme biologique / biological weapon**

Matériel qui projette, dispense ou dissémine un agent biologique, y compris les porteurs microbiens.

*Terme connexe : agent biologique.*

01 mars 1973

#### **arme chargée / charged weapon**

Arme approvisionnée et prête à faire feu à l'exception de la manoeuvre du cran de sûreté, lorsqu'il y en a un.

*Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée ; arme déchargée ; arme non approvisionnée.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **arme classique**

*Terme privilégié : arme conventionnelle.*

#### **arme conventionnelle / conventional weapon**

##### **arme classique (déconseillé)**

Arme qui n'est ni nucléaire, ni radiologique, ni biologique, ni chimique.

02 mars 2009

#### **arme déchargée / uncharged**

**weapon**

Arme précédemment chargée que l'on a ramenée à l'état d'arme approvisionnée.

*Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée ; arme chargée ; arme non approvisionnée.*

01 oct. 2001

**arme de destruction massive / weapon of mass destruction ADM**

Arme dotée d'un fort potentiel de destruction et pouvant être employée de façon à détruire en grand nombre des personnes, des infrastructures ou d'autres ressources.

01 oct. 2003

**arme de puissance nominale / nominal weapon**

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est d'environ 20 kilotonnes.

*Termes connexes : arme kilotonnique ; arme mégatonnique ; arme subkilotonnique.*

01 mars 1973

**arme dopée / salted weapon**

Arme nucléaire qui comporte, en plus des constituants normaux, certains éléments ou isotopes qui capturent des neutrons à l'instant de l'explosion et donnent naissance à des produits radioactifs qui s'ajoutent ainsi aux résidus radioactifs habituels.

*Terme connexe : arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum.*

01 nov. 1968

**armée<sup>1</sup> / army<sup>1</sup>**

Formation supérieure à un corps d'armée mais inférieure à un groupe d'armées comprenant généralement deux corps d'armée ou davantage.

01 juil. 1983

**armée<sup>2</sup> / army<sup>2</sup>**

Dans certains pays "army" désigne la composante terrestre des forces armées.

01 juil. 1983

**armée<sup>3</sup> / army<sup>3</sup>**

Dans certains pays "armée" désigne l'ensemble des forces armées.

01 juil. 1983

**arme guidée par laser / laser guided weapon**

Arme qui utilise un chercheur pour détecter l'énergie laser

réfléchi par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et qui, par le traitement des signaux, fournit les ordres de guidage à un système de commande dirigeant l'arme sur le point d'où l'énergie laser est réfléchi.

*Terme connexe : chercheur laser.*  
01 déc. 1979

**arme kilotonnique / kiloton weapon**

Arme nucléaire, dont la puissance est mesurée en milliers de tonnes d'équivalents TNT, et va de 1 à 999 kilotonnes.

*Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale ; arme mégatonnique ; arme subkilotonnique.*

01 avr. 1973

**arme létale / lethal weapon**

Arme pouvant être utilisée pour causer la mort ou des blessures graves.

22 juin 2004

**arme mégatonnique / megaton weapon**

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est exprimée en millions de tonnes équivalentes de trinitrotoluène.

*Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale ; arme kilotonnique ; arme subkilotonnique.*

01 mars 1973

**armement / arming**

Dans le domaine des explosifs, des armes ou des systèmes d'armes, passage d'un état de préparation non amorcé à un état de préparation amorcé.

02 mai 1995

**arme non approvisionnée / unloaded weapon**

Arme à laquelle la munition n'est pas jointe.

*Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée ; arme chargée ; arme déchargée.*

01 oct. 2001

**arme non létale / non-lethal weapon****ANL**

Arme explicitement conçue et principalement utilisée pour neutraliser ou repousser des personnes ou pour neutraliser des équipements, tout en réduisant au maximum les accidents mortels, les lésions permanentes et les

dégâts aux biens et à l'environnement.

17 janv. 2005

**arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon****arme atomique**

Munition (c'est-à-dire type à implosion, thermonucléaire ou canon) qui dans sa configuration finale, après accomplissement de la séquence armement allumage-explosion, est capable de produire la réaction nucléaire et la libération d'énergie désirées.

01 nov. 1983

**arme nucléaire type canon / gun-type weapon**

Arme nucléaire dans laquelle plusieurs éléments de matière fissile, dont chacun est inférieur à la masse critique, sont rassemblés en un temps extrêmement court de manière à former une masse critique qui peut alors exploser par l'établissement d'une chaîne de réactions de fission rapidement divergente.

01 mars 1979

**armes de guerre des mines / mine weapons**

Nom collectif utilisé pour désigner toutes les armes qui peuvent être employées en guerre des mines.

01 juin 1978

**arme subkilotonnique / subkiloton weapon**

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est inférieure à une kilotonne.

*Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale ; arme kilotonnique ; arme mégatonnique.*

01 mai 1963

**arme thermonucléaire / thermonuclear weapon bombe à hydrogène**

Arme dans laquelle on utilise de très hautes températures pour obtenir la fusion de noyaux légers tels que ceux des isotopes de l'hydrogène (Deutérium et Tritium), fusion qui s'accompagne d'une libération d'énergie. Les hautes températures nécessaires sont obtenues par fission.

01 nov. 1968

**arrêt d'un aéronef / aircraft arrestment**

Immobilisation d'un aéronef à l'aide de moyens extérieurs.

01 août 1974

**arrêt du réacteur / cut-off**

Arrêt volontaire d'un réacteur.  
01 mars 1973

**arrière-garde<sup>1</sup> / rear guard<sup>1</sup>**

Derniers éléments d'une force en progression ou en repli. Ils ont les fonctions suivantes :

- a. protéger les arrières d'une colonne contre des forces ennemies ;
- b. retarder l'ennemi pendant le repli ;
- c. pendant la progression, maintenir ouvertes les voies d'approvisionnement.

01 août 1982

**arrière-garde<sup>2</sup> / rear guard<sup>2</sup>**

Détachement de sûreté rapproché chargé de renseigner et couvrir les arrières d'une troupe en marche.

01 août 1982

**arrimage / tie down**

Action de maintenir au moyen d'amarres, de cordes, de câbles, une charge à un élément de transport en vue d'empêcher tout déplacement pendant le transport.  
01 déc. 1974

**arrivée / splash<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, mot transmis à l'observateur cinq secondes avant l'heure estimée d'impact d'une salve ou d'une rafale.

01 févr. 1974

**arrondi / flare**

Modification de la trajectoire de vol d'un aéronef destinée à réduire la vitesse verticale de descente en vue du posé.

13 déc. 1999

**article contrôlé / regulated item**

Tout article dont la distribution à un utilisateur est soumise au contrôle d'une autorité compétente, en raison, en particulier, de son coût, de sa rareté, de sa nature technique ou du danger qu'il présente, ou encore de son importance sur le plan opérationnel.

*Termes connexes :*  
*approvisionnement critique ;*  
*article critique.*

01 nov. 1991

**article critique / critical item**

Article dont l'absence ou la

défaillance se traduirait par une diminution importante des capacités opérationnelles.

*Termes connexes :*  
*approvisionnement critique ;*  
*article contrôlé .*

01 juil. 1993

**article d'usage commun / common user item**

Article interchangeable en usage courant dans plusieurs nations ou armées d'une nation.

*Terme connexe :*  
*interchangeabilité.*

01 juil. 1982

**art opérationnel / operational art**

Emploi de forces visant à atteindre des objectifs stratégiques ou opérationnels grâce à la conception, l'organisation, l'intégration et la conduite de stratégies, de campagnes, d'opérations de grande envergure et de batailles.  
15 janv. 2008

**assaut<sup>1</sup> / assault<sup>1</sup>**

Point culminant d'une attaque ; abordage de l'ennemi en combat corps à corps.  
01 mars 1981

**assaut<sup>2</sup> / assault<sup>2</sup>**

Attaque courte, violente et soigneusement organisée contre un objectif de faible dimension, par exemple un emplacement de pièce d'artillerie, un fort ou un nid de mitrailleuses.

*Termes connexes :* *assaut amphibie ; échelon de premier renfort ; phase d'assaut<sup>1,2</sup> ; renfort-soutien.*

01 mars 1981

**assaut aéroporté**

*Terme privilégié :* *phase d'assaut<sup>2</sup>.*

**assaut amphibie / amphibious assault**

Type principal d'opération amphibie qui comporte l'implantation d'une force sur une côte hostile ou potentiellement hostile.

*Termes connexes :* *assaut<sup>2</sup> ;*  
*opération amphibie.*

01 oct. 2001

**assiette longitudinale / pitch angle**

Angle formé par l'axe longitudinal d'un sous-marin ou aéronef et le

plan horizontal.

01 déc. 1979

**assistance aux aéronefs de passage / aircraft transient servicing**

Prestation de service à un aéronef, éventuellement à titre onéreux, par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté. Cette activité n'est pas couverte par le programme des services mutuels pour aéronefs et nécessite que l'équipage veille à l'application correcte des procédures par les équipes au sol.

*Termes connexes :* *entretien courant pour aéronefs ; services mutuels pour aéronefs.*

01 juil. 1994

**assistance humanitaire / humanitarian assistance**

Dans le cadre d'une opération, emploi de ressources militaires disponibles afin d'appuyer ou de compléter les actions menées par les acteurs civils responsables dans la zone des opérations ou les organisations humanitaires civiles spécialisées pour s'acquitter de leurs responsabilités premières consistant à soulager les souffrances humaines.

*Termes connexes :* *aide humanitaire ; opération humanitaire.*

22 juin 2004

**astrocompas / astro compass**

Instrument permettant de matérialiser une direction par rapport à des corps célestes.  
01 févr. 1975

**astro-poursuiveur / astro-tracker**

Équipement de navigation astronomique qui reste braqué automatiquement sur un corps céleste dont il mesure l'azimut et la hauteur.

01 sept. 2003

**attaque à dose surprise / surprise dosage attack**

Opération chimique d'un dosage sur l'objectif suffisant pour infliger les pertes désirées avant même que les troupes puissent mettre leur masque ou se protéger d'autres façons.

01 nov. 1983

**attaque à dose totale / total dosage attack**

Opération chimique n'impliquant pas une limitation de temps pour la mise en oeuvre de la quantité de toxique requise.

01 nov. 1985

**attaque coordonnée / coordinated attack**

Action offensive soigneusement préparée et exécutée, dans laquelle les divers éléments d'un commandement sont employés au mieux de leurs possibilités pour la plus grande efficacité de l'ensemble.

01 mars 1973

**attaque d'appui / supporting attack**

Opération offensive exécutée en marge d'une attaque principale et ayant un ou plusieurs des buts suivants :

- a. tromper l'ennemi ;
- b. détruire ou immobiliser des forces ennemies qui pourraient engager l'attaque principale ;
- c. assurer l'avantage d'un terrain dont l'occupation par l'ennemi gênerait l'attaque principale ;
- d. forcer l'ennemi à engager ses réserves prématurément ou à un endroit non décisif.

01 nov. 1983

**attaque de diversion / diversionary attack**

Attaque ou menace d'attaque par une force d'un objectif autre que l'objectif principal, en vue de détourner la défense ennemie de la région d'effort principal.

*Terme connexe : démonstration.*

01 mars 1973

**attaque de flanc / flanking attack**

Manoeuvre offensive visant à attaquer l'ennemi de flanc.

*Terme connexe : attaque frontale.*

01 juil. 1983

**attaque délibérée / deliberate attack**

Type d'action offensive caractérisée par l'emploi coordonné de feu et de la manoeuvre conformément à un plan préalable en vue d'établir le contact avec l'ennemi et de le détruire ou le capturer.

*Terme connexe : attaque improvisée.*

01 juin 1978

**attaque de réseaux informatiques / computer**

**network attack**

Action destinée à perturber, rendre inaccessibles, détériorer ou détruire soit les informations résidant dans un ordinateur ou dans un réseau d'ordinateurs, soit l'ordinateur ou le réseau d'ordinateurs lui-même.

Note : une attaque de réseau informatique est un type d'attaque cybernétique.

22 janv. 2010

**attaque de rupture / penetration**

En opérations terrestres, type d'offensive qui vise à percer la défense ennemie et à disloquer le système défensif.

01 août 1982

**attaque frontale / frontal attack**

Manoeuvre offensive au cours de laquelle l'effort principal s'exerce contre le front des forces adverses.

*Terme connexe : attaque de flanc.*

01 déc. 1977

**attaque improvisée / hasty attack**

En opérations terrestres, attaque dont les délais de préparation sont réduits au profit de la rapidité, dans le but d'exploiter une opportunité.

*Terme connexe : attaque délibérée.*

01 juil. 1983

**attaque préventive de harcèlement / spoiling attack**

Manoeuvre tactique employée pour désorganiser sérieusement une attaque au moment où l'ennemi est en train de prendre position ou de se rassembler pour une attaque.

01 mars 1982

**attaque principale<sup>1</sup> / main attack<sup>1</sup>**

Attaque ou effort principal où le commandant jette tout le poids de la puissance offensive dont il dispose.

20 nov. 1996

**attaque principale<sup>2</sup> / main attack<sup>2</sup>**

Attaque dirigée sur l'objectif principal de la campagne, de l'opération de grande envergure ou de la bataille.

20 nov. 1996

**attaque sur vecteur**

*Terme privilégié : attaque téléguidée.*

**attaque téléguidée / vectored attack**

**attaque guidée (toléré)**

**attaque sur vecteur (toléré)**

Type d'attaque où le porteur d'arme (aérien, de surface ou sous-marin) n'ayant pas le contact avec l'objectif est dirigé sur le point de largage de l'arme par une unité (aérienne, de surface ou sous-marine) qui tient le contact avec l'objectif.

08 août 2008

**atténuation<sup>1</sup> / attenuation<sup>1</sup>**

Diminution d'intensité d'un signal, d'un rayonnement ou d'une onde, provoquée par une absorption d'énergie et une diffusion hors de champ d'un détecteur, mais ne tenant pas compte de l'affaiblissement résultant de l'expansion géométrique (selon laquelle l'intensité est inversement proportionnelle au carré de la distance).

01 nov. 1991

**atténuation<sup>2</sup> / attenuation<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines, diminution de l'intensité d'une influence à mesure qu'augmente l'éloignement de sa source.

01 nov. 1991

**atténuation<sup>3</sup> / attenuation<sup>3</sup>**

En camouflage et aux fins de dissimulation, procédé visant à rendre un objet ou une surface moins voyant en réduisant le contraste qu'il présente par rapport à l'environnement et/ou au fond.

01 nov. 1991

**attitude active en matière d'information publique / active public information policy**

Ligne de conduite consistant à s'efforcer de stimuler l'intérêt des médias ou du public sur un sujet ou une activité, dans le but d'informer le public. L'intérêt sera stimulé par des avis à la presse, des communiqués de presse, des contacts personnels, des conférences de presse, ou d'autres formes de présentation publique.

*Terme connexe : attitude passive en matière d'information publique.*

01 nov. 1990

**attitude passive en matière d'information publique / passive public information policy**

Politique consistant à éviter toute initiative susceptible d'éveiller l'intérêt des médias ou du public à propos d'une question ou d'une activité. Toutefois, lorsqu'une politique d'attitude passive est adoptée, les autorités doivent être prêtes à répondre aux demandes d'information des médias ou à faire de brèves déclarations en vue d'éviter malentendu, confusion, spéculation, ou fausse information pouvant surgir si les demandes des médias restaient sans réponse.

*Terme connexe : attitude active en matière d'information publique.*  
01 mars 1991

#### **attribution des missions / tasking**

Processus d'appréciation consistant à convertir l'allocation en ordres et à transmettre ceux-ci aux unités intéressées. Chaque ordre comprend habituellement les instructions détaillées suffisantes pour permettre à l'exécutant d'accomplir la mission avec succès.  
01 oct. 1978

#### **attribution des ressources / allocation<sup>2</sup>**

Traduction de la répartition en nombre total de sorties par type d'aéronefs disponibles pour chaque opération ou mission.  
*Termes connexes : mission<sup>2</sup> ; répartition ; sortie.*  
16 juil. 1999

#### **attrition / attrition usure**

Réduction de l'efficacité d'une force, causée par des pertes en personnel ou en matériel.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **audience-cible / target audience**

Individu ou groupe choisis comme buts d'opérations psychologiques visant à les influencer ou à les frapper.  
01 janv. 1973

#### **au repos / released**

En défense aérienne, caractérise la position des équipages et des systèmes d'armes qui ne sont plus en alerte. Au moment de la mise au repos on précise l'heure de reprise d'alerte.  
01 août 1973

#### **authentification<sup>1</sup> / authentication<sup>1</sup>**

Garantie, par la signature ou le sceau voulu, qu'un document est authentique et officiel.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **authentification<sup>2</sup> / authentication<sup>2</sup>**

Mesure de sécurité destinée à protéger un système de transmission contre une utilisation irrégulière.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **autodésactivation / self-deactivation**

En guerre des mines terrestres, processus automatique qui rend une mine inopérante et donc manipulable en toute sécurité par l'épuisement irréversible d'un élément essentiel à son fonctionnement.  
Note : la mine peut être réactivée par remplacement du composant épuisé, par exemple la pile.  
01 oct. 2003

#### **autoneutralisation / self-neutralization**

Action de rendre une mine inopérante grâce à un dispositif automatique incorporé dans celle-ci, sans qu'elle soit nécessairement manipulable en toute sécurité. L'autoneutralisation peut être réversible.  
01 oct. 2003

#### **autonomie<sup>1</sup> / endurance**

Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut continuer à voler, un véhicule à rouler ou un navire à faire route, dans des conditions déterminées (par exemple sans être ravitaillé en combustible).  
*Terme connexe : distance franchissable d'endurance.*  
01 août 1982

#### **autonomie<sup>2</sup> / range<sup>4</sup>**

Distance qui peut couvrir un véhicule terrestre portant sa charge utile normale, sur un sol solide, en utilisant le carburant de son réservoir et dans les bidons normalement transportés comme faisant partie de l'équipement du véhicule terrestre.  
01 août 1982

#### **autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control clearance**

Autorisation accordée à un aéronef de manoeuvrer dans les conditions spécifiées par un organe du contrôle de la

circulation aérienne.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique / diplomatic authorization**

Autorisation de survol et d'atterrissage obtenue au niveau des gouvernements par voie diplomatique.  
01 mars 1973

#### **autorisation préalable / prior permission**

Autorisation accordée par une autorité habilitée avant un vol destiné ou une série de vols. Cette autorisation concerne le survol ou l'atterrissage.  
01 sept. 1969

#### **autorité consultative pour les mouvements de sous-marins / submarine movement advisory authority**

Autorité qui suit, dans sa zone de responsabilité, les mouvements des sous-marins et des bâtiments mettant en oeuvre des sonars à immersion variable ou des ensembles d'antennes remorquées et qui informe les autorités responsables de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins et, si nécessaire, les unités concernées des possibilités d'interférence mutuelle.  
01 juin 1984

#### **autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control authority**

Commandant désigné pour assumer la responsabilité d'ensemble du système de contrôle de l'espace aérien dans la zone qui lui a été attribuée.  
*Terme connexe : contrôle de l'espace aérien.*  
22 juin 2004

#### **autorité de coordination / coordinating authority**

Autorité accordée à un commandant ou responsabilité donnée à une personne en vue d'assurer la coordination de fonctions ou d'activités déterminées intéressant des forces appartenant à plusieurs pays, commandements, armées, ou à plusieurs forces de la même armée. Ce commandant ou cette personne peut exiger que les organismes intéressés ou leurs représentants se consultent mais il n'a aucune autorité pour

imposer un accord. En cas de désaccord entre les organismes intéressés, il devrait s'efforcer d'obtenir un accord sur l'essentiel par la discussion. Au cas où cet accord s'avère impossible, il rendra compte à l'autorité appropriée.  
09 mai 2000

**autorité des transports maritimes / defence shipping authority**

Agence civile OTAN activée en temps de guerre ou de crise, dont le rôle est de répartir le plus efficacement possible les navires marchands affectés à la flotte alliée de transport maritime, dans le but d'assurer le soutien optimal de l'effort commun.  
01 oct. 1978

**autorité militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military authority**

Le Comité militaire, le Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe ou le Commandant suprême allié Transformation.  
26 août 2009

**autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande / national shipping authority**

Organisme, propre à chaque gouvernement allié, responsable de la direction des opérations de sa marine marchande en temps de guerre.  
01 déc. 1979

**autorité nationale militaire / national military authority**

Instance gouvernementale telle que Ministère de la Défense ou Ministère des Armées ayant pouvoir de prendre des décisions sur des questions militaires au nom de son pays. Ce pouvoir peut être délégué à un groupe ou à une personne unique, civile ou bien militaire, d'un échelon hiérarchique quelconque, qualifié pour traiter avec les chefs alliés ou leurs subordonnés.  
01 mars 1973

**autorité responsable<sup>1</sup> / tasking authority<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le cadre de la normalisation OTAN, comité de haut niveau de l'OTAN qui a le pouvoir de charger ses groupes subordonnés d'établir des accords de normalisation et d'élaborer des publications interalliées.

Note : l'autorité responsable peut déléguer cette fonction à un groupe subordonné.  
01 oct. 2003

**autorité responsable<sup>2</sup> / tasking authority<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le cadre des opérations de l'OTAN, autorité donnée à un organisme ou à un individu d'affecter des moyens ou de désigner du personnel pour une mission.  
01 oct. 2003

**autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins / submarine operating authority**

Commandant maritime qui exerce le contrôle opérationnel des sous-marins.  
01 nov. 1983

**autorité territoriale nationale / national territorial commander**

Autorité nationale responsable de l'exécution de fonctions purement nationales dans une zone géographique bien définie. Elle demeure autorité territoriale nationale quel que soit le statut allié qui pourrait lui être attribué.  
*Terme connexe : commandant.*  
01 mars 1973

**autres forces pour l'OTAN / other forces for NATO**

Forces qui ne sont ni affectées, ni réservées pour affectation à un commandement de l'OTAN, mais qui pourraient coopérer avec des forces de l'OTAN ou être placées sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans certaines circonstances qui doivent être spécifiées.  
*Terme connexe : force(s).*  
21 nov. 1996

**avant de l'onde de choc / Mach stem**

Front de choc formé par la fusion des fronts de choc incident et réfléchi, consécutifs à une explosion. Ce terme est généralement employé relativement à une onde de souffle propagée dans l'air et réfléchi par la surface de la terre. Dans le cas idéal, l'avant de l'onde de choc est perpendiculaire à la surface réfléchissante et légèrement convexe (vers l'avant).

01 sept. 1971

**avant-garde / advanced guard**

Élément de sûreté rapproché qu'une troupe en marche détache en avant pour la renseigner, la protéger contre les surprises terrestres et faciliter son engagement. Il a les fonctions suivantes :  
a. découvrir et exploiter les brèches dans le système défensif de l'ennemi ;  
b. éviter que le gros de la force en progression ne vienne se heurter aveuglément à une opposition ennemie ;  
c. éliminer une faible opposition ou couvrir le déploiement du gros de la force en cas de rencontre avec une forte opposition.  
*Terme connexe : réserve d'avant-garde.*  
01 févr. 1973

**avant-projet / outline plan**

Plan préliminaire qui indique les traits principaux ou les principes d'une action envisagée et qui précède l'établissement d'un plan détaillé.  
01 mars 1973

**aveuglement par l'éclair / flash blindness**

Altération de la vue causée par un éclair intense. Elle comporte la perte momentanée ou définitive des fonctions visuelles et peut être accompagnée de brûlures de la rétine.  
01 nov. 1983

**avion de transport stratégique / strategic transport aircraft**

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport soit de personnel, soit de matériel, ou les deux sur grandes distances.  
*Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.*  
01 sept. 1969

**avion leader<sup>1</sup> / lead aircraft<sup>1</sup>**

Avion en vol désigné pour assurer certaines fonctions de commandement et de contrôle aérien.  
01 avr. 1973

**avion leader<sup>2</sup> / lead aircraft<sup>2</sup>**

Avion de tête d'un groupe de plusieurs avions.  
01 avr. 1973

**avion piquet-radar / air picket**

Aéronef en vol chargé de l'alerte

lointaine, placé de façon à détecter, signaler et suivre l'approche des aéronefs et des missiles ennemis ; certains peuvent contrôler des interceptions.

*Terme connexe : alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés.*

01 août 1976

#### **avion suiveur / trailer aircraft**

Avion dont la mission est de suivre et de maintenir sous surveillance un aéronef donné.

*Terme connexe : navire suiveur.*

01 févr. 1974

#### **avis aux navigants / notice to airmen**

##### **NOTAM**

Avis diffusé par télécommunication et donnant, sur l'établissement, l'état ou la modification d'une installation, d'un service, d'une procédure aéronautiques, ou d'un danger pour la navigation aérienne, des renseignements qu'il est essentiel de communiquer à temps au personnel chargé des opérations aériennes.

[OACI]

04 oct. 2000

#### **avis de mouvement de sous-marins / submarine notice**

Message d'avis, émis par une autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins précisant les instructions concernant les mouvements et les opérations des sous-marins, en temps de paix et de guerre, y compris les informations relatives aux transits et aux zones de patrouille.

01 nov. 1983

#### **avorter<sup>1</sup> / abort<sup>1</sup>**

Arrêter une mission pour une raison autre que celle d'action ennemie. Cet arrêt peut se produire à tout moment entre le commencement et l'achèvement de la mission.

01 mai 1973

#### **avorter<sup>2</sup> / abort<sup>2</sup>**

Arrêter avant terme le décollage d'un aéronef ou le lancement d'un missile.

01 mai 1973

#### **axe / axis**

En guerre terrestre, direction générale des mouvements planifiés ou effectués

habituellement dans des limites définies.

01 févr. 1989

#### **axe de déplacement des postes de commandement / command axis**

##### **axe de transmission**

Ligne le long de laquelle un poste de commandement doit se déplacer.

01 mars 1973

##### **axe de passage / track<sup>4</sup>, n.**

En reconnaissance photographique aérienne, route que le véhicule aérien doit suivre en vol pendant l'exécution de sa mission.

09 juil. 1997

##### **axe de transmission**

*Terme privilégié : axe de déplacement des postes de commandement.*

#### **axe d'observation / spotting line**

Toute ligne droite par rapport à laquelle un observateur rend compte de l'arrivée d'un projectile ou règle le tir.

*Terme connexe : ligne d'observation.*

01 nov. 1994

#### **axe focal / camera axis**

Ligne imaginaire passant par le centre optique de l'objectif et perpendiculaire au plan du cliché.

01 mars 1973

#### **axe optique / optical axis**

Pour une lentille ou un miroir courbe : ligne droite passant par le centre de courbure et normale à la surface. Pour un système optique : ligne formée par les axes optiques des principaux éléments consécutifs.

01 juil. 1970

#### **azimut / bearing<sup>1</sup>**

##### **relèvement**

Angle horizontal mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre une direction de référence et une direction donnée.

*Termes connexes : azimut géographique ; azimut magnétique ; gisement.*

09 janv. 1996

#### **azimut géographique / true bearing**

##### **azimut vrai**

##### **relèvement géographique**

#### **relèvement vrai**

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord géographique.

*Termes connexes : azimut ; azimut grille ; azimut magnétique ; gisement.*

09 janv. 1996

#### **azimut grille / grid bearing**

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord grille ou au nord de la carte.

*Termes connexes : azimut géographique ; azimut magnétique ; gisement.*

09 janv. 1996

#### **azimut magnétique / magnetic bearing**

##### **relèvement magnétique**

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord magnétique.

*Termes connexes : azimut ; azimut géographique ; azimut grille ; gisement.*

09 janv. 1996

#### **azimut vrai**

*Terme privilégié : azimut géographique.*



## B

**badin combiné / combined  
airspeed indicator****indicateur combiné de vitesse  
air**

Instrument qui affiche à la fois la vitesse indiquée et le nombre de Mach.

01 mars 1981

**balayage / scan**

En recherche électromagnétique ou acoustique, rotation complète de l'antenne. Elle peut déterminer la base de temps.

01 avr. 1971

**balayage sectoriel / sector scan**

Balayage au cours duquel l'antenne oscille à l'intérieur d'un secteur déterminé.

13 déc. 1999

**balisage de circulation routière / balisage**

Marquage d'un itinéraire à l'aide d'un système de feux atténués qui permet ainsi de conduire les véhicules en éclairage "black-out" sensiblement à la même vitesse qu'en plein jour.

01 févr. 1973

**balise / beacon**

*Termes connexes : balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin ; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté ; radiobalise de repérage de détresse ; radiobalise individuelle de repérage ; radioborne en éventail ; radioborne Z ; radiophare ; radiophare d'alignement ; transplexion.*

01 mars 1973

**balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin / submarine locator acoustic beacon**

Appareil électronique, utilisé par les sous-marins en détresse, pouvant émettre une impulsion sonore répétitive sous l'eau.

*Terme connexe : balise.*

01 févr. 1988

**balistique / ballistics**

Science du mouvement des projectiles.

01 déc. 1974

**bande / lap**

En guerre des mines sur mer, partie de zone ou corridor attribué à un dragueur ou à une formation de dragueurs pour y effectuer un passage.

01 nov. 1975

**bande d'atterrissage / air strip**

Surface non améliorée qui a été adaptée au décollage ou à l'atterrissage des avions et qui dispose généralement d'un minimum d'installations.

*Terme connexe : aérodrome.*

01 févr. 1973

**bande d'image continue / continuous strip imagery**

Ensemble continu des représentations successives d'une bande de terrain prises suivant une ligne de vol.

01 août 1976

**bande de photographies / photographic strip**

Série de photographies successives prises suivant une direction déterminée et qui se recouvrent.

01 sept. 1979

**baptême de convoi / convoy title**

Combinaison de lettres et chiffres indiquant, pour chaque convoi, les ports de départ et d'arrivée, la vitesse et le numéro de série.

01 oct. 1978

**barème de radioconcentration / radioactivity concentration guide****concentration maximale admissible**

Table donnant, pour l'air ou pour l'eau, la quantité de radio-isotopes déterminés, qui peut être sans danger absorbée de manière continue.

01 mars 1973

**barrage anti-sous-marin<sup>1</sup> / antisubmarine patrol**

Exploration systématique et ininterrompue d'une zone le long d'une ligne pour détecter ou gêner les sous-marins. On utilise les barrages anti-sous-marins lorsqu'il est possible de déterminer la direction de déplacement du sous-marin.

*Terme connexe : système d'obstacles.*

01 févr. 1973

**barrage anti-sous-marin<sup>2</sup> / antisubmarine barrier**

Ligne formée par une série de dispositifs fixes ou d'unités mobiles disposées dans le but de

détecter les sous-marins ennemis, de leur interdire le passage ou de les détruire.

*Terme connexe : système d'obstacles.*

01 févr. 1973

**barrage fixe / fixed station patrol**

Dispositif tel que chaque patrouilleur tient poste par rapport à un point déterminé sur une ligne de barrage et effectue des recherches dans la zone environnante. Les patrouilleurs restent en route et patrouillent au voisinage du centre du poste qui leur est attribué. Les patrouilleurs sont des bâtiments de surface, des sous-marins ou des aéronefs.

01 mars 1973

**barrage routier / road block**

Obstacle (habituellement couvert par un plan de feu) utilisé pour arrêter ou limiter le mouvement des véhicules ennemis le long d'un itinéraire.

01 nov. 1968

**barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting barrier****barrière d'arrêt de secours**

Dispositif ne nécessitant pas l'existence d'une crosse d'arrêt, utilisé pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage de fortune ou d'un décollage interrompu.

*Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

01 nov. 1994

**barrière d'arrêt de secours**

*Terme privilégié : barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

**basculer / step-up**

En opérations terrestres, procédure selon laquelle le contrôle est transmis d'une organisation à un élément de cette organisation qui a été détaché à un nouvel endroit en vue de maintenir la continuité du contrôle lors d'un déplacement de cette organisation.

*Terme connexe : détachement de bascule.*

01 nov. 1975

**base / base<sup>1</sup>**

Zone ou agglomération dans laquelle existent des installations qui fournissent un appui logistique ou autre.

*Termes connexes : base de redéploiement ; base logistique de secours pour une flotte ; tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.*

01 mars 1973

#### **base avancée / advanced base**

Base située dans un théâtre d'opérations, ou à proximité, dont la mission est d'assurer le soutien des opérations militaires.

01 mars 1981

#### **base de départ / base<sup>2</sup>**

##### **base de feux**

Région à partir de laquelle les opérations sont lancées.

01 mars 1973

##### **base de feux**

*Terme privilégié : base de départ.*

#### **base de lancement pour missile non protégée / soft missile base**

Base de lancement de campagne pour missiles dont la protection contre une explosion nucléaire n'est pas assurée.

01 juin 1964

#### **base de radionavigation / baseline<sup>3</sup>**

En radionavigation, plus petit arc d'un grand cercle joignant deux stations émettrices d'un réseau de radionavigation.

01 nov. 1994

#### **base de redéploiement / deployment operating base**

Base vers laquelle une unité ou une partie d'unité se déploiera pour opérer en cas de tension ou d'hostilité. Elle est différente de la base occupée en temps de paix et dispose de l'infrastructure nécessaire.

*Termes connexes : base ; base logistique de secours pour une flotte.*

01 sept. 1975

#### **base de remplacement pour escorteurs / alternate escort operating base**

Base disposant des installations et des services nécessaires au soutien de bâtiments d'escorte pour de courtes périodes.

01 févr. 1973

#### **base de sous-marins / submarine base**

Base assurant le soutien logistique des sous-marins.

01 nov. 1968

#### **base de triangulation / baseline<sup>4</sup>**

En triangulation, côté de l'un des triangles pris comme base de mesure. Sa longueur est mesurée avec une précision connue et les côtés des triangles adjacents s'obtiennent par calcul à partir de cette dimension.

01 déc. 1974

#### **base de vitesse / measured mile**

En navigation maritime, distance exactement mesurée et balisée permettant à un navire d'étalonner son loch.

02 mai 1995

#### **base durcie pour missiles / hard missile base**

Base de lancement protégée contre une explosion nucléaire.

01 juil. 1985

#### **base géodésique<sup>1</sup> / baseline<sup>1</sup>**

En topographie, ligne mesurée avec un maximum de précision et à laquelle sont rattachés les levés afin d'en assurer la coordination et l'homogénéité.

01 déc. 1974

#### **base géodésique<sup>2</sup> / baseline<sup>2</sup>**

En photogrammétrie, droite joignant les points principaux de deux photographies aériennes verticales prises consécutivement. Se mesure habituellement sur une seule photographie après le report du point principal de l'autre.

01 déc. 1974

#### **base logistique de secours pour une flotte / emergency fleet operating base**

Base assurant le soutien logistique nécessaire aux unités de la flotte opérant dans une zone pour des périodes limitées.

*Termes connexes : base ; base de redéploiement.*

01 mars 1973

#### **base topographique**

*Terme privilégié : carte de base<sup>1,2</sup>.*

#### **bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire / evacuation control ship**

Bâtiment désigné comme poste de contrôle des engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies et hélicoptères qui, au

cours d'une opération amphibie, évacuent des blessés depuis les plages. Le personnel médical embarqué sur le bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation répartit les blessés entre les bâtiments de la force d'assaut en fonction de la capacité d'hébergement et des moyens médicaux spécialisés dont chacun dispose, de plus il pratique les opérations chirurgicales urgentes.

01 mars 1973

#### **bâtiment de débarquement / landing ship**

Bâtiment d'assaut construit pour de longues traversées en mer et pouvant être déchargé rapidement sur la plage même.

01 avr. 1973

#### **bâtiment de défense aérienne / air defence ship**

Bâtiment assurant la responsabilité de la défense aérienne.

01 févr. 1973

#### **bâtiment de garde / guard-ship**

Bâtiment désigné pour assurer une fonction déterminée afin de permettre aux autres bâtiments de la force navale de conserver un stade d'alerte moins élevé.

01 mars 1973

#### **bâtiment de soutien logistique / floating base support**

Soutien logistique dans lequel l'approvisionnement et la maintenance des forces opérationnelles sont assurés à partir de navires au port ou au mouillage.

01 déc. 1974

#### **bâtiment de veille radar / radar guard-ship**

Bâtiment désigné par l'officier investi du commandement tactique pour assurer la veille radar.

20 nov. 1996

#### **bâtiment en contre-marquage / countermarker**

En opérations navales, bâtiment maintenant le contact avec un bâtiment en marquage serré à partir d'une position qui lui permet de contrer la menace que représente ce dernier.

01 oct. 2001

#### **bâtiment en marquage serré / marker<sup>3</sup>**

En opérations navales, bâtiment qui maintient une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif défini ou qui se réserve la possibilité de gêner ses mouvements.

*Termes connexes : marquer un objectif<sup>2</sup> ; navire suiveur.*  
01 févr. 1989

#### **bâtiment fournisseur / delivering ship<sup>1</sup>**

Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le ou les gréements.

*Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>2</sup>.*  
15 juil. 2000

#### **bâtiment-jalon / marker ship**

Dans une opération amphibie, bâtiment placé avec précision en un point repère prescrit. Ce bâtiment peut, de jour, arborer des pavillons d'identification, de nuit, porter des feux visibles du large.

01 mars 1973

#### **bâtiment longe-bouées dan / dan runner**

Bâtiment naviguant le long d'une ligne de bouées dan.

01 déc. 1976

#### **bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>1</sup> / customer ship**

Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui reçoit du personnel ou du matériel.

*Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>1</sup>.*  
31 juil. 1980

#### **bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>2</sup> / receiving ship**

Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui reçoit le ou les gréements.

*Termes connexes : bâtiment fournisseur ; bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>2</sup>.*  
04 oct. 2000

#### **bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>1</sup> / supplying ship**

Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le personnel ou le matériel à transférer.

*Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>1</sup>.*  
08 sept. 1981

#### **bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>2</sup> / delivering ship<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui fournit le ou

les gréements.

*Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>2</sup>.*

04 oct. 2000

#### **bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes / heavy-lift-ship**

Bâtiment spécialement conçu pour la manipulation et le transport de charges lourdes ou encombrantes. Ses panneaux sont desservis par des mâts de charges capables de soulever une charge unitaire de 100 tonnes.

01 mars 1973

#### **bâtiments d'assaut / assault shipping**

Bâtiments affectés à la force opérationnelle amphibie et utilisés pour le transport des troupes d'assaut, des véhicules, de l'équipement et des approvisionnements jusqu'à la zone de l'objectif.

01 févr. 1973

#### **batterie<sup>1</sup> / battery<sup>1</sup>**

**Bie**

Unité tactique et administrative d'artillerie correspondant à la compagnie (ou à l'unité équivalente dans les autres armes).

01 mars 1973

#### **batterie<sup>2</sup> / battery<sup>2</sup>**

**Bie**

Ensemble des canons, tubes lance-torpilles, projecteurs ou rampes de lancement de même taille, de même calibre ou de même utilisation, qui sont montés sur un même bâtiment ou qui agissent isolément.

01 mars 1973

#### **belligérant / belligerent**

En temps de crise ou de guerre, individu, entité, force militaire ou État engagé dans un conflit.

01 oct. 2003

#### **besoin opérationnel / operational requirement**

Besoin reconnu justifiant l'attribution en temps utile de ressources permettant d'atteindre des objectifs militaires ou civils approuvés, ou de mener à bien des opérations, des missions ou des actions militaires ou civiles.

01 oct. 2001

#### **besoin opérationnel de**

#### **services mutuels pour aéronefs / operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement**

Besoin militaire établi par un commandant OTAN et attribution des missions qui en découlent à un terrain d'aviation ou navire désigné pour effectuer les services mutuels stade A ou stade B au profit d'aéronefs qui ne lui sont pas affectés.

*Terme connexe : services mutuels pour aéronefs.*

01 nov. 1986

#### **besoins en information / information requirements besoins en renseignement brut**

Information relative à l'ennemi et à son environnement qui doit être recherchée et exploitée pour répondre aux besoins du commandement.

*Termes connexes : besoins prioritaires en renseignement ; plan de recherche.*

01 juil. 1980

#### **besoins en renseignement brut**

*Terme privilégié : besoins en information.*

#### **blanc / holiday**

En guerre de mines sur mer, espace accidentellement non couvert au cours d'une opération de dragage ou de chasse aux mines par suite d'erreurs de navigation, de tenue de poste, de balisage, du fait d'avaries ou toute autre raison.

01 nov. 1975

#### **blessé au combat / wounded in action**

Doit être considéré comme perte autre que "tué au combat", tout individu blessé par un facteur ou une cause externe. Ce terme inclut les différentes sortes de plaies ou blessures contractées au combat, qu'il s'agisse d'une blessure ouverte, d'une contusion, d'une fracture, d'une brûlure, d'une blessure due au souffle ou de tous les effets dus aux agents biologiques et chimiques, l'exposition aux radiations ou à toute autre arme ou agent de destruction.

*Termes connexes : décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte ; perte au combat ; perte hors combat ; tué au combat.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **bloc de prisonniers de guerre /**

**prisoner of a war compound**

Subdivision d'un enclos de prisonniers de guerre.

01 sept. 1979

**bombardement de zone / area bombing**

Bombardement d'un ensemble d'objectifs constituant une zone et non d'un objectif ponctuel.

04 oct. 2000

**bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude / low-angle loft bombing**

Type de bombardement par bombes non guidées dans lequel le largage est effectué à un angle de cabré inférieur à 35.

01 mars 1973

**bombardement en déport / offset bombing**

Procédure de bombardement qui utilise un point de visée différent de l'objectif.

01 janv. 1973

**bombardement en tapis / carpet bombing****tapis de bombes**

Répartition progressive d'un tonnage de bombes élevé sur une zone définie par des limites données, de manière à infliger des dommages dans toutes les parties de la zone.

01 mars 1973

**bombardement en vol rasant / laydown bombing**

Méthode de bombardement à très basse altitude où des fusées retardatrices et/ou d'autres équipements sont utilisés pour permettre à l'assaillant d'échapper aux effets de ses propres bombes.

01 avr. 1973

**bombe à hydrogène**

*Terme privilégié : arme thermonucléaire.*

**bombe photo-éclair / photoflash bomb**

Bombe capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à moyenne altitude.

01 juil. 1970

**bombette**

*Terme privilégié : indicateur visuel de mise de feu.*

**bond / bound**

En guerre sur terre, mouvement simple de troupes, généralement de couvert en couvert, souvent exécuté sous le feu de l'ennemi.

01 sept. 1991

**bord d'entraînement / gripper edge**

Bord par lequel le matériau à imprimer est amené et guidé dans la machine à imprimer.

01 mars 1973

**bouée acoustique / sonobuoy bouée radioacoustique**

Appareil acoustique, utilisé principalement pour détecter les sous-marins, qui, une fois activé, transmet ses informations par radio.

01 nov. 1968

**bouée dan repère / datum dan buoy**

Bouée dan destinée à servir de repère géographique ou de point de référence, et qui doit par conséquent être plus visible et mieux ancrée qu'une bouée dan ordinaire.

01 déc. 1976

**bouée radioacoustique**

*Terme privilégié : bouée acoustique.*

**bouée sans dérive / short scope buoy**

Bouée employée comme repère pour la navigation et qui reste pratiquement à la verticale de son crapaud.

01 nov. 1975

**boule de feu / fireball**

Sphère lumineuse constituée par des gaz chauds qui se forme quelques millièmes de seconde après l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire et commence immédiatement à augmenter de volume et à se refroidir.

01 sept. 2003

**branche / branch**

Partie d'une division qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, est responsable d'un domaine fonctionnel majeur.

*Termes connexes : cellule ; division<sup>2</sup> ; section.*

01 juil. 1988

**bretelle / link<sup>2</sup>**

Route maritime, autre que côtière ou du large, reliant deux ou plusieurs routes.

01 nov. 1975

**briefing**

*Terme privilégié : exposé.*

**brin d'arrêt d'aéronef**

*Terme privilégié : câble d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

**brouillage intentionnel / jamming**

Brouillage produit délibérément par des émissions destinées à rendre inintelligibles tout ou partie d'un signal utile, ou à fausser les informations qu'il représente.

*Termes connexes : brouillage électronique ; brouillage en barrage ; brouillage par balayage ; brouillage sélectif ; contre-mesures électroniques.*

[50(713)CEI: 1998]

22 janv. 2010

**brouillage électronique / electronic jamming**

Émission, réémission ou réflexion intentionnelle d'énergie électromagnétique visant à réduire l'efficacité des dispositifs, matériels ou systèmes électroniques hostiles.

*Terme connexe : brouillage.*

13 déc. 1999

**brouillage en barrage / barrage jamming**

Brouillage effectué en couvrant à la fois une large bande de fréquences.

*Terme connexe : brouillage.*

01 mars 1973

**brouillage par balayage / sweep jamming**

Technique consistant à promener une émission de brouillage sur une large bande de fréquences.

*Terme connexe : brouillage.*

01 août 1973

**brouillage sélectif / spot jamming**

Brouillage d'une bande ou d'une fréquence particulière.

*Terme connexe : brouillage.*

01 août 1973

**brouilleur à poursuite automatique / automatic search jammer****brouilleur chercheur**

Système composé d'un récepteur d'interception et d'un émetteur de brouillage qui recherche, intercepte et brouille automatiquement certains

signaux présentant des caractéristiques électromagnétiques spécifiques.  
01 févr. 1973

**brouilleur chercheur**

*Terme privilégié : brouilleur à poursuite automatique.*

**brouilleur-répéteur / repeater-jammer**

Dispositif émetteur-récepteur qui amplifie, multiplie et retransmet les signaux reçus afin de les brouiller.  
01 août 1973

**brûlure par l'éclair / flash burn**

Brûlure causée par une exposition excessive (peau à découvert) au rayonnement thermique d'une explosion nucléaire.  
01 mars 1973

**bureau d'allocations de transports aériens / air transport allocations board**

Organisme interarmées responsable, à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, de la définition des priorités de transports aériens et de la répartition de la capacité de transport allouée au théâtre.  
*Terme connexe : comité de priorités aériennes.*  
01 févr. 1973

**bureau de conduite de tir**

*Terme privilégié : poste central de tir.*

**butées centrifuges / droop stop**

Système qui empêche les pales d'un hélicoptère de descendre trop bas lors de l'arrêt du rotor.  
01 mars 1981



## C

**cabine étanche / sealed cabin**

Espace occupé d'un aéronef caractérisé par des parois ne permettant aucun échange gazeux entre l'atmosphère ambiante et l'atmosphère intérieure et contenant ses propres moyens de régénération de l'atmosphère intérieure.  
01 nov. 1968

**câble d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting cable**

**brin d'arrêt d'aéronef**  
Élément d'un système d'arrêt d'aéronef qui barre la surface d'une piste d'atterrissage ou d'un pont d'envol et dans lequel s'engage la crosse d'arrêt de l'aéronef.  
*Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.*  
13 juil. 1994

**câble de parachutage / anchor cable**

Câble d'un aéronef auquel sont fixées les sangles d'ouverture automatique des parachutes, ou leurs prolongateurs.  
01 mars 1982

**cache-flamme / flash suppressor**

**dispositif antilueur**  
Dispositif fixé à la bouche d'une arme à feu et qui réduit la lueur émise par la combustion des gaz de propulsion.  
01 mars 1973

**cadence de tir / rate of fire**  
Nombre de coups tirés par une arme en une minute.  
01 nov. 1968

**cadence normale de tir / sustained rate of fire**

Cadence de tir que peut réellement soutenir une arme pendant une période illimitée, sans chauffer excessivement.  
01 août 1973

**cadre de référence**

*Terme privilégié : cartouche de référence.*

**cadre de surimpression / form overlay**

Dessin représentant, par exemple, un formulaire, une grille, un plan ou une carte, utilisé en fond d'image.  
09 mai 2000

**cadre d'informations / information box**

Sur la surface d'une carte, d'une mosaïque, d'un calque, encadrement contenant des renseignements tels que le titre, la référence ou l'échelle de l'ouvrage.  
*Termes connexes : carton documentaire ; cartouche de référence.*  
01 juil. 1988

**caisson d'altitude**

*Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare.*

**caisson de compression**

*Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.*

**caisson de décompression**

*Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare.*

**caisson de plongée**

*Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.*

**caisson de plongée**

*Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.*

**caisson de recompression**

*Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.*

**caisson hyperbare / hyperbaric chamber****caisson de compression (toléré)****caisson de plongée (toléré)****caisson de recompression (toléré)**

Caisson utilisé pour créer une augmentation de la pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une descente au-dessous du niveau de la mer, dans l'air ou dans l'eau.

Note : ce type de caisson est le seul qui permette le traitement de la maladie de décompression après un vol ou une plongée.  
05 sept 2007

**caisson hypobare / hypobaric chamber****caisson d'altitude (toléré)****caisson de décompression (toléré)**

Caisson utilisé pour créer une diminution de pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une montée en altitude.

Note : ce type de caisson est employé principalement à des fins d'entraînement et d'expérimentation.  
05 sept. 2007

**calage / blocking and chocking**

Utilisation de cales et de coins pour empêcher tout déplacement intempestif d'un chargement au cours d'un transport.  
01 mars 1973

**calcul continu du point de largage / continuously-computed release point**

Prédiction continue par le calcul du point de largage des armes, tenant compte des données balistiques, des altitudes et des vitesses.  
01 nov. 1975

**cale / hold<sup>1</sup>**

Compartiment d'un navire dans lequel la cargaison est arrimée.  
01 mars 1973

**calque d'objectifs / target overlay**

Feuille transparente qui, superposée à une carte, à un dessin, à un croquis particulier, y localise les objectifs et précise certaines de leurs caractéristiques. Ce calque peut aussi comporter les limites entre des éléments, des objectifs et des dispositifs amis avancés.  
01 août 1973

**calque de surface couverte / covertrace**

Calque faisant partie d'une série de transparents sur lesquels ont été reportées toutes les sorties de reconnaissance aérienne effectuées sur la zone correspondant à la carte de référence.  
01 févr. 1974

**calque pour écran radar / radarscope overlay**

Calque placé sur un écran radar pour permettre de comparer et d'identifier les échos.  
01 sept. 1969

**camouflage / camouflage**

Utilisation de matériaux naturels ou artificiels sur des personnes, des objets ou des positions tactiques en vue de désorienter, de tromper l'ennemi ou de se

soustraire à sa vue.  
*Terme connexe : contre-surveillance.*  
 01 déc. 1977

**camouflage électronique / electronic masking**

Rayonnement contrôlé d'énergie électromagnétique sur les fréquences amies dans le but de protéger les émissions des moyens de télécommunication et des systèmes électroniques amis vis-à-vis des mesures de soutien de guerre électronique et du renseignement d'origine électromagnétique ennemis, sans provoquer de dégradation importante du fonctionnement des systèmes amis.  
 01 nov. 1991

**camouflage radar / radar camouflage**

Emploi de matériaux absorbant ou réfléchissant les rayons radar afin de modifier les échos produits par la surface d'un objet.  
 01 août 1973

**camouflet / camouflet**

Cavité produite par une explosion souterraine qui n'a pas débouché en surface.  
 01 mars 1973

**campagne / campaign**

Ensemble d'opérations militaires planifiées et conduites pour atteindre un objectif stratégique dans un délai et une zone géographique donnés, impliquant généralement des forces maritimes, terrestres et aériennes.  
*Terme connexe : ligne d'opération.*  
 16 juil. 1999

**campagne navale / naval campaign**

Opération, ou série d'opérations reliées entre elles, essentiellement menées par des forces navales (de surface, sous-marines, aériennes ou amphibies) dans le but d'acquies, d'étendre ou de conserver le contrôle de la mer.  
 01 mars 1973

**camp de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war camp**

Dépôt de nature semi-permanente, établi dans la zone des communications ou dans la zone de l'intérieur (territoire national), pour l'internement et l'administration des prisonniers de

guerre. Ce dépôt peut être situé dans d'autres installations militaires.  
 01 sept. 1969

**canevas / lattice**

Réseau de lignes de position reportées sur une carte qui permettent de définir une position.  
 01 avr. 1973

**cannibaliser / cannibalize**

Prélever sur un matériel réparable ou en état de service, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants en état de service, afin de les installer sur un autre.  
*Terme connexe : récupérer.*  
 04 oct. 2000

**cap / heading**

Angle mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre la direction du nord (du compas, de la grille, magnétique ou vrai) et la direction de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire.  
 01 mars 1973

**capacité de deuxième frappe / second strike capability**

Capacité de survivre à une première frappe avec des moyens suffisants pour riposter de façon efficace (cette riposte est généralement associée à l'emploi d'armes nucléaires).  
 01 avr. 1971

**capacité d'emport instantané / airlift capability**

Total des charges (offertes ou marchandes) susceptibles d'être emportées, à un moment donné et pour une mission déterminée, par l'ensemble des aéronefs disponibles d'une flotte de transport. Est exprimé en effectif ou en unités de poids ou de volume.  
*Termes connexes : capacité d'enlèvement demandé ; charge<sup>3</sup> ; chargement ; charge offerte.*  
 01 févr. 1973

**capacité d'enlèvement demandé / airlift requirement**

Total des charges dont le transport par aéronefs est demandé pour une mission déterminée.  
*Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; charge<sup>3</sup> ; chargement.*  
 01 févr. 1973

**capacité de plage / beach**

**capacity**

Estimation en tonnes d'encombrement ou en tonnes-poids du fret qui peut être déchargé par jour sur une bande de rivage déterminée.  
*Terme connexe : capacité portuaire.*  
 01 mars 1973

**capacité de transport / transport capacity**

Nombre de personnes, poids ou volume de chargement qu'un moyen de transport peut transporter dans des conditions déterminées.  
*Termes connexes : charge<sup>1</sup> ; charge utile<sup>1</sup>.*  
 01 sept. 1981

**capacité de transport amphibie / amphibious lift**

Capacité totale des bâtiments d'assaut utilisés dans une opération amphibie (exprimée en nombre d'hommes et de véhicules, et en tonnes d'encombrement ou tonnes-poids pour les approvisionnements).  
 01 févr. 1973

**capacité d'itinéraire<sup>1</sup> / route capacity<sup>1</sup>**

Débit d'itinéraire maximum des véhicules dans un seul sens au point où l'écoulement est le plus faible.  
*Terme connexe : capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer.*  
 01 oct. 1980

**capacité d'itinéraire<sup>2</sup> / route capacity<sup>2</sup>**

Tonnage métrique maximum qui peut être déplacé dans le même sens sur un itinéraire particulier, en une heure. C'est le produit du débit d'itinéraire maximum dans un seul sens par la charge utile moyenne des véhicules.  
*Terme connexe : capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer.*  
 01 oct. 1980

**capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer / railway line capacity**

Nombre maximal de trains que l'on peut faire circuler dans chaque sens de circulation sur une ligne de chemin de fer en 24 heures.  
*Terme connexe : capacité d'itinéraire<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
 01 mars 1983

**capacité portuaire / port**



**capacity**

Possibilités estimées d'un port ou d'un mouillage pour l'enlèvement journalier des cargaisons (exprimées habituellement en tonnes).

*Terme connexe : capacité de plage.*

01 sept. 1969

**capacité volumétrique en balles / bale cubic capacity**

Volume utilisable pour la cargaison, mesuré en pieds cubiques à l'intérieur des lattes de vaigrage, à partir des membrures jusqu'aux barrots. Dans le cas d'une cargaison de marchandises mixtes, la capacité volumétrique en balles peut être utilisée. La cargaison mixte embarquée vient en contact avec les lattes de vaigrage et, d'une manière générale, n'atteint pas le bondé du navire.

01 févr. 1973

**cap de collision / lead collision course**

Vecteur qui, s'il était maintenu, entraînerait une collision entre un intercepteur et une cible.

01 oct. 2001

**cap de poursuite / lead pursuit**

Vecteur donné à un avion d'interception dans le but de faire passer sa route par un point déterminé en avant de l'objectif.

01 déc. 1974

**cap moyen / average heading**

Moyenne arithmétique des différentes valeurs de caps tenus au cours d'une période de temps.

01 janv. 1973

**capsule<sup>1</sup> / capsule<sup>1</sup>**

Cabine hermétique pressurisée destinée aux très hautes altitudes ou au vol spatial et qui procure un milieu ambiant adapté à l'homme, à l'animal ou à l'équipement.

01 mars 1973

**capsule<sup>2</sup> / capsule<sup>2</sup>**

Cabine hermétique éjectable munie d'appareils assurant la sécurité du retour au sol de ses occupants.

01 mars 1973

**capteur / sensor**

Équipement destiné à assurer la détection d'objets ou d'activités et permettant de les représenter ou de les enregistrer grâce à

l'énergie ou aux particules qu'ils émettent, réfléchissent ou modifient.

01 sept. 2003

**caractéristique artificielle / culture**

Construction ou caractéristique du terrain due à l'action de l'homme. Par exemple routes, bâtiments, canaux, frontières. Au sens large du terme noms, légendes portés sur une carte.

01 mars 1973

**caractéristiques opérationnelles / operational characteristics**

Critères militaires spécifiques exigés d'un équipement afin de lui permettre de répondre à un besoin opérationnel reconnu.

*Terme connexe : spécification technique.*

01 août 1982

**carburant hypergolique / hypergolic fuel**

Carburant qui prend feu spontanément au contact d'un oxydant (exemple : l'aniline avec l'acide nitrique fumant). Utilisé comme agent de propulsion dans certains systèmes de missiles.

01 mars 1973

**cargaison / cargo**

Marchandises et approvisionnements en transit.  
*Termes connexes : cargaison aérienne ; cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée ; cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée ; cargaison aérienne ordinaire ; cargaison dangereuse ; cargaison de valeur ; cargaison essentielle ; cargaison immédiatement vitale ; cargaison non requise.*

01 mars 1981

**cargaison aérienne / air cargo**

Approvisionnements, matériel ou véhicules, n'appartenant pas à un aéronef mais constituant tout ou partie de sa charge utile.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 mars 1981

**cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée / controlled dangerous air cargo**

Cargaison considérée comme extrêmement dangereuse et qui ne peut être transportée que par un aéronef-cargo selon des règles de sécurité spécifiques.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 juil. 1982

**cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée / restricted dangerous air cargo**

Cargaison qui n'appartient pas à la catégorie des cargaisons extrêmement dangereuses mais qui présente des risques et nécessite certaines précautions supplémentaires lors de l'emballage et de la manutention pour le transport par aéronef cargo ou par aéronef de transport de passagers.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 juil. 1987

**cargaison aérienne ordinaire / general air cargo**

Cargaison ne présentant ni risque ni danger et n'exigeant aucune précaution particulière pour le transport aérien.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 juil. 1987

**cargaison dangereuse / dangerous cargo**

Cargaison qui, en raison de son caractère dangereux, fait l'objet de règlements particuliers pour son transport.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 mars 1973

**cargaison de valeur / valuable cargo**

Cargaison dont la valeur peut se révéler importante au cours d'un stade ultérieur de la guerre.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 mai 1963

**cargaison essentielle / essential supply**

Produit essentiel à la poursuite de la guerre pendant la période de survie ou à la survie nationale durant cette même période et qui devrait être déchargé aussitôt que les circonstances le permettent.

*Terme connexe : cargaison.*

01 mars 1973

**cargaison immédiatement vitale / immediately vital cargo**

Cargaison déjà chargée que le pays consignataire considère comme immédiatement vitale pour la poursuite de la guerre ou pour la survie nationale, nonobstant les risques encourus par le navire. Si celui-ci appartient à un autre pays, la livraison doit

être autorisée par ce pays. Ce terme n'est utilisé que pour la période de mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.  
*Terme connexe : cargaison.*  
13 déc. 1999

**cargaison non requise / unwanted cargo**

Cargaison embarquée en temps de paix mais qui, en temps de guerre n'est plus réclamée par le pays destinataire.  
*Terme connexe : cargaison.*  
01 mars 1981

**carnet d'objectifs**

*Terme privilégié : dossier d'objectifs<sup>2</sup>.*

**carroyage**

*Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.*

**carroyage militaire / military grid grille**

Deux réseaux de lignes parallèles formant des carrés et se superposant d'une façon précise et uniforme, sur les cartes ou toute autre représentation de la surface de la terre et permettant, par rapport à certains points, l'identification d'autres points du terrain ainsi que les calculs de direction et de distance.  
*Termes connexes : grille de navigation ; iconocarte ; système de référence de carroyage militaire.*  
01 mars 1973

**carte<sup>1</sup> / map**

Représentation graphique, généralement sur une surface plane et à une échelle donnée des caractéristiques naturelles et artificielles de la surface (entière ou partielle) de la terre ou d'une planète. Les éléments caractéristiques sont positionnés en référence à un système de coordonnées.  
*Termes connexes : carte aéronautique ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte topographique aéronautique ; carton index ; schéma d'assemblage (topographie) ; série de cartes.*  
01 mars 1973

**carte<sup>2</sup> / map sheet**

Carte topographique particulière constituant un tout ou faisant

partie d'une série (ou jeu).  
01 mars 1973

**carte à deux marges / bi-margin format**

Carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'à deux bords de la feuille, normalement le nord et l'est, ne laissant ainsi que deux marges disponibles.  
01 mars 1973

**carte aéronautique / aeronautical chart**

Carte spécialement conçue pour répondre aux besoins de la navigation aérienne.  
*Termes connexes : carte<sup>1</sup> ; carte aéronautique spéciale ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte spécialisée ; carte topographique aéronautique.*  
01 nov. 1991

**carte aéronautique spéciale / special aeronautical chart**

Carte topographique comportant des informations aéronautiques destinées à répondre, en temps de paix, aux besoins militaires de la navigation aérienne à basse altitude.  
*Termes connexes : carte aéronautique ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte topographique aéronautique.*  
17 jan. 2005

**carte à grandes lignes / outline map**

Carte avec suffisamment d'informations géographiques qui permettent une corrélation de données supplémentaires ajoutées.  
01 avr. 1971

**carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques / special job cover map**

Carte à petite échelle utilisée pour enregistrer l'état d'avancement d'une couverture aérienne de grande surface. Lorsqu'une partie de la tâche assignée est réalisée, la zone couverte est reportée sur la carte.  
01 sept. 1969

**carte de base<sup>1</sup> / base map**

Carte présentant certaines informations fondamentales, utilisée comme fond sur lequel des renseignements supplémentaires ou particuliers

sont imprimés en surcharge.  
*Terme connexe : carte spécialisée*  
01 sept. 2003

**carte de base<sup>2</sup> / chart base**

Également carte contenant toutes informations à partir desquelles peuvent être établies des cartes donnant des renseignements particuliers ; cartes utilisées comme source de renseignements.  
*Termes connexes : base topographique ; carte spécialisée.*  
01 sept. 2003

**carte de combat / combat chart**

Carte marine spéciale, à l'échelle de 1:50.000, destinée à l'appui-feu naval et à l'appui aérien rapproché au cours d'opérations côtières ou amphibies, indiquant en détail l'hydrographie et la topographie de la région côtière.  
*Termes connexes : carte pour opérations amphibies ; carte spécialisée.*  
13 déc. 1999

**carte des faux échos / non-submarine contact chart**

**carte non-sub**  
Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle variant de 1:100.000 au 1:1.000.000, donnant, pour les eaux côtières et celles du large, la bathymétrie, la nature du fond, les données sur les épaves et les faux échos. Elle est établie pour la conduite des opérations sous-marines et anti-sous-marines.  
*Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.*  
01 oct. 1980

**carte de situation / situation map**

Carte indiquant la situation tactique, logistique ou administrative à un moment donné.  
01 nov. 1968

**carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire / radiation situation map**

**carte de situation radiologique**  
Carte indiquant la situation réelle et/ou prévue du rayonnement dans la zone étudiée.  
01 nov. 1968

**carte de situation radiologique**

*Terme privilégié : carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire.*

**carte des possibilités de tir / fire capabilities chart**

Carte généralement sous forme de calque, précisant les zones qui peuvent être atteintes par le tir de l'ensemble des armes d'une unité.

*Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.*

01 août 1973

**carte de tracé de route aéronautique / aeronautical plotting chart**

Carte destinée à l'utilisation des méthodes graphiques de navigation.

*Termes connexes : carte<sup>1</sup> ; carte aéronautique ; carte aéronautique spéciale ; carte spécialisée ; carte topographique aéronautique.*

01 oct. 1984

**carte de tracé de route maritime / nautical plotting chart**

Esquisse cartographique ne comprenant pas d'informations hydrographiques dans une échelle et une projection spécifiques, comportant habituellement un graticule et une rose de compas, conçue comme complément des cartes marines usuelles et produite soit isolément soit dans le cadre d'une série.

*Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.*

01 oct. 1984

**carte hydrographique / hydrographic chart****carte nautique**

Carte marine indiquant les profondeurs, la nature des fonds et leur relief, le contour des côtes, les marées et courants dans une mer ou une zone terrestre et maritime donnée.

*Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.*

01 mars 1973

**carte index**

*Terme privilégié : schéma d'assemblage (topographie).*

**carte internationale du monde / international map of the world**

Série de cartes au 1:1.000.000, publiée par un certain nombre de pays, à partir de spécifications communes faisant l'objet d'accords internationaux.

01 août 1974

**carte nautique**

*Terme privilégié : carte hydrographique.*

**carte non-sub**

*Terme privilégié : carte des faux échos.*

**carte pour la guerre des mines / mine warfare chart**

Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle de 1:50.000 ou plus (de préférence 1:25.000 ou plus), établie pour préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines, qui peut être réalisée selon des spécifications particulières, et destinée à préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines.

*Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.*

01 oct. 1980

**carte pour opérations amphibies / amphibious chart**

Carte marine spéciale destinée à répondre à des besoins particuliers concernant les opérations de débarquement et la défense côtière passive au 1:25.000 ou à plus grande échelle, comportant des informations sur la plage et le littoral plus détaillées que sur une carte de combat.

*Termes connexes : carte de combat ; carte spécialisée.*

13 déc. 1999

**carte projetée / projected map display**

Représentation d'une carte sur un écran produite à l'aide d'un système optique ou électro-optique.

*Terme connexe : visualisation cartographique mobile.*

01 oct. 1980

**carte spécialisée / chart**

Carte à usage particulier, généralement conçue pour la navigation ou pour toute autre utilisation précise, sur laquelle des renseignements cartographiques essentiels sont combinés à diverses données choisies en fonction de l'usage prévu.

*Termes connexes : carte aéronautique ; carte de base<sup>1,2</sup> ; carte de combat ; carte des faux échos ; carte des possibilités de tir ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte de tracé de*

*route maritime ; carte hydrographique ; carte index ; carte pour la guerre des mines ; carte pour opérations amphibies ; carte topographique aéronautique ; schéma d'assemblage (topographie) ; série de cartes.*  
16 juil. 1996

**carte topographique aéronautique / aeronautical topographic chart**

Représentation graphique de la surface terrestre ayant pour but essentiel de faciliter la navigation à vue et au radar. Elle porte une sélection de caractéristiques du terrain, naturelles et artificielles, ainsi que des renseignements aéronautiques supplémentaires.

*Termes connexes : carte<sup>1</sup> ; carte aéronautique ; carte aéronautique spéciale ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte spécialisée.*

01 févr. 1973

**carton de localisation / location diagram**

Schéma, apparaissant généralement dans la marge d'une carte, destiné à indiquer la position de la feuille de carte par rapport à la surface terrestre et par rapport aux feuilles adjacentes de la même série.

*Terme connexe : schéma d'assemblage (topographie).*

01 mars 1973

**carton des références / compilation diagram**

Carton indiquant les spécifications des documents d'origine à partir desquels la carte a été préparée ; ce qui ne comporte pas nécessairement l'indication sur la valeur de ces sources.

*Terme connexe : carton documentaire.*

01 mars 1973

**carton documentaire / reliability diagram**

En cartographie, cartouche indiquant l'âge et la qualité des documents à partir desquels la carte en question a été réalisée.

*Termes connexes : cadre d'informations ; carton des références.*

01 avr. 1971

**carton index / inter-chart relationship diagram**

Petite carte supplémentaire figurant sur une carte principale et qui sert à situer la carte par

rapport aux cartes adjacentes de la même série ou de séries associées.

*Terme connexe* : *carte*<sup>1</sup>.

01 nov. 1991

#### **carton intérieur / inset**

Carte particulière à l'intérieur d'une carte plus grande. On en distingue trois formes :

- une zone géographiquement extérieure à la feuille, mais incluse dans celle-ci pour faciliter la publication ; généralement à la même échelle ;
- une partie de la carte à plus grande échelle ;
- une carte à échelle réduite des zones voisines, pour permettre la localisation.

01 mars 1973

#### **cartouche de référence / reference box**

##### **cadre de référence**

Cadre d'identification placé dans la marge d'une carte et contenant la désignation de série, le numéro de la feuille et le numéro d'édition sous une forme convenue.

*Terme connexe* : *cadre d'informations*.

01 janv. 1973

#### **cartouche photo-éclair / photoflash cartridge**

Cartouche pyrotechnique capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à basse altitude.

01 mai 1973

#### **catapulte / catapult**

Installation ou dispositif qui assure une source auxiliaire de poussée à un avion ou à un missile. Elle doit combiner les fonctions de direction et d'accélération du missile pendant son parcours sur la catapulte. Remplit pour un missile les fonctions du tube de canon pour un obus.

01 mars 1973

#### **cellule / cell**

Partie d'une section qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, effectue certains travaux d'un secteur précis dans un domaine fonctionnel majeur.

*Termes connexes* : *branche* ; *division*<sup>2</sup> ; *section*.

01 juil. 1988

#### **centigray / centigray**

Unité de mesure de la dose de

rayonnement absorbée (1 centigray = 1 rad).

01 juil. 1987

#### **centrage zéro**

*Terme privilégié* : *plan de référence*.

#### **central de conduite de tir de batterie / battery control centre**

Le centre d'opération d'où sont contrôlés les missiles Hawk au niveau des batteries.

01 nov. 1975

#### **centrale aérodynamique**

*Terme privilégié* : *centrale de bord*.

#### **centrale d'interception / airborne interception equipment**

Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception.

01 août 1973

#### **centrale de bord / central air data computer**

##### **centrale aérodynamique**

Équipement capable de restituer l'altitude, la vitesse verticale, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le nombre de Mach à partir de données fournies par les prises de pression statiques et dynamiques et par des capteurs de température.

01 mars 1981

#### **centre de communication / communication centre**

Organisme responsable du traitement et du contrôle des communications, qui comporte normalement un centre de traitement des messages, un centre de cryptographie et des installations d'émission et de réception.

Note : les stations émettrices et réceptrices ne sont normalement pas dans le centre de communication, mais leurs commandes à distance s'y trouvent.

01 oct. 2003

#### **centre de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control centre**

**centre de contrôle tactique Air** (toléré)

**CCTA**

Principale installation d'opération aérienne (basée à terre ou sur un navire) d'où sont contrôlés tous les aéronefs et d'où sont assurées toutes les fonctions d'alerte aérienne relatives aux opérations aériennes tactiques.

*Termes connexes* : *contrôle aérien*; *contrôleur aérien tactique*; *élément de contrôle aérien tactique*; *système de contrôle aérien tactique*

01 nov. 1968

#### **centre de contrôle de défense aérienne / air defence control centre**

##### **centre des opérations de défense aérienne**

Centre principal de renseignements, de transmissions et d'opérations d'où sont contrôlés et coordonnés tous les moyens aériens, l'artillerie antiaérienne, les missiles et les moyens d'alerte à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée de défense aérienne.

*Terme connexe* : *centre d'information de combat*.

09 juil. 1997

#### **centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control centre**

##### **CCCA**

Unité qui cumule les fonctions d'un centre de contrôle régional et d'un centre d'information de vol.

*Termes connexes* : *centre de contrôle régional* ; *centre d'information de vol* ; *contrôle aérien* ; *région d'information de vol*.

13 déc. 1999

#### **centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation control centre**

Organisme mis sur pied par le commandement d'une force de transport par air. Il est chargé, en liaison avec le centre de contrôle des mouvements aériens, de coordonner les besoins exprimés par les autorités médicales et les possibilités de la flotte de transport. Il répartit également les missions d'évacuation sanitaire entre les divers éléments de la flotte et contrôle leur exécution.

01 févr. 1973

#### **centre de contrôle régional / area control centre**

Organisme chargé d'assurer le service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne aux aéronefs

effectuant des vols contrôlés dans les zones de contrôle placées sous sa juridiction.

*Termes connexes : centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ; contrôle aérien ; région d'information de vol.*

01 févr. 1973

**centre de contrôle tactique Air CCTA**

*Terme privilégié : centre de contrôle aérien tactique.*

**centre de coordination des armes d'appui**

*Terme privilégié : centre de coordination des feux d'appui.*

**centre de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination centre**

**centre de coordination des armes d'appui**

Organe de commandement appelé à coordonner toutes les formes d'appui de feux et qui rassemble, en un emplacement unique, les moyens de transmissions et le personnel nécessaires.

01 août 1979

**centre de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting centre**

**CDC**

Élément subordonné au Centre de contrôle aérien tactique, et d'où les opérations de contrôle radar et d'alerte sont conduites à l'intérieur de sa zone de responsabilité.

*Terme connexe : contrôle aérien.*

01 sept. 2003

**centre de direction des hélicoptères / helicopter direction centre**

En opérations amphibies, organisme principal de contrôle direct du commandant d'un groupe ou unité d'hélicoptères. Cet organisme opère sous le contrôle général du centre de contrôle aérien tactique.

01 mars 1982

**centre de gravité / centre of gravity**

Caractéristiques, capacités ou situation géographique dont un pays, une alliance, une force militaire ou toute autre entité tire sa liberté d'action, sa puissance ou sa volonté de combattre.

*Terme connexe : ligne d'opération.*

25 sept. 1998

**centre de réseau radar / radar netting station**

Centre apte à recevoir des données fournies par des stations radar de poursuite, et à les redistribuer à d'autres stations radar de poursuite, formant ainsi un réseau radar.

*Terme connexe : réseau radar.*

01 juil. 1970

**centre de résistance / strong point**

Point sensible dans une position de défense, normalement très fortifié et fortement équipé d'armes automatiques, autour duquel sont groupées, pour sa protection, d'autres positions.

*Terme connexe : point sensible.*

20 nov. 1996

**centre des opérations de défense aérienne**

*Terme privilégié : centre de contrôle de défense aérienne.*

**centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire / in-transit evacuation facility**

Installation médicale qui a toutes les fonctions d'une unité de transit pour malades et blessés, mais avec une capacité d'accueil extensible pour l'évacuation sanitaire nationale.

*Terme connexe : unité de transit des malades et blessés*

01 oct. 2003

**centre de transmissions**

*Terme privilégié : centre de communication.*

**centre d'impact / checkpoint<sup>3</sup>**

Point moyen des éclatements.

01 mars 1973

**centre d'information de combat / combat information centre**

Organisme à bord d'un bâtiment ou aéronef, équipé en personnel et matériel pour recueillir, présenter, estimer et diffuser les informations tactiques à l'usage de l'officier général embarqué, du commandant et de certains organismes de commandement. Certaines fonctions de commandement et de coordination peuvent être déléguées au Centre d'information de combat.

*Terme connexe : centre de contrôle de défense aérienne.*

01 mars 1973

**centre d'information de la presse / press information centre**

Organisme mis en place par des instances nationales en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises sur des sujets, des événements et des opérations d'intérêt national ou allié et de mettre à disposition certaines formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide, ainsi que des escortes pour des correspondants de guerre.

*Terme connexe : centre interallié d'information de la presse.*

01 nov. 1991

**centre d'information de vol / flight information centre**

Organe chargé d'assurer le service d'information de vol et le service d'alerte.

*Terme connexe : centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne.*

01 mars 1973

**centre d'opérations antiaériennes / anti-aircraft operations centre**

État-major tactique d'un commandement antiaérien. État-major mis sur pied pour rassembler, apprécier et diffuser les renseignements relatifs à la défense antiaérienne et par l'intermédiaire duquel le contrôle opérationnel est exercé sur les unités subordonnées.

01 févr. 1973

**centre d'opérations d'appui aérien / air support operations centre**

Organisme du système de contrôle aérien tactique, au sein de l'état-major d'un corps d'armée ou d'un état-major approprié des forces terrestres, chargé de la coordination et de la conduite de l'appui aérien rapproché et d'autres formes d'appui aérien tactique.

01 janv. 1983

**centre d'opérations d'appui naval / naval fire operations centre**

Organisme installé à bord d'un bâtiment pour contrôler l'exécution des plans de mise en oeuvre de l'artillerie navale, pour exploiter les demandes de tirs d'appui et pour affecter les bâtiments aux observateurs

avancés. Son emplacement idéal est sur le même bâtiment que le centre de coordination des armes d'appui.  
01 mars 1973

**centre interallié d'information de la presse / Allied press information centre**

Organisme mis en place par le personnel chargé de l'information publique au sein d'un état-major militaire interallié en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises relatives à des sujets, des événements et des opérations alliés se déroulant dans le cadre de ce commandement et de fournir certaines formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide.  
*Terme connexe : centre d'information de la presse.*  
01 nov. 1991

**certification / certification**

Processus consistant à reconnaître officiellement que des organisations, des individus, du matériel ou des systèmes satisfont à des normes ou critères définis.  
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.  
*Termes connexes : analyse<sup>1</sup> ; appréciation ; évaluation<sup>1</sup> ; validation.*  
02 mars 2007

**certificat de sécurité / security certificate**

Attestation délivrée par une autorité nationale compétente certifiant qu'une personne a fait l'objet d'une enquête et est qualifiée pour avoir accès à des matières classifiées conformément aux indications du certificat.  
01 oct. 2003

**cessez le feu! / end of mission**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre donné pour faire cesser le feu sur un objectif déterminé.  
01 sept. 2003

**cessez l'engagement / cease engagement**

En défense aérienne, ordre de conduite de tir prescrivant aux unités d'arrêter la séquence de tir contre un objectif désigné. Les

missiles déjà lancés continueront à intercepter.  
*Termes connexes : engagez ; halte au feu.*  
01 juil. 1983

**chaîne de commandement / chain of command**

Succession, de supérieur à subordonné, de chefs militaires dans l'exercice du commandement.  
*Termes connexes : chaîne de commandement opérationnel ; voie administrative.*  
01 mars 1973

**chaîne de commandement opérationnel / operational chain of command**

Chaîne de commandement établie pour une opération particulière ou pour une suite d'opérations.  
*Termes connexes : chaîne de commandement ; voie administrative.*  
09 janv. 1996

**chaîne de mise à feu / explosive train**

Succession d'éléments de mise de feu et d'amorçage destinés à provoquer l'explosion des charges.  
01 déc. 1979

**chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation system**

Organisme qui a la charge :  
a. du contrôle de l'acheminement des patients par voie aérienne ;  
b. du personnel et de l'équipement spécialisés pour les soins en vol ;  
c. des installations sur des bandes d'atterrissage et des bases aériennes ou à proximité de celles-ci, destinées à fournir des soins limités aux patients en transit le long de la chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes ;  
d. de la liaison avec les formations sanitaires de destination ou d'escale relatives aux transports aériens de patients.  
01 févr. 1973

**chambre aérophotogrammétrique / air cartographic camera**

Appareil doté de la précision et des autres caractéristiques nécessaires à la prise de vue

aérienne cartographique ou topographique.  
01 mai 1973

**chambre de destruction / demolition chamber**

Espace prévu dans un ouvrage pour la mise en place de charges d'explosifs.  
01 nov. 1994

**champ d'élasticité / plastic range**

Limite des contraintes entre lesquelles un matériau qui y est soumis ne cède pas mais ne retrouve pas ensuite son état initial : il subsiste une déformation permanente lorsque la contrainte cesse d'être appliquée.  
01 juil. 1970

**champ de mines<sup>1</sup> / minefield<sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines terrestre, zone déterminée dans laquelle des mines ont été placées.  
*Termes connexes : champ de mines de harcèlement ; champ de mines de manoeuvre ; champ de mines de protection<sup>1</sup> ; champ de mines mixte ; champ de mines tactique ; faux champ de mines.*  
01 oct. 2001

**champ de mines<sup>2</sup> / minefield<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre sur mer, étendue d'eau contenant des mines mouillées avec ou sans plan de mouillage.  
*Termes connexes : champ de mines antidébarquement ; champ de mines anti-sous-marins ; champ de mines d'attrition ; champ de mines d'attrition entreteu ; champ de mines défensif ; champ de mines de manoeuvre ; champ de mines de protection<sup>2</sup> ; champ de mines d'interdiction ; champ de mines factice ; champ de mines offensif ; champ de mines profond ; faux champ de mines.*  
01 mars 1977

**champ de mines antidébarquement / beach minefield**

Champ de mines par petits fonds défendant l'accès à une possible plage de débarquement amphibie.  
*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1977

**champ de mines anti-sous-marins / antisubmarine minefield**

Champ de mines spécialement

destiné à la lutte contre les sous-marins. Ce champ de mines peut être mouillé à faible immersion, et être dangereux pour les bâtiments de surface de tout type, ou à grande immersion dans le but de ne pas créer de risque pour les bâtiments de surface.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1977

**champ de mines d'attrition / attrition minefield**

Champ de mines dont le but essentiel est d'infliger des avaries aux navires ennemis.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

**champ de mines d'attrition entretenu / sustained attrition minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines d'attrition que l'on rafraîchit pour qu'il reste dangereux pour l'ennemi malgré les contre-mesures prises par ce dernier.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

**champ de mines défensif / defensive minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines placé en eaux ou détroits internationaux avec l'intention déclarée de contrôler le trafic maritime, s'assurant ainsi des voies de communication.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 déc. 1976

**champ de mines de harcèlement / nuisance minefield**

Zone minée pour ralentir et désorganiser l'ennemi et pour retarder l'usage, par celui-ci, d'une zone ou d'un itinéraire.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>1</sup>.*

01 déc. 1976

**champ de mines de manoeuvre / tactical minefield**

**champ de mines tactique**

Champ de mines faisant partie du plan d'obstacles d'une formation et posé dans le but de retarder, canaliser ou briser l'avance ennemie.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 juil. 1980

**champ de mines de protection<sup>1</sup> / protective minefield<sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, champ de mines destiné à la protection rapprochée d'une unité.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>1</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

**champ de mines de protection<sup>2</sup> / protective minefield<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines dans les eaux amies pour la protection des ports, mouillages et routes côtières.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

**champ de mines d'interdiction / closure minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines conçu pour présenter un tel danger que le trafic maritime soit bloqué.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 août 1976

**champ de mines factice / dummy minefield**

Champ de mines ne renfermant pas de mines actives et représentant une menace psychologique.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

**champ de mines mixte / mixed minefield**

Champ de mines où des mines antichar et des mines antipersonnel ont été posées.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>1</sup>.*

01 août 1973

**champ de mines offensif / offensive minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines mouillées dans les eaux territoriales de l'ennemi ou dans les eaux contrôlées par ce dernier.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 déc. 1976

**champ de mines profond / deep minefield**

Champ de mines anti-sous-marins sans danger pour les bâtiments de surface.

*Terme connexe : champ de mines<sup>2</sup>.*

01 août 1976

**champ de mines tactique**

*Terme privilégié : champ de mines de manoeuvre.*

**champ de tir<sup>1</sup> / field of fire**

Zone dans laquelle une arme ou un groupe d'armes est en mesure de tirer à partir d'une position donnée.

01 mars 1973

**champ de tir<sup>2</sup> / range<sup>3</sup> polygone**

**stand de tir**

Zone réservée et normalement équipée pour le largage, le lancement des armes et le tir sur cibles.

01 mars 1973

**champ de tir tactique / tactical range**

Champ de tir dans lequel on effectue des parcours de combat en utilisant des cibles réalistes et où une certaine liberté de manoeuvre est accordée.

01 mars 1982

**champ d'influence / influence field**

Répartition dans l'espace de l'influence d'un navire ou d'une drague.

01 déc. 1976

**champ vif / bleeding edge**

Bord d'une carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'au bord de la feuille.

01 août 1979

**changement de contrôle opérationnel / change of operational control CHOP**

Date et heure (GMT/GCT) auxquelles la responsabilité du contrôle opérationnel d'une force ou unité passe d'une autorité de contrôle opérationnel à une autre.

01 mars 1973

**charge<sup>1</sup> / charge<sup>1</sup>**

Quantité donnée d'explosif, soit en vrac, soit contenu dans une bombe, un projectile, une mine ou autre engin du même genre, soit encore utilisé comme propulseur.

*Termes connexes : charge amorcée ; charge d'amorçage ; renforteur d'amorçage.*

22 juin 2004

**charge<sup>2</sup> / charge<sup>2</sup>**

Quantité d'explosifs préparée à des fins de destruction.

*Termes connexes : charge amorcée ; charge coupante ; charge d'amorçage ; charge enterrée ; charge formée ; charge inerte ; renforteur d'amorçage.*  
22 juin 2004

**charge<sup>3</sup> / load**

Poids total des passagers et du fret transportés.

*Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; charge de combat ; charge emportée par aéronef ; chargement standard.*  
22 juin 2004

**charge amorcée / primed charge**

Charge munie de tous les accessoires nécessaires, prête à être mise à feu.

*Terme connexe : charge<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 juin 1978

**charge coupante / cutting charge**

Charge exerçant un effet de coupure suivant son plan de symétrie.

*Terme connexe : charge<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1990

**charge d'amorçage / priming charge**

Charge élémentaire destinée à transmettre la détonation à l'ensemble de la charge.

*Terme connexe : charge<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 janv. 1991

**charge d'armement suspendue / hung store**

Charge emportée par un aéronef qui ne s'est pas détachée de ce dernier ou d'un lanceur alors que son emploi ou son largage a été déclenché.

20 juin 2006

**charge de combat / combat load**

Ensemble des approvisionnements, équipements et matériels de combat emportés par un aéronef.

*Termes connexes : charge<sup>3</sup> ; chargement.*  
01 mars 1973

**charge d'épreuve statique / static test load**

Dans les opérations à la mer, deux fois la charge maximum

pratique.

*Terme connexe : charge maximum pratique.*

01 juil. 1980

**charge emportée par aéronef / aircraft store**

Charge interne ou externe, montée sur l'équipement d'emport et de largage de l'aéronef et susceptible d'être larguée ou non en vol. Ces charges sont classées en deux catégories :

a. Charge largable - Charge emportée, larguée normalement par l'aéronef en vol telle que missile, roquette, bombe, arme nucléaire, mine, torpille, dispositif pyrotechnique, bouée acoustique, système de signalisation sous-marine, ou autres systèmes similaires.

b. Charge non largable - Charge emportée qui n'est normalement pas larguée en vol par l'aéronef telle que réservoir (de carburant et d'épandage), distributeur continu, nacelle (pour le ravitaillement en vol, les fusées de poussée additionnelle, les canons, les dispositifs de contre-mesures électroniques, les transmissions de données, etc.), lance-bombe multiple, cible, conteneur utilisé pour le largage de matériels, engins télépilotes, ou autres systèmes similaires.

*Termes connexes : arme à dispersion ; charge<sup>3</sup>.*

01 sept. 1981

**charge enterrée / cratering charge**

Charge placée à une profondeur convenable pour produire un cratère.

*Terme connexe : charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1979

**charge formée / shaped charge**

Charge ayant une forme choisie de manière à concentrer l'énergie de l'explosion dans une direction.

*Terme connexe : charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 juin 1978

**charge inerte / inert filling**

Charge non explosive, ayant le même poids que la charge explosive.

*Terme connexe : charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

**charge maximum pratique / safe working load**

Dans les opérations à la mer, charge à laquelle un point

d'attache peut être soumis sans risque ; cette charge est normalement indiquée sur une plaque à proximité du point d'attache.

*Terme connexe : charge d'épreuve statique.*

01 mars 1981

**chargement / loading**

Action de mettre en place le matériel, l'approvisionnement et autre fret à bord de navires, d'aéronefs, de trains, de véhicules routiers et autres moyens de transport.

Note : en anglais, la notion de loading inclut le personnel.

*Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; capacité d'enlèvement demandé ; charge de combat ; chargement à l'horizontale ; chargement de combat ; chargement par destination ; chargement précurseur ; chargement sélectif ; chargement séparé par produit ; chargement standard ; chargement vertical ; charge offerte ; charge utile<sup>1</sup> ; déchargement sélectif ; embarquement.*

01 oct. 1992

**chargement administratif / administrative loading**

Type de chargement basé sur le principe de l'utilisation maximale de l'espace disponible pour la troupe et le matériel, indépendamment de toute considération tactique. Les équipements et approvisionnements doivent être déchargés et triés avant d'être disponibles.

01 févr. 1973

**chargement à l'horizontale / horizontal loading**

Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont chargés en couches horizontales d'un bout à l'autre des cales d'un navire.

*Terme connexe : chargement.*

01 mars 1973

**chargement de combat / combat loading**

Répartition du personnel et arrimage du matériel et du ravitaillement de façon appropriée à l'opération tactique prévue pour l'unité embarquée. Chaque élément est arrimé de manière à pouvoir être débarqué au moment voulu.

*Termes connexes : chargement ;*



*déchargement sélectif ;  
embarquement.*  
01 mars 1973

**chargement de retour / return load**

Personnel et/ou fret devant être transportés par un moyen de transport sur son trajet de retour.  
01 nov. 1968

**chargement par destination / block stowage loading**

Méthode de chargement par laquelle tout le fret ayant une même destination déterminée est arrimé ensemble. Le but est de faciliter le débarquement rapide à destination en dérangeant le moins possible le fret ayant d'autres destinations.  
*Termes connexes : chargement ; embarquement.*  
01 mars 1973

**chargement par unité constituée / unit loading  
chargement tactique**

Mode de chargement des navires, aéronefs et véhicules dans lequel les unités ne sont pas divisées et sont accompagnées de leur matériel et de leur approvisionnement.  
*Terme connexe : embarquement.*  
01 nov. 1968

**chargement précurseur / preload loading**

Chargement de certains articles à bord d'un navire dans un port avant le chargement principal du navire dans un autre port.  
*Terme connexe : chargement.*  
01 sept. 1969

**chargement sélectif / selective loading**

Disposition et arrimage à bord de l'équipement et des approvisionnements de manière à faciliter la délivrance aux unités.  
*Termes connexes : chargement ; déchargement sélectif.*  
01 juil. 1980

**chargement séparé par produit / commodity loading**

Méthode de chargement impliquant la mise à bord ensemble de produits divers (tels que munitions, rations, ou véhicules en caisses) de telle sorte que chaque produit puisse être déchargé sans toucher aux autres.  
*Termes connexes : chargement ;*

*embarquement.*  
01 mars 1973

**chargement standard**  
*Terme privilégié : charge standard.*

**chargement sur palette / binding**

Amarrage ou immobilisation d'objets sur une plate-forme mobile du type palette.  
*Terme connexe : charge palettisée.*  
01 mars 1973

**chargement tactique**

*Terme privilégié : chargement par unité constituée.*

**chargement vertical / vertical loading**

Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont rangés verticalement dans les cales du navire, de telle sorte que les articles choisis soient accessibles à n'importe quel stade du déchargement.  
*Terme connexe : chargement.*  
01 mai 1963

**charge militaire / warhead**

Partie d'un missile, d'un projectile, d'une torpille ou de toute autre munition, destinée à provoquer des dégâts.  
25 sept. 1998

**charge nominale / rated load**

Charge de sécurité déterminée pour un équipement dans des conditions prescrites.  
01 nov. 1983

**charge nucléaire prescrite**

*Terme privilégié : dotation nucléaire.*

**charge nucléaire statique / atomic demolition munition**

Dispositif nucléaire conçu ou adapté pour être utilisé comme munition de démolition.  
01 mars 1982

**charge offerte / allowable load**

Charge totale qu'un aéronef peut transporter sur une distance déterminée, prenant en considération le poids et le volume du chargement.  
*Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; chargement ; embarquement.*  
01 juin 1984

**charge palettisée / palletized unit load**

Quantité d'une denrée, emballée ou non, disposée sur une palette d'une certaine manière et attachée ou fixée de telle sorte que le tout soit manoeuvré comme une seule unité.  
*Termes connexes : chargement sur palette ; palette d'aéronef.*  
01 mars 1973

**charge perforante / hollow charge**

Charge formée destinée à produire suivant son axe de révolution une perforation profonde d'un diamètre relativement petit.  
01 déc. 1977

**charge sous élingue / underslung load**

En hélicoptage, toute charge suspendue sous le fuselage d'un hélicoptère.  
*Terme connexe : transport sous élingue.*  
01 juil. 1988

**charge standard / standard load  
chargement standard**

Charge dont les dimensions, le poids et le centrage sont préétablis et qui est désignée par un numéro ou un code.  
*Termes connexes : charge<sup>3</sup> ; chargement.*  
04 oct. 2000

**chargeur / cassette**

En photographie, boîte faisant partie d'un magasin que l'on peut recharger et contenant le support sensible, soit vierge, soit impressionné. On peut la séparer au jour de l'appareil de prise de vues ou du matériel de traitement.  
*Terme connexe : magasin.*  
01 mars 1973

**charge utile<sup>1</sup> / payload<sup>1</sup>**

Sur un missile ou une roquette, charge militaire, y compris son enveloppe et les équipements incorporés.  
26 août 2009

**charge utile<sup>2</sup> / payload<sup>2</sup>**

Charge en sus de son poids à vide qu'un véhicule est capable d'emporter pour une mission donnée  
Note : la charge peut comprendre des personnes, des matériels ou des équipements.  
26 août 2009

**chariot de transbordement / transfer loader**

Véhicule, à roues ou à chenilles, doté d'une plate-forme capable de se mouvoir horizontalement et verticalement, utilisé pour le chargement ou le déchargement d'un moyen de transport quelconque (aéronef, etc.).  
01 nov. 1968

**chasse aux mines / minehunting**

Repérage de mines, une à une, au moyen de bâtiments, de matériels aéroportés ou de plongeurs, suivi du déminage.  
01 oct. 1978

**chasse aux mines acoustique / acoustic minehunting**

Repérage au moyen d'un sonar, de mines ou objets donnant des échos "mine possible", posés, enfouis ou dépassant du fond sous-marin.  
01 nov. 1975

**chasse aux mines à vue / optical minehunting**

Utilisation d'un procédé visuel (exemple : télévision ou plongeur remorqué) pour détecter et classer des mines ou des objets "mine possible" dépassant du fond.  
01 nov. 1975

**chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques / magnetic minehunting**

Utilisation de détecteurs magnétiques pour déterminer la présence de mines ou d'objets "mine possible".  
01 déc. 1976

**chasse d'exploration / exploratory hunting**

En guerre des mines sur mer, opération parallèle au dragage d'exploration, au cours de laquelle une partie de la route, ou de la zone, est soumise à des procédures de chasse aux mines : ceci permet de déterminer la présence ou l'absence de mines.  
01 nov. 1975

**chasseur / fighter**

Terme générique pour désigner un type d'aéronef rapide et maniable, capable d'effectuer des opérations tactiques contre des objectifs aériens ou de surface.

*Termes connexes : chasseur de défense aérienne de jour ; chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair ; chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps ; intercepteur.*  
01 févr. 1989

**chasseur de défense aérienne de jour / day air defence fighter**

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens mais par temps clair et de jour seulement.  
*Terme connexe : chasseur.*  
01 oct. 1984

**chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair / clear weather air defence fighter**

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens, de jour et de nuit, mais par temps clair seulement.  
*Terme connexe : chasseur.*  
01 oct. 1984

**chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps / all weather air defence fighter**

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens par toutes conditions météorologiques, de jour et de nuit.  
*Terme connexe : chasseur.*  
17 oct. 1984

**chasseur d'interception**

*Terme privilégié : intercepteur.*

**chef de mission**

*Terme privilégié : commandant de mission.*

**chef de transport / chalk commander**

Responsable des hommes et des matériels embarqués sous un même "numéro-repère".  
*Terme connexe : troupe numérotée.*  
01 mars 1973

**chemin de guidage / track<sup>8</sup>, n.**

Dispositif servant à guider ou limiter le déplacement de certains matériels.  
18 févr. 1998

**chemin de roulement<sup>1</sup> / roller conveyor**

Dispositif muni de rouleaux

permettant la manutention de charges.  
18 févr. 1969

**chemin de roulement<sup>2</sup>**

*Terme privilégié : voie de circulation.*

**cheminement graphique / traverse<sup>2</sup>**

En topographie, report d'une série de segments de droite joignant successivement différents points, les longueurs des segments et leurs angles étant mesurés avec précision.  
*Terme connexe : cheminement par triangulation.*  
01 déc. 1974

**cheminement par triangulation / ground control**

Système de mesures précises utilisé pour déterminer les distances et les directions, ou les différences d'altitude entre deux points de la surface terrestre.  
*Termes connexes : cheminement graphique ; point de référence<sup>3</sup> ; réseau trigonométrique.*  
01 mars 1973

**cheminement photogrammétrique / photogrammetric control**

Cheminement établi en utilisant des points de contrôle photogrammétrique successifs.  
01 déc. 1974

**chenal de sécurité / safety lane**

Chenal établi pour le transit des sous-marins et des bâtiments de surface afin de leur éviter d'être attaqués par des forces amies.  
01 mai 1963

**chenal exploré / searched channel**

En guerre des mines sur mer, totalité ou partie d'une route ou d'un passage qui a été exploré ou dragué, sur une largeur donnée.  
01 nov. 1975

**chenille / track<sup>6</sup>, n.**

Bande sans fin, articulée, équipant les véhicules chenillés ou semi-chenillés.  
18 févr. 1998

**chercheur laser / laser seeker**

Appareil basé sur un récepteur sensible à la direction qui détecte l'énergie réfléchie à partir d'un objectif désigné par laser, et définit la direction de l'objectif par

rapport au récepteur.

*Terme connexe : arme guidée par laser.*

01 août 1979

**choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement / targeting**

Processus de sélection et de hiérarchisation des objectifs et de choix du mode de traitement approprié à ces objectifs, en tenant compte des capacités et des besoins opérationnels.

15 janv. 2008

**chop**

*Terme privilégié : changement de contrôle opérationnel.*

**cible**

*Terme privilégié : objectif<sup>2,3</sup>.*

**cimetière temporaire / temporary cemetery**

Cimetière destiné à :

- a. une première inhumation de restes humains si les circonstances le permettent ;
- b. une nouvelle inhumation de restes humains provenant d'une première inhumation d'urgence.

20 nov. 1996

**circuit acoustique**

*Terme privilégié : mise de feu acoustique*

**circuit combiné de mise de feu / combination firing circuit**

Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, l'un étant non électrique et l'autre électrique, disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre des systèmes provoque la détonation de toutes les charges.

*Terme connexe : circuit double de mise de feu.*

01 mars 1981

**circuit d'analyse / discriminating circuit**

Partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui fait la distinction entre la réponse du détecteur à une cible et la réponse à d'autres perturbations (par exemple dragues à influence, contreminage, etc).

01 août 1976

**circuit de mise de feu<sup>1</sup> / firing circuit<sup>1</sup>**

**mécanisme de mise de feu**  
En guerre terrestre, circuit

électrique ou boucle pyrotechnique dont le but est de faire exploser, à partir d'un point de mise de feu, les charges qui y sont reliées.

01 juil. 1980

**circuit de mise de feu<sup>2</sup> / firing circuit<sup>2</sup>**

**mécanisme de mise de feu**

En guerre des mines sur mer, partie d'une mise de feu qui agit soit sur le détonateur soit sur le compteur de navires.

01 juil. 1980

**circuit de mise de feu à dépression**

*Terme privilégié : mine à dépression.*

**circuit double de mise de feu / dual firing circuit**

Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, tous deux électriques ou non électriques disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre système provoque la détonation de toutes les charges.

*Terme connexe : circuit combiné de mise de feu.*

01 mars 1981

**circulation aérienne / air traffic**

Ensemble des aéronefs en vol et des aéronefs évoluant sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aéroport.

*Termes connexes : aéroport ; circulation d'aéroport<sup>1,2</sup>.*

[OACI]

01 oct. 2000

**circulation d'aéroport<sup>1</sup> / aerodrome traffic<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble de la circulation sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aéroport.

*Termes connexes : aéroport ; circulation aérienne.*

01 oct. 2001

**circulation d'aéroport<sup>2</sup> / aerodrome traffic<sup>2</sup>**

Ensemble des aéronefs volant dans le voisinage de cet aéroport.

*Termes connexes : aéroport ; circulation aérienne.*

01 oct. 2001

**cisailles / cutter**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif fixé à un brin de drague pour couper les orins de mines ou d'obstrueteurs ; peut-être aussi

monté sur un orin de mine ou d'obstrueteur pour cisailer les dragues.

01 déc. 1976

**civilisation / civilianization**

Transfert à des agents civils de responsabilités, de fonctions ou d'emplois confiés au personnel militaire.

15 janv. 2008

**clair de lune artificiel / artificial moonlight**

Éclairage dont l'intensité est intermédiaire entre celles des lumières reçues des étoiles et de la pleine lune, par nuit claire.

*Terme connexe : éclairage du champ de bataille.*

01 févr. 1973

**classement militaire / military load classification**

**classification des ponts et véhicules**

En matière de circulation routière, système standard dans lequel un numéro de classe est attribué aux itinéraires, ponts, bacs et rampes d'accès en fonction de la charge qu'ils peuvent supporter. Les divers types de véhicules reçoivent un numéro correspondant indiquant la classe minimale qu'ils sont autorisés à utiliser.

*Terme connexe : classification d'un itinéraire.*

01 déc. 1979

**classification de sécurité / security classification**

Catégorie ou degré de sécurité affecté à une information ou un matériel concernant la défense et servant à indiquer :

- a. le degré de danger qui en résulterait pour la sécurité nationale ou OTAN en cas de divulgation non autorisée ;
- b. le type de protection exigé pour se prémunir contre une telle divulgation.

01 nov. 1968

**classification des ponts et véhicules**

*Terme privilégié : classement militaire.*

**classification d'un itinéraire / route classification**

Mode de classification d'itinéraires routiers. Il tient compte de la largeur minimale, de la plus

mauvaise section d'itinéraire, de la charge portante du pont, du bac ou du ponceau le plus faible et d'éventuels obstacles au trafic.  
*Termes connexes : classement militaire ; itinéraire.*  
01 avr. 1971

#### **classification parallèle / parallel classification**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, classement des véhicules et matériels militaires de transports ordinaires basé sur un examen comparatif des caractéristiques principales de ces véhicules et de celles des wagons plats ordinaires de catégorie correspondante sur lesquels ils peuvent être chargés.  
01 mars 1981

#### **clé / key**

En cartographie, terme parfois employé de façon libérale comme synonyme de "légende".  
*Termes connexes : fond bleu actinique ; fond provisoire ; légende<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 avr. 1973

#### **clé d'interprétation / imagery interpretation key**

Toute aide utilisée par les interpréteurs pour l'identification rapide d'objets visibles sur les photographies.  
Exemples : diagrammes, cartes, tables, listes, jeux de photographies, etc.  
01 mars 1973

#### **cliché / frame**

Photographie prise isolément et qui fait éventuellement partie d'une série de prises de vues effectuées successivement.  
01 mars 1973

#### **cobaye / guinea-pig**

En guerre des mines sur mer, navire utilisé pour déterminer si dans certaines conditions une zone peut être considérée comme claire de mines à influence ou dans certains cas, pour faire exploser des mines à dépression.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **coconisation / cocooning emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique**

Opération consistant à recouvrir les matériels d'une enveloppe pour les protéger contre l'action des agents atmosphériques.

01 oct. 2001

#### **code abrégé / brevity code code condensé**

Code dont le but essentiel est de condenser les messages, mais sans en garantir le secret.  
01 mars 1973

#### **code à référence cartographique / map reference code**

Code utilisé pour chiffrer des coordonnées de carroyage et autres renseignements cartographiques. Les codes à référence cartographique peuvent être utilisés à volonté dans d'autres buts lorsqu'il est nécessaire de chiffrer des nombres.  
01 janv. 1968

#### **code condensé**

*Terme privilégié : code abrégé.*

#### **code de panneaux / panel code code de transmission sol-air**

Code préétabli, destiné aux communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies, et utilisant des panneaux.  
*Terme connexe : panneau.*  
01 janv. 1968

#### **code de transmission sol-air**

*Terme privilégié : code de panneaux.*

#### **coefficient d'arrimage / restraint factor**

En transport aérien, coefficient, normalement exprimé en "g", qui permet de déterminer les caractéristiques des systèmes d'arrimage nécessaires à l'immobilisation d'une charge déterminée.  
01 sept. 1969

#### **coefficient d'intensité / intensity factor**

Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer l'intensité prévisible ou le caractère particulier d'une opération dans une zone et pendant une période déterminée. Il s'applique au jour standard d'approvisionnement pour le calcul des approvisionnements d'un jour de combat.  
01 sept. 1981

#### **co-implantation / collocation**

Utilisation simultanée par au moins deux détachements, unités, organismes ou services d'un seul

et même emplacement bien défini.  
01 juil. 1980

#### **colis d'accompagnement / door bundle**

Gaine ou fardeau largué manuellement et normalement suivi par des parachutistes.  
01 mars 1973

#### **colonne nucléaire / nuclear column**

Cylindre creux, formé d'eau et d'écume projetées verticalement par une explosion nucléaire sous-marine, et à travers lequel les gaz à hautes températures et haute pression issus de l'explosion, sont expulsés dans l'atmosphère. Un cylindre analogue, mais constitué par de la terre volatilisée, peut se former au cours des explosions nucléaires souterraines.  
01 mars 1973

#### **coloriage hypsométrique / hypsometric tinting teinte de niveau teinte hypsométrique**

Procédé utilisé pour représenter le relief sur les cartes et plans et qui consiste à colorer de manière différente les zones comprises entre les lignes de niveau définies.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **combat de rencontre / meeting engagement**

Action se produisant au cours du combat lorsqu'un élément en mouvement et qui n'a pu se déployer entièrement se heurte à l'ennemi, à un moment et en un endroit inattendus.  
01 août 1973

#### **comité de priorités aériennes / air priorities committee**

Comité chargé de déterminer les priorités de transport par air de personnel et de matériel.  
*Terme connexe : bureau d'allocations de transports aériens.*  
01 févr. 1973

#### **commandant / commander Cmdt**

*Termes connexes : autorité territoriale nationale ; commandant coordonnateur ; commandant des forces nationales intégrées ; commandant participant ; commandant utilisateur ;*

*commandement national.*  
01 mars 1973

**commandant bénéficiaire / supported commander**

Commandant responsable au premier chef de tous les aspects d'une tâche assignée par une autorité militaire de l'OTAN de niveau supérieur et qui reçoit des forces ou un autre type de soutien d'un ou de plusieurs commandants en soutien.  
*Terme connexe : commandant en soutien.*  
04 oct. 2000

**commandant bleu / blue commander**

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces bleues pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice.  
01 juil. 1985

**commandant coordonnateur / coordinating commander**

En guerre nucléaire, commandant régional qui coordonne les activités des unités chargées de l'emploi des armes nucléaires et des unités de soutien.  
*Terme connexe : commandant utilisateur.*  
09 janv. 1996

**commandant d'aéronef / aircraft commander**

**commandant de bord**  
Membre de l'équipage, désigné par une autorité compétente pour commander un aéronef et responsable de la sécurité de sa mise en oeuvre.  
Note : le commandant d'aéronef peut aussi être le commandant de mission.  
*Terme connexe : commandant de mission.*  
01 oct. 2001

**commandant de bord**

*Terme privilégié : commandant d'aéronef.*

**commandant de composante<sup>1</sup> / component commander<sup>1</sup>**

Commandant d'une armée ou d'une composante fonctionnelle au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; commandement de composante<sup>1</sup>.*  
29 mai 2002

**commandant de composante<sup>2</sup> / component commander<sup>2</sup>**

Commandant chargé de la planification et de la conduite d'une opération maritime, terrestre, aérienne, spéciale ou autre au sein d'une force interarmées.  
29 mai 2002

**commandant de la défense aérienne / air defence commander**

Commandant désigné officiellement comme responsable de la défense aérienne d'une région déterminée.  
22 janv. 2010

**commandant de mission / mission commander chef de mission**

En opérations aériennes, personne à bord, désignée par une autorité compétente, qui a la responsabilité de mener à bien la mission avec les moyens mis à sa disposition.  
Note : le commandant de mission n'est pas nécessairement le commandant de l'aéronef.  
*Terme connexe : commandant d'aéronef.*  
14 oct. 2002

**commandant de secteur / sector commander**

Officier responsable, au sein d'un secteur, du contrôle tactique des forces de défense aérienne et de la mise en oeuvre des moyens alloués à ce secteur.  
01 oct. 1978

**commandant des forces d'opposition / opposing forces commander**

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces d'opposition pendant une période déterminée au cours d'un exercice OTAN.  
01 juil. 1994

**commandant des forces nationales intégrées / national force commander**

Commandant de forces nationales affectées à titre d'éléments autonomes à l'intérieur de commandements alliés subordonnés.  
01 mars 1973

**commandant du génie militaire / engineer commander**

En termes de guerre terrestre,

officier du Génie qui assume des fonctions de conseiller auprès d'un commandant approprié, propose des opérations de sa spécialité et les commande en fonction des ordres reçus. Il contrôle les opérations de ce type exécutées par des troupes n'étant pas directement sous son commandement. Dans certaines armées, ces responsabilités peuvent être réparties entre deux personnes.  
01 déc. 1993

**commandant en soutien / supporting commander**

Commandant qui fournit des forces ou un autre soutien à un commandant bénéficiaire ou qui élabore un plan supplétif.  
*Terme connexe : commandant bénéficiaire.*  
04 oct. 2000

**commandant interallié**

*Terme privilégié : commandant OTAN.*

**commandant militaire**

*Terme privilégié : gouverneur militaire.*

**commandant national / national commander**

Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée.  
01 sept. 2003

**commandant OTAN / NATO commander**

**commandant interallié**  
Chef militaire au sein de la chaîne de commandement OTAN.  
01 mars 1984

**commandant participant / exercise commander**

Dans un exercice, chef prenant part à la manoeuvre et chargé d'émettre des ordres d'opérations appropriés et adressés aux forces placées sous son autorité. Il peut recevoir des responsabilités d'autorité, de conduite et/ou de direction d'exercice en plus de ses responsabilités de commandement.  
01 juin 1984

**commandant pourpre / purple commander**

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces

pourpres pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice.  
01 juil. 1985

**commandant stratégique de l'OTAN / NATO strategic commander**

Commandant situé au plus haut niveau de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : commandant de composante<sup>1</sup> ; Commandant suprême allié Transformation ; Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe ; commandement<sup>1</sup> ; commandement de composante<sup>1</sup> ; commandement stratégique ; zone de responsabilité<sup>1</sup>.*  
30 juin 2005

**Commandant suprême allié Transformation / Supreme Allied Commander Transformation**

Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui commande le Commandement allié Transformation et qui est chargé de la transformation des capacités militaires de l'OTAN pour toute la gamme des missions militaires de l'Alliance.  
*Termes connexes : Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe ; transformation.*  
30 juin 2005

**commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe / Supreme Allied Commander, Europe**

Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui commande le Commandement allié Opérations et qui est chargé de la planification et de l'exécution des opérations de l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; Commandant suprême allié Transformation.*  
30 juin 2005

**commandant utilisateur / executing commander**

En guerre nucléaire, commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui reçoit l'autorisation d'employer les armes nucléaires mises à sa disposition, soit contre des objectifs donnés, soit dans le cadre de plans approuvés.  
*Terme connexe : commandant coordonnateur.*

07 juin 2000

**commande de prolongation de fonctionnement / overrun control**

Dispositif qui permet à un appareil photographique soit de prendre un nombre supplémentaire déterminé de clichés, soit de fonctionner pendant un temps supplémentaire déterminé après la fin de l'action du dispositif normal de commande.  
01 juil. 1970

**commandement<sup>1</sup> / command<sup>1</sup>**

Autorité conférée à un militaire pour diriger, coordonner et contrôler des forces militaires.  
29 mai 2002

**commandement<sup>2</sup> / command<sup>2</sup>**

Ordre donné par un commandant, exprimant sa volonté de voir exécuter une action donnée.  
29 mai 2002

**commandement<sup>3</sup> / command<sup>3</sup>**

Unité, groupe d'unités, organisation ou zone, placés sous l'autorité d'un même commandant.  
29 mai 2002

**commandement de composante<sup>1</sup> / component command<sup>1</sup>**

Dans la structure de commandement militaire de l'OTAN, organisation de commandement du troisième échelon qui possède des capacités terrestres, aériennes ou maritimes spécifiques et est responsable de la planification opérationnelle et de la conduite des opérations qui lui sont confiées, conformément aux directives du commandant OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : commandant de composante<sup>1</sup> ; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN.*  
15 janv. 2008

**commandement de composante<sup>2</sup> / component command<sup>2</sup>**

Commandement de composante fonctionnelle ou commandement de composante d'armée chargé de la planification et de la conduite d'une opération maritime, terrestre, aérienne, spéciale ou autre au sein d'une force interarmées.  
*Terme connexe : commandant de composante<sup>2</sup>.*

14 oct. 2002

**commandement de la défense aérienne / air defence command**

Officier exerçant son autorité et sa responsabilité pour la défense aérienne dans une région déterminée.  
01 nov. 1975

**commandement fonctionnel / functional command**

Organisation de commandement fondée sur des fonctions militaires plutôt que sur des zones géographiques.  
*Terme connexe : commandement<sup>3</sup>.*  
07 juin 2000

**commandement intégral / full command**

Pouvoir militaire et responsabilité dont un commandant est investi pour donner des ordres à des subordonnés. Il couvre tous les aspects des opérations et de l'administration militaires et n'existe que dans les armées nationales.  
Note : le terme "commandement", dans son sens international, implique un moindre degré d'autorité que dans son sens strictement national. Aucun commandant OTAN ou de coalition n'a le commandement intégral des forces qui lui sont affectées, car les pays ne délèguent que le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel des forces qu'ils affectent à l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : commandement<sup>1</sup> ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle administratif ; contrôle opérationnel.*  
04 oct. 2000

**commandement interarmées sous-régional / joint subregional command**

Organisation de commandement sous-régionale, située au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, à laquelle n'est attribuée aucune zone de responsabilité permanente. Ce commandement se caractérise notamment comme suit :

- a. il comporte une combinaison de capacités propres aux trois armées ;
- b. il assume des responsabilités

sous-régionales en matière d'entraînement et d'exercices ; et c. il dispose d'une capacité permanente de planification, et de commandement et de contrôle, pour la conduite d'opérations interarmées, qui lui permet d'entreprendre toute mission de l'Alliance, ou d'y contribuer, suivant les instructions du commandant régional de l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes :*  
*commandement de composante*<sup>1</sup> ;  
*commandement stratégique.*  
04 oct. 2000

#### **commandement national / national command**

Commandement mis sur pied par une nation donnée et sous l'autorité de celle-ci. Il peut ou non être placé sous les ordres d'un commandement de l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes :* *commandant ; commandement*<sup>2</sup>.  
01 mars 1973

#### **commandement opérationnel / operational command**

Autorité conférée à un commandant d'assigner des missions ou des tâches à des commandants subordonnés, de déployer des unités, de réaffecter des forces, de conserver le contrôle opérationnel ou tactique, ou de le déléguer au besoin.  
Note : cette autorité ne comprend pas de responsabilités administratives.  
*Termes connexes :*  
*commandement*<sup>1</sup> ;  
*commandement intégral ; contrôle administratif ; contrôle opérationnel ; contrôle tactique.*  
01 oct. 2001

#### **commandement stratégique / strategic command**

Organisation de commandement située à l'échelon le plus élevé de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.  
Note : les commandements stratégiques sont au nombre de deux : le Commandement allié Opérations et le Commandement allié Transformation.  
*Termes connexes :* *commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; commandement interarmées sous-régional ; zone de responsabilité*<sup>1,2</sup>.  
30 juin 2005

#### **commandement tactique / tactical command**

Autorité déléguée à un

commandant pour attribuer des tâches aux forces placées sous son commandement, en vue de l'accomplissement de la mission ordonnée par l'autorité supérieure.  
01 sept. 1974

#### **commander<sup>1</sup> / command<sup>5</sup>**

Exercer un commandement.  
*Termes connexes :*  
*commandement fonctionnel ; commandement intégral ; commandement national ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle administratif.*  
01 mars 1973

#### **commander<sup>2</sup> / command<sup>4</sup>**

Dominer par le champ de tir de ses armes ou par l'observation à partir d'une position plus élevée.  
01 mars 1973

#### **commandes automatiques de vol / automatic flight control system CADV**

Système comprenant tout ce qui est nécessaire au contrôle automatique du vol d'un aéronef ou d'un engin sur une trajectoire fixée ou vers une position définie par des points particuliers situés à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de l'aéronef ou engin.  
08 août 2008

#### **commercial sur étagère / commercial off-the-shelf**

Se dit d'un produit commercialisé disponible pour une acquisition rapide, et normalement utilisé sans modification.  
*Termes connexes :*  
*gouvernemental sur étagère ; OTAN sur étagère.*  
01 oct. 2001

#### **commère / tattletale**

En opérations navales, unité maintenant le contact avec l'objectif à partir d'une position lui permettant de transmettre des informations sur l'objectif à d'autres unités.  
01 oct. 2001

#### **commodore de convoi / convoy commodore**

Officier de marine, ou capitaine de l'un des navires d'un convoi, désigné pour commander ce convoi compte tenu des ordres de l'officier assurant le commandement tactique. S'il n'y a pas d'escorte de surface, il assure

le commandement du convoi sans aucune restriction.  
13 déc. 1999

#### **communauté / commonality**

État réalisé lorsqu'il est fait usage de la même doctrine, des mêmes procédures ou du même équipement.  
*Termes connexes :* *compatibilité ; interchangeabilité ; normalisation.*  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
22 juin 2004

#### **compas gyromagnétique / gyromagnetic compass**

Gyroscope directionnel dont l'échelle d'azimut est asservie à la direction du nord magnétique par un dispositif de détection magnétique.  
01 déc. 1979

#### **compas magnétique / magnetic compass**

Instrument utilisant un équipement magnétique suspendu pour indiquer la direction du nord magnétique.  
01 févr. 1974

#### **compatibilité / compatibility**

Aptitude de produits, processus ou services à être utilisés conjointement dans des conditions spécifiées, pour satisfaire aux exigences en cause sans interaction inacceptable.  
*Termes connexes :* *communauté ; interchangeabilité ; normalisation.*  
[Guide ISO/CEI 2:1996]  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
22 juin 2004

#### **compatibilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic compatibility CEM**

Aptitude d'un appareil ou d'un système à fonctionner dans son environnement électromagnétique sans produire de perturbations électromagnétiques intolérables pour tout ce qui se trouve dans cet environnement.  
*Terme connexe :* *vulnérabilité électromagnétique.*  
09 mai 2000

#### **compensation de filé / image motion compensation**

Mouvement communiqué intentionnellement au film de prise de vue et calculé de façon à compenser le déplacement d'un véhicule aérien ou spatial en train de photographier des objets au

sol.  
01 mars 1973

**compilation / compilation**

Sélection, rassemblement et présentation graphique de tous renseignements adéquats nécessaires à la préparation d'une carte. De tels renseignements peuvent provenir d'autres cartes ou de sources diverses.  
01 mars 1973

**complexe d'objectifs / target complex**

Concentrations multiples d'objectifs dans un espace géographique limité.  
*Terme connexe : concentration d'objectifs.*  
01 nov. 1968

**composant / component**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, pièce ou assemblage de pièces assurant une fonction déterminée et dont le montage ou le remplacement ne peut se faire qu'en totalité.  
*Termes connexes : ensemble ; équipement ; pièce ; sous-ensemble.*  
01 mars 1992

**composition pyrotechnique / pyrotechnics**

Composition de produits chimiques pouvant donner lieu, après mise à feu, à une réaction exothermique produisant lumière, chaleur, fumée, bruit ou gaz. On peut aussi l'employer comme retard dans les mises de feu en raison de sa durée de combustion connue. Ce terme n'inclut ni les propergols ni les explosifs.  
04 oct. 2000

**compromis / compromised**

Se dit d'une question à caractère secret parvenue, en entier ou en partie, entre les mains d'une ou de plusieurs personnes non autorisées, ou qui a couru le risque d'y parvenir.  
01 mars 1973

**compte rendu de bombardement / shelling report**

Compte rendu de bombardement ennemi comprenant des renseignements sur le calibre, la direction, l'heure, la densité et la zone bombardée.  
01 nov. 1968

**compte rendu de contact / contact report**

**compte rendu initial de contact**  
**compte rendu supplémentaire de contact**  
Compte rendu pour avertir de toute détection de l'ennemi.  
01 déc. 1979

**compte rendu de mission / mission report**

Compte rendu standard faisant état des résultats d'une mission aérienne et signalant les observations importantes faites au cours du vol.  
01 oct. 1980

**compte rendu de mouillage de mines**

*Terme privilégié : plan de repérage d'un champ de mines.*

**compte rendu de raid / raid report**

En défense aérienne, compte rendu destiné à contribuer à l'évaluation rapide d'une situation aérienne tactique.  
01 sept. 1974

**compte rendu de situation / situation report**

Rapport donnant la situation dans la zone d'une unité ou formation déterminée.  
13 déc. 1999

**compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique / detailed photographic report**

Compte rendu général analytique de renseignement, établi après exploitation des résultats de l'interprétation photographique ; il ne traite normalement qu'un seul sujet, objectif ou complexe d'objectifs, mais le fait de manière détaillée.  
01 mars 1973

**compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance / reconnaissance exploitation report**  
**RECCEXREP**

Message-type utilisé pour rendre compte des résultats d'une mission de reconnaissance aérienne tactique. Le compte rendu doit, dans la mesure du possible, comprendre l'interprétation des données du capteur.  
01 janv. 1983

**compte rendu en vol / in-flight report**

Message-type par lequel les équipages rendent compte en vol des résultats de leur mission. Il est également utilisé pour transmettre toute observation visuelle présentant un intérêt tactique et dont l'importance et l'urgence sont telles que, s'il n'en était rendu compte qu'au retour de mission, le délai ainsi introduit lui enlèverait tout intérêt.  
01 mars 1973

**compte rendu initial de contact**  
*Terme privilégié : compte rendu de contact.*

**compte rendu initial d'interprétation / initial programmed interpretation report**

Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts, obtenus au cours d'une mission sur des objectifs programmés ou d'autres renseignements vitaux pouvant être aisément identifiés à proximité de ces objectifs et qui n'auraient pas fait l'objet d'un autre compte rendu.  
01 sept. 1981

**compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation / supplemental programmed interpretation report**

Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts sur des objectifs importants couverts par la mission, soit que ces informations n'aient pas été incluses dans des comptes rendus antérieurs, soit que des renseignements bruts supplémentaires aient été demandés.  
01 sept. 1981

**compte rendu supplémentaire de contact**  
*Terme privilégié : compte rendu de contact.*

**compteur de navires / ship counter**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant une mine et l'empêchant d'exploser avant d'avoir reçu un nombre d'influences prédéterminé.  
01 nov. 1975



**concentration / mass<sup>1</sup>**

Concentration de la puissance de combat.

*Terme connexe : formation concentrée.*

01 avr. 1971

**concentration d'objectifs / target concentration**

Groupe d'objectifs voisins les uns des autres.

*Terme connexe : complexe d'objectifs.*

01 févr. 1974

**concentration maximale admissible**

*Terme privilégié : barème de radioconcentration.*

**concentration stratégique / strategic concentration**

Réunion, dans une région favorable, des forces à mettre en oeuvre dans les opérations initiales prévues par le plan d'opérations.

01 nov. 1968

**concept / concept**

Notion ou énoncé d'une idée, exprimant comment quelque chose pourrait être exécuté ou mené à bien et qui peut conduire à une procédure acceptée.

01 nov. 1983

**concept de l'opération / concept of operations****idée de manoeuvre**

Expression claire et concise de la manoeuvre choisie par le chef pour exécuter la mission reçue.

01 mars 1982

**concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes / weapon system employment concept**

Description, en termes généraux, basée sur une ébauche des caractéristiques établies, d'un équipement ou d'un système d'armes particulier, dans le cadre de concepts tactiques ou de futures doctrines.

01 janv. 1983

**concept stratégique / strategic concept**

Ligne d'action générale adoptée en considération de la situation stratégique. Elle est définie d'une manière suffisamment large pour fournir le cadre des mesures militaires, diplomatiques, économiques, psychologiques et autres qui en découlent.

01 nov. 1983

**concept tactique / tactical concept**

Énoncé formulé en termes généraux à partir duquel est mise au point une doctrine tactique.

01 sept. 2003

**condition d'exposition aux radiations / radiation exposure state**

Condition d'une unité, ou exceptionnellement d'un individu, déduite de la ou des doses cumulatives de radiations reçues par le corps humain. Elle est exprimée par un symbole qui indique le potentiel disponible pour des opérations futures et le degré de risque en cas d'exposition à des radiations nucléaires supplémentaires.

01 juil. 1980

**conduite des opérations / conduct of operations**

Art de diriger, de coordonner, de contrôler et d'ajuster les actions des forces pour atteindre les objectifs fixés.

14 oct. 2002

**conduite de tir / fire control**

Conduite de toute opération relative à l'application d'un tir sur un objectif.

01 mars 1977

**cône de silence / cone of silence**

Espace en forme de cône inversé, situé directement au-dessus des aériens de certains types de radiophares et dans lequel les signaux ne sont pas entendus, ou sont très affaiblis.

*Terme connexe : radioborne Z.*

01 mars 1973

**cône mort / altitude hole**

Plage vide d'échos au centre d'une représentation radiale sur un écran aéroporté ; son centre représente le point du sol situé immédiatement à la verticale de l'avion. Dans un radar à vision latérale, aussi appelé "secteur d'altitude" et "zone de non-détection".

01 déc. 1974

**connaissance de l'espace de bataille / battlespace awareness**

Connaissance et compréhension de l'espace de bataille qui

permettent d'effectuer en temps voulu des évaluations appropriées, complètes et précises pour appliquer avec succès la puissance de combat, protéger la force ou mener à bien la mission.

15 janv. 2008

**conseiller génie d'une force interarmées / joint force engineer**

Conseiller principal du commandant d'une force interarmées pour toutes les questions relatives à l'action du génie militaire.

02 mars 2009

**console / console<sup>1</sup>**

Aide à grande distance à la navigation dont les émissions permettent de déterminer les relèvements grâce à leur modulation à basse fréquence.

01 mars 1973

**consolidation de la paix / peacebuilding**

Opération de soutien de la paix qui recourt à des moyens complémentaires diplomatiques, civils et, au besoin, militaires, pour régler les causes sous-jacentes d'un conflit et satisfaire aux besoins à plus long terme de la population. Elle suppose un engagement à l'égard d'un long processus et peut être menée simultanément avec d'autres types d'opérations de soutien de la paix. *Termes connexes : force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.*

14 oct. 2002

**constante du cône / constant of the cone**

Projection conique conforme de Lambert.

*Termes connexes : facteur de convergence ; facteur de convergence de la grille.*

01 mars 1973

**consultation / consultation**

Échange de vues et délibérations entre les plus hautes autorités de l'Alliance et les pays membres visant à harmoniser les positions et à formuler des recommandations sur des questions d'intérêt commun.

Note : la consultation peut être

élargie à des organisations internationales, à des pays partenaires et, au besoin, à d'autres pays non membres de l'OTAN.

01 sept. 2003

#### **contact / contact**

Terme de procédure désignant tout objet aérien, de surface ou sous-marin, détecté par des capteurs électroniques, acoustiques ou visuels.

16 juil. 1996

#### **contact perdu / contact lost**

Expression signifiant qu'une cible qu'on estime se trouver encore dans la zone de couverture des capteurs a été temporairement perdue, sans qu'il soit question d'en abandonner la poursuite.

09 janv. 1996

#### **contamination / contamination infection**

Dépôt, absorption ou adsorption de matières radioactives, d'agents biologiques ou chimiques ; ces phénomènes peuvent s'appliquer à des structures, des zones, du personnel ou des objets.

*Termes connexes : ligne de contrôle de contamination ; point de contrôle de contamination ; radiation induite ; rayonnement résiduel.*

01 nov. 1994

#### **contamination résiduelle / residual contamination**

Contamination qui demeure après les mesures prises pour l'enlever. Ces mesures peuvent consister simplement à laisser la contamination diminuer normalement.

01 mars 1982

#### **contenir / contain**

Arrêter, retenir ou entourer les forces de l'ennemi, ou obliger l'ennemi à centrer son activité sur un front donné et l'empêcher de faire replier une partie quelconque de ses forces pour les utiliser ailleurs.

01 mars 1973

#### **contingent national / national component**

Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée.

01 sept. 2003

#### **continuez sur... / restart at...**

En artillerie, terme utilisé pour reprendre l'exécution d'un plan de feux après une interruption liée à l'un des commandements : "Restez sur...", "vérifier éléments" ou "ne pas recharger".

01 mars 1977

#### **contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines / irregular outer edge**

En guerre des mines sur terre, rangées ou bandes minées de dimensions réduites, disposées irrégulièrement en avant d'un champ de mines, côté ennemi, dans le but de tromper ce dernier sur la composition et les dimensions du champ de mines. Ce dispositif n'est habituellement utilisé qu'avec des champs de mines enterrées.

01 janv. 1991

#### **contre-agression / counter-aggression**

Stade du système de mesures de précaution de l'OTAN marquant la transition d'une situation de préparation et d'établissement de l'état de préparation à une situation où l'emploi des forces de l'OTAN est autorisé contre un ou des pays, et contre des forces qui commettent ou appuient activement une agression contre le territoire ou les forces de l'OTAN.

01 oct. 2001

#### **contre-attaque / counter-attack**

Attaque, par tout ou partie d'une force défensive, d'une force ennemie assaillante, ayant pour but soit de reprendre le terrain perdu, soit de couper ou détruire les unités ennemies assaillantes, avec pour objectif général d'interdire à l'ennemi la réalisation de ses intentions. En défense d'arrêt, elle est déclenchée pour rétablir la position de résistance principale et ne poursuit que des objectifs limités.

*Terme connexe : contre-mouvement.*

01 janv. 1960

#### **contre-commandement et contrôle / counter-command and control**

Aspect offensif de la guerre du commandement et du contrôle ayant pour but d'empêcher un adversaire d'utiliser efficacement

ses capacités de commandement et de contrôle en les influençant, en les dégradant ou en les détruisant.

*Termes connexes : guerre du commandement et du contrôle ; protection du commandement et du contrôle.*

29 mai 2002

#### **contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures**

En milieu sous-marin, mesures destinées à réserver aux forces amies l'usage efficace du spectre acoustique en contrant les mesures de guerre acoustique hostiles. Elles impliquent des mesures antimesures de soutien de guerre acoustique et des mesures anti-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique et peuvent comporter ou non des émissions acoustiques sous-marines.

*Termes connexes : contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; guerre acoustique ; mesures de soutien de guerre acoustique.*

13 déc. 1999

#### **contre-espionnage / counter-espionage**

Action ayant pour but de détecter l'espionnage et de s'y opposer.

*Terme connexe : contre-ingérence.*

01 mars 1981

#### **contre-ingérence / counter-intelligence**

Opération visant à déceler et à neutraliser toute menace contre la sécurité résultant des activités des services de renseignement, d'organisations ou d'agents se livrant à l'espionnage, au sabotage, à la subversion ou au terrorisme.

*Termes connexes : contre-espionnage ; contre-sabotage ; contre-subversion ; opération clandestine ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; sécurité des opérations ; sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 juil. 1980

#### **contre-insurrection / counter-insurgency COIN**

Mesure militaires, paramilitaires, politiques, économiques, psychologiques ou civiles destinées à combattre les menées insurrectionnelles.

08 août 2008

**contre-mesures de guerre  
acoustique / acoustic warfare  
countermeasures**

En milieu sous-marin, mesures prises pour prévenir ou limiter l'emploi par des forces hostiles du spectre acoustique. Elles impliquent l'emploi délibéré d'émissions acoustiques sous-marines destinées à la déception et au brouillage.

*Termes connexes : contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; guerre acoustique ; mesures de soutien de guerre acoustique.*  
13 déc. 1999

**contre-mesures électroniques /  
electronic countermeasures  
CME**

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures visant à empêcher ou réduire l'utilisation efficace par l'ennemi du spectre électromagnétique grâce à l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les contre-mesures électroniques se divisent en trois catégories : le brouillage, la déception et la neutralisation électroniques.

*Termes connexes : brouillage ; guerre électronique.*  
09 janv. 1996

**contre-miner / countermine**

Faire exploser la charge principale d'une mine sous l'effet du choc causé par l'explosion d'une autre mine ou d'une charge explosive, située à proximité. Cette explosion peut entraîner celle de la charge principale soit par sympathie, soit en provoquant le fonctionnement de la chaîne ou du mécanisme de mise à feu de la mine.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1991

**contre-mouvement /  
countermove**

Opération entreprise pour réagir face à, ou pour anticiper sur un mouvement de l'ennemi.

*Terme connexe : contre-attaque.*  
01 mars 1982

**contre-pente / reverse slope**

Versant (ami ou ennemi) masqué par la crête aux vues de l'adversaire.

01 nov. 1968

**contre-sabotage / counter-sabotage**

Action ayant pour but de détecter

les tentatives de sabotage et de s'y opposer.

*Terme connexe : contre-ingérence.*  
01 mars 1981

**contre-subversion / counter-subversion**

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de subversion et de s'y opposer.

*Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; subversion.*  
01 mars 1981

**contre-surveillance /  
countersurveillance**

Ensemble de mesures actives ou passives prises pour contrecarrer la surveillance adverse.

*Termes connexes : camouflage ; sécurité des opérations ; surveillance.*  
01 sept. 1981

**contre-terrorisme /  
counterterrorism**

Ensemble des mesures offensives prises pour neutraliser le terrorisme, avant comme après la commission d'actes hostiles. Note : ces mesures comprennent les activités de contre-force justifiées par la légitime défense des individus et les mesures d'endiguement exécutées par les forces militaires et les organismes civils.

*Terme connexe : antiterrorisme.*  
01 oct. 2003

**contrôle / control<sup>1</sup>**

Autorité, impliquant la responsabilité de l'exécution des ordres et directives, exercée par un chef sur une partie des activités d'organismes subordonnés, ou d'autres organismes qui normalement ne sont pas sous son commandement. Ce contrôle peut être transféré ou délégué totalement ou partiellement.

*Termes connexes : contrôle administratif ; contrôle opérationnel ; contrôle tactique.*  
01 sept. 1981

**contrôle administratif /  
administrative control**

Direction ou autorité exercée sur des formations subordonnées ou autres en ce qui concerne les questions administratives telles que l'administration du personnel, les ravitaillements, les services et autres problèmes ne faisant pas

partie des missions opérationnelles de ces formations subordonnées ou autres.

*Termes connexes : commandement<sup>1</sup> ; commandement intégral ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle ; contrôle opérationnel.*  
01 avr. 1971

**contrôle aérien / air control**

*Termes connexes : centre de contrôle aérien tactique ; centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ; centre de contrôle régional ; centre de détection et de contrôle ; contrôleur aérien ; contrôleur aérien tactique ; contrôleur d'interception aérienne ; espace aérien contrôlé ; région de contrôle ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle terminale.*  
01 févr. 1973

**contrôle automatique de la  
vitesse de rotor / rotor  
governing mode**

Mode de contrôle permettant le maintien automatique de la vitesse de rotation du rotor d'un hélicoptère.

01 janv. 1973

**contrôle automatique pour  
identification à vue / visual  
identification**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction qui amène l'aéronef à poursuivre une cible radar qui le positionne automatiquement pour une identification visuelle.

01 janv. 1973

**contrôle aux procédures /  
procedural control**

Méthode de contrôle de l'espace aérien qui s'appuie sur un mélange de directions et de procédures précédemment acceptées et promulguées.

01 mars 1981

**contrôle**

**centralisé<sup>1</sup> / centralized control<sup>1</sup>**

Autorité que conserve un commandant pour diriger des actions de manière à atteindre ses objectifs.

*Terme connexe : exécution décentralisée.*

22 juin 2004

**contrôle**

**centralisé<sup>2</sup> / centralized control<sup>2</sup>**

En défense aérienne, mode de contrôle dans lequel un échelon

supérieur assigne directement les objectifs aux unités de feu.

*Terme connexe : contrôle décentralisé.*

22 juin 2004

#### **contrôle consultatif / advisory control**

Mode de contrôle dans lequel le commandant de bord choisit ses vitesses, altitude et cap et a toute liberté d'action pour accomplir la mission prescrite. L'unité de contrôle des aéronefs informe l'équipage de la situation tactique du moment et fournit en temps utile les informations sur les situations qui pourraient mettre en danger la sécurité de l'appareil.

01 nov. 1975

#### **contrôle décentralisé / decentralized control**

En défense aérienne, méthode normale où l'échelon supérieur assure la direction générale des unités de défense aérienne, et ne désigne lui-même les objectifs que lorsqu'il est indispensable d'obtenir une répartition satisfaisante du feu, ou encore pour prévenir l'engagement d'un aéronef ami.

*Terme connexe : contrôle centralisé<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

#### **contrôle de contamination / contamination control**

Mise en oeuvre d'équipements et application de politiques, de doctrines et de procédures visant à éviter, contenir, réduire, éliminer ou neutraliser la contamination radiologique, biologique ou chimique.

26 août 2009

#### **contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control**

Application et coordination des procédures d'organisation et de planification de l'espace aérien pour réduire au maximum les risques et assurer une utilisation efficace et souple de cet espace.

*Terme connexe : autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien.*

22 juin 2004

#### **contrôle de l'espace maritime / sea control**

Situation qui existe lorsqu'une partie peut agir sans entraves dans une zone de l'espace maritime pendant une période donnée.

Note : en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime.

*Termes connexes : interdiction de l'espace maritime ; maîtrise de l'espace maritime.*

13 déc. 1999

#### **contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification / snake mode**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle un aéronef est amené à effectuer des évolutions programmées qui en permettent l'identification.

01 juil. 1972

#### **contrôle d'émission / emission control**

Contrôle sélectif de l'énergie électromagnétique ou acoustique émise. Ce contrôle peut avoir les buts suivants :

- réduire la détection de cette émission et limiter l'exploitation par l'ennemi des informations qu'il pourrait recueillir ;
- diminuer les interférences électromagnétiques et améliorer ainsi la performance des capteurs amis.

01 nov. 1994

#### **contrôle de qualité / minimum quality surveillance**

Mesures minimales à appliquer en vue de déterminer et de maintenir la qualité des carburants, conditionnés ou en vrac, afin de rendre ces produits immédiatement utilisables.

01 déc. 1979

#### **contrôle de radioactivité / monitoring<sup>3</sup>**

Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés.

01 juil. 1983

#### **contrôle de repérage / register**

En cartographie, positionnement correct du l'un des éléments d'une carte composite par rapport aux autres éléments. Ce positionnement intervient à chaque étage de la réalisation de la carte.

01 janv. 1973

#### **contrôle de stock / stock control**

Tenue à jour de la situation relative à la quantité, l'emplacement et l'état des

approvisionnements et équipements attendus, existants ou à livrer, afin de déterminer les quantités de matériels et d'équipement disponibles et/ou nécessaires pour les livraisons et de faciliter la distribution ainsi que la gestion du matériel.

*Terme connexe : gestion et administration du matériel.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **contrôle d'interception / engagement control**

En défense aérienne, le contrôle d'interception regroupe les phases relatives à la détection d'un élément hostile, à son identification, son interception proprement dite et sa destruction.

01 mars 1973

#### **contrôle en vol / flight following**

Tâche consistant à maintenir le contact avec un aéronef ou un groupe d'aéronefs afin de déterminer sa route et/ou sa trajectoire vers l'objectif.

01 mars 1973

#### **contrôle intégral / positive control**

En matière de contrôle de la circulation aérienne au sein de l'OTAN, méthode de régulation de l'ensemble de la circulation aérienne identifiée dans une certaine portion de l'espace aérien, appliquée avec des moyens électroniques par l'organisme responsable de cette portion de l'espace aérien et y exerçant son autorité.

01 févr. 1989

#### **contrôle opérationnel / operational control**

Autorité conférée à un commandant, de donner des ordres aux forces affectées, de telle sorte qu'il puisse accomplir des missions ou tâches particulières, habituellement limitées de par leur nature, quant au lieu ou dans le temps ; de déployer les unités concernées et de conserver ou de déléguer le contrôle tactique de ces unités. Il ne comporte pas le pouvoir d'utiliser séparément les éléments constitutifs des unités concernées, pas plus qu'il n'inclut en soi le contrôle administratif ou logistique.

*Termes connexes : commandement intégral ; commandement opérationnel ;*

*contrôle ; contrôle administratif.*  
01 oct. 2001

**contrôle serré / close control**

Mode de contrôle de la mission d'un aéronef, dans lequel l'aéronef est contrôlé en permanence dans les domaines de l'altitude, de la vitesse et du cap, vers une position à partir de laquelle la mission peut être accomplie.

*Terme connexe : interception aérienne en contrôle serré.*  
01 nov. 1990

**contrôle tactique / tactical control**

Direction et contrôle détaillés, normalement limités au plan local, des mouvements ou manoeuvres nécessaires pour exécuter les missions ou les tâches assignées.

*Termes connexes : commandement opérationnel ; contrôle.*  
01 oct. 2001

**contrôleur aérien / air controller**

Spécialiste formé et affecté aux fonctions de contrôle (par l'emploi de la radio, du radar ou d'autres moyens) des aéronefs qui peuvent lui être attribués pour opérer à l'intérieur de sa zone.

*Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; contrôleur aérien tactique.*  
01 févr. 1973

**contrôleur aérien tactique / tactical air controller**

Officier responsable de toutes les opérations du centre de contrôle aérien tactique. Il est responsable vis-à-vis du commandant aérien tactique, du contrôle de tous les aéronefs et de tous les moyens d'alerte se trouvant dans sa zone de responsabilité.

*Termes connexes : centre de contrôle aérien tactique ; contrôle aérien ; contrôleur aérien .*  
01 nov. 1968

**contrôleur air avancé / forward air controller**

**CAA**  
Spécialiste dirigeant, d'une position avancée au sol ou dans les airs, l'action des aéronefs de combat engagés dans l'appui aérien rapproché des forces terrestres.

01 août 1982

**contrôleur de recueil / recovery controller**

Contrôleur aérien responsable de l'exécution correcte du recueil d'un avion vers l'organisme de contrôle final approprié.  
01 nov. 1975

**contrôleur de secteur / sector controller**

Officier désigné pour agir au nom d'un commandant de secteur dans un centre d'opérations de secteur. Il est responsable du contrôle opérationnel de toutes les défenses aériennes actives dans le secteur en coordination avec ceux des secteurs limitrophes. Dans ces fonctions il est sous la direction générale du contrôleur de groupe ou de commandement.

01 nov. 1968

**contrôleur d'interception aérienne / interceptor controller**

Officier qui contrôle les avions de chasse qui lui sont attribués pour effectuer une interception.

*Terme connexe : contrôle aérien.*  
01 avr. 1973

**convergence / convergence**

*Termes connexes : convergence de la grille ; convergence des méridiens sur la carte ; convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde ; facteur de convergence ; facteur de convergence de la grille.*  
01 mars 1973

**convergence de la grille / grid convergence**

Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord de carroyage et le nord géographique. Elle est mesurée à l'est et à l'ouest à partir du nord géographique.

*Termes connexes : convergence ; facteur de convergence de la grille.*

01 mars 1973

**convergence des méridiens sur la carte / map convergence**

Angle formé par deux méridiens sur une carte.

*Terme connexe : convergence.*  
01 avr. 1971

**convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde / true convergence**

Variation d'azimut d'une ligne géographique sur le sphéroïde, d'un méridien à un autre.

*Terme connexe : convergence.*  
01 août 1973

**convergence oculaire / angle of convergence**

Angle sous lequel on voit l'écart interpupillaire d'un observateur depuis le point sur lequel il accommode.

01 nov. 1991

**convoi<sup>1</sup> / convoy<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble de navires marchands ou de navires auxiliaires (ou les deux à la fois), généralement escortés par des bâtiments de guerre ou des aéronefs - ou un seul navire marchand ou navire auxiliaire avec escorte de surface - rassemblés et organisés dans le but d'effectuer une traversée de conserve.

*Terme connexe : supervision navale des navires marchands.*  
01 sept. 2003

**convoi<sup>2</sup> / convoy<sup>2</sup>**

À terre : groupe de véhicules organisés de façon à faciliter le contrôle et le déplacement en bon ordre, avec ou sans escorte de protection.

01 sept. 2003

**convoi détaché / leaver convoy**

Convoi qui s'est séparé du convoi principal et fait route vers une destination différente.

*Termes connexes : navire quittant ; section à détacher d'un convoi.*  
01 juin 1978

**convoi militaire / military convoy**

Convoi terrestre ou maritime qui est contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire. Un convoi maritime peut comprendre toute combinaison de navires marchands, de navires auxiliaires ou d'autres unités militaires.

01 mars 1984

**convoi principal / main convoy**

Convoi considéré comme un tout, appareillant du même mouillage de rassemblement vers une même destination. Il peut être rejoint par des navires ou convois ralliants, des navires ou convois quittants peuvent aussi s'en détacher.

*Terme connexe : convoi<sup>1</sup>.*  
04 oct. 2000

**convoi ralliant / joiner convoy**

Convoi en route pour s'incorporer au convoi principal.

*Termes connexes : navire ralliant*

*un convoi ; section ralliant un convoi.*

01 oct. 1978

**coopération civilo-militaire /  
civil-military cooperation**

Coordination et coopération, en soutien de la mission, entre le commandant OTAN et les acteurs civils, y compris la population nationale et les autorités locales, ainsi que les organisations et agences nationales, internationales et non gouvernementales.

14 oct. 2002

**coopération navale avec la  
marine marchande / naval  
cooperation and guidance for  
shipping**

Avis, orientations, assistance et services de supervision fournis par l'OTAN à la marine marchande en vue de soutenir les opérations militaires et de renforcer la sécurité des navires marchands participants.

*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; marine marchande ; navire marchand participant ; point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale ; route standard ; seuil de compte rendu ; supervision navale des navires marchands.*

02 mars 2007

**coopération logistique  
internationale / international  
cooperative logistics**

Coopération et soutien mutuel dans le domaine logistique, par la coordination des principes, des plans, des procédures, des activités de développement, du ravitaillement en commun et de l'échange des biens et des services, basés sur des accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux et contre remboursement contractuel des frais.

01 juil. 1985

**coordination des tirs**

*Terme privilégié : coordination des tirs d'appui.*

**coordination des tirs d'appui /  
fire support coordination  
coordination des tirs**

Planification et exécution des tirs d'appui en vue de battre les objectifs avec les armes ou groupes d'armes appropriés.

01 août 1979

**coordonnateur d'écran / screen**

**coordinator**

En terminologie navale, officier désigné par l'officier assumant le commandement tactique pour exercer, dans les limites assignées, le commandement d'une protection.

*Terme connexe : protection.*

01 déc. 1976

**coordonnateur des secteurs  
d'exercice pour sous-marins /  
submarine exercise area  
coordinator**

Autorité chargée de publier, après accord des nations concernées, les couloirs et les secteurs nationaux permanents d'exercice de sous-marins.

01 nov. 1983

**coordonnées / coordonates**

Quantités linéaires ou angulaires définissant la position occupée par un point dans un cadre ou un système de référence. Employé également comme terme général pour désigner le type particulier du cadre et du système de référence ; par exemple coordonnées rectangulaires planes, ou coordonnées sphériques.

*Termes connexes : coordonnées cartésiennes ; coordonnées de carroyage ; coordonnées géographiques ; géoref ; système de carroyage.*

01 mars 1973

**coordonnées cartésiennes /  
cartesian coordinates**

Système de coordonnées dans lequel le lieu d'un point dans l'espace s'exprime par référence à un trièdre formé de trois plans perpendiculaires deux à deux, appelés plans de coordonnées.

Les intersections de ces trois plans forment trois droites appelées axes de coordonnées.

*Terme connexe : coordonnées.*

01 mars 1973

**coordonnées de carroyage /  
grid coordinate**

Dans un système de carroyage, ensemble de lettres et de nombres désignant un point sur une carte ou une photographie.

*Terme connexe : coordonnées.*

01 déc. 1974

**coordonnées géographiques /  
geographic coordinates**

Quantités, en latitude et longitude, définissant la position d'un point à

la surface de la terre, sur une ellipsoïde de référence.

*Termes connexes : coordonnées ; image géocodée.*

01 mars 1973

**coordonnées polaires<sup>1</sup> / polar  
coordinates<sup>1</sup>**

Coordonnées faisant appel à la distance et à des références angulaires par rapport à un point fixe (pôle).

01 sept. 1974

**coordonnées polaires<sup>2</sup> / polar  
coordinates<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, gisement d'observation, distance et corrections en élévation entre la position de l'observateur et celle de l'objectif.

01 sept. 1974

**copie négative<sup>1</sup> / copy negative**

Négatif obtenu à partir d'un original et pouvant être à une échelle différente de cet original.

01 déc. 1974

**copie négative<sup>2</sup> / duplicate  
negative**

*Terme connexe : copie négative<sup>1</sup>.*

**cordeau détonant / detonating  
cord**

Cordon d'explosif brisant continu dans une gaine souple et étanche, et servant à transmettre l'onde de détonation.

01 nov. 1994

**cordeau maître / main  
detonating line**

En destruction, ensemble d'éléments d'un dispositif de mise de feu sur lequel sont branchés les différents cordeaux dérivés.

01 janv. 1991

**corne / horn**

En guerre des mines sur mer, protubérance partant du corps de mine qui provoque l'explosion de cette dernière lorsqu'elle est brisée ou déformée par un choc.

*Terme connexe : antenne interrupteur.*

01 nov. 1975

**corne chimique / chemical horn  
corne Hertz**

En guerre des mines sur mer, corne comprenant une pile électrique dont l'électrolyte se trouve dans un tube de verre protégé par un mince manchon métallique.

01 nov. 1975

**corne Hertz***Terme privilégié : corne chimique.***corps***Terme privilégié : corps d'armée.***corps d'armée / army corps****corps****CA**

Formation supérieure à une division mais inférieure à une armée ou un groupe d'armées, comprenant généralement deux divisions, ou davantage, avec des armes d'appui et des services.  
01 juil. 1983

**corps de rentrée / re-entry vehicle**

Partie d'un véhicule spatial conçue pour rentrer dans l'atmosphère terrestre dans la portion finale de sa trajectoire.  
01 nov. 1968

**corps d'observateurs terrestres / ground observer organization**

Ensemble d'observateurs terrestres répartis en des points convenables dans un dispositif de défense aérienne pour fournir des renseignements visuels et auditifs sur les déplacements d'aéronefs.  
01 mars 1973

**corps d'une carte / body of a map or chart**

Surface de la carte comprise dans la limite de coupure.  
01 mars 1973

**corrélation / correlation**

En défense aérienne, action qui consiste à déterminer qu'un aéronef visualisé sur une console ou détecté à la vue est le même que celui sur lequel l'information est reçue d'une autre source.  
02 mai 1995

**corrélation de représentation / imagery correlation**

Relations réciproques existant entre les différentes caractéristiques des images obtenues avec les différents types de capteurs en ce qui concerne la signification de la position et les caractéristiques physiques.  
01 nov. 1975

**corridor aérien / air corridor**

Route aérienne réservée, assignée aux aéronefs amis et créée dans le but d'empêcher les

aéronefs amis d'être atteints par le feu des forces amies.

01 févr. 1973

**cote***Terme privilégié : élévation.***couche antireflet / lens coating**

Couche transparente ultra-mince déposée sur la surface d'un élément du système optique.  
01 juil. 1970

**couche de transition / transition layer**

Espace aérien compris entre l'altitude de transition et le niveau de transition.  
01 janv. 1973

**couche militaire additionnelle / additional military layer**

Gamme cohérente de produits numériques géoréférencés conçus pour satisfaire l'ensemble des besoins maritimes de défense de l'OTAN autres que la navigation.  
01 oct. 2003

**couloir à travers un système d'obstacles / barrier gap**

En opérations terrestres, espace libre d'obstacles et non exposé aux effets des mines, au sein d'un système d'obstacles, et dont la largeur et l'orientation permettent le passage d'une unité amie en formation tactique.

*Terme connexe : faux champ de mines.*

31 janv. 2005

**couloir d'approche / approach lane**

Prolongement d'un couloir de débarquement, de la ligne de départ vers la zone de transport. Il peut se terminer par des bâtiments-jalons, des embarcations ou des bouées.  
01 févr. 1973

**couloir de débarquement / boat lane**

Couloir pour engins amphibies d'assaut qui, partant des plages de débarquement s'étend vers le large jusqu'à la ligne de départ. La largeur d'un couloir de débarquement est déterminée par la longueur de la plage correspondante.  
01 mars 1973

**couloir de montée pour****aéronefs / aircraft climb corridor**

Espace aérien contrôlé de dimensions horizontales et verticales définies à partir d'une zone contrôlée pouvant comprendre un aérodrome, dans lequel un aéronef exécute tout ou partie de sa montée sous contrôle intégral.  
04 oct. 2000

**couloir d'hélicoptères / helicopter lane**

Couloir aérien de sécurité dans lequel les hélicoptères volent pour se rendre à, ou revenir de la zone de débarquement au cours d'opérations hélicoptères.  
*Termes connexes : itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères ; itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères.*  
01 mars 1973

**coup au but /target<sup>4</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé pour désigner qu'un objectif a été atteint.  
06 janv. 2006

**coup complet / complete round**

Munition qui contient tous les composants nécessaires à son fonctionnement.  
01 sept. 1981

**couple de photographies à décalage latéral***Terme privilégié : verticales divisées.***couple stéréoscopique / stereoscopic pair**

Ensemble de deux photographies se recouvrant suffisamment pour permettre l'examen stéréoscopique d'un objet ou d'une zone qui leur est commune.  
01 sept. 1969

**coup parti / shot**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, compte rendu indiquant qu'une arme vient de tirer.  
*Terme connexe : tir terminé.*  
01 févr. 1974

**courant aérien / transport stream**

Aéronefs de transport volant en formation ou isolément, les uns derrière les autres, à intervalles donnés.  
*Termes connexes : formation en ligne ; formation en ligne de file.*  
01 mars 1991

**courbe auxiliaire / auxiliary contours**

Courbe supplémentaire utilisée pour représenter certaines formes particulières du sol, qui seraient mal traduites par les courbes tracées à intervalle normal.  
01 févr. 1973

**courbe bathymétrique**

*Terme privilégié : ligne bathymétrique.*

**courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay curve**

Représentation graphique de la diminution de la radioactivité en fonction du temps.  
01 mars 1973

**courbe de niveau / contour line**

Ligne qui, sur une carte, relie des points d'égale altitude.  
01 mars 1973

**courbe de niveau normale / intermediate contour line**

Courbe de niveau tracée entre deux courbes maîtresses. Suivant l'équidistance, il peut y avoir trois ou quatre courbes normales entre les courbes maîtresses.  
*Terme connexe : courbe maîtresse.*  
01 avr. 1973

**courbe de poursuite / curve of pursuit**

La trajectoire courbe décrite par un chasseur attaquant un objectif mobile en observant la tolérance convenable de visée.  
01 mars 1973

**courbe figurative / form lines**

Courbe semblable à une courbe de niveau, mais ne représentant aucune élévation réelle, tracée d'après des observations visuelles ou des sources cartographiques incomplètes ou sujettes à caution afin de donner l'aspect général de la configuration du terrain.  
01 mars 1973

**courbe maîtresse / index contour line**

Courbe de niveau accentuée par un tracé plus épais pour la distinguer des courbes de niveau normales. On en représente en général une toutes les cinq courbes avec la valeur correspondante pour faciliter la lecture des altitudes.  
*Terme connexe : courbe de*

*niveau normale*  
01 mars 1973

**courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>1</sup> / dose rate contour line ligne d'égale intensité radioactive**

Ligne tracée sur une carte, un plan ou un calque, qui relie tous les points où l'intensité d'irradiation a la même valeur à un instant donné.  
01 mars 1973

**courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>2</sup> / fallout contours**

Lignes joignant les points où l'intensité d'irradiation est la même et qui définissent le diagramme des retombées radioactives (exprimées en roentgens par heure).  
01 mars 1973

**course à l'atterrissage / landing roll**

Mouvement d'un aéronef après le posé, pendant la phase d'accélération jusqu'à la vitesse de roulage ou l'arrêt complet.  
13 déc. 1999

**court / short**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé par un observateur pour indiquer que l'éclatement (les éclatements) s'est (se sont) produit(s) en deçà de l'objectif sur la ligne (l'axe) d'observation.  
01 mars 1977

**couverture<sup>1</sup> / cover<sup>1</sup>**

Action menée par des forces terrestres, maritimes ou aériennes pour assurer une protection soit par des opérations offensives ou défensives, soit par les menaces de telles actions.  
*Termes connexes : couverture aérienne ; couverture de colonne ; couverture de comparaison ; dissimulation.*  
01 mars 1981

**couverture<sup>2</sup> / cover<sup>2</sup>**

Mesures destinées à protéger une personne, un document, une opération, un organisme ou une installation contre toute fuite et contre tout effort de recherche ennemie.  
01 mars 1981

**couverture<sup>3</sup> / coverage**

Portion de terrain représentée sur des images, photocartes, mosaïques, cartes ou autres

figurations graphiques.  
01 mars 1981

**couverture aérienne / fighter cover**

Maintien d'un certain nombre d'avions de combat au-dessus d'une zone ou d'une force déterminée, en vue de repousser l'action aérienne ennemie.  
*Termes connexes : alerte en vol ; couverture<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 juil. 1993

**couverture de colonne / column cover**

Couverture d'une colonne par un aéronef, en contact avec elle par radio, et assurant sa protection par des opérations de reconnaissance et/ou par l'attaque d'objectifs aériens ou terrestres qui pourraient menacer la colonne.  
*Terme connexe : couverture<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**couverture de comparaison / comparative cover**

**couverture de référence**  
Couverture d'une zone ou d'un même objectif réalisée à des époques différentes afin de déceler le moindre changement de détail.  
*Terme connexe : couverture<sup>1</sup>.*  
13 déc. 1999

**couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain / feature line overlap**

Série de photographies aériennes se recoupant et couvrant le développement d'une ligne caractéristique du terrain, par exemple : rivière, route, voie ferrée, etc.  
01 mars 1973

**couverture de référence**

*Terme privilégié : couverture de comparaison.*

**couverture nuageuse / cloud amount**

Portion de ciel, exprimée en fraction qui est couverte par les nuages.  
01 juil. 1980

**couverture radar / radar coverage**

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle des objets peuvent être détectés par une ou plusieurs stations radar déterminées.  
01 nov. 1968



**couverture stéréoscopique / stereoscopic cover**

Photographies prises avec un recouvrement suffisant de manière à permettre un examen stéréoscopique complet.  
01 sept. 1969

**crapaud / sinker**

En guerre de mines sur mer, essentiellement une masse à laquelle est fixé l'orin d'une mine. Le crapaud contient généralement le touret de l'orin et le mécanisme de prise d'immersion. Pour les mines mouillées par bâtiment de surface, le touret sert également de chariot de mouillage.  
*Terme connexe : crapaud à largage à influence.*  
01 nov. 1975

**crapaud à largage à influence / influence release sinker**

En guerre des mines navale, crapaud qui maintient une mine à orin ou une mine à flotteur largable sur le fond et ne la libère que lorsqu'elle est déclenchée par l'influence créée par une cible appropriée.  
*Terme connexe : crapaud.*  
04 oct. 2000

**crapaud à prise d'immersion différée / delay release sinker**

Crapaud qui libère le déroulement d'un orin de mine au bout d'un temps prédéterminé.  
01 août 1976

**crédit de mouvement / movement credit**

Autorisation accordée à un ou plusieurs véhicules pour se déplacer sur un itinéraire réglementé dans un temps donné, conformément aux instructions concernant les mouvements.  
01 avr. 1971

**créneau / column gap**

Espace, évalué en unités de longueur ou de temps, qui sépare deux éléments consécutifs d'une colonne ; il est mesuré à partir de l'arrière d'un élément jusqu'à l'avant de l'élément suivant.  
01 déc. 1979

**créneau de temps / time slot**

Période de temps au cours de laquelle certaines activités sont régies par des règles particulières.  
01 mars 1982

**crépuscule / twilight**

Période intermédiaire entre le jour et la nuit, précédant le lever du soleil et suivant son coucher. Le crépuscule peut être défini comme civil, nautique ou astronomique suivant que l'heure prise en considération correspond à une hauteur négative du centre de soleil égale respectivement à 6, 12, ou 18 degrés.  
01 janv. 1973

**crevé / border break**

Technique cartographique employée lorsqu'il est nécessaire d'étendre localement dans la marge la surface cartographiée.  
01 mars 1973

**croisement contrôlé / controlled passing**

Opération qui permet à deux courants de circulation se déplaçant en sens contraire de franchir alternativement un passage (ou tronçon de route) utilisable seulement par un courant à la fois.  
01 mars 1973

**crosse d'aéronef**

*Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

**crosse d'appontage**

*Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

**crosse d'arrêt**

*Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

**crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook crosse d'aéronef**

**crosse d'appontage**  
**crosse d'arrêt**  
Mécanisme fixé à un aéronef pour accrocher le dispositif d'arrêt.  
*Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.*  
01 juil. 1994

**cycle du renseignement / intelligence cycle**

Séquence d'opérations par lesquelles les renseignements bruts sont obtenus, regroupés, transformés en renseignement et mis à la disposition des utilisateurs. Ces opérations comprennent :  
a. L'orientation - Détermination des besoins en renseignement, établissement du plan de

recherche, envoi de demandes de renseignement et d'ordres de recherche aux organismes de renseignement et contrôle permanent de la production de ces organismes.

b. La recherche - Mise en oeuvre des sources par les organismes de renseignement et transmission des renseignements bruts obtenus aux organismes d'exploitation appropriés pour leur utilisation dans l'élaboration du renseignement.

c. L'exploitation - Transformation des renseignements bruts en renseignement par regroupement, évaluation, analyse, synthèse et interprétation.

d. La diffusion - Envoi du renseignement en temps utile par tous moyens adaptés et sous une forme appropriée, à ceux qui en ont besoin.

*Termes connexes : analyse<sup>2</sup> ; besoins prioritaires en renseignement ; diffusion ; évaluation<sup>2</sup> ; exploitation<sup>2</sup> ; gestion de la recherche ; interprétation ; organisme de renseignement ; plan de recherche ; regroupement ; renseignement ; renseignement brut ; synthèse.*

01 sept. 1981



## D

**date d'exécution / target date**

Date à laquelle il est souhaité qu'une mesure soit exécutée ou commence à l'être.  
01 nov. 1968

**date exigée par le commandant / commander's required date**

Date limite, calculée à partir du jour G et fixée par le commandant du théâtre, à laquelle les forces doivent se trouver au complet au lieu de destination et doivent être organisées de manière à pouvoir répondre aux besoins opérationnels du commandant.  
*Termes connexes : désignation des jours et des heures ; jour G.*  
29 mai 2002

**date limite d'arrivée/ latest arrival date**

Dans le domaine de la planification des mouvements, date la plus tardive, calculée par rapport au jour G, à laquelle une organisation ou une unité doit arriver aux ports de débarquement désignés.  
*Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.*  
01 oct. 2001

**datum / datum point**

Point de référence (de coordonnées connues ou supposées) à partir duquel calculs ou mesures peuvent être faits.  
*Terme connexe : repère<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**débarquement / debarkation**

Déchargement d'un navire ou aéronef (troupes, approvisionnements, matériels, etc.).  
*Termes connexes : port de débarquement ; port d'embarquement.*  
01 mars 1973

**débarquement secondaire / subsidiary landing**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, débarquement exécuté en principe en dehors de la zone de mise à terre désignée, en vue de soutenir le débarquement principal.  
01 juil. 1980

**débit de dose de rayonnement / radiation dose rate**

Dose de rayonnement absorbée par unité de temps.

*Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chronique.*  
01 nov. 1986

**débit d'itinéraire / traffic flow**

En circulation routière, nombre de véhicules passant par un point déterminé en un temps donné. Le débit s'exprime en véhicules par heure.  
01 sept. 1969

**déblaiement et renflouage / salvage procedure<sup>2</sup>**

Opérations maritimes comprenant le déblaiement des ports et chenaux, les opérations de plongée, les opérations dangereuses de remorquage et de sauvetage, la récupération de matériel, de navires, d'engins et de matériel flottant coulés ou échoués.  
01 déc. 1974

**de bord / airborne<sup>4</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire tout matériel faisant partie intégrante d'un aéronef.  
*Termes connexes : aéroporté<sup>3</sup> ; en vol.*  
01 oct. 2001

**début de piste**

*Terme privilégié : entrée de piste.*

**decca / decca**

Système de navigation radioélectrique à comparaison de phase. Il utilise une station principale et des stations asservies pour réaliser un quadrillage hyperbolique qui permet une définition précise de la position-sol.  
*Terme connexe : système de navigation hyperbolique.*  
01 déc. 1974

**décédé des suites de blessures de guerre / died of wounds received in action**

Combattant dont le décès est consécutif à des blessures ou à d'autres affections reçues ou contractées au combat après avoir rallié une formation médicale.  
*Termes connexes : perte au combat ; perte hors combat ; tué au combat.*  
01 déc. 1979

**déception / deception**

Mesures visant à induire l'ennemi

en erreur, grâce à des truquages, des déformations de la réalité, ou des falsifications, en vue de l'inciter à réagir d'une manière préjudiciable à ses propres intérêts.  
01 mars 1973

**déception électronique / electronic deception**

En contre-mesures électroniques, action délibérée visant à émettre, réémettre, transformer, absorber ou renvoyer l'énergie électromagnétique de façon à tromper, distraire ou séduire l'ennemi ou ses systèmes électroniques.  
09 janv. 1996

**déchargement sélectif / selective unloading**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, déchargement des bâtiments d'assaut et acheminement sur terre de cargaisons déterminées, réglés en fonction des demandes du commandant de la force de débarquement.  
*Termes connexes : chargement ; chargement de combat ; chargement sélectif.*  
01 juil. 1980

**déclasser / downgrade**

Réduire la classification de sécurité d'un document à caractère secret ou d'un point particulier d'un document ou d'une question à caractère secret.  
*Terme connexe : déclassifier.*  
01 mars 1973

**déclassifier / declassify**

Annuler le classement de sécurité d'un document ou matériel qui y était soumis.  
*Terme connexe : déclasser.*  
01 mars 1973

**déclencher / actuate**

Mettre en fonctionnement un dispositif de mise à feu, par influence ou série d'influences, de sorte que toutes les conditions nécessaires à cette mise à feu soient remplies ou que le compteur des objectifs avance d'une unité.  
*Terme connexe : état dormant.*  
09 janv. 1996

**décligrille**

*Terme privilégié : déclinaison*

*magnétique du carroyage.*

**déclinaison astronomique /  
declination**

Distance angulaire d'un point de la sphère céleste à l'équateur céleste, elle est comptée de 0 à 90 nord ou sud le long du cercle horaire de ce point. Elle peut être comparée à la latitude sur la sphère terrestre.

01 mars 1973

**déclinaison magnétique du  
carroyage / grid magnetic angle  
carroyage  
décligrille**

**déclinaison magnétique du  
quadrillage**

**variation du carroyage  
variation du quadrillage**

Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord du quadrillage et le nord magnétique. Elle est mesurée à l'est ou à l'ouest à partir du nord du quadrillage.

*Terme connexe : isogrille.*

01 mars 1973

**déclinaison magnétique du  
quadrillage**

*Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.*

**décollage en série / stream  
take-off**

Décollage continu, en ligne de file ou en colonne.

01 juin 1965

**décollage et atterrissage  
verticaux / vertical take-off and  
landing**

Possibilité, pour un aéronef, de décoller et atterrir verticalement et de passer à une altitude suffisante pour franchir les obstacles avoisinants.

*Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical ; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux ; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts.*

01 nov. 1991

**décollage immédiat / scramble**

Ordre de décollage dans les meilleurs délais, généralement suivi d'indications concernant la mission.

01 déc. 1974

**décontamination /  
decontamination**

Procédé utilisé pour éliminer les matériaux radioactifs ou agents

biologiques affectant - par menace directe ou rapprochée - un être animé, objet ou terrain.

*Termes connexes :*

*décontamination approfondie ;  
décontamination immédiate ;  
décontamination opérationnelle ;  
désinfection.*

01 mars 1973

**décontamination approfondie /  
thorough decontamination**

Décontamination effectuée par l'unité, avec ou sans appui extérieur, pour réduire la contamination du personnel, des équipements ou des aires de travail au niveau le plus bas possible, pour permettre l'enlèvement partiel ou total de la protection individuelle et la poursuite des opérations avec le minimum de perte d'efficacité. Elle peut comporter une décontamination complémentaire du terrain allant au-delà de la décontamination opérationnelle.

*Termes connexes :*

*décontamination ;  
décontamination immédiate ;  
décontamination opérationnelle.*

01 oct. 1992

**décontamination immédiate /  
immediate decontamination**

Décontamination effectuée au niveau individuel dès contamination, de façon à sauver les vies et limiter les pertes. Elle peut comprendre en outre la décontamination d'une partie de la tenue ou de l'équipement.

*Termes connexes :*

*décontamination ;  
décontamination approfondie ;  
décontamination opérationnelle.*

01 nov. 1991

**décontamination opérationnelle /  
operational decontamination**

Décontamination effectuée par l'individu ou l'unité, limitée à certaines parties des équipements essentiels au combat ou aux aires de travail, en vue de réduire les risques de contact et de transfert et de faciliter la poursuite des opérations. Elle peut comporter une décontamination de l'individu allant au-delà de la décontamination immédiate, ainsi que la décontamination des pièces de rechange essentielles à la mission et de portions limitées du terrain.

*Termes connexes :*

*décontamination ;*

*décontamination approfondie ;  
décontamination immédiate.*

01 oct. 1992

**décroissance de la radioactivité  
/ radioactive decay**

Diminution de l'intensité du rayonnement d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps.

01 mars 1973

**défense active / active defence**

Mesures actives prises à l'encontre des forces ennemies afin d'empêcher, d'annuler ou de réduire l'efficacité d'une attaque ennemie sous quelque forme que ce soit.

*Terme connexe : défense passive.*

25 janv. 2005

**défense aérienne / air defence  
DA**

Ensemble des mesures conçues pour supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne hostile.

*Termes connexes : défense aérienne active ; défense aérienne passive.*

01 mars 1985

**défense aérienne active / active  
air defence**

Mesures actives prises contre des forces ennemies assaillantes afin de détruire ou d'annuler toute forme de menace provenant de moyens aériens ou de missiles, ou de réduire l'efficacité de leur attaque.

*Termes connexes : défense aérienne ; défense aérienne passive ; maîtrise de l'air ; opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien ; opération de supériorité aérienne ; opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien ; supériorité aérienne.*

20 juin 2006

**défense aérienne passive /  
passive air defence**

Mesures passives prises pour assurer la défense physique et la protection du personnel, des installations et équipements essentiels afin de réduire au maximum l'efficacité d'attaques aériennes ou de missiles.

*Termes connexes : défense aérienne active ; défense aérienne ; maîtrise de l'air ; opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien ; opération de supériorité aérienne ; opération offensive contre le potentiel*

*aérien ; supériorité aérienne.*  
20 juin 2006

**défense biologique / biological defence**

Méthodes, plans et procédures destinés à la définition et à l'exécution des mesures de défense contre des attaques par agents biologiques.  
01 oct. 1992

**défense contre agents chimiques / chemical defence**

Méthodes, plans et procédures destinés à la définition et à l'exécution de mesures de défense contre des attaques par agents chimiques.  
*Terme connexe : agent chimique.*  
01 nov. 1991

**défense en profondeur / defence in depth**

Organisation des positions défensives s'appuyant mutuellement et destinées à absorber et affaiblir progressivement une attaque, à empêcher l'ennemi d'effectuer une observation initiale de l'ensemble du dispositif, et à permettre au commandant de faire manoeuvrer sa réserve.  
20 nov. 1996

**défense ferme / position defence**

Type de défense dans laquelle le gros des forces défensives est réparti entre les points d'appui établis dans la zone où la bataille décisive doit être livrée. Le succès d'une telle défense repose essentiellement sur la capacité des forces installées dans les points d'appui à se maintenir sur leurs positions et à contrôler les intervalles qui les séparent. Les réserves sont utilisées pour donner de la profondeur à la bataille, exécuter des coups d'arrêt et rétablir l'intégrité de la position par des contre-attaques.  
01 oct. 1980

**défense improvisée / hasty defence**

Défense normalement organisée au contact de l'ennemi, ou lorsque le contact est imminent et le temps à consacrer à l'organisation limité. Elle se caractérise par l'amélioration des possibilités défensives naturelles du terrain, l'utilisation des trous individuels, des positions de tir et des

obstacles.  
*Terme connexe : défense préparée.*  
01 mars 1973

**défense littorale / inshore patrol**

Patrouille de défense maritime opérant généralement à l'intérieur d'une zone côtière et comprenant tous les éléments de défense portuaire, le dispositif de veille côtière, les bâtiments patrouilleurs, les bases de soutien, l'aviation et les stations de garde-côtes.  
01 mars 1973

**défense nucléaire / nuclear defence**

Méthodes, plans et procédés servant à établir et mettre en oeuvre les mesures de défense contre les effets d'une attaque par armes nucléaires ou par d'autres moyens radiologiques. Elle comporte l'entraînement à l'application de ces méthodes, plans et procédés ainsi que leur mise en application.  
*Terme connexe : défense radiologique.*  
01 mars 1973

**défense passive / passive defence**

Mesures passives prises pour assurer la défense physique et la protection du personnel, ainsi que celles des installations et du matériel essentiels, afin de réduire au maximum l'efficacité d'une action hostile.  
*Terme connexe : défense active.*  
17 jan. 2005

**défense portuaire / harbour defence**

Moyens de défense d'un port ou d'un mouillage et de ses approches maritimes contre les menaces venant du large telles que :

- a. sous-marins ou attaques de sous-marins ou par petites unités de surface ;
- b. opérations de mouillage de mines ennemies ;
- c. sabotage.

La défense portuaire contre les missiles guidés ou non lorsque ces missiles sont aéroportés est considérée comme faisant partie de la défense aérienne.

*Terme connexe : sécurité portuaire.*  
01 déc. 1974

**défense préparée / deliberate defence**

Défense normalement organisée lorsqu'il n'y a pas contact avec l'ennemi, ou lorsque ce contact n'est pas imminent et qu'on a le temps de s'organiser. Elle implique normalement l'aménagement d'une vaste zone comprenant des emplacements protégés d'armes, des abris fortifiés et des systèmes de communication.  
*Terme connexe : défense improvisée.*  
01 mars 1973

**défense radiologique / radiological defence**

Mesures défensives pouvant être prises pour lutter contre les dangers de rayonnement résultant de l'emploi d'armes nucléaires ou radioactives.  
*Terme connexe : défense nucléaire.*  
01 sept. 1969

**défilement<sup>1</sup> / defilade<sup>1</sup>**

Protection contre l'observation et le feu ennemis fournie par un obstacle tel que colline, ligne de hauteurs, remblai.  
01 mars 1973

**défilement<sup>2</sup> / defilade<sup>2</sup>**

Hauteur du masque grâce auquel une position échappe à l'observation de l'ennemi.  
01 mars 1973

**défilement<sup>3</sup> / defilade<sup>3</sup>**

Moyen de se protéger du feu et de l'observation ennemis en utilisant des obstacles naturels ou artificiels.  
01 mars 1973

**déformation de l'image / image displacement**

Dans une photographie, toute erreur de dimension ou de position existante.  
01 mars 1973

**déformation radiale / radial displacement**

Sur une photographie verticale, désigne le déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet d'une certaine hauteur par rapport à sa base. Ce déplacement s'effectue autour du point principal sur une photo verticale vraie, ou autour de l'isocentre sur une photo supposée verticale mais qui a été déformée par l'inclinaison

transversale ou longitudinale de l'appareil.

01 nov. 1975

#### **dégagement / riding-off**

Manoeuvre d'un bâtiment d'escorte qui vise à s'interposer entre un ou des navires escortés et une force d'opposition pour obliger celle-ci à dégager.

01 oct. 2001

#### **dégât grave / severe damage**

*Terme connexe : dégat nucléaire.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **dégât léger / light damage**

*Terme connexe : dégat nucléaire.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **dégât modéré / moderate damage**

*Terme connexe : dégat nucléaire.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **dégât nucléaire / nuclear damage**

1. Dégât léger : Dégât qui n'empêche pas l'utilisation immédiate d'un matériel ou d'installations aux fins prévues ; certaines réparations peuvent s'avérer nécessaires pour rendre le matériel et les installations pleinement utilisables.

2. Dégât modéré : Dégât qui peut empêcher l'utilisation du matériel et des installations jusqu'à ce que des réparations importantes soient effectuées.

3. Dégât grave : Dégât qui empêche l'utilisation du matériel et des installations d'une manière permanente.

01 mars 1973

#### **dégâts probables / probability of damage**

Probabilité (exprimée en pourcentage ou en fraction décimale) que des dégâts seront causés à un objectif déterminé.

01 nov. 1968

#### **délai avant attaque / NATO warning time**

Intervalle de temps entre le moment où un commandant stratégique de l'OTAN (ou une autorité supérieure) a déterminé qu'une attaque était imminente et le moment où cette attaque se produit.

20 juil. 2000

#### **délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon**

#### **employment time**

Temps nécessaire pour le lancement d'une arme nucléaire après que la décision de tir a été prise.

01 mars 1973

#### **délai de préparation / readiness time**

Délai dans lequel une unité peut être rendue capable d'exécuter les missions pour lesquelles elle est organisée, équipée et entraînée. Ce délai est précisé ou mesuré par des indicateurs de l'état actuel de son personnel, de ses matériels et de son entraînement. Il ne comprend pas le temps de transit. *Termes connexes : état de préparation<sup>1,2</sup> ; état de préparation opérationnelle ; ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; préavis de mouvement ; préparation.*

01 oct. 2003

#### **délégation de pouvoirs / delegation of authority**

Action par laquelle un commandant assigne à un commandant subordonné une partie clairement précisée de son autorité.

*Termes connexes : exécution décentralisée ; transfert d'autorité.*

22 juil. 2004

#### **délestage / jettison**

Largage volontaire de charges d'un aéronef afin d'assurer sa sécurité ou de le préparer pour le combat aérien.

01 juil. 1983

#### **demande de modification / request modify**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé par toute personne autre que celle autorisée à modifier un plan de feu pour demander une modification.

01 août 1974

#### **demande de tir / call for fire**

Demande comportant les données nécessaires à l'obtention du tir voulu sur un objectif déterminé.

*Terme connexe : à la demande.*

01 mars 1973

#### **demandeur d'asile / asylum seeker**

Personne qui invoque un motif de persécution auprès des autorités nationales d'un État pour obtenir le statut officiel de réfugié dans cet

État, en vertu de la Convention de 1951 des Nations Unies relative au statut des réfugiés.

*Termes connexes : évacué ; personne déplacée ; réfugié.*

01 sept. 2003

#### **demi-épaisseur / half thickness**

Épaisseur d'un matériau absorbant qui est nécessaire pour réduire de moitié l'intensité d'une radiation le traversant.

01 sept. 2003

#### **déminage<sup>1</sup> / mine disposal**

Processus visant à rendre sûres, neutraliser, récupérer, déplacer, ou détruire des mines.

09 mai 2000

#### **déminage<sup>2</sup> / mine clearance**

Action d'enlever toutes les mines d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone.

09 mai 2000

#### **déminage par plongeur / clearance diving**

L'utilisation de plongeurs pour le repérage, l'identification ou la neutralisation des mines.

01 août 1976

#### **demi-teinte / half-tone**

Support d'impression ou impression dans lequel les divers tons sont différenciés au moyen de points de densité constante mais de taille ou de forme variable. La taille ou la forme de ces ensembles de points varie suivant l'intensité du ton à représenter.

*Terme connexe : trame de demi-teinte.*

01 mars 1973

#### **demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère / half-residence time**

Dans le cas de retombées retardées, temps que les résidus dispersés dans l'atmosphère mettent pour perdre la moitié de leur valeur initiale.

01 mars 1973

#### **démolition sous-marine / underwater demolition**

Destruction ou neutralisation d'obstacles sous-marins ; elle est normalement effectuée par des équipes de démolition sous-marine.

01 nov. 1968

#### **démonstration / demonstration**

Attaque ou démonstration de force faite dans un secteur où une décision n'est pas recherchée, et ayant pour seul but de tromper l'ennemi.

*Termes connexes : attaque de diversion ; démonstration amphibie ; diversion<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

#### **démonstration amphibie / amphibious demonstration**

Type d'opération amphibie menée dans le but d'induire l'ennemi en erreur par un étalage de force et de l'inciter ainsi à avoir des réactions contraires à son intérêt.

*Termes connexes : démonstration ; opération amphibie.*

01 juil. 1983

#### **densité-altitude / density altitude**

Densité atmosphérique exprimée en altitude correspondant à cette densité dans l'atmosphère standard.

01 mars 1973

#### **densité d'un champ de mines / minefield density**

En guerre des mines sur terre, nombre moyen de mines relevé par mètre de front ou par mètre carré de champ de mines.

01 nov. 1985

#### **densité du trafic / traffic density**

Nombre moyen de véhicules sur la route par unité de distance.

01 nov. 1968

#### **départ ponctuel / zero-length launching**

Technique par laquelle le premier mouvement d'un missile ou d'un aéronef lui fait quitter sa rampe ou sa plate-forme.

01 nov. 1968

#### **déplacement par échelons / echeloned displacement**

Déplacement fractionné d'une unité, d'un emplacement à un autre, effectué sans qu'il provoque une discontinuité dans l'exécution de la mission.

01 mars 1973

#### **déploiement<sup>1</sup> / deployment<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le contexte maritime, passage de la navigation en mode de croisière ou de prise de contact au dispositif de combat.

*Terme connexe : dispositif<sup>2</sup>.*

01 févr. 1988

#### **déploiement<sup>2</sup> / deployment<sup>2</sup>**

Déplacement de forces dans les zones d'opérations.

*Termes connexes : dispositif<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; redéploiement.*

01 févr. 1988

#### **déploiement<sup>3</sup> / deployment<sup>3</sup>**

Mise en place de forces en formation de combat.

*Termes connexes : dispositif<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; redéploiement.*

01 févr. 1988

#### **dépollution à des fins civiles / demining**

Action d'enlever d'une zone délimitée la totalité des mines, des explosifs et munitions, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges non explosés afin de rendre cette zone sûre pour les civils.

Note : Normalement, les unités militaires n'effectuent pas d'opérations de dépollution à des fins civiles.

*Termes connexes : dispositif explosif de circonstance ; munition explosive non explosée ; opération de contremineage.*

29 mai 2002

#### **dépollution de zone / area clearance**

En opérations terrestres, la détection et, en cas de découverte, l'identification, le marquage et la neutralisation, la destruction ou l'enlèvement des mines ou autres munitions explosives, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges dans une zone définie, afin de permettre la poursuite des opérations militaires à moindre risque.

Note : la dépollution de zone est normalement effectuée par des unités militaires.

*Termes connexes : dispositif explosif de circonstance ; explosifs et munitions ; vérification de dépollution.*

14 oct. 2002

#### **dépollution le long d'itinéraire / route clearance**

En opérations terrestres, la détection et, en cas de découverte, l'identification, le marquage et la neutralisation, la destruction ou l'enlèvement des mines ou autres munitions explosives, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges qui menacent un itinéraire

déterminé, afin de permettre la poursuite d'une opération militaire à moindres risques.

Note : la dépollution le long d'itinéraire est normalement conduite par des unités militaires.  
01 oct. 2003

#### **dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war branch camp**

Camp secondaire, contrôlé et administré par un camp de prisonniers de guerre.

01 nov. 1977

#### **dépôt temporaire / dump**

Dépôt temporaire, généralement à l'air libre, de bombes, munitions, équipements ou approvisionnements.

01 mars 1973

#### **dérive / drift**

En balistique, déviation d'un projectile provoquée par une action gyroscopique conduite par des couples affectant un projectile en rotation. Ces couples sont dus à la gravitation ou à des effets atmosphériques.

01 avr. 1974

#### **dérive vraie**

*Terme privilégié : précession vraie.*

#### **déroutement<sup>1</sup> / diversion<sup>3</sup>**

Modification d'un itinéraire prescrit pour des raisons opérationnelles ou tactiques. Excepté dans le cas d'aéronefs, un ordre de déroutement ne constitue pas un changement de destination.

*Termes connexes : diversion<sup>1,2</sup> ; mouvement d'urgence.*

01 juil. 1983

#### **déroutement<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>4</sup>**

En circulation aérienne, action de se diriger vers un aéroport autre que celui où un atterrissage était prévu.

*Termes connexes : aéroport ; aéroport de dégagement ; aéroport de déroutement.*

01 juil. 1980

#### **déroutement<sup>3</sup> / diversion<sup>5</sup>**

Action de dévier ou de détourner des personnes ou des objets de leur itinéraire prévu.

*Termes connexe : mouvement d'urgence.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **description de l'objectif /**

**description of target**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, partie de la demande de tir où l'observateur décrit l'installation, le personnel, l'équipement ou l'activité devant être pris sous le feu.

01 août 1973

**désengagement / withdrawal operation**

Opération planifiée dans laquelle une force au contact se soustrait à l'ennemi.

01 juil. 1983

**désignation d'édition / edition designation**

Numéro, lettre, date ou symbole permettant de distinguer une édition d'une autre.

01 mars 1973

**désignation des jours et des heures / designation of days and hours**

Signification des appellations suivantes :

jour E\* jour du début d'un exercice OTAN.

jour G\* jour où est donné l'ordre, normalement à l'échelon national, de déployer une unité.

jour J\* jour initial, ou prévu comme tel, d'une opération. Il peut coïncider avec le début des hostilités ou d'une opération quelconque.

jour M\* jour auquel doit ou devrait commencer la mobilisation.

heure H\* heure à laquelle une opération ou un exercice commence ou doit commencer (cette appellation est également utilisée comme référence pour désigner les jours ou les heures précédant ou suivant l'événement).

*Termes connexes : date exigée par le commandant ; date limite d'arrivée.*

01 oct. 2001

**désignation de stocks / earmarking of stocks**

Dispositions par lesquelles les nations conviennent, normalement en temps de paix, de déterminer une certaine proportion d'articles sélectionnés de leurs réserves de guerre pour affectation sur demande à certains commandants OTAN.

01 mars 1984

**désignation d'objectif / target designation**

Action d'indiquer un objectif à un système d'arme.

01 oct. 2001

**désignation en coordonnées polaires / polar plot**

Méthode de désignation d'un point d'une carte au moyen de coordonnées polaires.

01 juil. 1972

**désinfection / decontamination**

Désinfection (chimique ou biologique) : procédé utilisé pour protéger tout être animé, objet ou terrain, par absorption, neutralisation ou évacuation d'agents chimiques ou biologiques.

*Terme connexe : décontamination.*

01 mars 1973

**dessin de camouflage / disruptive pattern**

Ensemble de surfaces irrégulières et colorées peintes sur un objet pour améliorer ses capacités de camouflage.

01 déc. 1974

**dessin final / fair drawing**

Dessin complet à tous égards, dans le style et la forme retenue pour la reproduction.

01 mars 1973

**destruction<sup>1</sup> / demolition**

Mise hors d'usage d'ouvrages, d'installations ou de matériel par l'emploi de moyens quelconques : feu, eau, explosifs, moyens mécaniques.

*Termes connexes : neutralisation technique ; ouvrage à destruction préparée.*

01 juil. 1993

**destruction<sup>2</sup> / splash<sup>2</sup>**

En interception aérienne, destruction effective de l'objectif, enregistré par moyens visuels ou radar.

01 juil. 1993

**destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires / emergency destruction of nuclear weapons**

Destruction sans production d'effets importants de munitions nucléaires, de leurs composants et équipements classifiés associés. Cette destruction a pour but : de rendre l'arme inopérante ; d'empêcher sa récupération en vue d'un réemploi ; d'empêcher de dévoiler des

informations classifiées sur sa fabrication.

01 nov. 1975

**destruction missile / missile destruct**

Destruction volontaire d'un missile ou véhicule similaire pour des raisons de sécurité ou autres.

01 mars 1973

**détachement<sup>1</sup> / detachment<sup>1</sup>**

Partie d'une unité détachée de la formation principale pour une mission en d'autres lieux.

01 mars 1973

**détachement<sup>2</sup> / detachment<sup>2</sup>**

Formation temporaire de l'armée de terre ou de mer, constituée d'unités ou de fractions d'unités de ces armées.

01 mars 1973

**détachement de bascule / step-up**

En opérations terrestres, élément d'une organisation utilisé pour réaliser une bascule.

*Terme connexe : bascule.*

01 nov. 1975

**détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction / demolition guard**

Détachement mis en place en vue de s'assurer qu'un ouvrage à détruire ne tombera pas aux mains de l'ennemi avant que les ordres pour la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction n'aient été donnés et que cette destruction n'ait été effectuée avec succès. Le chef du détachement de protection a la responsabilité du commandement opérationnel de tous les éléments en position dans le site du dispositif de destruction, y compris le détachement de mise à feu. Il est responsable de la transmission de l'ordre d'exécution au détachement de mise en oeuvre.

*Terme connexe : équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction.*

01 mars 1973

**détachement de sûreté / stay behind force**

Dans une opération de rupture de contact, élément qui est laissé en position afin de couvrir le repli du gros.

01 août 1976

**détachement pour emploi /**



**allotment**

Transfert temporaire de l'affectation de forces aériennes tactiques entre commandements subordonnés. Une telle décision appartient au commandant opérationnel.  
01 juin 1986

**détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1</sup> / attach<sup>1</sup> mise aux ordres**

Rattachement, à titre temporaire, d'unités ou de personnel à d'autres unités. Sous la réserve des restrictions prescrites par l'ordre prononçant le détachement, le commandant de la formation, de l'unité ou de l'organisme auquel l'unité ou le personnel est détaché, exerce sur l'unité ou le personnel détaché la même autorité que celle qu'il exerce sur les unités ou le personnel organiques placés sous son commandement. Toutefois la mutation et la promotion du personnel détaché appartiendront normalement à la formation, l'unité ou l'organisme qui l'a détaché.

*Terme connexe : affecter<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 mars 1981

**détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>2</sup> / attach<sup>2</sup> mise aux ordres**

Détachement de personnel se rapportant à des fonctions spécifiques, qui sont secondaires ou relativement temporaires. Tel que : détachement à une unité pour le logement et les vivres ; détachement pour service aérien.  
*Terme connexe : affecter<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 mars 1981

**détail / detail**

Représentation graphique initiale de phénomènes quelconques.  
01 mars 1973

**détail cartographique / feature**

Tout objet ainsi que la représentation orographique et hydrographique visibles au recto d'une carte.  
01 mars 1973

**détecteur / detecting circuit**

En guerre des mines, partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui réagit sous l'influence d'un objectif.  
01 mars 1977

**détecteur de neutrons par activation / activation detector**

Appareil indiquant soit le passage d'un flux de neutrons, soit l'intensité de celui-ci grâce aux effets électromagnétiques que les particules exercent sur la matière traversée.  
01 févr. 1973

**détecteur d'interception radioélectrique / intercept receiver**

Récepteur destiné à la détection (au moyen de signaux visuels ou sonores) des émissions dans la portion particulière du spectre radioélectrique sur laquelle il est accordé.  
01 avr. 1973

**détection / detection**

Découverte par un moyen quelconque de la présence d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène susceptible d'avoir un intérêt militaire.

*Termes connexes : identification<sup>2</sup> ; identification ami/ennemi ; reconnaissance<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 déc. 1976

**détection radioélectrique / radio detection**

Détection de la présence d'un objet par moyen radioélectrique, sans détermination précise de sa position.  
01 nov. 1968

**détention / detention**

Acte de retenir à des fins légales telles que poursuites judiciaires, maintien de la sécurité publique, ou en application d'une décision de justice.  
22 juin 2004

**détonateur / detonator**

Artifice contenant un explosif sensible destiné à produire une onde de détonation.  
01 juil. 1980

**détonation par influence / sympathetic detonation**

Détonation d'une charge obtenue par celle d'une charge proche.  
01 déc. 1977

**détour / detour**

Modification d'itinéraire par laquelle on évite des tronçons où les mouvements sont devenus difficiles ou impossibles, et destinée à maintenir la continuité du déplacement jusqu'au point de destination.  
01 août 1973

**déviat<sup>1</sup> / deviation<sup>1</sup>**

Angle entre le méridien magnétique et l'aiguille du compas.  
01 mars 1973

**déviat<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>6</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, une route ou un chenal contournant une zone dangereuse. Une déviation peut joindre deux chenaux entre eux ou se greffer sur un chenal pour y revenir au-delà du danger.  
*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*  
01 mars 1973

**diagramme des retombées radioactives / fallout pattern**

Répartition des retombées radioactives représentées par les courbes d'isointensité.  
01 mars 1973

**diaphragme / diaphragm**

Élément mécanique d'un système optique qui sert à régler la quantité de lumière traversant le système. La quantité de lumière détermine la clarté de l'image sans en affecter les dimensions.  
01 sept. 2003

**diapositive / diapositive**

Image photographique positive sur support transparent.  
*Termes connexes : épreuve transparente ; plaque.*  
01 mars 1973

**différence de parallaxe / parallax difference**

Déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet par rapport à sa base, observé sur les images de cet objet obtenues par un couple stéréoscopique.  
01 juil. 1970

**diffraction de l'onde de souffle / blast wave diffraction**

Passage autour et enveloppement d'une structure par l'onde de souffle d'une explosion nucléaire.  
*Termes connexes : onde de choc ; onde de souffle.*  
16 juil. 1999

**diffusion / dissemination**

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*  
01 mars 1973

**diffusion du rayonnement / radiation scattering**

Déviat<sup>1</sup> du rayonnement

(thermique, électromagnétique ou nucléaire) de sa direction d'origine, causée par l'interaction ou la rencontre d'atomes, de molécules ou de plus grosses particules, dans l'atmosphère ou autres milieux, entre la source du rayonnement (par exemple une explosion nucléaire) et un point qui en est éloigné. En conséquence de cette diffusion, le rayonnement (en particulier les rayons gamma et les neutrons) sera reçu à ce point particulier en provenance de plusieurs directions au lieu de la seule direction d'origine.  
01 nov. 1968

**dimensions du spot / spot size**  
Dimensions de la trace des électrons sur un écran cathodique.  
01 juin 1964

**direction de compas / compass direction**  
Angle compris entre la direction du nord du compas et la direction à repérer. Cet angle est compté dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre.  
01 mars 1973

**direction de prise de vue / camera axis direction**  
Direction de la projection horizontale de l'axe optique de l'appareil au moment de la prise de vue. Cette direction est définie par son azimut.  
01 mars 1973

**direction des essences inter-sections / petroleum intersectional service**  
**direction des essences inter-zones**  
Service coordonnateur inter-sections (ou inter-zones) qui, dans un théâtre d'opérations, dirige les moyens de ravitaillement de carburants en vrac dans toute l'étendue du territoire de son ressort.  
01 juil. 1970

**direction des essences inter-zones**  
*Terme privilégié : direction des essences inter-sections.*

**direction de tir / gun direction**  
Attribution des objectifs et direction du tir de l'artillerie d'un bâtiment.  
01 mars 1973

**direction virtuelle du vent / representative downwind direction**  
Vitesse moyenne du vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger pendant la période de prévision.  
*Terme connexe : vitesse virtuelle du vent.*  
01 févr. 1988

**directive<sup>1</sup> / directive<sup>1</sup>**  
Pièce de correspondance militaire donnant des instructions générales ou ordonnant une action déterminée.  
01 mars 1973

**directive<sup>2</sup> / directive<sup>2</sup>**  
Plan destiné à être mis en oeuvre sur un ordre ultérieur ou dans l'éventualité d'une circonstance donnée.  
01 mars 1973

**directive<sup>3</sup> / directive<sup>3</sup>**  
D'une manière générale, toute communication donnant naissance ou définissant une action à entreprendre, une ligne de conduite, une procédure de travail.  
01 mars 1973

**directive pour la planification de l'exercice / exercise planning directive**  
Directive établie à partir du cadre général de l'exercice et permettant la poursuite de la préparation de cet exercice.  
01 nov. 1975

**discrimination des objectifs / target discrimination**  
Aptitude d'un équipement de détection ou de guidage à identifier ou engager l'un quelconque de plusieurs objectifs simultanés.  
01 sept. 1969

**dispersion<sup>1</sup> / dispersion<sup>1</sup>**  
Répartition autour du point moyen des impacts de bombes ou de projectiles lâchés ou tirés dans des conditions identiques.  
01 sept. 2003

**dispersion<sup>2</sup> / dispersion<sup>2</sup>**  
En artillerie antiaérienne, répartition des coups en portée et en direction autour du point moyen d'éclatement.  
01 sept. 2003

**dispersion<sup>3</sup> / dispersion<sup>3</sup>**  
Étalement ou séparation des troupes, du matériel, des établissements ou des activités normalement concentrés dans certaines zones, pour réduire leur vulnérabilité.  
01 sept. 2003

**dispersion<sup>4</sup> / dispersion<sup>4</sup>**  
En opérations chimiques ou biologiques, épandage d'agents sous forme de liquide ou d'aérosol.  
01 sept. 2003

**dispersion<sup>5</sup> / dispersion<sup>5</sup>**  
En parachutage, éparpillement du personnel ou du matériel sur la zone de largage.  
01 sept. 2003

**dispersion<sup>6</sup> / dispersal**  
En opérations maritimes, action de réduire la concentration de navires en faisant changer ces derniers de poste au sein d'une zone portuaire ou dans des mouillages de travail ou d'attente situés à proximité.  
*Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; mouillage d'attente<sup>1</sup> ; mouillage de travail.*  
02 mars 2007

**dispersion globale / delivery error**  
Erreur totale résultante d'un système d'arme, se traduisant par une distribution des coups autour du point de réglage.  
*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; écart ; écart circulaire probable ; écart de dispersion ; écart probable horizontal.*  
01 oct. 1984

**dispositif<sup>1</sup> / disposition<sup>1</sup>**  
Répartition des éléments d'un commandement à l'intérieur d'une zone : elle donne habituellement l'emplacement exact de chaque poste de commandement d'unité et l'articulation des forces qui lui sont subordonnées.  
*Terme connexe : déploiement<sup>2,3</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**dispositif<sup>2</sup> / disposition<sup>2</sup>**  
Dispositifs prévus des positions relatives devant être occupées par plusieurs formations ou bâtiments d'une flotte, ou par les forces principales d'une flotte, pour toutes situations telles que navigation, approche, maintien du

contact ou combat.

*Termes connexes : déploiement<sup>1</sup> ; dispersion<sup>6</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

### **dispositif<sup>3</sup> / disposition<sup>3</sup>**

Disposition prévue de toutes les unités tactiques composant une escadrille ou un groupe d'aéronefs.

*Terme connexe : déploiement<sup>2,3</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

### **dispositif anti-contre-minage / anticountermining device**

Dispositif équipant une mine à influence et destiné à empêcher son déclenchement au choc.

01 août 1976

### **dispositif antidémontage**

*Terme privilégié : dispositif antirécupération.*

### **dispositif antidrague / antisweep device**

Tout dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine ou d'un obstruteur, ou dans les circuits d'une mine, pour en rendre le dragage plus difficile.

01 nov. 1975

### **dispositif antilueur**

*Terme privilégié : cache-flamme.*

### **dispositif antimanipulation / antihandling device**

Dispositif destiné à protéger une mine en étant incorporé, relié ou fixé à celle-ci, ou placé sous elle, et qui se déclenche et initie celle-ci quand on essaie de la manipuler ou de la perturber intentionnellement.

14 oct. 2002

### **dispositif antirécupération / antirecovery device**

#### **dispositif antidémontage**

En guerre des mines sur mer, tout dispositif équipant une mine et destiné à empêcher l'ennemi de découvrir les détails de fonctionnement de son mécanisme.

01 nov. 1975

### **dispositif antirepérage / antiwatching device**

Dispositif incorporé à une mine à orin destiné à la faire couler si elle vient en surface, de façon à empêcher que sa position ou celle du champ de mines soit révélée.

*Terme connexe : mine à orin en surface.*

01 nov. 1975

### **dispositif combustor / combustor**

Nom généralement donné, à l'ensemble formé par l'accroche-flammes (ou stabilisateur de flammes), le dispositif d'allumage, la chambre de combustion et le système d'injection d'un statoréacteur ou d'une turbine à gaz.

01 mars 1973

### **dispositif d'alignement de marge / sidelay**

Dispositif de la table d'alimentation d'une machine à imprimer, destiné à contrôler le guidage latéral du papier.

01 déc. 1974

### **dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting gear**

Dispositif utilisé pour accrocher la crosse des aéronefs qui en sont équipés et absorber leur énergie cinétique après un atterrissage normal ou d'urgence ou un décollage interrompu.

*Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

01 janv. 1983

### **dispositif de guidage par laser / laser guidance unit**

Dispositif muni d'un chercheur laser fournissant les éléments de trajectoire nécessaires au système de commande d'un missile, d'un projectile ou d'une bombe.

04 oct. 2000

### **dispositif de réceptivité intermittente / intermittent arming device**

Dispositif ne rendant une mine réceptive que dans certaines périodes.

01 nov. 1975

### **dispositif de retard d'armement / arming delay device**

Dispositif empêchant, pendant une durée préétablie, l'armement d'une mine après sa pose ou son mouillage ou de toute autre munition après son tir ou son lancement.

*Terme connexe : état de veille.*

16 juil. 1999

### **dispositif de sabordage / flooder**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant les mines à

orin qui permet de noyer le flotteur et de le faire couler, après un certain délai réglé à l'avance.

01 nov. 1975

### **dispositif de sécurité / safety device**

Dispositif qui rend impossible tout fonctionnement accidentel.

*Termes connexes : état de veille ; goupille de sécurité.*

01 nov. 1994

### **dispositif de stérilisation / sterilizer**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé dans certaines mines qui rend la mine définitivement inerte à l'expiration d'une période réglée après son mouillage.

01 nov. 1975

### **dispositif dispersé / dispersed movement pattern**

Dispositif pour le mouvement navire-rivage qui ménage un intervalle supplémentaire entre engins de débarquement à la fois latéralement et longitudinalement. Ce dispositif est utilisé lorsque la menace d'armes nucléaires est prise en considération.

01 mars 1973

### **dispositif explosif de circonstance / improvised explosive device**

Dispositif mis en place ou réalisé de façon improvisée qui contient des produits chimiques destructeurs, mortels, nuisibles, pyrotechniques ou incendiaires. Il est utilisé pour détruire, neutraliser, harceler ou détourner l'attention. Il peut comprendre des éléments militaires, mais est généralement constitué de composants non militaires.

*Termes connexes : dépollution à des fins civiles ; dépollution de zone ; vérification de dépollution.*

01 oct. 1992

### **dissimulation / concealment**

Protection vis-à-vis de l'observation ou de la surveillance.

*Termes connexes : couverture<sup>1</sup> ; écran-rideau ; opération clandestine.*

01 nov. 1975

### **dissuasion / deterrence**

Fait de persuader un agresseur potentiel que les conséquences d'une action coercitive ou d'un

conflit armé l'emporteraient sur les gains escomptés. Cela nécessite le maintien d'une puissance militaire et d'une stratégie crédibles reposant sur une volonté politique nette d'agir.  
09 janv. 1996

**distance / range<sup>1</sup>**

Intervalle existant entre un point quelconque et un objet ou un objectif.  
01 août 1982

**distance de décentrement / offset distance**

En guerre nucléaire, distance entre le point zéro désiré, ou réel, et le centre de la zone de l'objectif (ou l'objectif lui-même).  
01 mars 1973

**distance de sécurité<sup>1</sup> / safe distance**

En guerre des mines sur mer, distance horizontale entre le pourtour de l'aire de choc et le centre du dragueur.  
01 nov. 1975

**distance de sécurité<sup>2</sup> / safety distance**

En circulation routière, intervalle à maintenir entre véhicules successifs circulant en colonne. Il est fixé par le commandement en fonction des impératifs de sécurité.  
01 nov. 1975

**distance de sécurité au largage / safe separation distance**

Distance minimale entre le véhicule largeur et la munition au-delà de laquelle les risques inhérents au fonctionnement (détonation) sont acceptables.  
01 mars 1981

**distance d'observation / observer-target distance**

Distance séparant l'observateur de l'objectif.  
01 nov. 1975

**distance entre véhicules / vehicle distance**

Espace entre les véhicules d'une colonne mesuré entre l'arrière d'un véhicule et l'avant du véhicule qui le suit.  
01 mars 1982

**distance focale / focal length**

*Termes connexes : distance focale équivalente ; distance focale mesurée ; distance focale*

*nominale.*  
01 mars 1973

**distance focale équivalente / equivalent focal length**

Distance, mesurée le long de l'axe optique, du point nodal image de l'objectif au plan où l'on obtient la meilleure définition pour l'ensemble du cliché.  
*Terme connexe : distance focale.*  
01 mars 1973

**distance focale mesurée / calibrated focal length**

Valeur corrigée de la distance focale équivalente d'un objectif. Cette valeur est calculée de manière que, sur le champ total de couverture de l'objectif, les valeurs extrêmes (maximale et minimale) de la distorsion soient opposées.  
*Terme connexe : distance focale.*  
01 mars 1973

**distance focale nominale / nominal focal length**

Valeur rapprochée de la distance focale arrondie à un certain chiffre standard, utilisée pour la classification des objectifs, des miroirs et des caméras.  
*Terme connexe : distance focale.*  
01 avr. 1971

**distance franchissable d'endurance / endurance distance**

Distance totale qui peut être couverte par un véhicule terrestre ou par un navire à une vitesse d'endurance déterminée.  
*Terme connexe : autonomie<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**distance horizontale / plan range**

En reconnaissance photographique, distance dans le plan horizontal comptée depuis la verticale de l'aéronef jusqu'à un objet déterminé au sol.  
01 juil. 1970

**distance hyperfocale / hyperfocal distance**

Distance d'un objectif aux objets les plus rapprochés dont les images sont considérées comme nettes dans le plan focal lorsque l'objectif est mis au point sur l'infini.  
01 mars 1973

**distance-limite / range<sup>2</sup>**

Portée limitée pour une action

quelconque, telle que : la distance franchissable d'un avion, l'autonomie d'un véhicule, la portée d'un canon.  
01 août 1982

**distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire / minimum nuclear safe distance**

Somme du rayon de sécurité et de la marge de sécurité.  
21 nov. 1996

**distance oblique / slant range**

Distance entre deux points situés à des niveaux différents par rapport à un plan de référence.  
01 janv. 1980

**distorsion / lens distortion**

Déformation de l'image optique due aux aberrations et imperfections d'un système optique.  
01 juil. 1970

**distorsion en S / S-curve distortion**

Distorsion de l'image produite par un capteur à balayage due au déplacement vers l'avant du capteur au cours de la durée d'un balayage latéral.  
01 janv. 1980

**distributeur / dispenser**

En termes d'armement aérien, un conteneur ou dispositif utilisé pour l'emport et le largage des sous-munitions.  
*Terme connexe : arme à dispersion.*  
01 juil. 1980

**divergent / otter**

En guerre des mines sur mer, panneau remorqué qui se déplace latéralement à une distance prédéterminée et que fait diverger le brin de drague.  
01 août 1976

**diversion<sup>1</sup> / diversion<sup>1</sup>**

Action d'éloigner l'attention et les forces d'un ennemi du lieu de l'opération principale.  
01 juil. 1980

**diversion<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>2</sup>**

Attaque, alerte ou feinte destinée à détourner l'attention.  
*Terme connexe : démonstration.*  
01 juil. 1980

**division<sup>1</sup> / division<sup>1</sup>**

Unité ou formation tactique ainsi définie :

a. grande unité ou formation qui possède organiquement les armes et les services nécessaires à un combat d'une certaine durée ; elle se situe entre le corps d'armée et la brigade (ou le régiment) ;

b. ensemble de bâtiments de guerre de type semblable, groupés sous un même commandement opérationnel ou logistique ; ou unité tactique d'une escadrille aéronavale, comprenant plusieurs sections ;

c. une division aérienne est un groupement aérien de combat consistant normalement en deux groupes ou plus avec les unités des services appropriés ; les groupes de combat d'une division aérienne comprennent normalement des unités de type similaire.

01 sept. 2003

### **division<sup>2</sup> / division<sup>2</sup>**

Bureau d'un état-major qui traite les questions militaires d'une espèce particulière, telles que personnel, renseignement, plans et instructions, ou approvisionnements et évacuation.

*Termes connexes : branche ; cellule ; section.*

01 sept. 2003

### **division<sup>3</sup> / division<sup>3</sup>**

À bord d'un bâtiment de guerre : groupe d'hommes constitué pour des raisons d'ordre opérationnel ou administratif.

01 sept. 2003

### **doctrine / doctrine**

Principes fondamentaux qui guident les forces armées dans la poursuite d'un objectif. Ces principes sont impératifs, mais leur application requiert du jugement.

01 mars 1973

### **doctrine tactique aérienne / tactical air doctrine**

Principes fondamentaux servant de guide à l'emploi des moyens aériens dans les opérations aériennes tactiques, en vue d'atteindre des objectifs donnés.

01 nov. 1980

### **document authentique / authentic document**

Document portant une signature ou un cachet certifiant son origine et son caractère officiel. Si c'est

un document ennemi, il peut avoir été préparé dans un but de déception et l'exactitude d'un tel document, même authentique, doit être confirmée par d'autres informations, celles des conditions de capture, entre autres.

01 févr. 1973

### **document graphique / graphic**

Production complète ou partielle d'un travail cartographique ou photogrammétrique. Un document graphique peut être une carte, ou une mosaïque, ou même un film pelliculable réalisé grâce à des techniques cartographiques.

01 mars 1973

### **documentation géographique militaire / military geographic documentation**

Renseignements géographiques militaires qui à été évalué, traité, résumé et publié sous forme normalisée pour satisfaire un besoin militaire.

01 août 1982

### **documents d'interprétation / imagery collateral**

Pièces utilisées lors de l'interprétation d'une représentation.

01 juin 1978

### **dôme**

*Terme privilégié : dôme d'écume.*

### **dôme d'écume / spray dome dôme**

Soulèvement d'eau et d'écume provoqué par l'onde de choc d'une explosion nucléaire sous-marine lorsqu'elle atteint la surface de l'eau.

01 déc. 1976

### **dommages collatéraux / collateral damage**

Pertes ou dégâts non souhaités, provoqués dans des zones civiles par des opérations militaires.

17 janv. 2005

### **donnée / datum**

Toute quantité numérique ou géométrique pouvant servir de référence ou de base. Lorsque le concept est géométrique, le pluriel anglais est "datums", contrairement au pluriel habituel "data".

01 mars 1973

### **donnée de marquage / titling**

### **strip**

#### **donnée de titrage**

#### **strip**

En photographie, renseignement normalisé porté sur le négatif et/ou le positif pour identification et référence.

01 sept. 1969

#### **donnée de titrage**

*Terme privilégié : donnée de marquage.*

#### **donnée marginale / marginal data**

#### **renseignement marginal**

Explication donnée en marge d'une carte qui clarifie, définit, il lustre et/ou (complète la partie "graphique" d'une feuille) explicite celle-ci.

01 avr. 1971

#### **dose absorbée / absorbed dose**

Quantité d'énergie cédée par des particules ionisantes à l'unité de masse de la substance irradiée, au point considéré, quelle que soit la nature du rayonnement utilisé. L'unité de dose absorbée est le rad.

01 févr. 1973

#### **dose chimique / chemical dose**

Quantité, exprimée en milligrammes, d'agent chimique absorbée par l'organisme.

*Terme connexe : agent chimique.*

01 févr. 1988

#### **dose d'exposition / exposure dose**

En un point donné, une mesure d'un rayonnement en fonction de sa capacité de produire de l'ionisation. L'unité de dose d'exposition est le roentgen.

01 mars 1973

#### **dose d'irradiation / radiation dose**

Quantité totale de rayonnements ionisants absorbée par une matière ou un tissu, exprimée en centigrays.

*Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chronique.*

01 juil. 1985

#### **dose d'irradiation aiguë / acute radiation dose**

Dose d'irradiation reçue en une seule fois et en un temps trop court pour que la restauration biologique puisse jouer.

*Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chronique.*

01 mars 1979

**dose d'irradiation chronique / chronic radiation dose**

Dose d'irradiation absorbée soit de façon permanente, soit par intermittence au cours d'une longue période.

Note : une dose d'irradiation chronique peut être assez forte pour engendrer la maladie des rayons et la mort ; cependant, si l'intensité de la dose absorbée est assez basse, une part importante des cellules gravement lésées pourra se régénérer.

*Termes connexes : débit de dose de rayonnement ; dose d'irradiation ; dose d'irradiation aiguë.*

22 janv. 2010

**dose incapacitante moyenne / median incapacitating dose**

Dose de produit chimique dont l'introduction dans le corps humain aboutit à une perte de capacité de 50 % des personnels exposés et non protégés.

01 août 1974

**dose létale moyenne<sup>1</sup> / mean lethal dose<sup>1</sup>**

Quantité d'irradiation nucléaire absorbée par l'ensemble du corps et qui, après un temps déterminé, provoque la mort pour 50 % du personnel exposé.

01 juil. 1987

**dose létale moyenne<sup>2</sup> / mean lethal dose<sup>2</sup>**

Dose d'un agent chimique toxique qui provoque la mort pour 50 % du personnel exposé non protégé et non traité.

01 juil. 1987

**dose maximale consentie / maximum permissible dose**

Dose fixée par un échelon du commandement, ou une autorité qualifiée, comme limite supérieure des rayonnements nucléaires cumulés pouvant être reçus pendant une période déterminée par le personnel sous ses ordres, compte tenu des limitations opérationnelles normalement admises.

01 mars 1973

**dosimétrie / dosimetry**

Mesure des doses de rayonnement. S'applique à la fois aux dispositifs utilisés (dosimètres) et aux techniques.

01 mars 1973

**dosiphote / film badge**

Film photographique, placé dans un étui en forme de "badge", et porté par le personnel afin qu'il mesure et enregistre en permanence (normalement) la dose de rayons gamma.

01 mars 1973

**dossier de représentation d'objectif / imagery pack**

Ensemble des documents de représentation relatifs à un objectif déterminé.

01 déc. 1974

**dossier d'objectifs<sup>1</sup> / target dossier**

Dossier représentant l'ensemble de renseignements sur chaque objectif situé dans une zone géographique déterminée.

01 nov. 1968

**dossier d'objectifs<sup>2</sup> / target folder****carnet d'objectifs**

Dossier contenant des renseignements concernant un objectif déterminé, avec les indications utiles pour la préparation et la conduite de l'attaque de cet objectif.

01 nov. 1968

**dotation / unit equipment**

Quantité et nature des matériels détenus par toute unité en conformité avec les tableaux de dotation.

*Terme connexe : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.*

01 déc. 1974

**dotation initiale / basic load**

Quantité d'approvisionnements que doit détenir et que peut transporter une unité ou formation. Elle est définie en fonction de l'organisation du temps de guerre de l'unité ou formation et est maintenue au niveau prescrit.

01 mars 1981

**dotation nucléaire / prescribed nuclear load****charge nucléaire prescrite**

Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires devant être transportée par l'unité chargée de les mettre en oeuvre. L'approvisionnement et le réapprovisionnement de cette dotation après emploi sont une décision de commandement ;

ils dépendent de la situation tactique, de la situation logistique nucléaire et de la possibilité pour l'unité de transporter et d'utiliser la dotation. La dotation peut varier d'un jour à l'autre, et aussi entre unités de feux nucléaires identiques.

01 sept. 1969

**dragage d'attrition / attrition sweeping**

Dragage continu des champs de mines pour maintenir le niveau le plus bas possible de risque pour tous bâtiments.

01 août 1976

**dragage de contrôle d'immersion / skim sweeping**

En guerre des mines sur mer, technique de dragage mécanique effectué à une certaine profondeur au-dessus des mines à orin à grande immersion dans le but de draguer toutes les mines assez proches de la surface pour mettre en danger les bâtiments de surface.

01 août 1976

**dragage des mines / minesweeping**

Procédé de recherche ou de neutralisation qui soit utilise des dragues mécaniques ou explosives destinées à enlever ou détruire la mine, soit produit dans la zone les influences nécessaires pour déclencher la mine.

01 mars 1973

**dragage de vérification / check sweeping**

En guerre des mines sur mer, couverture finale destinée à s'assurer que le chenal ou la zone est libre de mines à orin, à l'issue d'un déblaiement.

01 déc. 1976

**dragage d'exploration / search sweeping**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dragage d'une fraction-témoin d'une route ou d'une zone en vue de vérifier la présence ou l'absence de mines mûres.

01 déc. 1976

**dragage d'une bande initiale / initial path sweeping**

Déblaiement initial d'une bande à l'intérieur d'une zone minée toujours dangereuse pour les dragueurs.

*Terme connexe : dragage*

*précurseur.*  
01 nov. 1975

**dragage précurseur / precursor sweeping**

Dragage d'une zone par des moyens relativement sûrs afin de réduire les risques des bâtiments de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations ultérieures.

*Terme connexe : dragage d'une bande initiale.*

01 nov. 1975

**drague à électrode / electrode sweep**

En guerre des mines navale, drague magnétique à câble où l'eau salée et le fond de la mer entrent dans la composition du circuit électrique.

04 oct. 2000

**drague à filet / net sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague en forme de filet, remorquée par deux bâtiments, et destinée à ramasser les mines dérivantes ou à recueillir celles qui se trouvent sur le fond.

01 août 1976

**drague à influence / influence sweep**

En guerre des mines navale, drague conçue pour produire une influence comparable à celle produite par une cible et déclencher ainsi sur les mines.

04 oct. 2000

**drague armée / armed sweep**

Drague munie de cisailles ou de tout autre dispositif lui permettant de couper plus efficacement les orins des mines.

01 nov. 1975

**drague à solénoïde / solenoid sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague magnétique constituée par un enroulement d'axe horizontal autour d'un flotteur cylindrique en fer.

01 juin 1978

**drague de fond / bottom sweep**

Drague remorquée par deux bâtiments, constituée par un fil d'acier ou par une chaîne et destinée soit à draguer les mines proches du fond, soit à traîner les mines hors du chenal.

01 déc. 1976

**drague dissymétrique /**

**asymmetrical sweep**

Toute drague dont l'intercept, par vent et courant nuls, n'est pas centré sur le rail suivi par le dragueur.

01 nov. 1975

**drague mécanique / mechanical sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague destinée à entrer en contact direct avec la mine ou ses appendices.

01 nov. 1975

**drague mécanique divergente / oropesa sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague remorquée par un bâtiment et constituée par un filin d'acier d'une certaine longueur. L'écartement latéral de la drague est obtenu par un divergent et son immersion est réglée, du côté du bâtiment par un plongeur et à l'autre extrémité par un pendeur de flotteur.

01 nov. 1975

**droite (ou gauche)**

*Terme privilégié : gauche (ou droite)<sup>2</sup>.*

**drone / drone**

Véhicule sans équipage qui accomplit sa mission sans recevoir d'instructions d'une source extérieure.

*Termes connexes : véhicule téléguidé ; véhicule aérien sans pilote.*

01 févr. 1988

**durée d'activation / laid life**

En guerre des mines terrestre, laps de temps pendant lequel le système d'amorçage d'une mine peut être activé.

16 juil. 1999

**durée de conservation / shelf life**

Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement en magasin, susceptible de se détériorer ou dont la vie est limitée et ne peut être prolongée, est considéré comme utilisable.

*Terme connexe : durée limite de stockage.*

01 août 1982

**durée d'écoulement / pass time**

En circulation routière, temps qui s'écoule entre le passage, en un point donné, du premier et du dernier véhicule d'une colonne.

01 juil. 1970

**durée d'encombrement / road clearance time**

En circulation routière, temps total nécessaire à une colonne pour parcourir et dégager une section d'itinéraire.

01 juil. 1970

**durée de trajet / time of flight**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, temps, mesuré en secondes, séparant le moment où une arme est mise à feu, larguée ou envoyée du moment où elle arrive au but ou éclate.

01 août 1976

**durée de vie d'un composant / component life**

Durée d'usage normal d'un composant au-delà de laquelle la probabilité de défaillance augmente considérablement.

04 oct. 2000

**durée d'impulsion laser / laser pulse duration**

(Intervalle de) temps pendant lequel l'impulsion de puissance émise par le laser a en permanence une valeur supérieure à la moitié de sa valeur maximale.

01 janv. 1980

**durée limite de stockage / storage life**

Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement, y compris les explosifs, conservé dans des conditions de stockage déterminées, peut être considéré utilisable et, le cas échéant, sûr.

*Terme connexe : durée de conservation.*

01 sept. 1981





## E

**eaux susceptibles d'être minées / mineable waters**

Eaux dans lesquelles des mines d'un type donné peuvent être efficaces contre des cibles d'un type donné.

01 nov. 1975

**écart / deviation<sup>2</sup>**

Distance entre un point d'impact (ou d'éclatement) et le but.

*Termes connexes : dispersion globale ; écart circulaire probable ; écart de dispersion ; écart probable horizontal.*

01 mars 1973

**écart circulaire probable / circular error probable****ECP**

Caractéristique de la précision d'un missile ou d'un projectile, utilisée comme facteur pour la détermination de l'efficacité probable d'une arme sur son objectif. L'écart circulaire probable se définit comme le rayon du cercle à l'intérieur duquel tomberaient 50 % des projectiles ou des missiles.

*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; dispersion globale ; écart ; écart de dispersion ; écart probable horizontal.*

01 mars 1973

**écart de dispersion / dispersion error**

Distance entre le point d'impact ou d'éclatement d'un coup et le point d'impact moyen ou des éclatements.

*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; dispersion globale ; écart ; écart circulaire probable ; écart probable horizontal.*

01 mars 1973

**écart probable**

*Terme privilégié : écart probable horizontal.*

**écart probable horizontal / horizontal error****écart probable**

Écart en direction, en portée ou circulaire, qu'un système d'armes donné a une chance sur deux de dépasser. Lorsque l'angle de chute est voisin de 90, la dispersion est circulaire : elle est exprimée par un écart probable circulaire. Dans le cas contraire, la dispersion est elliptique : elle est exprimée par un écart

probable en direction et un écart probable en portée.

*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; dispersion globale ; écart ; écart circulaire probable ; écart de dispersion.*

01 sept. 2003

**écarts de bombardement<sup>1</sup> / bombing errors<sup>1</sup>**

Écart radial : rayon d'un cercle dont le centre se trouve au point de chute moyen désiré et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.

01 sept. 2003

**écarts de bombardement<sup>2</sup> / bombing errors<sup>2</sup>**

Écart en direction : la moitié de la largeur de l'espace compris entre deux lignes équidistantes du point de chute moyen désiré, tracées parallèlement à la route de l'avion et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.

01 sept. 2003

**écarts de bombardement<sup>3</sup> / bombing errors<sup>3</sup>**

Écart en portée : la moitié de la largeur de l'espace compris entre deux lignes équidistantes du point de chute moyen désiré, tracées perpendiculairement à la route de l'avion et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.

Note : ces écarts doivent comprendre la totalité des écarts, à moins qu'il n'en soit stipulé autrement, avec la mention "Hasard" ou "Systématique" s'il y a lieu.

01 sept. 2003

**échelle / scale****échelle numérique**

Rapport entre la distance mesurée sur une carte ou une photographie et la distance correspondante sur le terrain.

*Termes connexes : échelle de conversion ; échelle graphique ; échelle photographique ; échelle principale.*

01 juil. 1972

**échelle de conversion / conversion scale**

Échelle indiquant le rapport existant entre deux unités de mesure.

*Terme connexe : échelle.*

01 sept. 2003

**échelle des distances**

*Terme privilégié : échelle graphique.*

**échelle en X / X-scale**

Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long d'une parallèle à l'horizontale principale.

01 sept. 1969

**échelle en Y / Y-scale**

Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long de la ligne de plus grande pente ou de toute autre ligne (théorique ou réelle) qui sur le terrain est parallèle à la trace du plan principal.

01 juil. 1970

**échelle en Z / Z-scale**

Sur une photographie oblique :  
a. échelle utilisée pour le calcul de la hauteur d'un objet ;  
b. méthode de détermination des hauteurs utilisant l'échelle en Z.

01 sept. 1969

**échelle graphique / graphic scale****échelle des distances****échelle linéaire**

Ligne ou règle graduée au moyen de laquelle les distances sur une carte ou une photographie peuvent être converties en distances réelles sur le terrain.

*Terme connexe : échelle.*

01 févr. 1974

**échelle linéaire**

*Terme privilégié : échelle graphique.*

**échelle nominale**

*Terme privilégié : échelle principale.*

**échelle numérique**

*Terme privilégié : échelle.*

**échelle photographique / photographic scale**

Rapport entre une distance mesurée sur une photographie ou une mosaïque d'une part et la distance correspondante sur le terrain d'autre part. La classification des échelles est la suivante :

a. très grande échelle 1:4.999 et au-dessus ;  
 b. grande échelle de 1:5.000 à 1:9.999 ;  
 c. échelle moyenne de 1:10.000 à 1:24.999 ;  
 d. petite échelle de 1:25.000 à 1:49.999 ;  
 e. très petite échelle de 1:50.000 et au-dessous.  
*Terme connexe : échelle.*  
 01 mars 1979

**échelle principale / principal scale**

**échelle nominale**  
 Échelle d'un globe réduit ou générateur, représentant la sphère ou l'ellipsoïde, définie par le rapport à leurs rayons respectifs.  
*Terme connexe : échelle.*  
 01 sept. 2003

**échelon<sup>1</sup> / echelon<sup>1</sup>**

Subdivision d'un poste de commandement, par exemple : échelon avancé, échelon arrière.  
 01 mars 1973

**echelon<sup>2</sup> / echelon<sup>2</sup>**

Niveau distinct de commandement. Comparée au régiment, une division est un échelon supérieur, un bataillon un échelon inférieur.  
 01 mars 1973

**echelon<sup>3</sup> / echelon<sup>3</sup>**

Fraction d'une formation dans le sens de la profondeur à laquelle une importante mission de combat est attribuée ; par exemple : échelon d'assaut, échelon d'appui, échelon de réserve.  
 Note : de plus, dans l'armée française, échelon peut signifier : Stade dans les différentes opérations de maintien en condition du matériel (entretien de 1er échelon).  
 01 mars 1973

**échelon arrière / rear echelon**

Élément d'une force non nécessaire dans la zone de l'objectif.  
*Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.*  
 01 nov. 1968

**échelon d'assaut / assault echelon**

Élément d'une force prévu pour l'assaut initial de la zone de l'objectif.

*Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.*  
 01 sept. 2003

**échelon de premier renfort / follow-on echelon**

En opérations amphibies, échelon des forces d'assaut, y compris véhicules, matériel d'aviation et approvisionnements qui, bien que non essentiel au déclenchement de l'assaut, est nécessaire à l'appui et à la poursuite de celui-ci.  
*Termes connexes : assaut<sup>1,2</sup> ; renfort-soutien.*  
 01 mars 1982

**échelon de renforcement / follow-up echelon**

En transport aérien, éléments transportés dans la zone de l'objectif après l'échelon d'assaut.  
 01 juil. 1983

**échelon maritime / sea echelon**

Partie des bâtiments d'assaut qui se retire de la zone de transport ou n'y pénètre pas pendant un débarquement amphibie et se tient dans des zones déterminées au large en position d'attente ou en réserve.  
 01 mai 1963

**échelon sanitaire initial / originating medical facility**

Le premier échelon médical à partir duquel un malade ou blessé est dirigé vers un autre élément de la chaîne sanitaire.  
 01 mars 1973

**écho de sol / ground return**

Image visualisée ou enregistrée produite par la réflexion du faisceau radar sur le sol.  
 09 mai 2000

**écho permanent / permanent echo**

Echo radar fixe et relativement important causé par la réflexion de l'énergie sur des obstacles fixes. Il se distingue de l'écho de sol parce qu'il a pour origine des points précis plutôt que des zones d'une certaine étendue.  
 01 juil. 1972

**éclairage de la zone intermédiaire / intermediate area illumination**

Éclairage de la zone s'étendant en profondeur depuis la limite avant de la zone rapprochée (2.000 m environ) jusqu'à la

portée maximale effective du gros de l'artillerie divisionnaire (10.000 mètres environ).  
 01 sept. 2003

**éclairage direct / direct illumination**

Éclairage produit par l'emploi en portée directe d'artifices pyrotechniques ou de projecteurs.  
 01 sept. 2003

**éclairage indirect / indirect illumination**

Éclairage de champ de bataille par diffusion ou réflexion à l'aide de projecteurs ou de moyens pyrotechniques éclairants.  
 a. Éclairage par diffusion - Éclairage d'une zone grâce à la lumière émise soit par des moyens pyrotechniques éclairants, soit par un projecteur situé légèrement au-dessus et sur le flanc de la zone à éclairer, en diffusée par les particules atmosphériques.  
 b. Éclairage par réflexion - Éclairage d'une zone grâce à la réflexion par la couche basse des nuages de la lumière émise par un projecteur. L'un et/ou l'autre de ces effets se produisent lorsqu'un projecteur est utilisé à partir d'une position défilée ou en faisceau ouvert au maximum.  
*Terme connexe : éclairage de champ de bataille.*  
 01 sept. 2003

**éclairage intermittent / intermittent illumination**

Procédé de tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalles irréguliers.  
 01 mars 1974

**éclairage normal / normal lighting**

Éclairage des véhicules tel qu'il est prescrit ou autorisé par la loi d'un pays donné, indépendamment des restrictions pour motifs militaires.  
*Terme connexe : éclairage réduit.*  
 01 sept. 2003

**éclairage par diffusion / illumination by diffusion**

*Terme connexe : éclairage indirect.*  
 01 nov. 1975

**éclairage par réflexion / illumination by reflection**

*Terme connexe : éclairage indirect.*

01 nov. 1975

**éclairage réduit / reduced lighting**

Éclairage obtenu par réduction de l'éclat des lampes des véhicules terrestres, soit en diminuant leur puissance, soit en les masquant de telle façon que toute lumière soit limitée à l'émission.

*Terme connexe : éclairage normal.*

01 sept. 2003

**éclairage du champ de bataille / battlefield illumination**

Illumination de la zone de combat par lumière artificielle, qu'elle soit visible ou invisible à l'oeil nu.

*Termes connexes : clair de lune artificiel ; éclairage indirect ; jour artificiel.*

01 mars 1982

**éclaireur**

*Terme privilégié : aéronef marqueur.*

**éclatement<sup>1</sup> / break-up<sup>1</sup>**

En détection : dissociation d'un écho unique en plusieurs échos distincts correspondant chacun aux différents objets voisins. Ce phénomène dépend de plusieurs facteurs tels que : distance, ouverture du faisceau, réglage du gain, écarts respectifs et dimensions des objets.

01 déc. 1974

**éclatement<sup>2</sup> / break-up<sup>2</sup>**

En interprétation photographique : conséquence de l'agrandissement d'un original. Cet agrandissement a pour résultat une perte de définition de l'image d'origine, l'image résultante n'est plus alors qu'un ensemble aléatoire de tonalités différentes.

01 déc. 1974

**écoute de contrôle<sup>1</sup> / monitoring<sup>1</sup>**

Écoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions de ses propres forces ou des forces alliées, dans le but d'assurer le respect des procédures et des mesures de sécurité, d'en augmenter le rendement ou pour s'y référer au besoin.

01 sept. 2003

**écoute de contrôle<sup>2</sup> / monitoring<sup>2</sup>**

Écoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions

ennemies dans le but d'en obtenir des renseignements.

01 sept. 2003

**écran / screen<sup>4</sup>  
sonnette**

Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est d'observer, d'identifier et de transmettre les informations et qui ne se bat que pour assurer sa propre protection.

*Termes connexes : élément de protection ; flanc-garde.*

01 sept. 2003

**écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine screen**

Bâtiments et/ou aéronefs disposés pour la protection d'une unité contre une attaque par sous-marin.

01 févr. 1973

**écran de fumée / smoke screen  
rideau de fumée**

Nuage de fumée utilisé pour masquer des installations ou des manoeuvres soit amies, soit ennemies.

01 mai 1963

**écran de protection<sup>1</sup> / shielding<sup>1</sup>**

Matériau ayant des caractéristiques physiques et une épaisseur appropriées qui est utilisé pour protéger le personnel contre les radiations pendant la fabrication, la manipulation et le transport de matières fissiles et radioactives.

01 nov. 1968

**écran de protection<sup>2</sup> / shielding<sup>2</sup>**

Obstacles qui tendent à protéger personnel ou matériels contre les effets d'une explosion nucléaire.

01 nov. 1968

**écran-rideau / screen<sup>3</sup>**

En camouflage, matériau naturel ou artificiel opaque pour les systèmes de détection et que l'on interpose entre ces systèmes et l'objet à camoufler ou à cacher.

*Terme connexe : dissimulation.*

01 mars 1981

**édition / edition**

En cartographie, tirage particulier d'une carte, différent des autres tirages.

01 mars 1973

**effectif international réel / international actual strength**

Ensemble du personnel civil et militaire affecté à des postes internationaux au moment considéré.

01 déc. 1976

**effet de côte**

*Terme privilégié : réfraction côtière.*

**effet de nuit / night effect**

Effet causé principalement par des variations de la polarisation des ondes réfléchies, ce qui entraîne quelquefois des erreurs dans les relèvements radiogoniométriques. Ce phénomène est très fréquent au crépuscule.

01 mars 1973

**effet de renforcement d'échos / cardinal point effect****effet d'incidence normale**

Phénomène provoquant l'apparition sur l'écran radar d'une ligne ou d'une zone d'échos d'intensité renforcée. Il se produit lorsque le faisceau est perpendiculaire à des surfaces planes alignées ou groupées dans le volume balayé par le radar.

01 mars 1973

**effet de terre**

*Terme privilégié : réfraction côtière.*

**effet d'incidence normale**

*Terme privilégié : effet de renforcement d'échos.*

**effet Doppler / Doppler effect**

Variation apparente de fréquence d'une onde acoustique ou radioélectrique qui atteint un observateur ou un récepteur de radio, causée par une variation de la distance entre la source et l'opérateur ou le récepteur pendant la transmission.

01 mars 1973

**effet parasite de fond / background count**

Trace ou effet indésirable provoqué sur un détecteur de radiation par un agent quelconque. Dans le domaine de la protection sanitaire, l'effet parasite de fond comporte habituellement les radiations produites par la radioactivité naturelle et les rayons cosmiques.

01 févr. 1973

**effets nucléaires favorables**

**non prévisibles / nuclear bonus effects**

Dégâts ou pertes désirés produits par les effets des armes nucléaires amies qui ne peuvent être prévus de façon précise lors de l'analyse d'objectif car leur incertitude est telle que l'on ne peut se fier, en ce qui les concerne, à un résultat significatif sur le plan militaire.  
01 juil. 1980

**effets nucléaires subsidiaires / nuclear collateral effects**

Pertes ou dégâts non désirés produits par l'explosion d'armes nucléaires amies.  
09 janv. 1996

**effet sur l'objectif nucléaire / nuclear target response**

Effet sur les hommes, le matériel et l'équipement, du souffle, de la lumière, de la chaleur et du rayonnement nucléaire qui résultent de l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire.  
01 mai 1963

**effet thermique / thermal exposure**

Ensemble des composantes normales du rayonnement thermique frappant une surface donnée pendant la durée d'une explosion ; s'exprime en calories par centimètre carré ou en mégajoules par mètre carré.  
01 août 1979

**efficacité biologique relative / relative biological effectiveness**

Rapport de la dose absorbée d'un rayonnement X ou gamma d'une certaine énergie à la dose absorbée d'un autre rayonnement ionisant produisant le même effet biologique.  
01 août 1982

**éjection<sup>1</sup> / ejection<sup>1</sup>**

Action d'évacuer un aéronef au moyen de sièges ou de capsules munis d'un système de propulsion autonome.  
01 juil. 1983

**éjection<sup>2</sup> / ejection<sup>2</sup>**

En armement aérien, expulsion d'une charge d'un aéronef pour permettre une séparation satisfaisante.  
01 juil. 1983

**élément de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control****party**

Organisme opérationnel constitutif d'un système de contrôle aérien tactique ayant pour fonction d'assurer la liaison avec les forces terrestres et le contrôle des aéronefs.  
*Terme connexe : centre de contrôle aérien tactique .*  
01 août 1982

**élément de plage / shore party groupe de plage**

Groupement opérationnel de la force de débarquement constitué pour :  
a. faciliter le mouvement des troupes, équipements et approvisionnements, débarqués sur/ou quittant les plages ;  
b. l'évacuation des plages des blessés et prisonniers ;  
c. faciliter l'arrivée sur les plages, puis le retrait et la récupération des bâtiments et embarcations de débarquement. Elle comprend à la fois des éléments navals et des éléments des forces de débarquement.  
*Terme connexe : groupement naval de plage.*  
01 août 1979

**élément de protection / guard**

Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est de protéger le gros des forces en combattant pour gagner des délais, tout en observant et en renseignant.  
*Termes connexes : écran ; flanc-garde.*  
01 sept. 2003

**élément de réapprovisionnement / element of resupply**

*Termes connexes : premiers ravitaillements ; ravitaillement de l'Europe ; ravitaillement improvisé ; ravitaillement initial ; ravitaillement préorganisé.*  
01 mars 1973

**élément organique de corps d'armée / corps troops troupes de corps**

Troupe affectée ou adaptée à un corps d'armée mais n'appartenant pas aux divisions qui constituent le corps d'armée.  
01 mars 1973

**élévation / elevation cote**

Distance verticale d'un point ou d'un niveau, situé à la surface de la terre ou lié à elle, qui est

mesurée à partir du niveau moyen de la mer.  
01 mars 1973

**élingue de suspension / cargo sling**

Sangle, chaîne ou autre agrès fixé à une charge extérieure pour son hissage ou sa suspension.  
01 mars 1973

**emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique**

*Terme privilégié : coconisation.*

**embarquement / embarkation**

Action de mettre en place le personnel, les véhicules et leurs équipements et approvisionnements à bord de tous moyens de transport.  
Note : en anglais, le terme "embarkation" ne s'applique qu'aux navires et aéronefs.  
*Termes connexes : chargement ; chargement de combat ; chargement par destination ; chargement par unité constituée ; chargement séparé par produit ; charge offerte ; port de débarquement ; port d'embarquement.*  
01 oct. 1992

**empatement / wheelbase**

Distance comprise entre les centres de deux roues consécutives. Lorsqu'il s'agit de véhicules ayant plus de deux axes ou dispositifs analogues les empatements successifs sont tous indiqués en allant de l'avant vers l'arrière du véhicule.  
01 déc. 1979

**emplacement / emplacement<sup>1</sup>**

Position préparée pour une ou plusieurs armes ou dispositifs, et chargée de les protéger contre le feu ou le bombardement ennemi, tout en leur permettant de remplir leurs missions.  
01 juin 1981

**emplacement de tir abrité / pillbox**

Fortification petite et basse qui abrite des mitrailleuses, des armes antichar, etc. Un emplacement de tir abrité est d'ordinaire fait en béton, acier, ou sacs à terre.  
01 juil. 1970

**emploi civil international OTAN / NATO international civilian post**

Emploi international permanent de grade OTAN A, L, B ou C pouvant être occupé par un civil, dont le traitement et les indemnités sont fixés par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord et imputés au budget international.  
01 nov. 1977

**emploi défensif des mines / mine defence**

Défense d'une position, d'une zone, etc. par mines terrestres ou sous-marines. Un système de défense par mines comprend le personnel et le matériel nécessaires à la pose, au fonctionnement, à l'entretien et à la protection des champs de mines mis en place.  
01 mars 1973

**employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local / local wage rate NATO civilian employee**

Employé civil n'occupant pas une fonction internationale OTAN et ne bénéficiant pas du statut OTAN.  
01 oct. 1978

**en appui de / in support of**

Terme désignant l'appui fourni à une autre unité, formation ou organisation, tout en demeurant sous le commandement initial.  
*Termes connexes : appui direct ; appui.*  
22 juin 2004

**enclos de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war enclosure**

Subdivision d'un camp de prisonniers de guerre.  
01 sept. 1969

**en convergence / converge**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement de l'observateur pour obtenir que les plans de tir passent par un même point.  
01 mars 1982

**endurance / endurance time**

Temps total pendant lequel un navire peut soutenir une vitesse d'endurance déterminée. Si ce temps dépend de facteurs autres que le combustible, il doit en être fait mention.  
01 mars 1973

**en échelon / echelon<sup>4</sup>**

Dispositif dans lequel les divers éléments d'une unité sont placés l'un derrière l'autre, et décalés d'une même distance et dans le

même sens l'un par rapport à l'autre.  
01 mars 1973

**engagement<sup>1</sup> / engagement<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le cadre des règles d'engagement, mesure prise contre une force hostile dans le but de la dissuader d'agir, de lui infliger des dommages ou de la neutraliser.  
29 mai 2002

**engagement<sup>2</sup> / engagement<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le cadre des règles d'engagement, action entreprise contre un aéronef dans le but de le détruire.  
29 mai 2002

**engagement nucléaire / nuclear commitment**

Déclaration par laquelle un membre de l'OTAN affirme que des forces spécifiées ont été ou seront engagées au profit de l'OTAN dans un rôle uniquement nucléaire ou à double capacité.  
01 oct. 1984

**engagez / engage**

En défense aérienne, consigne ordonnant ou autorisant le tir des unités et/ou systèmes d'armes sur un objectif désigné.  
*Termes connexes : cessez l'engagement ; halte au feu.*  
01 nov. 1980

**engin d'assaut / assault craft**

Engin de débarquement ou véhicule amphibie utilisé principalement pour débarquer des troupes et du matériel dans les vagues d'assaut d'une opération amphibie.  
01 juil. 1980

**engin de débarquement / landing-craft**

Engin utilisé au cours des opérations amphibies, destiné spécifiquement à transporter des troupes avec leur équipement, à s'échouer, décharger et se déséchouer. Il est utilisé également pour le réapprovisionnement.  
*Termes connexes : réapprovisionnement ; véhicule amphibie.*  
04 oct. 2000

**énième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir) / number... in (out)**

Terme utilisé en artillerie pour indiquer qu'une pièce reprend ou

cesse le tir.  
01 août 1976

**enregistré / recorded**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, réponse indiquant que l'ordre d'enregistrer un objectif a été exécuté.  
16 juil. 1996

**enregistrement des données de représentation / imagery data recording**

Enregistrement des informations relatives à un vecteur aérien et à son équipement de détection, telles que vitesse, altitude, inclinaison, position et heure, sur la matrice de l'équipement de détection ; cette opération est réalisée au moment de l'acquisition de l'image.  
01 déc. 1976

**enregistrement photographique des instruments / instrument recording photography**

Photographies des indications affichées par des appareils ou instruments de mesure.  
01 mars 1973

**enregistrer comme objectif / record as target**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre indiquant que les données relatives à un objectif doivent être conservées en vue d'engagements ultérieurs.  
01 janv. 1973

**ensemble / assembly**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément faisant partie d'un matériel, pouvant être fourni et remplacé comme un tout et comprenant normalement des pièces ou groupes de pièces remplaçables.  
*Termes connexes : composant ; équipement ; pièce ; sous-ensemble.*  
01 mars 1992

**en sommeil**

*Terme privilégié : état dormant.*

**en superposition / superimposed**

Terme utilisé dans la préparation d'un tir pour indiquer qu'une unité d'artillerie ajoute ses feux à une autre unité d'artillerie pour traiter un objectif. Le tir de l'unité en superposition peut être levé par ordre de l'autorité responsable de l'appui-feux.

01 août 1974

**entraînement opérationnel / operational training**

Entraînement destiné à créer, à conserver ou à améliorer l'état de préparation opérationnelle d'unités ou d'individus.

13 déc. 1999

**entrée de piste / approach end of runway début de piste**

Extrémité de la piste la plus rapprochée de la direction à partir de laquelle l'approche finale est effectuée.

18 déc. 1997

**entretien courant / servicing**

Activités et procédures liées au nettoyage, à la lubrification, au remplètement, aux inspections et réparations mineures du matériel ayant pour but de le maintenir en état de fonctionnement.

Note : dans certains cas, l'entretien courant peut inclure l'approvisionnement en munitions.

*Termes connexe : entretien courant pour aéronefs.*

05 sept. 2007

**entretien courant pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing**

Activités et procédures liées à l'inspection, au remplètement des consommables et produits à durée de vie limitée, au nettoyage, à la lubrification, au guidage, au stationnement et à la sécurité des aéronefs.

*Termes connexes : assistance aux aéronefs de*

*passage ; entretien courant ; services mutuels ; services mutuels pour aéronefs ; raccord de servitude pour aéronefs.*

02 mars 2007

**enveloppement / envelopment**

Manoeuvre offensive par laquelle le gros des forces attaquantes se porte sur les arrières des positions défensives principales de l'ennemi, en les contournant ou en les survolant, pour s'y emparer d'objectifs.

*Terme connexe : mouvement tournant.*

01 oct. 1978

**environnement / environment**

Milieu dans lequel un organisme fonctionne, incluant l'air, l'eau, la terre, les ressources naturelles, la

flore, la faune, les êtres humains, et leurs interrelations.

14 oct. 2002

**environnement biologique / biological environment**

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes biologiques.

*Terme connexe : agent biologique.*

01 nov. 1990

**environnement chimique / chemical environment**

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes chimiques.

*Terme connexe : agent chimique.*

01 nov. 1990

**environnement d'exploitation / service environment**

Tous facteurs extérieurs, d'origine naturelle ou artificielle, aux effets desquels un article ou un matériel sera vraisemblablement soumis pendant toute la durée de sa vie utile.

01 juin 1989

**environnement****électromagnétique / electromagnetic environment**

Ensemble des phénomènes électromagnétiques existant à un endroit donné.

01 juil. 1993

**environnement radiologique / radiological environment**

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées à la présence d'un danger radiologique.

01 nov. 1990

**en vol / airborne<sup>5</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire l'état d'un aéronef qui commence à l'instant où il est complètement porté par l'air, et qui s'achève à celui où il cesse de l'être.

*Termes connexes : aéroporté<sup>3</sup> ; de bord ; unité aérotransportable.*

01 oct. 2001

**épreuve par projection / projection print**

Épreuve obtenue par la projection de l'image d'un négatif ou d'une épreuve transparente sur un support sensible.

01 sept. 2003

**épreuve renseignée / annotated print**

Photographie sur laquelle on a

porté des détails d'interprétation, en utilisant un langage clair ou symbolique.

01 févr. 1973

**épreuve transparente / transparency**

Image fixée sur un support transparent grâce à un procédé photographique, typographique, chimique ou autre, se prêtant particulièrement à la projection par transmission de lumière.

*Termes connexes : diapositive ; plaque.*

01 mars 1981

**équateur magnétique / magnetic equator ligne acclinique**

Ligne joignant les points où l'inclinaison magnétique est nulle à une époque déterminée.

01 févr. 1973

**équidistance / contour interval**

Différence de cote entre deux courbes de niveau consécutives.

01 mars 1973

**équipage de relève / staged crew**

Équipage mis en place à l'avance en point déterminé pour assurer l'utilisation continue de l'aéronef.

01 sept. 2003

**équipe de contrôle du chargement / load control group**

Personnel chargé du contrôle et de l'organisation du chargement dans une zone de chargement.

01 déc. 1976

**équipe de guidage au sol / combat control team**

Équipe de parachutistes spécialement entraînés assurant le guidage final de l'aéronef sur la zone de largage et capable de fournir des informations sur la zone de poser ou de largage.

22 janv. 2010

**équipe de liaison d'appui naval / naval fire liaison team**

Personnel et équipement nécessaires pour renseigner les forces à terre et les forces de débarquement et obtenir une coordination en ce qui concerne l'emploi de l'artillerie d'appui naval.

01 mars 1973

**équipe de mise à feu du**

**dispositif de destruction /  
demolition firing party**

Équipe assignée à un ouvrage et qui est techniquement responsable de la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction.

*Terme connexe : détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction.*

01 mars 1973

**équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs /  
pathfinder team**

Personnel mis en place dans la zone de l'objectif :

- a. pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des aides à la navigation ;
- b. assurer le marquage des zones de mise à terre.

01 juil. 1970

**équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage) /  
marking team**

Personnel mis à terre pour assurer la mise en oeuvre des moyens de guidage et le marquage des zones de mise à terre.

*Terme connexe : aéronef marqueur.*

01 mars 1973

**équipement / equipment**

Articles non consommables prévus en dotation pour les individus et pour certains organismes.

*Termes connexes : composant ; ensemble ; pièce ; ravitaillement ; sous-ensemble ; tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.*

01 oct. 1992

**équipement caractéristique /  
signature equipment**

Tout matériel qui révèle le type et la nature de l'unité ou de la formation qui en est dotée.

01 juil. 1980

**équipement de guidage au sol /  
guidance station equipment**

Partie "sol" de l'équipement utilisée pour le guidage d'un missile au cours de son vol.

01 mars 1973

**équipement de soute**

*Terme privilégié : équipement particulier d'un aéronef.*

**équipement d'identification sélective / selective  
identification feature**

Transpondeur aéroporté du type à impulsion qui fournit automatiquement l'identification

sélective de l'aéronef porteur aux stations d'identification amies/ennemies (IFF) terrestres ou installées à bord de navires ou d'aéronefs.

01 sept. 1969

**équipement individuel de  
protection / individual  
protective equipment**

En guerre nucléaire, biologique ou chimique, équipement complet destiné à protéger un individu du danger biologique et chimique et de certains effets nucléaires.

01 juil. 1993

**équipement particulier d'un  
aéronef / aircraft mission  
equipment****équipement de soute**

Équipement dont un aéronef doit être doté pour qu'il soit en mesure d'exécuter une mission ou tâche particulière.

01 févr. 1973

**équipe mobile des mouvements  
aériens / mobile air movements  
team**

Équipe des forces aériennes spécialement entraînée pour exercer des fonctions dans les organismes chargés des mouvements aériens et du trafic.

01 sept. 2003

**équivalence TNT / TNT  
equivalent**

Évaluation de l'énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire ou par l'explosion d'une quantité donnée d'une matière fissile ou fusible ; est exprimée en quantité de trinitrotoluène (TNT) qui libérerait la même quantité d'énergie que l'explosion.

01 sept. 2003

**erreur d'accélération /  
acceleration error**

Erreur due à la déviation de l'axe de référence vertical par suite des accélérations parasites affectant l'aéronef.

01 févr. 1973

**erreur de balisage / marking  
error**

En guerre des mines sur mer, distance et azimut d'un marqueur à partir d'une cible.

01 nov. 1975

**escorte<sup>1</sup> / escort<sup>1</sup>**

Une ou plusieurs unités de combat chargées d'accompagner

et de protéger une autre force ou un convoi.

*Terme connexe : escorte de convoi.*

01 déc. 1979

**escorte<sup>2</sup> / escort<sup>2</sup>**

Aéronefs ayant pour mission de protéger d'autres aéronefs au cours d'une mission.

01 déc. 1979

**escorte<sup>3</sup> / escort<sup>3</sup>**

Garde en armes accompagnant un convoi, un train, des prisonniers, etc.

*Terme connexe : escorte de convoi.*

01 déc. 1979

**escorte<sup>4</sup> / escort<sup>4</sup>**

Garde en armes accompagnant des personnes en signe d'honneur.

01 déc. 1979

**escorte de convoi / convoy  
escort**

Escorte destinée à empêcher un convoi de véhicules d'être dispersé, détruit ou capturé.

*Terme connexe : escorte<sup>1,3</sup>.*

01 mars 1979

**escorteur administratif /  
administrative escort**

Bâtiment de guerre ou navire marchand ayant à bord un commodore de convoi et son état-major capable d'assurer les liaisons simultanées entre l'autorité de contrôle opérationnel et un convoi côtier.

01 oct. 1978

**espace aérien contrôlé /  
controlled airspace**

Espace aérien de dimensions déterminées, à l'intérieur duquel un service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne est assuré aux aéronefs en vol contrôlé.

*Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; région de contrôle ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle terminale.*

01 mars 1973

**espace aérien OTAN / NATO  
airspace**

Espace aérien au-dessus de n'importe quel pays OTAN et de ses eaux territoriales.

01 nov. 1975

**espace de bataille / battlespace**

Environnement, facteurs et

conditions devant être compris pour appliquer avec succès la puissance de combat, protéger les forces ou mener à bien la mission.

Note : cela comprend notamment l'espace terrestre, maritime, aérien et spatial ainsi que les forces ennemies et amies qui s'y trouvent, les installations, les conditions météorologiques (terrestres et spatiales), les risques pour la santé, le terrain, le spectre électromagnétique et l'environnement d'information au sein des zones d'opérations interarmées et autres zones d'intérêt.

08 août 2008

#### **espacement vertical / vertical separation**

##### **altitude relative**

##### **étagement en altitude**

Espacement entre aéronefs exprimé en unités de distance verticale.

01 juil. 1980

#### **essai à la réception**

*Terme privilégié : essai de recette.*

#### **essai au banc / captive firing**

Essai d'allumage de courte durée, effectué avec le système de propulsion de la fusée, celle-ci étant fixée au banc d'essai.

01 mars 1973

#### **essai au point fixe / flight readiness firing**

Essai de courte durée intéressant un système de fusée effectué avec l'appareil propulsif en fonction, la fusée étant fixée sur sa rampe. De tels essais sont exécutés pour déterminer l'état de préparation du système de la fusée et des moyens de lancement préalablement à l'essai en vol.

01 mars 1973

#### **essai de recette / acceptance trial**

##### **essai à la réception**

Essai mené par des représentants désignés des utilisateurs militaires finaux de l'arme ou de l'équipement pour déterminer si les performances et caractéristiques imposées ont été réalisées.

*Termes connexes : logistique de consommation ; logistique de production.*

04 nov. 2005

#### **essai en vol / flight test**

Essai d'un aéronef, d'une roquette, d'un missile ou autre véhicule, par vol ou lancement réel. Les essais en vol sont organisés en vue d'effectuer des contrôles sur des points précis et d'obtenir des renseignements sur le fonctionnement.

01 mars 1973

#### **estimation indirecte des dommages / post-strike damage estimation**

Analyse révisée de l'objectif, basée sur des nouvelles données telles que la puissance réelle de l'arme, la hauteur d'éclatement et le point zéro obtenu par des moyens autres que l'estimation directe.

01 avr. 1974

#### **estompage / hill shading**

Méthode de représentation du relief qui consiste à dessiner au pinceau les ombres qui seraient projetées sur un terrain montagneux, la lumière venant d'une direction conventionnelle.

*Termes connexes : largage<sup>1</sup> ; relief par ombres portées.*

01 mars 1973

#### **étage / stage<sup>1</sup>**

Élément d'un missile ou d'un système de propulsion qui se sépare généralement du missile à la fin de la combustion ou à l'arrêt de la propulsion. Les étages sont numérotés chronologiquement par ordre de combustion.

01 sept. 2003

#### **étagement en altitude**

*Terme privilégié : espacement vertical.*

#### **étalonnage d'un appareil photographique / camera calibration**

Détermination de la distance focale. Détermination de la position du point principal par rapport aux repères. Détermination de la distorsion de l'objectif dans le plan focal de l'appareil, pour la distance focale étalonnée au préalable.

01 mars 1973

#### **étape<sup>1</sup> / stage<sup>2</sup>**

Zone définie où l'on fournit le nécessaire aux troupes en transit d'une localité vers une autre.

*Terme connexe : agencement<sup>1</sup>.*

01 mars 1982

#### **étape<sup>2</sup> / stage<sup>3</sup>**

Partie d'un itinéraire aérien comprise entre deux escales.

*Terme connexe : zone d'étape<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1982

#### **état de crise en temps de guerre / emergency in war**

Situation opérationnelle se présentant dans une zone limitée à la suite d'une sérieuse aggravation dans le déroulement des opérations et exigeant une action particulière et immédiate des commandants nationaux et alliés. L'état de crise est décrété par le commandant allié responsable de la zone en cause, en consultation avec le commandant national intéressé.

01 mars 1973

#### **état d'engagement d'unité / unit commitment status**

Degré d'engagement de toute unité désignée et répertoriée en tant que force allouée à l'OTAN.

01 juin 1984

#### **état de préparation<sup>1</sup> / defence readiness condition**

Numéro-repère ou mot conventionnel désignant, sur le plan "défense", l'état de préparation d'une unité en vue d'opérations ou d'exercices.

*Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation opérationnelle ; préparation.*

01 févr. 1973

#### **état de préparation<sup>2</sup> / readiness state**

Mesure, à un moment précis, de la capacité des forces à exécuter les missions qui leur sont confiées.

*Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation opérationnelle ; préparation.*

04 oct. 2000

#### **état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) / state of readiness<sup>2</sup>**

État d'un dispositif de destruction dont les charges sont en place, dont la chaîne de mise de feu est complète, et qui est prêt à fonctionner immédiatement.

*Termes connexes : état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1) ; ouvrage miné.*

01 sept. 2003

#### **état de préparation non amorcé**



**(stade 1) / state of readiness<sup>1</sup>**

État d'un dispositif de destruction dont les charges sont en place. La chaîne de mise de feu est en place, mais les détonateurs ne sont pas installés et les moyens de mise de feu ne sont pas connectés.

*Termes connexes : état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) ; ouvrage miné.*

01 sept. 2003

**état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness**

Qualité caractérisant le fait qu'une unité ou formation, qu'un navire, qu'un système d'arme ou un matériel est apte à accomplir les missions ou les tâches auxquelles il est destiné. Ce terme peut être utilisé dans un sens général ou bien pour préciser un certain degré de préparation.

*Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 août 1976

**état de sécurité / safe state**

État dans lequel une mine ne peut pas fonctionner et peut être manipulée et transportée sans danger.

01 sept. 2003

**état de veille / standby state**

État d'une mine terrestre dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité et de retard d'armement ont fonctionné et qui attend un signal d'armement.

*Termes connexes : dispositif de retard d'armement ; dispositif de sécurité.*

01 sept. 2003

**état dormant / dormant state****état insensible en sommeil**

En guerre des mines, état transitoire dans lequel certains éléments empêchent le déclenchement d'une mine.

*Terme connexe : déclencher.*

04 oct. 2000

**état final / end state**

Situation politique ou militaire à obtenir à la fin d'une opération, qui indique que l'objectif a été atteint.

04 oct. 2000

**état insensible**

*Terme privilégié : état dormant.*

**état-major / staff****EM**

Dans une structure militaire, groupe de personnel militaire et civil, chargé d'assister un commandant dans l'ensemble de ses fonctions.

*Termes connexes : état-major intégré ; état-major interarmées.*

01 oct. 2003

**état-major de direction d'exercice / exercise directing staff**

Groupe d'officiers qui du fait de leur expérience, de leurs qualités et d'une connaissance approfondie des instructions d'exercice, sont choisis pour diriger ou contrôler un exercice.

01 mars 1981

**état-major de planification**

*Terme privilégié : groupe central de planification.*

**état-major intégré / integrated staff**

État-major dans lequel un seul officier est affecté à chaque poste figurant sur le tableau d'effectifs, quelles que soient sa nationalité et son arme.

*Termes connexes : état-major ; état-major interarmées.*

01 oct. 2003

**état-major interarmées / joint staff****état-major interforces**

État-major comprenant des personnels de plusieurs armées du même pays.

*Termes connexes : état-major ; état-major intégré.*

01 oct. 2003

**état-major interforces**

*Terme privilégié : état-major interarmées.*

**état possédant des armes nucléaires**

*Terme privilégié : puissance nucléaire militaire.*

**étude sur la gestion du personnel / manpower management survey**

Évaluation systématique d'un ensemble fonctionnel. Elle fait appel à des connaissances d'experts, des normes d'utilisation des personnels, à l'expérience et à d'autres considérations pratiques pour déterminer si les

effectifs (existants ou prévus) correspondent à une gestion efficace.

01 sept. 2003

**étude théorique / exercise study**

Activité qui peut prendre la forme d'un exercice sur cartes, d'un jeu de guerre, d'une série de conférences, d'une discussion de groupe ou d'une analyse des opérations.

01 nov. 1983

**évacuation de l'équipement portuaire / evacuation of port equipment**

Transfert du matériel mobile et amovible d'un port menacé à un autre port ou un mouillage de travail.

01 nov. 1994

**évacuation de port par des navires marchands / port evacuation of shipping**

Appareillage, pour raisons de sécurité, de navires marchands hors d'un port menacé.

*Termes connexes : mouvement d'urgence.*

01 juil. 1980

**évacuation du matériel endommagé / equipment casualty evacuation**

Acheminement à l'intérieur du système logistique d'un matériel nécessitant un acte de maintenance.

04 oct. 2000

**évacuation par air / air evacuation**

Évacuation par aéronef de personnels et de matériels.

01 févr. 1973

**évacuation portuaire des cargaisons / port evacuation of cargoes**

Transfert des cargaisons d'un port menacé vers d'autres zones de dépôt.

*Terme connexe : mouvement d'urgence.*

01 juil. 1993

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne / aeromedical evacuation****EVASAN aérienne (toléré)**

Transport par voie aérienne de patients à destination de formations sanitaires, ou entre celles-ci.

02 mars 2009

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant / forward aeromedical evacuation évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire**

Phase de l'évacuation qui assure le transport des patients : entre des points compris dans le champ de bataille (extrême-avant - depuis l'extrême-avant) jusqu'au point initial de traitement, et jusqu'aux points ultérieurs de traitement dans la zone de combat.

01 mars 1973

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire**

*Terme privilégié : évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant.*

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire**

*Terme privilégié : évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique.*

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique / strategic aeromedical evacuation**

Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de régions d'outre-mer ou de théâtres d'opérations vers le pays d'origine, vers d'autres pays de l'OTAN ou vers une zone de sécurité temporaire.

*Terme connexe : évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique.*

09 juil. 1997

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique / tactical aeromedical evacuation**

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire**

Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de la zone de combat vers des points situés en dehors de cette zone, et entre des points situés à l'intérieur de la zone des communications.

*Terme connexe : évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique.*

09 juil. 1997

**évacué / evacuee**

Personne ayant reçu des autorités compétentes l'ordre ou l'autorisation de quitter un lieu dangereux et dont les déplacements et l'hébergement sont planifiés, organisés et contrôlés par lesdites autorités.

*Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile ; personne déplacée ; réfugié.*

04 oct. 2000

**évaluation<sup>1</sup> / evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

Processus structuré qui consiste à examiner des activités, des capacités et des performances par rapport à des normes ou critères définis.

Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.

*Termes connexes : analyse<sup>1</sup> ; appréciation ; certification ; validation.*

02 mars 2007

**évaluation<sup>2</sup> / evaluation<sup>2</sup>**

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement débouchant sur une appréciation portée sur un renseignement brut eu égard à la fiabilité de la source et à la crédibilité de l'information.

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*

01 sept. 1981

**évaluation de dommages nucléaires / nuclear damage assessment**

Détermination des dommages subis par la population, les forces et les ressources à la suite d'une attaque nucléaire. Elle est effectuée en cours d'attaque et après l'attaque. Elle ne comporte pas l'évaluation de l'importance opérationnelle des effets de cette attaque nucléaire.

01 juil. 1980

**évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire / nuclear vulnerability assessment**

Estimation de l'effet probable d'une attaque nucléaire hypothétique, sur la population, les forces et les ressources. Elle est surtout effectuée avant l'attaque ; elle peut cependant être poursuivie en cours d'attaque et même après.

01 juil. 1970

**évaluation des dommages / damage assessment**

Estimation des dégâts entraînés par les attaques d'objectifs.

01 mars 1973

**évaluation des dommages de combat / battle damage assessment**

Évaluation des effets résultant de l'utilisation de la force militaire létale ou non létale contre un objectif militaire.

17 janv. 2005

**évaluation directe des dommages / direct damage assessment**

Étude directe d'une zone qui vient d'être attaquée, par observation ou photographie aérienne, ou par observation directe.

01 sept. 2003

**évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness evaluation**

Évaluation de la capacité et de l'efficacité opérationnelles de tout ou partie d'une unité.

01 sept. 2003

**évaluation logistique / logistic assessment**

Évaluation du soutien logistique nécessaire à la conduite d'une opération militaire par rapport au soutien logistique réel ou potentiellement disponible pour mener cette dernière.

01 sept. 2003

**évasion<sup>1</sup> / evasion and escape**

Procédés et modes d'action qui permettent à des militaires et à d'autres personnes choisies de quitter un lieu occupé par l'ennemi ou un endroit hostile pour rejoindre un secteur contrôlé par des forces amies.

09 janv. 1996

**évasion<sup>2</sup> / evasion**

Mesures prises pour éviter la détection ou y échapper, ou pour rompre le contact avec une unité hostile ou potentiellement hostile.

01 oct. 2001

**exécution décentralisée / decentralized execution**

Délégation de l'autorité appropriée à des commandants subordonnés pour remplir les tâches et missions assignées.

*Termes connexes : contrôle centralisé<sup>1</sup> ; délégation de pouvoirs.*

22 juin 2004

**exercice / exercise**

Manoeuvre militaire ou opération de guerre simulée, comprenant planification, préparation et exécution, dont les buts sont

l'entraînement et l'évaluation. Un exercice peut être combiné, interarmées ou effectué dans le cadre d'une seule armée selon les participants.

*Termes connexes : exercice de combat à simple action ; poste de commandement.*

01 mars 1981

#### **exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN / NATO-wide exercise**

Exercice auquel participent les commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ainsi que la majorité des commandements subordonnés et les états-majors nationaux de défense.

*Terme connexe : importance d'un exercice militaire.*

09 mai 2000

#### **exercice à libre action / free play exercise**

Exercice destiné à évaluer les capacités des forces dans des situations simulées de crise et/ou de guerre, compte tenu seulement du caractère artificiel ou des restrictions imposées par les règles de sécurité du temps de paix.

*Terme connexe : exercice dirigé.*

01 juin 1984

#### **exercice de combat à simple action / field exercise**

Exercice se déroulant sur le terrain dans une ambiance simulée de guerre et dans lequel les troupes et l'armement d'une des parties sont réellement représentés tandis que ceux de l'autre partie sont fictifs ou simplement figurés.

*Termes connexes : exercice ; exercice de poste de commandement.*

01 mars 1973

#### **exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon manoeuvre**

Opération qui n'entre pas dans les dispositions relatives à la situation paré à combattre. Elle peut comprendre toutes les opérations énumérées pour un exercice de préparation d'armes nucléaires et inclut en outre le décollage de l'avion porteur sans qu'il y ait toutefois utilisation de l'arme. Les exercices types comprennent des exercices d'alerte opérationnelle nucléaire et des exercices tactiques aériens.

*Termes connexes : exercice de*

*préparation d'une arme nucléaire ; situation paré à combattre.*

01 sept. 1981

#### **exercice de poste de commandement / command post exercise**

Exercice caractérisé par la simulation des forces, mettant en oeuvre le commandant, son état-major, les transmissions internes et les moyens de transmission vers d'autres états-majors.

*Termes connexes : exercice ; exercice de combat à simple action.*

01 nov. 1983

#### **exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon exercise**

Opérations qui n'entrent pas dans les dispositions relatives à l'alerte immédiate opérationnelle. Elles consistent à : enlever une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage normal, la préparer en vue de son emploi, la livrer à une unité d'emploi, s'en servir pour un exercice d'entraînement qui peut inclure son chargement à bord d'un missile ou d'un avion, la rapporter au dépôt. Elles peuvent comprendre une ou l'ensemble des opérations indiquées ci-dessus, mais ne comprennent aucune opération de largage ou de vol. Les exercices types comprennent : la préparation des avions, le contrôle de l'état d'alerte au sol, des exercices tactiques au sol et différentes catégories d'inspection destinées à évaluer la capacité d'une unité à s'acquitter de sa mission.

*Termes connexes : exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire ; situation paré à combattre.*

01 mars 1973

#### **exercice dirigé / controlled exercise**

Exercice caractérisé par un certain nombre de contraintes sur certaines (ou sur toutes les) unités participantes. Par ces contraintes les autorités qui ont planifié l'exercice cherchent essentiellement à provoquer certaines réactions.

*Terme connexe : exercice à libre action.*

01 août 1976

#### **exercice inter-commandements / inter-command exercise**

Exercice auquel participent les

deux commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ou leurs commandements subordonnés.  
*Terme connexe : importance d'un exercice militaire.*

04 oct. 2000

#### **exercice intra-commandement / intra-command exercise**

Exercice qui met en oeuvre une partie d'un commandement stratégique de l'OTAN ou d'un commandement subordonné.

04 oct. 2000

#### **exercice réel / live exercise**

Exercice auquel participent des éléments et des unités constitués.

01 août 1974

#### **exercice synthétique / synthetic exercise**

Exercice dans lequel les forces soit amies soit ennemies, ou les deux, sont créées, représentées et mises en action par des moyens électroniques ou autres, sur des simulateurs, écrans radar ou autres matériels d'instruction.

01 nov. 1983

#### **exploitation<sup>1</sup> / exploitation<sup>1</sup>**

Développement des gains initiaux pour tirer un plein parti du succès dans la bataille.

01 mars 1981

#### **exploitation<sup>2</sup> / exploitation<sup>2</sup>**

Action de tirer un plein parti de tous les renseignements tenus en sa possession dans une intention tactique ou stratégique.

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*

01 mars 1981

#### **exploitation<sup>3</sup> / exploitation<sup>3</sup>**

Opération offensive généralement exécutée à la suite d'une attaque réussie en vue de désorganiser l'ennemi en profondeur.

01 mars 1981

#### **exploitation de réseau informatique / computer network exploitation**

Action menée pour utiliser un ordinateur ou un réseau d'ordinateurs ainsi que les informations qu'ils contiennent, en vue d'en tirer avantage.

17 janv. 2005

#### **exploitation photographique / imagery exploitation**

Ensemble d'opérations successives comprenant le

traitement et l'édition jusqu'au stade d'épreuves positives ou négatives, l'assemblage en mosaïques, l'identification, l'interprétation, l'évaluation quantitative, la recherche d'information, la préparation de comptes rendus et la diffusion des renseignements obtenus.  
01 sept. 1974

**exploseur / exploder**

Appareil destiné à provoquer un courant électrique, dans un circuit de mise de feu, sous action volontaire de l'utilisateur afin d'actionner une ou plusieurs charges.  
01 juil. 1980

**explosif / explosive**

Substance ou mélange de substances qui, sous l'influence d'une action extérieure, habituellement d'un détonateur, peut libérer dans un temps très court de l'énergie sous forme de gaz et de chaleur.  
01 juin 1989

**explosif en feuille / sheet explosive**

Explosif plastique se présentant sous forme de feuille.  
01 janv. 1991

**explosif liquide / liquid explosive**

Explosif se présentant à l'état liquide, aux températures normales d'utilisation.  
01 déc. 1977

**explosif plastique / plastic explosive**

Explosif malléable aux températures normales d'utilisation.  
01 déc. 1977

**explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance**

Tout élément ou composant similaire ou apparenté de nature explosive, y compris les armes nucléaires, biologiques et chimiques. Par exemple, bombes et ogives explosives, missiles et roquettes ; munitions pour pièces d'artillerie, mortiers, roquettes et armes portatives ; toutes mines, torpilles et grenades sous-marines ; charges de démolition ; bombes en groupes et roquettes en paniers ; éléments mus par cartouche ou charge propulsive ; pièces électro-explosives ; pièges

explosifs.

*Termes connexes : dépollution de zone ; munition ; vérification de dépollution.*  
01 sept. 1974

**explosion aérienne / airburst**

Explosion d'une bombe ou d'un projectile au-dessus de la surface du sol par opposition à une explosion au contact avec la surface du sol ou après pénétration dans le sol.  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 févr. 1973

**explosion nucléaire à basse altitude / low airburst**

Hauteur d'une explosion nucléaire sans retombées pour laquelle les dégâts infligés aux objectifs au sol sont les plus élevés possible.  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 août 1976

**explosion nucléaire aérienne / nuclear airburst**

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu ne touche pas le sol.  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 mars 1973

**explosion nucléaire à haute altitude / high altitude burst**

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire se produisant au-delà de 30.000 mètres (100.000 pieds).  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 mars 1973

**explosion nucléaire de surface / nuclear surface burst**

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire à la surface de la terre ou de l'eau, ou à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu touche la surface.  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 juil. 1970

**explosion nucléaire sous-marine / nuclear underwater burst**

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire dont le centre de détonation est situé sous le niveau de la mer.  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 mars 1973

**explosion nucléaire souterraine / nuclear underground burst**

Explosion d'une arme nucléaire dont le centre de détonation est situé au-dessous de la surface de la terre.  
*Terme connexe : type d'explosion.*  
01 mars 1973

**exposé / briefing briefing**

Acte par lequel on donne des instructions ou des informations préalables.  
04 oct. 2000

**exposé et alerté / warned exposed**

État de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé couché à terre, avec toute la peau recouverte, et bénéficiant d'une protection thermique qui est au moins celle que procure un uniforme d'été de deux couches de tissu.  
*Termes connexes : exposé et non alerté ; protégé et alerté.*  
01 sept. 2003

**exposé et non alerté / unwarned exposed**

État de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé se trouver debout à l'extérieur au moment de l'explosion, mais il s'est jeté à terre et est en position couchée au moment où arrive l'onde de choc. On s'attend à ce qu'il ait des parties de peau nue exposées au rayonnement thermique direct et que certains hommes souffrent d'éblouissement.  
*Termes connexes : exposé et alerté ; protégé et alerté.*  
01 sept. 2003

## F

**facteur d'atténuation /  
attenuation factor**

Rapport de la dose d'irradiation (ou de l'intensité d'irradiation) incidente à la dose d'irradiation (ou à l'intensité d'irradiation) qui a traversé un écran protecteur. C'est l'inverse du facteur de transmission.  
01 févr. 1973

**facteur de convergence /  
convergence factor**

Rapport entre l'angle que font deux méridiens quelconques sur la carte et leur différence réelle de longitude.  
*Termes connexes : constante du cône ; convergence.*  
01 mars 1973

**facteur de convergence de la  
grille / grid convergence factor**

Rapport entre l'angle de convergence des méridiens et leur différence de longitude. Dans la projection conique conforme de Lambert, ce rapport est constant pour toutes les cartes ayant les mêmes parallèles de référence.  
*Termes connexes : constante du cône ; convergence ; convergence de la grille.*  
01 mars 1973

**facteur de corrélation /  
correlation factor**  
**facteur de restitution**

Rapport entre la valeur de la dose enregistrée au niveau du sol et celle enregistrée à peu près au même moment à l'altitude d'observation au-dessus du même point.  
01 mars 1973

**facteur de planification /  
planning factor**

Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer le genre et l'ampleur de l'effort à consentir dans une opération donnée. Les facteurs de planification sont souvent exprimés en taux, proportions ou données.  
01 nov. 1985

**facteur de restitution**

*Terme privilégié : facteur de corrélation.*

**facteur d'ombre / shadow factor**  
**tangente h**

Coefficient tenant compte de la déclinaison du soleil, de la latitude

de l'objet photographié et de l'heure de prise de vues, utilisé pour déterminer la hauteur des objets à partir de la longueur de leur ombre.  
01 déc. 1974

**faisceau d'appareils photo / fan  
cameras**

Ensemble formé par des appareils photographiques (3 ou plus) dont les axes font systématiquement des angles fixes les uns par rapport aux autres, de manière à fournir une couverture latérale étendue et des images à recouvrement.  
*Terme connexe : faisceau de trois photographies.*  
01 mars 1973

**faisceau de photographies / fan  
camera photography**

Ensemble de photographies prises simultanément à l'aide d'appareils photographiques disposés en éventail de manière à obtenir un recouvrement.  
*Terme connexe : faisceau de trois photographies.*  
01 mars 1973

**faisceau de trois photographies /  
tri-camera photography**

Procédé consistant à prendre simultanément des photographies avec trois appareils disposés en faisceau, de manière à couvrir une surface plus grande qu'avec un appareil unique ; les appareils sont montés de telle sorte que les photographies se recoupent de manière convenable.  
*Termes connexes : faisceau d'appareils photo ; faisceau de photographies.*  
01 sept. 1969

**faisceau ouvert / full beam  
spread**

*Terme connexe : éclairage indirect.*  
01 nov. 1975

**fausse origine**

*Terme privilégié : point de référence relatif.*

**faux champ de mines / phoney  
minefield**

Zone simulante tout ou partie d'un champ de mines, ne contenant aucune mine réelle et destinée à tromper l'ennemi.  
*Termes connexes : champ de*

*mines<sup>1,2</sup> ; couloir à travers un système d'obstacles .*  
01 déc. 1979

**feu / fire<sup>1</sup>**

Commandement donné pour ouvrir le feu.  
*Terme connexe : mission de destruction.*  
01 nov. 1975

**feuille de chargement et de  
centrage / weight and balance  
sheet**

Fiche indiquant la répartition des charges dans un aéronef et permettant de déterminer le centre de gravité de l'aéronef lors du décollage et de l'atterrissage.  
01 nov. 1968

**fiabilité / currency**

En cartographie, degré de confiance qu'on peut accorder à une carte à un instant donné, déterminé par la comparaison de la carte avec des informations les meilleures, disponibles à ce même moment.  
01 mars 1973

**fiche de poste international /  
international job description**

Description détaillée des devoirs spécifiques, des responsabilités et des qualifications requises par un poste international.  
01 nov. 1975

**fiche de renseignements sur  
l'objectif / target information  
sheet**

Description succincte de l'objectif venant compléter la "fiche descriptive d'objectif". Elle contient les caractéristiques techniques et physiques, des précisions sur son emplacement exact, sa disposition, son importance ainsi que les obstacles éventuels pour un avion volant à basse altitude.  
01 juin 1964

**fiche d'identité de prisonniers  
de guerre / prisoner of war  
personnel record**

Document portant la photographie, les empreintes digitales et les renseignements d'identité d'un prisonnier de guerre, y compris les renseignements requis par la Convention de Genève.  
01 sept. 1969

**fil d'armement / arming wire**

Câble, fil ou cordon reliant un aéronef à une charge largable et destiné à déclencher le cycle d'armement de celle-ci lors de son largage une fois l'état armé choisi ; il empêche aussi l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage ou lorsque la charge est larguée d'urgence.

*Terme connexe : fil de sécurité.*

01 juil. 1993

**fil de sécurité / safety wire**

Câble, fil ou cordon fixé à l'aéronef et relié à une charge largable pour empêcher l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage.

*Terme connexe : fil d'armement.*

01 juil. 1993

**filet pare-torpille / torpedo****defence net**

Filet utilisé pour interdire un port intérieur aux torpilles lancées du large ou pour protéger un bâtiment particulier au mouillage ou en route.

01 mai 1963

**film à faible retrait / stable base film**

Film dont les caractéristiques dimensionnelles sont très stables.

01 avr. 1971

**film à spectre décalé / false colour film**

Film destiné à la photographie en couleur et dont une couche d'émulsion au moins est sensible à des radiations extérieures au spectre visible (p. ex. : infrarouge). La représentation des couleurs sera donc délibérément altérée.

*Terme connexe : photographie anticamouflage.*

01 mars 1973

**film infrarouge / infrared film**

Film doté d'une émulsion particulièrement sensible à la partie infrarouge proche du spectre électromagnétique.

01 nov. 1977

**film original / master film**

Le premier film (négatif ou positif) dont on peut tirer des copies.

01 nov. 1975

**filtrage / filtering**

Processus d'interprétation des informations signalées concernant

des mouvements d'aéronefs, de bâtiments ou de sous-marins, qui permet de déterminer leurs routes vraies probables et, le cas échéant, leur altitude et leur immersion.

01 mars 1973

**filtre / filter**

En électronique, dispositif qui ne transmet qu'une partie de l'énergie qu'il reçoit et qui peut ainsi modifier la distribution du spectre de cette énergie :

- les filtres "passe-haut" transmettent l'énergie au-dessus d'une certaine fréquence ;
- les filtres "passe-bas" transmettent l'énergie au-dessous d'une certaine fréquence ;
- les filtres "passe-bande" transmettent l'énergie dans une bande de fréquences ;
- les filtres d'élimination de bande transmettent l'énergie située en dehors d'une bande de fréquence donnée.

01 mars 1977

**filtre absolu / absolute filter**

Filtre capable de retenir 100 % en poids des particules solides de dimensions supérieures à une dimension fixée, de l'ordre du micron.

01 janv. 1980

**filtre compensateur / antivignetting filter****filtre dégradé**

Filtre optique recouvert d'un dépôt dont la densité superficielle diminue du centre vers les bords de manière à corriger l'inégal éclairage des différentes zones du plan de l'image formée par certains objectifs, notamment les objectifs grands angulaires.

01 févr. 1973

**filtre dégradé**

*Terme privilégié : filtre compensateur.*

**filtre nominal / nominal filter**

Filtre capable de retenir un certain pourcentage en poids des particules solides de dimensions supérieures à une dimension fixée, de l'ordre du micron.

01 mars 1979

**filtre optique / light filter**

Élément optique tel que verre, gélatine ou plastique, coloré de manière spécifique pour absorber sélectivement la lumière de

certaines couleurs.

01 sept. 2003

**filtre photographique / photographic filter**

Couche transparente (verre, gélatine, etc.) qui modifie des faisceaux lumineux la traversant.

01 juil. 1970

**fin de bande / departure end**

L'extrémité de la piste la plus proche de la direction dans laquelle un départ a lieu.

01 août 1979

**fin de combustion / burn-out**

Instant de point de la trajectoire d'un missile où la combustion des propergols du moteur-fusée est achevée par un arrêt autre que celui prévu au programme.

01 mars 1973

**fission / fission**

Processus par lequel le noyau d'un élément lourd se divise (généralement) en deux éléments plus légers. Cette fission s'accompagne d'un dégagement considérable d'énergie.

01 nov. 1975

**fixer / hold<sup>3</sup>**

Au cours d'une attaque, exercer une pression suffisante pour empêcher les mouvements ou le redéploiement des forces ennemies.

01 mars 1973

**flanc-garde / flank guard**

Élément de sûreté rapproché, fixe ou mobile, qu'une unité non encadrée, en marche ou en station, détache sur ses flancs pour le renseigner et le couvrir.

*Termes connexes : écran ; élément de protection.*

01 sept. 2003

**flèche / maximum ordinate**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, hauteur du point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus du plan horizontal passant par l'origine.

*Terme connexe : vertex.*

01 sept. 2003

**flottabilité / floatation**

Aptitude d'un véhicule à flotter sur l'eau.

01 mars 1973

**fluctuation d'écho / aspect change**

Variation d'aspect de l'écho d'un objet réfléchi sur un écran radar suivant les différentes orientations possibles. Elle résulte de la variation de la surface équivalente de l'objectif.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **fluxmètre / fluxgate**

Dispositif qui donne un signal proportionnel à la composante, selon son axe, du champ magnétique extérieur.  
01 janv. 1980

#### **fonction "découpe" / terrain clearance system**

Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui maintiennent l'aéronef à une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du sol et qui lui font survoler les points hauts à la hauteur désirée. Ce système diffère d'un "suivi de terrain" car l'aéronef n'est pas obligé de suivre les vallées pour suivre le relief.  
01 janv. 1973

#### **fonction "évitement du sol" / terrain avoidance system**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle il est fourni à l'équipage une représentation du sol ou des distances situées au-dessus d'un plan horizontal passant par le centre de gravité de l'avion ou parallèle à ce plan. Le pilote peut alors manoeuvrer pour éviter l'obstacle.  
01 févr. 1974

#### **fonction "suivi du terrain" / terrain following system**

Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui amènent l'appareil à maintenir d'aussi près que possible, une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du relief.  
01 févr. 1974

#### **fond bleu actinique / blue key**

Image colorée en bleu, sur n'importe quel support, non reproduite alors que le travail reporté sur ce fond apparaît ; il sert de guide pour le tracé ou le dessin.  
*Termes connexes : clé ; fond*

*provisoire.*  
01 mars 1973

#### **fond provisoire / drawing key**

Image ou dessin préliminaire utilisé comme guide pour le tracé ou le dessin.  
*Termes connexes : clé ; fond bleu actinique.*

01 mars 1973

#### **force aérienne tactique / tactical air force**

Force aérienne chargée d'exécuter des opérations aériennes tactiques en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales.  
01 nov. 1968

#### **force aéromobile / airmobile forces**

Unités de combat, d'appui et de transport par air nécessaires à la conduite d'une opération aéromobile.  
01 mars 1979

#### **force aéronavale de projection de puissance / carrier striking force**

Force navale opérationnelle, constituée d'un ou de plusieurs porte-avions, de bâtiments de combat et de sous-marins en soutien, capable de mener des opérations offensives.  
22 janv. 2010

#### **force aéroportée / airborne force**

Formation de combat (avec son soutien logistique) organisée, équipée et instruite en vue d'effectuer des opérations aéroportées.  
*Termes connexes : aéroporté<sup>1</sup> ; force(s).*  
01 févr. 1973

#### **force aérotransportable**

*Terme privilégié : force transportée par air.*

#### **force amphibie<sup>1</sup> / amphibious force<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble des forces navales, des troupes de débarquement et des forces de soutien, organisé, équipé et entraîné en vue d'opérations amphibies.  
*Termes connexes : force opérationnelle amphibie ; force opérationnelle<sup>3</sup> ; zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 févr. 1973

#### **force amphibie<sup>2</sup> / amphibious force<sup>2</sup>**

Dans la marine : titre du commandement organique de la partie amphibie d'une flotte.  
*Terme connexe : force de débarquement.*  
01 févr. 1973

#### **force d'appoint / augmentation force**

Toute force désignée par un pays pour le renfort de ses forces nationales.  
*Terme connexe : force de renfort.*  
01 juil. 1987

#### **force d'assaut d'hélicoptères / helicopter assault force**

Groupe opérationnel combinant des hélicoptères, leurs unités de soutien et des unités de troupes héliportées pour les opérations d'assaut héliportées.  
01 mars 1973

#### **force d'avant-garde / advance force**

Groupement temporaire à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie qui précède le gros de la force dans la zone de l'objectif. Son rôle est de participer à la préparation de l'objectif en vue de l'assaut principal en effectuant des opérations telles que reconnaissance, conquête de positions d'appui, dragage de mines, tirs préliminaires contre la terre, démolitions sous-marines et appui aérien.  
01 juin 1981

#### **force de couverture / covering force<sup>1</sup>**

**troupes de couverture**  
Force opérant séparément de la force principale pour engager, intercepter, retarder, désorganiser ou tromper l'ennemi avant que celui-ci puisse attaquer la force couverte.  
*Terme connexe : force(s).*  
01 mars 1973

#### **force de débarquement / landing force**

Groupement opérationnel comprenant les unités terrestres et les unités de l'aviation affectées à une opération amphibie.  
*Terme connexe : force amphibie<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 oct. 2001

#### **force de diffraction / diffraction loading**

Somme des efforts exercés sur les côtés d'une structure par la progression du front de choc d'une explosion nucléaire.  
01 avr. 1990

**force de ravitaillement à la mer / underway replenishment force**

Force opérationnelle de bâtiments auxiliaires de la Flotte (comprenant des pétroliers, des transports de munitions, des ravitailleurs, etc.) convenablement protégés par des escorteurs fournis par le commandant opérationnel responsable. Cette force a pour mission d'assurer le soutien logistique des forces navales.  
01 nov. 1968

**force de renfort / reinforcing force**

Dans un contexte de renforcement rapide, force constituée mise à la disposition d'un haut commandant militaire de l'OTAN par les nations pour compléter les forces en place.  
*Termes connexes : force d'appoint ; force de renfort mobilisable.*  
01 nov. 1986

**force de renfort extérieure / external reinforcing force**

Force de renfort stationnée en temps de paix principalement en dehors de la zone d'opérations du haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN intéressé.  
01 juin 1984

**force de renfort mobilisable / mobilizable reinforcing force**

Dans le contexte de la planification du renforcement, force non encore constituée qui, une fois mobilisée, est affectée à l'OTAN, réservée pour affectation à l'OTAN ou destinée de toute manière à grossir les forces de l'OTAN.  
*Terme connexe : force de renfort.*  
01 nov. 1986

**force de renfort régionale / regional reinforcing force**

Force de renfort mise à la disposition d'un commandant stratégique et allouée par ce dernier à un commandant régional déterminé.  
01 oct. 2001

**force de sécurité / covering force<sup>2</sup>**

**troupes de sécurité**

Tout corps ou détachement de troupe assurant la sécurité d'une force plus importante par l'observation, la reconnaissance, l'attaque ou la défense ou par une combinaison de ces modes d'action.  
*Terme connexe : force(s).*  
01 mars 1973

**force de soutien de la paix / peace support force**

Force militaire affectée à une opération de soutien de la paix.  
*Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.*  
17 janv. 2005

**force en place / in-place force**

Force affectée à l'OTAN stationnée en temps de paix principalement dans la zone de combat prévue pour le commandement OTAN auquel elle est affectée.  
01 juil. 1985

**force létale / deadly force force mortelle**

Force dont l'emploi a pour objectif ou risque de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux conséquences mortelles.  
*Terme connexe : force non létale.*  
01 oct. 2001

**force minimale / minimum force**

Force, jusque et y compris la force létale, limitée au niveau, à l'intensité et à la durée nécessaires à la réalisation de l'objectif.  
01 oct. 2001

**force mortelle**

*Terme privilégié : force létale.*

**force multinationale / combined force**

Force composée d'éléments de plusieurs pays.  
25 sept. 1998

**force non létale/ non-deadly force**

**force non mortelle**  
Force dont l'emploi n'a pas pour objectif ou ne risque pas de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux conséquences mortelles.  
*Terme connexe : force létale.*  
01 oct. 2001

**force non mortelle**

*Terme privilégié : force non létale.*

**force opérationnelle<sup>1</sup> / task force<sup>1</sup>**

Groupement temporaire d'unités placé sous l'autorité d'un même commandant et constitué pour exécuter une opération ou une mission déterminée.  
06 janv. 2006

**force opérationnelle<sup>2</sup> / task force<sup>2</sup>**

Groupement semi-permanent d'unités constitué sous l'autorité d'un même chef en vue de poursuivre une mission déterminée.  
06 janv. 2006

**force opérationnelle<sup>3</sup> / task force<sup>3</sup>**

Partie d'une flotte constituée par le commandant d'une flotte opérationnelle ou par une autorité plus élevée, en vue d'exécuter une ou plusieurs missions déterminées.  
06 janv. 2006

**force opérationnelle amphibie / amphibious task force**

Groupement temporaire organisé de forces navales et d'une force de débarquement, avec leurs moyens aériens organiques ou d'autres forces de soutien, constitué pour mener une opération amphibie.  
*Termes connexes : force amphibie<sup>1</sup>, force opérationnelle<sup>1,3</sup>.*  
17 janv. 2005

**force(s) / force(s)**

*Termes connexes : autres forces pour l'OTAN ; force aéroportée ; force aérotransportable ; force de couverture ; force de ravitaillement à la mer ; force de sécurité ; force multinationale ; force opérationnelle<sup>1,2</sup> ; forces affectées à l'OTAN ; forces allouées à l'OTAN ; forces blanches ; forces bleues ; forces de l'OTAN ; forces d'opposition ; forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN ; forces pourpres ; forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN ; forces sous commandement OTAN ; force transportée par air ; garnison.*  
01 juil. 1974

**forces affectées à l'OTAN / NATO assigned forces**

Forces ou états-majors que des



pays acceptent de placer sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN.  
*Terme connexe : force(s)*  
15 janv. 2008

**forces allouées à l'OTAN / forces allocated to NATO**

Forces mises à la disposition de l'OTAN par une nation pour l'une des rubriques :

- a. forces sous commandement OTAN ;
  - b. forces affectées à l'OTAN ;
  - c. forces prévues pour affectation à l'OTAN ;
  - d. autres forces destinées à l'OTAN.
- 01 août 1979

**forces blanches / white forces**

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces utilisées comme arbitre.  
09 janv. 1996

**forces bleues / blue forces**

Forces jouant le rôle des Alliés dans les exercices de l'OTAN.  
01 oct. 1980

**forces constituées / forces in being**

Forces classées comme étant en état de préparation "A" ou "B" dans les conditions prescrites par le document approprié du Comité militaire.  
01 mars 1985

**forces de l'OTAN / NATO forces**

*Terme connexe : force(s)*  
01 mars 1973

**forces d'opposition / opposing forces**

Forces jouant le rôle de l'ennemi dans les exercices OTAN.  
01 juil. 1974

**force essentielle à la mission / mission-essential force**

Force ou moyen dont l'absence ou la perte mettrait vraisemblablement le commandant dans l'impossibilité d'accomplir sa mission.  
01 oct. 2001

**forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN / national forces for the defence of the NATO area**

Forces, non placées sous commandement OTAN, dont la mission implique la défense d'un secteur inclus dans la zone de responsabilité de l'OTAN.

01 mars 1973

**forces pourpres / purple forces**

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces s'opposant à la fois aux forces bleues et aux forces d'opposition. En général, ce terme s'applique aux sous-marins et aux aéronefs.  
09 janv. 1996

**forces prévues pour affectation / earmarked for assignment**

Forces que les pays ont décidé d'affecter à un commandement opérationnel ou de placer sous le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans le futur. En désignant ces forces, les nations doivent préciser, en utilisant la terminologie en vigueur, le moment ou celles-ci seront disponibles.  
01 déc. 1974

**forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN / NATO earmarked forces**

Forces ou états-majors que des pays acceptent de placer à une date ultérieure sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN.  
*Terme connexe : force(s)*  
15 janv. 2008

**forces sous commandement OTAN / NATO command forces**

Forces constituées que les nations ont mises sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN.  
01 juil. 1980

**force transportée par air / air transported force**

**force aérotransportable**  
Force faisant mouvement par air.  
01 févr. 1973

**format<sup>1</sup> / format<sup>1</sup>**

En photographie, dimensions et/ou forme des négatifs ou des épreuves tirées de ces négatifs.  
01 mars 1973

**format<sup>2</sup> / format<sup>2</sup>**

En cartographie, forme et dimensions d'une carte.  
01 mars 1973

**format de carte / printing size of a map or chart**

Dimensions du plus petit

rectangle contenant la partie utile d'une carte.

01 sept. 1969

**formation<sup>1</sup> / formation<sup>1</sup>**

Disposition ordonnée de troupes et/ou de véhicules, dans un but bien déterminé.  
01 oct. 1980

**formation<sup>2</sup> / formation<sup>2</sup>**

Disposition ordonnée de plusieurs navires, unités ou aéronefs, opérant ensemble aux ordres d'un commandant.  
26 août 2009

**formation concentrée / mass<sup>2</sup>**

Formation militaire dans laquelle les unités sont séparées par des espaces plus petits que les distances et les intervalles normaux.

*Terme connexe : concentration.*  
01 avr. 1971

**formation en ligne / trail formation**

Type de formation dans laquelle les avions évoluent en une ligne, l'un derrière l'autre.

*Termes connexes : courant aérien ; formation en ligne de file.*  
01 nov. 1977

**formation en ligne de file / column formation**

Dispositif suivant lequel véhicules, aéronefs ou navires se déplacent l'un derrière l'autre, à intervalles donnés.

*Termes connexes : courant aérien ; formation en ligne.*  
01 mars 1973

**format massicoté / trim size**

Dimensions d'un document après que l'excédent de papier ait été massicoté.  
01 avr. 1971

**forme d'opérations psychologiques / psychological operations approach**

Désigne la technique adoptée pour susciter la réaction souhaitée de la part de l'audience-cible.  
01 août 1972

**formulaire / proforma**

Formule imprimée de modèle courant.  
01 oct. 1984

**fortification de campagne / field fortification**

Ouvrage ou abri de caractère temporaire qui peuvent être construits d'une manière relativement aisée par des unités recevant tout au plus une aide mineure en matière de conseils techniques et d'équipements.  
01 mars 1973

**franchissement dans la foulée / hasty crossing**

Traversée d'un cours ou d'une nappe d'eau effectuée à l'aide des moyens disponibles sur place ou à brève échéance, sans marquer un temps d'arrêt pour des préparatifs détaillés.

*Terme connexe : franchissement préparé.*  
01 janv. 1991

**franchissement préparé / deliberate crossing**

Traversée d'une coupure d'eau formant obstacle, nécessitant une planification importante et une préparation détaillée.

*Terme connexe : franchissement dans la foulée.*  
01 juil. 1987

**fréquence de balayage / scan rate**

Nombre de lignes de balayage par unité de temps.  
01 janv. 1980

**fréquence gardée / guarded frequency**

Fréquence ennemie utilisée comme source d'information, sur laquelle le brouillage est donc contrôlé.  
09 janv. 1996

**fréquence protégée / protected frequency**

Fréquence amie sur laquelle les interférences doivent être minimisées.  
02 mai 1995

**fréquence taboue / taboo frequency**

Fréquence amie sur laquelle le brouillage ou d'autres interférences intentionnelles sont interdits.  
02 mai 1995

**front<sup>1</sup> / front<sup>1</sup>**

Espace en largeur occupé par un élément et mesuré de l'extrémité d'un flanc à l'extrémité de l'autre flanc.  
01 mars 1973

**front<sup>2</sup> / front<sup>2</sup>**

Direction de l'ennemi.  
01 mars 1973

**front<sup>3</sup> / front<sup>3</sup>**

Ligne de combat entre deux forces opposées.  
01 mars 1973

**front<sup>4</sup> / front<sup>4</sup>**

En l'absence d'une situation de combat ou en dehors de l'hypothèse d'une situation de combat : direction à laquelle font face les forces placées sous même commandement.  
01 mars 1973

**frontalier / border crosser**

Individu résidant près d'une frontière qu'il est appelé à traverser fréquemment pour des motifs légitimes.  
01 mars 1973

**front de choc / shock front front de l'onde de surpression**

Limite avant de l'ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion.  
01 sept. 1969

**front de l'onde de surpression**

*Terme privilégié : front de choc.*

**front de Mach**

*Terme privilégié : avant de l'onde de choc.*

**front de pression précurseur / precursor front**

Front de pression qui précède le front principal. Il est provoqué lors d'une explosion nucléaire d'une certaine puissance, à basse altitude au-dessus d'une surface thermo-absorbante (par exemple poussiéreuse). La pression sur le front précurseur augmente plus progressivement que celle d'une onde de choc théorique, aussi dit-on que les conditions au voisinage du front précurseur ne sont pas conformes au modèle calculé.  
01 août 1979

**frontière de droit / de jure boundary**

Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité sont reconnues.  
01 sept. 1981

**frontière de fait / de facto**

**boundary**

Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité ne sont pas reconnues, mais qui constitue pratiquement une séparation entre autorités administratives nationales et provinciales distinctes.  
01 sept. 1981

**fuite de gaz vers l'arrière / blowback<sup>1</sup>**

Échappement, vers l'arrière et sous pression, des gaz formés pendant le tir d'une arme. La fuite de gaz peut avoir pour cause : un mécanisme de culasse défectueux, la rupture d'une douille ou un amorçage défectueux.  
01 sept. 2003

**fusée / fuze**

Dispositif amorçant une chaîne de mise de feu.

*Termes connexes : fusée à obturateur ; fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme ; fusée à temps ; fusée autodestructrice ; fusée de culot ; fusée de proximité ; fusée percutante.*  
01 oct. 1980

**fusée à obturateur / shuttered fuze**

Type de fusée dans lequel l'amorçage intempestif du détonateur n'entraîne pas la mise à feu de la charge de propulsion ou de la charge explosive.  
*Terme connexe : fusée.*  
01 nov. 1968

**fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme / boresafe fuze**

Type de fusée munie d'une sécurité empêchant l'explosion du projectile avant sa sortie du tube.  
*Terme connexe : fusée.*  
01 mars 1973

**fusée à temps / time fuze**

Fusée contenant un dispositif réglant l'intervalle de temps après lequel la fusée fonctionnera.  
*Terme connexe : fusée.*  
01 nov. 1968

**fusée autodestructrice / self-destroying fuze**

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile avant la fin de sa trajectoire.  
*Terme connexe : fusée.*  
01 nov. 1968

**fusée de culot / base fuze**

Fusée située au culot d'un projectile ou d'une bombe.

*Terme connexe : fusée.*

01 mars 1973

**fusée de proximité / proximity**

**fuze**

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile, bombe, mine ou charge, et actionnée par une influence externe au voisinage immédiat d'un objectif.

*Terme connexe : fusée.*

01 août 1976

**fusée percutante / impact**

**action fuze**

Fusée mise en action par le choc du projectile ou de la bombe contre un obstacle ; par exemple : fusée à percussion ; fusée de contact.

*Terme connexe : fusée.*

01 mars 1973

**fusion / fusion<sup>1</sup>**

Processus au cours duquel les noyaux d'éléments légers se combinent pour former un noyau plus lourd. Cette fusion s'accompagne d'un dégagement énorme d'énergie.

01 nov. 1991

**fusionnement / fusion<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le domaine du renseignement, réunion en un ensemble cohérent de renseignements, bruts ou non, provenant de sources ou d'organismes différents. L'origine de chacune des composantes initiales ne doit alors plus être apparente.

01 nov. 1991



## G

**gabarit international de chargement / international loading gauge****gabarit PPI** (toléré)**GIC****PPI** (désuet)

Gabarit de chargement des chemins de fer, utilisé dans l'établissement des accords internationaux. Un chargement respectant les normes de ce gabarit peut circuler sans aucune restriction sur la plupart des lignes d'Europe continentale de l'ouest. 01 juil. 1985

**gabarit PPI**

*Terme privilégié : gabarit international de chargement.*

**gain latéral / lateral gain**

Accroissement latéral de la surface couverte obtenu à chaque passage successif sur la zone à photographier. 01 avr. 1973

**garnison / garrison force**

Ensemble des unités affectées à un secteur ou une base pour la défense, le développement, la mise en oeuvre et l'entretien de ses moyens. 01 mars 1973

**garnissage de camouflage / garnishing**

Matériau naturel ou artificiel utilisé pour réaliser ou améliorer le camouflage d'un objet. 01 déc. 1974

**gauche (ou droite)<sup>1</sup> / left (or right)<sup>1</sup>**

Termes utilisés pour définir la position relative d'un élément de troupes. La personne utilisant les termes "gauche" ou "droite" est supposée regarder dans la direction de l'ennemi, sans qu'il soit tenu compte du sens de progression des troupes (en direction de l'ennemi ou dans la direction inverse). 01 août 1973

**gauche (ou droite)<sup>2</sup> / left (or right)<sup>2</sup>****droite (ou gauche)**

Correction utilisée dans le réglage d'un tir, pour indiquer qu'un déplacement du point d'impact est désiré perpendiculairement à l'axe d'observation. 01 août 1973

**géomatique / geomatics**

Science et technologie de la gestion des informations géospatiales englobant l'acquisition, le stockage, l'analyse, le traitement, l'affichage et la diffusion d'informations géoréférencées.

*Terme connexe : géospatial.*  
16 juil. 1999

**géoref / georef**

Système de repérage universel valable pour toute carte graduée en latitude et longitude. C'est une méthode d'expression des latitudes et longitudes assurant un rapport et un tracé de routes rapides. Cette expression est tirée des mots "The World Geographic Reference System".

*Terme connexe : coordonnées.*  
01 mars 1973

**géospatial / geospatial**

Appartenant ou se rapportant à toute entité dont la position est déterminée en prenant la terre pour référence.

*Terme connexe : géomatique.*  
13 déc. 1999

**gestion de l'eau**

*Terme privilégié : gestion de l'espace marin.*

**gestion de la recherche / collection management**

Dans le domaine du renseignement, processus de conversion des besoins en renseignement en besoins de recherche, d'affection, d'utilisation et de coordination de tous les moyens de recherche appropriés et nécessaires à l'obtention du renseignement, puis de contrôle des résultats obtenus et de redéfinition éventuelle des missions des organismes de recherche.

*Termes connexes : cycle du renseignement ; renseignement.*  
01 nov. 1990

**gestion de l'espace marin / waterspace management****gestion de l'eau**

En guerre navale, ensemble des procédures de contrôle des armes anti-sous-marines visant à prévenir l'engagement accidentel de sous-marins amis.

*Termes connexes : zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre ; zone d'action de sous-marins.*  
16 juil. 1996

**gestion des crises / crisis management**

Mesures coordonnées prises en vue de désamorcer des crises, d'en empêcher l'escalade en un conflit armé et d'endiguer les hostilités qui pourraient en résulter.

02 mai 1995

**gestion du personnel / manpower management**

Moyen de contrôle du personnel destiné à l'emploi le plus efficace et le plus économique du personnel.

01 nov. 1975

**gestion et administration du matériel / inventory control**

Phase de la logistique militaire qui comprend : la détermination des besoins, l'acquisition, la gestion, le classement, la révision et la répartition du matériel.

*Terme connexe : contrôle de stock.*  
01 avr. 1973

**gisement / relative bearing**

Dans le domaine maritime et aérien, angle horizontal que fait la direction de l'axe du mobile considéré avec la direction d'un repère.

*Termes connexes : azimut ; azimut géographique ; azimut grille ; azimut magnétique.*  
01 mars 1979

**gisement d'observation / direction<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer le gisement sous lequel l'observateur voit l'objectif (ligne d'observation). 01 janv. 1983

**glace de repérage / register glass**

En photographie, glace qui se trouve dans le plan focal de l'objectif et contre laquelle le film à impressionner est appuyé pendant la prise de vue. 01 juil. 1970

**glacis / forward slope**

Versant qui descend en direction de l'ennemi. 01 mars 1973

**go no-go / go no-go**

Condition ou état de fonctionnement d'un composant du système : "go" fonctionne

correctement ; "no-go" ne fonctionne pas correctement.  
01 mars 1982

**goupille de sécurité / arming pin**

Élément d'un dispositif de sécurité incorporé dans une munition, qui empêche, tant qu'il est en place, le déclenchement accidentel du cycle d'armement.

*Terme connexe : dispositif de sécurité.*

01 sept. 2003

**gouvernemental standard**

*Terme privilégié : gouvernemental sur étagère.*

**gouvernemental sur étagère / government off-the-shelf governmental standard**

Se dit d'un produit développé pour un gouvernement national et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification.

*Termes connexes : commercial sur étagère ; OTAN sur étagère.*

01 oct. 2001

**gouverneur militaire / military governor**

**commandant militaire**

Commandant militaire ou toute autre personne désignée qui exerce dans un territoire occupé l'autorité suprême sur la population civile conformément aux lois et usages de la guerre et aux directives reçues de son gouvernement ou de l'autorité supérieure.

01 mars 1973

**grand bâtiment / large ship**

Bâtiment dont la longueur dépasse 450 pieds (ou 137 mètres).

*Terme connexe : petit navire.*

01 nov. 1975

**grands fonds / deep water**

Eau dont la profondeur est supérieure à 200 mètres.

14 oct. 2002

**graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air<sup>1</sup> / air plot<sup>1</sup>**

En navigation aérienne : ligne continue sur une représentation graphique des caps vrais suivis et des distances parcourues par rapport à l'air.

01 févr. 1973

**graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air<sup>2</sup> / air plot<sup>2</sup>**

Ligne continue représentant graphiquement la position d'un aéronef et indiquant les caps vrais suivis et les distances parcourues par rapport à l'air.

01 févr. 1973

**graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées / fallout wind vector plot**

Diagramme vectoriel établi à partir des valeurs (en force et direction) du vent, depuis la surface de la terre jusqu'à l'altitude maximale intéressante dans le cas étudié.

01 mars 1973

**grappe<sup>1</sup> / cluster<sup>1</sup>**

Signal par artifices, composé d'un groupe d'étoiles brûlant en même temps.

01 mars 1981

**grappe<sup>2</sup> / cluster<sup>2</sup>**

Groupe de bombes larguées ensemble. Un groupe est habituellement composé de bombes à fragmentation ou incendiaires.

01 mars 1981

**grappe<sup>3</sup> / cluster<sup>3</sup>**

Ensemble de plusieurs parachutes utilisés simultanément pour le largage de charges légères ou lourdes.

01 mars 1981

**grappe<sup>4</sup> / cluster<sup>4</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, unité d'un champ de mines posé selon un schéma réglementaire. Elle peut être antipersonnel, antichar ou les deux. Elle se compose normalement de plusieurs mines, ne dépassant pas le nombre de cinq au total, et ne comprenant qu'une seule mine antichar.

01 mars 1981

**grappe<sup>5</sup> / cluster<sup>5</sup>**

En chasse aux mines sur mer, un ensemble de contacts mines-possible.

01 mars 1981

**grappe<sup>6</sup> / cluster<sup>6</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mines posées à proximité l'une de l'autre de façon à former un ensemble cohérent. Elles peuvent

être de types divers.

01 mars 1981

**grappin / grapnel**

En guerre des mines sur mer, appareil fixé sur l'orin d'une mine et dont le rôle est d'accrocher le brin de drague après cisaillement de l'orin.

01 nov. 1975

**graticule<sup>1</sup> / graticule<sup>1</sup>**

En cartographie, canevas de lignes représentant les parallèles et les méridiens terrestre.

*Termes connexes : iconocarte ; limite de coupure.*

01 nov. 1977

**graticule<sup>2</sup> / graticule<sup>2</sup>**

En interprétation photo, voir réticule.

01 nov. 1977

**grille**

*Terme privilégié : carroyage militaire.*

**grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) / landing mat plaque semi-perforée**

Plaque préfabriquée, portative, conçue de manière qu'un nombre quelconque d'éléments (sections), puisse être rapidement assemblé pour constituer des pistes d'atterrissage d'urgence ou des plages de débarquement.

01 avr. 1973

**grille de désignation des points / point designation grid**

Système de lignes sans relation avec l'échelle réelle ou l'orientation, tracées sur une carte, croquis ou photographie aérienne, et divisant la surface en carrés aux fins de faciliter le repérage des points.

01 août 1973

**grille de Mercator transverse universelle / universal transverse Mercator grid**

Grille basée sur la projection de Mercator transverse et utilisée pour la représentation des zones terrestres situées au-delà de 84 de latitude nord et 80 de latitude sud.

01 août 1973

**grille de navigation / navigational grid**

Série de lignes droites en surcharge sur une projection conique conforme indiquant le

nord du quadrillage et utilisée comme aide à la navigation. L'intervalle des lignes est généralement un multiple de 60 ou de 100 milles nautiques.  
*Termes connexes : carroyage militaire ; navigation-grille.*  
01 avr. 1971

**grille d'objectif / target grid**  
Appareil permettant, au moyen d'un graphique, de rapporter au plan de tir les observations des éclatements effectuées par l'observateur par rapport à sa ligne d'observation.  
01 mai 1963

**groupe aérien embarqué / carrier air group**  
Groupe d'escadrons placés sous commandement unique pour le contrôle administratif et tactique des opérations à partir d'un porte-avions.  
04 oct. 2000

**groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions / antisubmarine carrier group**  
**groupe hunter-killer**  
Groupe de bâtiments comprenant un ou plusieurs porte-avions anti-sous-marins et un certain nombre d'escorteurs, et dont la mission principale est de rechercher et de détruire les sous-marins. De tels groupes peuvent être employés en soutien d'un convoi ou en opérations hunter-killer.  
01 févr. 1973

**groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées / joint air attack team**  
Combinaison d'hélicoptères et d'aéronefs à voilure fixe d'appui tactique d'attaque ou de reconnaissance, qui opèrent ensemble afin de repérer et d'attaquer les objectifs de haute priorité et les objectifs inopinés. Les opérations d'un groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées sont coordonnées et menées en soutien du plan de manœuvre du commandant terrestre.  
Note : le groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées opère normalement en coordination avec l'appui-feu, l'artillerie antiaérienne, l'appui-feu naval de surface, les systèmes de renseignement, de surveillance et de reconnaissance, les systèmes de guerre électronique et les forces de manœuvre terrestre.

17 janv. 2005

**groupe d'armées / army group**  
Formation la plus importante des forces terrestres comprenant généralement deux armées, corps d'armée ou davantage sous les ordres d'un chef désigné.  
01 juil. 1983

**groupe d'assaut / attack group**  
Groupement naval subordonné à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie. Il est composé de bâtiments d'assaut et unités d'appui, destinés au transport, à la protection, au débarquement et au soutien initial d'un groupement de débarquement.  
01 févr. 1973

**groupe date-heure / date-time group**  
**GDH**  
Groupe de six chiffres suivi d'une lettre de fuseau horaire et de l'abréviation normalisée du mois. Les deux premiers chiffres indiquant le jour ; les deux suivants l'heure ; les deux derniers les minutes. Après le mois, peuvent être rajoutés les deux derniers chiffres de l'année.  
01 mars 1981

**groupe de contrôle amphibie / amphibious control group**  
Personnel, bâtiments et embarcations affectés au contrôle des mouvements navire-rivage au cours d'une opération amphibie.  
01 févr. 1973

**groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement / landing zone control party**  
Personnel spécialement entraîné et équipé pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des dispositifs de transmissions à partir du sol pour le contrôle du trafic des aéronefs dans une zone de débarquement définie.  
01 sept. 1981

**groupe de débarquement / landing group**  
Organisme opérationnel subordonné appartenant à la force de débarquement et apte à mener des opérations de débarquement, sous commandement tactique unique, contre une position ou un groupe de positions.  
01 juil. 1980

**groupe de guerre des mines / mine warfare group**  
Organisation tactique d'unités spécialisées en guerre des mines pour la conduite d'opérations de mouillage ou de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations maritimes.  
*Terme connexe : moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines.*  
01 mars 1981

**groupe de plage**  
*Terme privilégié : élément de plage.*

**groupe de saut / stick**  
Nombre quelconque de parachutistes sautant par une même issue au cours d'un même passage au-dessus d'une zone de largage.  
01 mars 1982

**groupe de soutien des hélicoptères / helicopter support team**  
Organisme opérationnel constitué et équipé en vue de sa mise en oeuvre dans la zone de débarquement dans le but de faciliter la mise à terre et les mouvements des troupes, du matériel et du ravitaillement hélicoptères et d'évacuer les blessés et prisonniers de guerre désignés.  
01 août 1979

**groupe de soutien logistique naval / mobile support group**  
Groupe assurant le soutien logistique de navires dans un mouillage ; en fait, il s'agit d'une base navale flottante, bien que certains de ses éléments puissent se trouver à terre.  
01 mars 1982

**groupe de transport amphibie / amphibious transport group**  
Subdivision d'une force opérationnelle amphibie composée principalement de bâtiments de transport.  
01 janv. 1983

**groupe d'objectifs / group of targets**  
Terme servant à désigner deux ou plusieurs objectifs sur lesquels on désire tirer simultanément. Un groupe d'objectifs est désigné par une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, ou par une appellation conventionnelle.

01 août 1976

**groupe énergétique / cluster<sup>7</sup>**

Ensemble formé de plusieurs moteurs couplés entre eux de telle sorte qu'ils fonctionnent comme une seule source de puissance.

01 mars 1981

**groupe hunter-killer**

*Terme privilégié : groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions.*

**groupement amphibie / amphibious group**

Commandement faisant partie d'une force amphibie, composé d'un commandant et de son état-major, qui dirige les opérations des unités qui lui sont affectées, pendant le déroulement des diverses phases d'une opération amphibie à l'échelon division.

13 déc. 1999

**groupement de tirs d'appui / fire support group**

Groupement temporaire de bâtiments sous commandement unique chargé d'appuyer les opérations terrestres par le tir de l'artillerie de bord. Un groupement de tirs d'appui peut être subdivisé en unités de tirs d'appui et éléments de tirs d'appui.

01 mars 1973

**groupement naval de plage / naval beach group**

**section navale de plage**  
Commandement naval organisé de manière permanente à l'intérieur d'une force amphibie comprenant un commandant, son état-major, un commandant de plage et son unité, un bataillon amphibie du génie et un groupement d'embarcations destiné à fournir un groupe logistique dont les éléments constitutifs tactiques nécessaires peuvent être mis à la disposition du commandant de la force d'assaut et du commandant de la force amphibie de débarquement pour supporter le débarquement d'une division, et un groupement d'embarcations d'assaut.

*Terme connexe : élément de plage.*

01 août 1974

**guérilla / guerilla warfare**

Actions de combat conduites en principe en territoire tenu par l'ennemi, principalement par des

forces militaires ou paramilitaires autochtones.

01 mars 1973

**guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare**

En milieu sous-marin, utilisation de l'énergie acoustique en vue de provoquer, d'exploiter, de limiter ou de prévenir l'emploi du spectre acoustique par des forces hostiles, et mise en œuvre de mesures destinées à réserver celui-ci à l'usage des forces amies.

*Termes connexes : contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; mesures de soutien de guerre acoustique.*

13 déc. 1999

**guerre aérienne stratégique / strategic air warfare**

Opérations aériennes destinées à provoquer la destruction et la désintégration progressives du potentiel de guerre de l'ennemi.

01 nov. 1968

**guerre biologique**

*Terme privilégié : opération biologique.*

**guerre chimique**

*Terme privilégié : opération chimique.*

**guerre des mines / mine warfare**

**guerre des mines terrestre**  
Opérations comportant l'emploi offensif (stratégique ou tactique) de mines et l'utilisation des mesures de défense appropriées.

01 avr. 1973

**guerre des mines terrestre**

*Terme privilégié : guerre des mines.*

**guerre du commandement et du contrôle / command and control warfare**

Emploi intégré de tous les moyens militaires s'appuyant sur le renseignement de toutes sources et les systèmes d'information et de communication, visant à interdire à l'adversaire l'accès aux informations, à influencer, affaiblir ou détruire ses moyens de commandement et de contrôle, tout en protégeant d'actions analogues les moyens de commandement et de contrôle amis. Les moyens militaires

employés comprennent la sécurité des opérations, la déception, les opérations psychologiques, la guerre électronique et la destruction physique.

*Termes connexes : contre-commandement et contrôle ; protection du commandement et du contrôle.*

01 oct. 2001

**guerre électronique / electronic warfare**

**GE**

Action militaire destinée à exploiter le spectre électromagnétique, qui englobe la recherche, l'interception et l'identification des émissions électromagnétiques, l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique, y compris l'énergie dirigée, pour diminuer ou prévenir l'emploi par l'ennemi du spectre électromagnétique, et mesure pour s'assurer de son emploi efficace par les forces amies.

*Termes connexes : contre-mesures électroniques ; mesures de protection électronique ; mesures de soutien de guerre électronique ; sécurité des opérations.*

09 janv. 1996

**guerre non conventionnelle / unconventional warfare**

Terme général désignant les opérations conduites en fonction des buts militaires, politiques ou économiques à l'intérieur de la zone occupée par l'ennemi et en utilisant les habitants et les ressources locales.

01 avr. 1992

**guerre nucléaire / nuclear warfare**

Guerre impliquant l'emploi des armes nucléaires.

01 mars 1973

**guet contre les mines / minewatching**

**veille contre les mines**

En guerre des mines sur mer, méthodes utilisées pour détecter, enregistrer et, si possible, pister d'éventuels mouilleurs de mines, ainsi que pour détecter, localiser et identifier les mines lors des opérations de mouillage.

01 nov. 1985

**guidage actif / active homing guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans



laquelle et la source d'éclairage de l'objectif et le récepteur détectant l'énergie réfléchi par cet objectif sont incorporés au missile.

*Terme connexe : guidage de collision.*

01 févr. 1973

#### **guidage de collision / homing guidance**

Méthode par laquelle un missile est dirigé vers un objectif grâce à un mécanisme incorporé, sensible à certaines caractéristiques de l'objectif.

*Termes connexes : guidage actif ; guidage passif ; guidage semi-actif.*

01 mars 1973

#### **guidage de fin de trajectoire / terminal guidance**

Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine le guidage "en vol" et son arrivée à proximité de l'objectif.

01 janv. 1973

#### **guidage des appareils par transmission de cap / aircraft vectoring**

Contrôle directionnel des aéronefs en vol par transmission du cap.

01 févr. 1973

#### **guidage directionnel / azimuth guidance**

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la route donnée.

01 oct. 1980

#### **guidage en altitude / elevation guidance**

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la trajectoire de descente donnée.

01 oct. 1980

#### **guidage en vol / midcourse guidance**

Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine sa phase de lancement et le moment où commence la phase terminale de sa trajectoire.

01 nov. 1975

#### **guidage passif / passive homing guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations

émises par l'objectif.

*Terme connexe : guidage de collision.*

01 janv. 1973

#### **guidage semi-actif / semi-active homing guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif éclairé par une source extérieure.

*Terme connexe : guidage de collision.*

01 juil. 1972

#### **guidage télécommandé / command guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle les informations transmises au missile par une source extérieure amènent celui-ci à infléchir une trajectoire préétablie.

01 mars 1973

#### **guide / pace setter**

Responsable qui se trouve à bord du véhicule ou élément de tête d'une colonne et qui a été désigné par le chef de celle-ci pour en régler la vitesse de marche.

*Terme connexe : vitesse de marche.*

01 juil. 1972

#### **guide d'aéronef**

*Terme privilégié : signaleur.*

#### **guide de calcul des effectifs / manpower scaling guideline**

Guide indiquant la manière de déterminer les effectifs nécessaires pour assumer une charge de travail donnée.

22 janv. 2010

#### **guidé sur faisceau / beam rider**

Se dit d'un missile guidé par un faisceau radar ou radio.

01 mars 1973



## H

**habilitation de sécurité / security clearance**

Décision officielle de l'autorité nationale compétente, reconnaissant qu'un individu est qualifié, en ce qui concerne la sécurité, pour avoir accès à des informations classifiées.  
01 janv. 1973

**hachures / hachuring**

Méthode de représentation du relief sur une carte et qui consiste à ombrer les versants à l'aide de petits traits séparés dessinés parallèlement aux lignes de plus grande pente.  
01 mars 1973

**halte / stand fast**

En artillerie, ordre à la suite duquel toute activité sur la position cesse immédiatement.  
01 mars 1982

**halte au feu / hold fire**

En défense aérienne, ordre d'urgence utilisé pour arrêter le tir. Les missiles déjà en vol doivent cesser leur mission d'interception, si cela est techniquement possible.

*Termes connexes : cessez l'engagement ; engagez.*  
01 juil. 1983

**halte au tir / check firing**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement ayant pour but d'arrêter temporairement le tir.  
01 juil. 1987

**harcèlement / harassment**

Activités répétées, délibérées et menaçantes destinées à décourager, entraver et désorganiser.  
14 oct. 2002

**hausse de sécurité / elevation of security**

Hausse minimale permettant le tir au-dessus des troupes amies sans risques pour ces dernières. Cette notion ne peut être appliquée qu'à certains matériels à tir tendu.

*Terme connexe : angle de sécurité.*  
01 mars 1973

**haute altitude / high altitude**

Conventionnellement, altitude supérieure à 10.000 mètres (33.000 pieds).

*Terme connexe : altitude.*  
01 mars 1973

**hauteur<sup>1</sup> / height<sup>1</sup>**

Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et un niveau de référence.

*Termes connexes : altitude ; élévation.*  
01 mars 1973

**hauteur<sup>2</sup> / height<sup>2</sup>**

Dimension verticale d'un objet.  
01 mars 1973

**hauteur absolue / absolute height**

Hauteur d'un aéronef au-dessus de la surface ou du terrain survolé.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*  
13 juil. 1994

**hauteur astronomique / astro altitude**

Distance angulaire mesurée dans le plan d'un vertical céleste et comprise entre l'horizon et la direction reliant l'observateur et le corps observé.

01 nov. 1975

**hauteur de bombardement / bombing height**

En opérations aériennes, hauteur au-dessus du sol à laquelle vole un aéronef au moment du largage d'une munition. Les hauteurs de bombardement sont classifiées ainsi : très faible : au-dessous de 100 pieds ; faible : de 100 à 2.000 pieds ; moyenne : de 2.000 à 10.000 pieds ; élevée : de 10.000 à 50.000 pieds ; très élevée : 50.000 pieds et plus.

01 janv. 1983

**hauteur d'éclatement**

*Terme privilégié : hauteur d'explosion.*

**hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité / safe burst height**

Hauteur d'éclatement à laquelle ou au-dessus de laquelle l'importance de la retombée ou les dégâts causés aux installations à terre sont à un niveau prédéterminé acceptable pour le commandant militaire.

*Terme connexe : hauteur d'explosion ; hauteur type d'explosion.*  
01 mai 1963

**hauteur de décision / decision height**

Hauteur au-dessus du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi.

*Termes connexes : altitude de décision ; procédure d'approche interrompue.*

01 juin 1978

**hauteur de largage / drop height**

Distance verticale entre la zone de mise à terre et l'aéronef au moment du largage.

*Terme connexe : altitude de largage.*

01 mars 1973

**hauteur d'explosion / height of burst****hauteur d'éclatement**

Distance verticale séparant la surface de la terre ou de l'objectif du point d'explosion.

*Termes connexes : hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité ; hauteur type d'explosion.*

01 mars 1973

**hauteur d'ouverture de parachute / parachute deployment height**

Différence entre l'altitude du point d'impact prévu et celle où le ou les parachutes sont complètement déployés.

01 mars 1973

**hauteur libre<sup>1</sup> / overhead clearance**

Distance verticale minimale entre une surface terrestre ou la surface d'un plan d'eau et tout obstacle au-dessus de cette dernière.

*Terme connexe : tirant d'air.*  
04 oct. 2000

**hauteur libre<sup>2</sup> / headroom**

Distance verticale entre le sommet des superstructures d'un véhicule ou la tête d'une personne et tout obstacle au-dessus de ces derniers.

*Terme connexe : tirant d'air.*  
04 oct. 2000

**hauteur minimale de descente /**

**minimum descent height**

Hauteur spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée sans la référence visuelle nécessaire.

*Termes connexes : approche indirecte ; hauteur<sup>1</sup> ; procédure d'approche interrompue.*

04 oct. 2000

**hauteur prédominante / predominant height**

En reconnaissance aérienne, hauteur atteinte par plus de la moitié des constructions à l'intérieur d'une zone homogène.

01 nov. 1975

**hauteur type / optimum height**

Hauteur d'explosion qui correspond au maximum d'effets recherchés contre un type d'objectif.

01 mars 1973

**hauteur type d'explosion / optimum height of burst**

Pour les armes nucléaires et en fonction d'un objectif (ou zone) particulier, hauteur à laquelle on estime qu'une arme d'une puissance définie produira un effet désiré couvrant la surface la plus étendue possible.

*Terme connexe : hauteur d'explosion.*

01 nov. 1986

**hélicoptère antichar / antiarmour helicopter**

Hélicoptère spécifiquement armé pour la destruction des blindés.

01 nov. 1986

**hélicoptère armé / armed helicopter**

Hélicoptère sur lequel sont montés des armes ou des systèmes d'armes.

01 nov. 1975

**hélicoptère d'attaque / attack helicopter**

Hélicoptère spécialement conçu pour l'emploi d'armes diverses pour l'attaque et la destruction d'objectifs ennemis.

01 nov. 1985

**hélicoptère d'appui**

*Terme privilégié : hélicoptère de manœuvre*

**hélicoptère de manœuvre / utility helicopter****hélicoptère d'appui**

Hélicoptère polyvalent capable d'assurer des missions d'hélicoptère. Il peut également s'employer en missions de commandement, en mission logistique, en évacuation sanitaire ou comme hélicoptère armé.

01 nov. 1983

**hélicoptère d'observation / observation helicopter**

Hélicoptère utilisé principalement pour l'observation et la reconnaissance mais qui peut être utilisé pour d'autres missions.

01 déc. 1974

**hélicoptère hybride / compound helicopter**

Hélicoptère doté d'un système de propulsion auxiliaire qui lui procure une poussée supérieure à celle qui peut être fournie par le ou les rotors, lui donnant ainsi une vitesse longitudinale accrue ; il peut être équipé ou non d'ailerons, afin de réduire la portance demandée au(x) rotor(s).

01 déc. 1976

**héliport / heliport**

Installation destinée à mettre en oeuvre, à baser, à ravitailler et à entretenir les hélicoptères.

01 mars 1973

**hémotoxique / blood agent**

Famille de composés chimiques, y compris ceux du groupe des cyanures, qui affecte les fonctions physiologiques en empêchant l'utilisation normale de l'oxygène par les tissus de l'organisme.

01 nov. 1991

**heure d'approche / approach time**

Heure à laquelle un aéronef commence son approche finale, préparatoire à l'atterrissage.

01 févr. 1973

**heure de fin de chargement / station time**

En transport aérien, heure à laquelle l'équipage, les passagers et/ou le fret doivent être embarqués et prêts pour le vol.

01 sept. 1981

**heure F / F-hour**

Heure à laquelle des opérations menées par l'aviation au-delà de la ligne avant des troupes amies commencent ou doivent commencer.

*Termes connexes : heure G ;*

*heure H ; heure K ; heure L ;*

*heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour*

*C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour*

*K ; jour M ; jour T.*

26 août 2009

**heure G / G-hour**

Heure à laquelle est donné, ou doit être donné, l'ordre de déployer une unité.

Note : cet ordre est normalement donné à l'échelon national.

*Termes connexes : heure F ;*

*heure H ; heure K ; heure L ;*

*heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour*

*C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ;*

*jour M ; jour T.*

26 août 2009

**heure H<sup>1</sup> / H-hour<sup>1</sup>**

Heure à laquelle une opération ou un exercice commence ou doit commencer.

*Termes connexes : heure F ;*

*heure G ; heure K ; heure L ;*

*heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour*

*C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour*

*K ; jour M ; jour T.*

26 août 2009

**heure H<sup>2</sup> / H-hour<sup>2</sup>**

Heure à laquelle la ligne de départ est ou doit être franchie par les éléments de tête passant à l'attaque.

*Termes connexes : heure F ;*

*heure G ; heure K ; heure L ;*

*heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour*

*C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour*

*K ; jour M ; jour T.*

26 août 2009

**heure H<sup>3</sup> / H-hour<sup>3</sup>**

En opérations amphibies, heure à laquelle la première vague d'assaut amphibie transportée par mer débarque ou doit débarquer sur une plage.

*Termes connexes : heure F ;*

*heure G ; heure K ; heure L ;*

*heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour*

*C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour*

*K ; jour M ; jour T.*

26 août 2009

**heure L / L-hour**

En opérations amphibies ou aéromobiles, heure à laquelle le premier hélicoptère d'une vague d'assaut héliportée atterrit ou doit atterrir sur la zone d'atterrissage.

*Termes connexes : heure F ;*

*heure G ; heure H ; heure K ;*

*heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour*

*C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ;*

*jour M ; jour T.*

26 août 2009

**heure-limite de sécurité sur zone / prudent limit of patrol**  
Heure à laquelle un aéronef doit abandonner sa zone d'opérations pour rentrer à sa base et pour y arriver avec une réserve de carburant (généralement 20 %) suffisante pour autoriser un déroutement en cas de mauvaises conditions météorologiques.  
01 août 1972

**heure sur l'objectif<sup>1</sup> / time on target<sup>1</sup>**  
**HSO**  
Heure prévue à laquelle un aéronef doit attaquer ou photographier un objectif.  
01 juil. 1987

**heure sur l'objectif<sup>2</sup> / time on target<sup>2</sup>**  
**HSO**  
En dehors des opérations aériennes, heure du premier effet des armes sur l'objectif ou le groupe d'objectifs.  
01 juil. 1987

**heure sur l'objectif<sup>3</sup> / time on target<sup>3</sup>**  
**HSO**  
En opérations maritimes coordonnées, heure d'arrivée de la première charge militaire dans une zone d'objectifs déterminée.  
01 juil. 1987

**heure T / T-hour**  
Heure à laquelle le transfert d'autorité a lieu ou doit avoir lieu.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure Y ; jour C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ; jour M ; jour T.*  
26 août 2009

**heure Y / Y-hour**  
En opérations aéromobiles, heure à laquelle le premier hélicoptère de la première vague quitte ou doit quitter le point d'enlèvement.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; jour C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ; jour M ; jour T.*  
26 août 2009

**heure zulu / zulu time**  
Heure du méridien de Greenwich.  
01 sept. 1969

**homologué nucléaire / nuclear**

**certified**  
*Termes connexes : unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire ; vecteur homologué nucléaire.*  
01 nov. 1985

**horaire d'approche / approach schedule**  
En opérations amphibies, horaire indiquant, pour chaque vague à l'horaire :  
a. l'heure de départ de la zone de rendez-vous ;  
b. l'heure à laquelle la ligne de départ doit être franchie ;  
c. l'heure prévue de passage à d'autres points de contrôle ;  
d. l'heure prévue d'arrivée sur la plage.  
04 oct. 2000

**horaire de débarquement / debarkation schedule**  
Horaire qui assure le débarquement en temps utile et en bon ordre de troupes, d'équipements et d'approvisionnements de première urgence en vue du mouvement par eau navire-rivage.  
01 mars 1973

**horizon apparent / apparent horizon**  
Généralement, ligne de séparation visible entre d'une part la terre ou la mer et d'autre part le ciel.  
01 févr. 1973

**horizon artificiel**  
*Terme privilégié : indicateur d'assiette.*

**horizon radar / radar horizon**  
Lieu géométrique des points où les rayons issus d'une antenne radar sont tangents à la surface terrestre. En haute mer, ce lieu géométrique est horizontal ; sur terre, il dépend des caractéristiques topographiques du terrain.  
01 juin 1978

**horizontale principale / principal parallel**  
Sur une photographie oblique, ligne parallèle à l'horizon et passant par le point principal.  
01 sept. 1969

**horizon théorique / true horizon<sup>2</sup>**  
Ligne déterminée sur le plan de la photographie par l'intersection de

ce plan avec le plan horizontal passant par le centre de l'objectif.  
01 déc. 1974

**horizon vrai / true horizon<sup>1</sup>**  
Limite d'un plan horizontal passant par un point de vision.  
01 déc. 1974

**hostile / hostile**  
En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement ou l'origine indiquent qu'ils constituent une menace pour les forces amies. Cette désignation n'implique pas nécessairement l'autorisation d'engagement.  
*Termes connexes : ami ; identification<sup>2</sup> ; inconnu ; neutre.*  
01 oct. 2003

**hublot de prise de vue / camera window**  
Partie transparente du compartiment photographique qui permet les prises de vues.  
01 mars 1973

**humint**  
*Terme privilégié : renseignement humain.*

**hydrographie / hydrography**  
Science qui traite des mesures et descriptions des caractéristiques physiques des océans, mers, lacs, rivières ainsi que des régions côtières voisines, notamment en ce qui concerne leur utilisation pour les besoins de la navigation.  
01 mars 1973

**hypersonique / hypersonic**  
Qui a ou qui se rapporte à une vitesse égale ou supérieure à cinq fois la vitesse du son.  
*Terme connexe : vitesse du son.*  
01 mars 1973

**hyperstéréoscopie / hyperstereoscopy**  
Procédé qui en augmentant la longueur de la base permet d'amplifier l'effet de relief.  
01 mars 1973



## I

**iconocarte / image map**

En photogrammétrie, carte dont le fond est constitué, soit par une image, soit par une mosaïque d'images, sur laquelle sont généralement appliqués un carroyage ou des graticules et qui contient des renseignements cartographiques qui en facilitent l'interprétation.

Note : elle peut se présenter sous format papier ou format numérique et peut remplacer la carte classique.

*Termes connexes : carroyage militaire ; graticule<sup>1,2</sup> ; mosaïque ; photocarte.*

14 oct. 2002

**idée de manoeuvre**

*Terme privilégié : concept de l'opération.*

**identification<sup>1</sup> / identification<sup>1</sup>**

Manifestation de son identité ou de son caractère ami par un acte ou un moyen quelconque.

15 juil. 2000

**identification<sup>2</sup> / identification<sup>2</sup>**

Processus permettant de déterminer avec précision, par un acte ou un moyen quelconque, le caractère d'une entité détectée de façon à pouvoir prendre en toute confiance des décisions en temps réel, y compris l'engagement des armes.

*Termes connexes : ami ; détection ; hostile ; identification ami/ennemi ; inconnu ; neutre ; reconnaissance<sup>1</sup>.*

01 oct. 2003

**identification<sup>3</sup> / identification<sup>3</sup>  
identité**

En interprétation d'imagerie, discrimination entre plusieurs objets appartenant à une même classe déterminée.

15 juil. 2000

**identification ami/ennemi /  
identification, friend-or-foe  
IFF**

Système utilisant des émissions électromagnétiques auxquelles le matériel transporté par des forces amies répond automatiquement, en émettant par exemple des impulsions, ce qui les distingue des forces ennemies.

*Termes connexes : détection ; identification<sup>2</sup> ; reconnaissance<sup>1</sup>.*

01 août 1982

**identification au combat /  
combat identification**

Mise en œuvre de mesures d'identification destinées à réduire les tirs fratricides et à améliorer l'efficacité opérationnelle des forces et des systèmes d'arme.

*Termes connexes :  
identification<sup>1,2</sup>.*

05 sept. 2007

**identification de l'observateur /  
observer identification**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, premier élément d'une demande de tir. Il est destiné à identifier l'observateur.

01 sept. 1974

**identification radioélectrique /  
radio recognition**

Détermination par moyen radioélectrique de l'identité ou du caractère ami ou ennemi.

01 nov. 1968

**identité**

*Terme privilégié : identification<sup>3</sup>.*

**illuminateur laser**

*Terme privilégié : marqueur laser.*

**image géocodée / geocoded  
image**

En photogrammétrie, image orthorectifiée dont les pixels sont organisés conformément à un système de coordonnées géographiques ou un système de carroyage cartographique permettant d'en définir la position par rapport à la surface terrestre.

*Termes connexes : coordonnées géographiques ; image géoréférencée ; mosaïque ; orthorectification ; système de carroyage.*

14 oct. 2002

**image géoréférencée /  
georeferenced image**

En photogrammétrie, image dont les pixels sont organisés conformément à un système de coordonnées géographiques ou un système de carroyage et qui est transformée pour correspondre à un système de projection cartographique.

*Termes connexes : image géocodée ; projection.*

14 oct. 2002

**imagerie / imagery**

Toute reproduction d'objets faite par des procédés électroniques ou optiques sur des films, des écrans électroniques, ou d'autres équipements.

01 mars 1973

**imagerie thermique / thermal  
imagery**

Images produites par la détection et l'enregistrement de l'énergie thermique émise ou réfléchie par les objets examinés.

01 juil. 1983

**immersion d'écrasement /  
collapse depth****immersion de destruction**

Immersion théorique, comptée à partir de l'axe de la coque épaisse, au-delà de laquelle la coque ou ses appendices risquent de subir des dommages majeurs pouvant aller jusqu'à l'écrasement complet.

01 mars 1981

**immersion d'épreuve / test  
depth**

Immersion à laquelle un sous-marin est éprouvé par plongée réelle ou simulée.

01 sept. 1981

**immersion de destruction**

*Terme privilégié : immersion d'écrasement.*

**immersion maximale  
opérationnelle / maximum  
operating depth**

Immersion au-delà de laquelle un sous-marin ne peut descendre pendant les opérations. Cette immersion est déterminée selon l'autorité navale compétente.

01 sept. 1981

**importance d'un exercice  
militaire / extent of a military  
exercise**

Portée d'un exercice en fonction de la participation des commandements OTAN ou nationaux.

*Termes connexes : ampleur d'un exercice ; exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN ; exercice inter-commandements.*

01 nov. 1985

**imposition de la paix / peace  
enforcement**

Opération de soutien de la paix

menée en vue de garantir le maintien d'un cessez-le-feu ou d'un accord de paix dont le niveau de consentement et de respect est incertain, et la menace de perturbations, élevée. La force de soutien de la paix doit pouvoir utiliser une force coercitive crédible et appliquer de manière impartiale les dispositions du cessez-le-feu ou de l'accord de paix.

*Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.*

21 janv. 2004

#### **impulsion / pulsing**

En guerre des mines sur mer, manière d'utiliser les dragues magnétiques et acoustiques en les alimentant avec un courant variable ou intermittent, suivant un cycle déterminé.

01 nov. 1975

#### **incident de neutralisation de munition explosive / explosive ordnance disposal incident**

Présence soupçonnée ou détectée de munition explosive, ou de munition explosive endommagée constituant un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel. Ne sont pas inclus dans cette définition l'armé accidentel et autres incidents se produisant au cours de la fabrication des matériels explosifs, des opérations techniques d'assemblage de service ou de la pose de mines ou de charges explosives.

01 déc. 1974

#### **incident en cours d'exercice / exercise incident**

Événement introduit par la direction dans un exercice ayant une incidence sur les forces de manoeuvre ou leurs installations et exigeant une réaction du chef et/ou de l'état-major de manoeuvre intéressé.

01 sept. 2003

#### **incident nucléaire / nuclear incident**

Événement imprévu impliquant une arme nucléaire ou un dispositif nucléaire ou un de leurs éléments, mais qui ne constitue pas pour autant un accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s).

01 sept. 2003

#### **inclinaison / pitch<sup>2</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan de symétrie vertical de l'aéronef.

18 déc. 1997

#### **inclinaison latérale / roll<sup>2</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan vertical transversal de l'aéronef (plan passant par l'axe de tangage).

*Terme connexe : angle d'inclinaison<sup>2</sup>.*

01 juil. 1972

#### **inconnu / unknown**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité qui, bien qu'ayant été évalué, n'a pas été identifié.

*Termes connexes : ami ; hostile ; identification<sup>2</sup> ; identification ami/ennemi ; neutre.*

01 oct. 2003

#### **indépendant / independent**

Navire marchand sous contrôle naval, qui navigue isolément et sans escorte.

*Terme connexe : indépendant à statut militaire.*

01 juin 1978

#### **indépendant à statut militaire / military independent**

Navire marchand ou auxiliaire mis en route isolément mais contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire.

*Terme connexe : indépendant.*

01 juin 1978

#### **index de repérage / register marks**

En cartographie, repères définis, tels que croisillons, cercles ou autres dessins, placés sur l'exemplaire original avant la reproduction, pour faciliter le repérage des planches et indiquer les positions relatives des impressions successives.

01 avr. 1971

#### **indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage / turn and slip indicator**

Instrument qui combine les fonctions d'indicateur de virage et d'indicateur de dérapage.

01 janv. 1980

#### **indicateur combiné de vitesse air**

*Terme privilégié : badin combiné.*

#### **indicateur d'assiette / attitude indicator**

##### **horizon artificiel**

Instrument qui présente l'assiette de l'aéronef grâce à des informations provenant de l'instrument même ou d'autres sources. Quand ces informations proviennent de l'instrument même ce dernier peut être appelé horizon artificiel.

01 mars 1979

#### **indicateur de position-sol / ground position indicator**

Instrument qui détermine et affiche automatiquement la position sol d'un aéronef.

01 mars 1973

#### **indicateur de vitesse verticale / vertical speed indicator**

Instrument qui indique le taux de montée ou de descente.

a. Barométrique - Instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale apparente d'un aéronef en fonction du taux de variation de la pression statique.

b. Instantané - Instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale d'un aéronef en fonction des données combinées fournies par un accéléromètre et par un baromètre.

01 nov. 1980

#### **indicateur radio magnétique / radio magnetic indicator**

Instrument qui indique le cap et le relèvement par rapport à des aides radio à la navigation données.

01 janv. 1980

#### **indicateur visuel de mise de feu / visual mine firing indicator bombe**

En guerre des mines sur mer, système utilisé dans les mines d'exercice pour indiquer que la mine aurait explosé si elle avait été mûre.

01 mars 1981

#### **indicatif d'appel / call sign**

Toute combinaison de caractères ou mots prononçables servant à identifier une ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités, organismes ou unités ; est utilisée



pour l'établissement et le maintien des communications.

*Termes connexes : indicatif d'appel collectif ; indicatif d'appel de réseau ; indicatif d'appel indéfini ; indicatif d'appel international ; indicatif d'appel phonie ; indicatif d'appel tactique ; indicatif d'appel visuel.*

01 mars 1973

#### **indicateur d'appel collectif / collective call sign**

Indicateur d'appel représentant deux ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités ou unités. L'indicateur d'appel collectif d'un ensemble comprend : le commandement de cet ensemble et tous les commandants subordonnés.

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 mars 1973

#### **indicateur d'appel de réseau / net call sign**

Indicateur d'appel qui représente toutes les stations comprises dans un réseau.

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 mars 1973

#### **indicateur d'appel indéfini / indefinite call sign**

Indicateur d'appel ne représentant pas une station de transmissions, un commandement, une autorité, un organisme ou une unité déterminée, mais pouvant représenter l'un quelconque ou un groupe quelconque d'entre eux.

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 mars 1973

#### **indicateur d'appel international / international call sign signe distinctif**

Indicateur d'appel attribué selon les règles de l'Union internationale des télécommunications pour identifier une station radioélectrique. La nationalité de la station est indiquée par le premier ou les deux premiers caractères. (Lorsqu'on emploie la transmission visuelle les indicateurs d'appel internationaux s'appellent signal distinctif.)

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 avr. 1973

#### **indicateur d'appel phonie / voice call sign**

Indicateur d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions en radiotéléphonie.

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 mai 1963

#### **indicateur d'appel tactique / tactical call sign**

Indicateur d'appel qui identifie un commandement tactique ou une station de transmissions tactique.

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **indicateur d'appel visuel / visual call sign**

Indicateur d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions visuelles.

*Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.*

01 mai 1963

#### **indication d'élévation maximale / maximum elevation figure**

Indication numérique, portée sur les cartes aéronautiques dans des zones bien définies, qui représente, en milliers et en centaines de pieds, l'élévation du point naturel ou artificiel le plus élevé au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Un facteur de sécurité est inclus dans cette indication pour compenser l'inexactitude des données sur les élévations topographiques.

01 juil. 1987

#### **indice / indicator**

En matière de renseignement, un renseignement brut qui indique l'intention ou la capacité pour un ennemi potentiel d'adopter ou de rejeter un mode d'action.

01 mars 1981

#### **indice international d'identification / international identification code**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, indice identifiant un train militaire depuis son origine jusqu'à sa destination finale. L'indice comprend des chiffres, lettres ou symboles précisant la priorité, le pays d'origine, la date du départ, un indice national d'identification et le pays de destination du train.

01 mars 1981

#### **infection**

*Terme privilégié : contamination.*

#### **infiltration / infiltration**

Technique et procédé de combat ayant pour but d'introduire au sein, ou autour du dispositif ennemi, un certain volume de force, en évitant d'être repéré.

01 août 1982

#### **influence de navire / ship influence**

En guerre des mines sur mer, effet magnétique, acoustique et de dépression d'un navire ou d'une drague simulant un navire, et qui est détectable par une mine ou par d'autres dispositifs capteurs.

01 août 1976

#### **information**

*Terme privilégié : renseignement brut.*

#### **information dérivée / derived information**

Un paramètre tel qu'un angle, une distance, une position, une vitesse, etc. est dit dérivé dans un premier récepteur ou autre senseur, dans lequel ce paramètre existe ou est capable d'exister sans référence à une autre information.

01 nov. 1977

#### **information publique / public information**

Informations dont la diffusion ou la publication visent principalement à informer complètement le public, de façon à s'assurer sa compréhension et son soutien.

01 août 1972

#### **infrastructure / infrastructure**

Terme utilisé par l'OTAN et généralement appliqué à toutes les installations, moyens ou facilités fixes et permanents utilisés pour l'appui et le contrôle de forces militaires.

*Termes connexes : infrastructure bilatérale ; infrastructure commune ; infrastructure nationale.*

01 mars 1973

#### **infrastructure bilatérale / bilateral infrastructure**

Infrastructure qui ne concerne que deux membres de l'OTAN et qui est financée selon un arrangement mutuel entre eux (par ex. installations nécessaires pour l'emploi des forces d'un membre de l'OTAN sur le territoire d'un autre).

*Terme connexe : infrastructure.*

01 mars 1973

#### **infrastructure commune / common infrastructure**

Infrastructure indispensable à

l'entraînement des forces de l'OTAN ou à l'exécution des plans opérationnels OTAN, qui est financée conjointement par les membres de l'OTAN proportionnellement à son emploi ou à son intérêt et en raison de sa conformité avec les critères fixés périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.  
*Terme connexe : infrastructure.*  
01 mars 1973

**infrastructure électronique de défense aérienne / air defence ground environment réseau sol de défense aérienne (toléré)**  
Maillage constitué de stations radar et de centres de commandement et de contrôle sur un théâtre d'opérations déterminé, utilisé pour le contrôle tactique des opérations de défense aérienne.  
22 janv. 2010

**infrastructure nationale / national infrastructure**  
Infrastructure établie et financée par un membre de l'OTAN sur son propre territoire et uniquement pour ses propres forces. (Y compris les forces affectées ou prévues pour l'OTAN.)  
*Terme connexe : infrastructure.*  
01 mars 1973

**inhumation**  
*Terme privilégié : inhumation d'urgence.*

**inhumation d'urgence / emergency burial inhumation**  
Inhumation, le plus souvent sur un champ de bataille, lorsque les circonstances ne permettent pas une évacuation vers un cimetière, ou une inhumation conforme aux lois nationales ou internationales.  
01 oct. 1980

**insensible / dormant**  
En guerre des mines, état d'une mine dont le dispositif de retard d'armement fonctionne, ce qui l'empêche d'être déclenchée.  
02 mai 1995

**inspection / examination**  
En matière de maintenance, examen détaillé, complété par des mesures et des tests physiques, afin de déterminer l'état d'un objet.

*Terme connexe : maintenance<sup>1,3</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1990

**installation fixe du service de santé / fixed medical treatment facility**  
Installation du service de santé destinée à être mise en œuvre en un lieu déterminé pendant une période prolongée.  
22 janv. 2010

**instructions permanentes / standing operating procedure**  
Série d'instructions concernant certains aspects d'opérations se prêtant à l'établissement d'une procédure définie et normalisée sans qu'il y ait perte d'efficacité. Cette procédure est applicable sauf ordre contraire.  
01 juin 1984

**intensité d'autoprotection / safe current**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, intensité maximum qu'on peut faire passer dans une drague avec une forme d'impulsion et à une cadence données, sans créer d'aire dangereuse du fait des mines que l'on cherche à draguer.  
01 août 1976

**intensité d'irradiation / radiation intensity**  
Intensité de la dose absorbée à un moment et dans un lieu donnés. Peut être utilisée en même temps qu'un chiffre pour indiquer l'intensité d'irradiation un nombre donné d'heures après une explosion nucléaire ; par exemple IR 3 est l'intensité de rayonnement trois heures après l'heure de l'explosion.  
01 nov. 1968

**interarmées / joint**  
Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations, auxquelles participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées.  
*Termes connexes : multinational ; opération interarmées interalliée ; opération interarmées multinationale.*  
01 sept. 2003

**intercept caractéristique / characteristic actuation width**  
La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être interceptées par un passage unique de la drague.  
01 nov. 1975

**intercept caractéristique de détection / characteristic detection width**  
La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être détectées au cours d'un passage unique.  
01 nov. 1975

**intercepteur / interceptor chasseur d'interception**  
Avion de chasse piloté conçu pour l'interception aérienne.  
*Terme connexe : chasseur.*  
01 avr. 1973

**interception aérienne / air interception**  
Opération par laquelle un (ou des) aéronef(s) établit (ou établissent) un contact visuel ou électronique avec un (ou plusieurs) autre(s) aéronef(s).  
*Termes connexes : interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air ; interception aérienne contrôlée ; interception aérienne en contrôle serré.*  
01 déc. 1974

**interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air / broadcast-controlled air interception**  
Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur reçoit une émission continue de renseignements sur le raid ennemi, et effectue son interception sans autre contrôle.  
*Termes connexes : interception aérienne ; interception aérienne en contrôle serré.*  
01 mars 1973

**interception aérienne contrôlée / controlled interception**  
Action d'interception dans laquelle l'avion ami est contrôlé par une station située au sol, ou à bord d'un bâtiment ou à bord d'un avion.  
*Terme connexe : interception aérienne.*  
01 mars 1973

**interception aérienne en contrôle serré / close-controlled air interception**  
Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur est dirigé en permanence jusqu'à une position d'où l'objectif est à portée visuelle ou au contact radar.  
*Termes connexes : contrôle serré ; interception aérienne ; interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air.*

01 mars 1973

**interception contrôlée du sol / ground-controlled interception**

Procédure d'interception qui fait appel à une technique de guidage. Elle permet de réaliser une interception par guidage du sol des aéronefs ou des engins.  
01 août 1973

**intercept mécanique / swept path**

En guerre des mines sur mer, largeur de la bande draguée par la drague mécanique à toutes les profondeurs inférieures à la profondeur du dragage.  
01 mars 1977

**interchangeabilité / interchangeability**

Aptitude d'un produit, processus ou service à être utilisé à la place d'un autre pour satisfaire aux mêmes exigences.  
*Termes connexes : article d'usage commun ; communauté ; compatibilité ; normalisation.*  
[Guide ISO/CEI 2:1996]  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
22 juin 2004

**interchangeabilité opérationnelle / operational interchangeability**

Aptitude à substituer un article à un autre de composition ou d'origine différente sans qu'il en résulte une perte d'efficacité, de précision ou de sécurité dans l'emploi.  
01 mars 1973

**interdiction aérienne appui aérien éloigné**

Opérations aériennes dont le but est de détourner, de désorganiser, de retarder, d'endommager ou de détruire le potentiel militaire d'un ennemi avant qu'il ne puisse agir efficacement ; ces opérations sont menées à une distance telle qu'une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec les feux et manœuvres des forces amies n'est pas nécessaire.  
02 mars 2009

**interdiction de l'espace maritime / sea denial**

Action d'empêcher un adversaire de contrôler une zone maritime sans être capable de la contrôler soi-même.  
*Termes connexes : contrôle de*

*l'espace maritime ; maîtrise de l'espace maritime.*

13 déc. 1999

**interférence due à l'électricité statique / static marking**

Trace (sur un négatif ou sur une représentation) causée par une décharge de l'électricité statique parasite.  
01 déc. 1974

**interférence électromagnétique / electromagnetic interference**

Toute perturbation électromagnétique, intentionnelle ou non, qui interrompt, gêne, dégrade ou limite les performances escomptées des équipements électroniques ou électriques.  
01 juil. 1987

**interopérabilité / interoperability**

Aptitude à agir ensemble de manière cohérente, efficace et efficiente afin d'atteindre les objectifs tactiques, opérationnels et stratégiques de l'Alliance.  
*Termes connexes : interopérabilité des forces ; interopérabilité militaire ; normalisation.*  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : EWG]  
09 déc. 2009

**interopérabilité des forces / force interoperability**

Aptitude des forces de deux ou plusieurs pays à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui leur sont confiées.  
*Termes connexes : interopérabilité ; interopérabilité militaire.*  
06 janv. 2006

**interopérabilité militaire / military interoperability**

Aptitude des forces militaires à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui leur sont confiées.  
*Termes connexes : interopérabilité ; interopérabilité des forces.*  
30 juin 2005

**interprétation / interpretation**

En matière de renseignement, dernière étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle l'intérêt d'une information

ou d'un renseignement, ou des deux, est apprécié en fonction des connaissances du moment.  
*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*  
01 juil. 1974

**interprétation d'une représentation / imagery interpretation<sup>1</sup>**

Séquence comprenant la localisation, la reconnaissance, l'identification et la description des objets, des activités et du terrain figurant sur une représentation.  
01 déc. 1974

**interprétation photographique / imagery interpretation<sup>2</sup>**

Obtention d'informations à partir de photographies ou d'autres images enregistrées.  
01 déc. 1974

**intervalle<sup>1</sup> / interval<sup>1</sup>**

Espace séparant deux groupes adjacents de navires ou d'embarcations, l'intervalle est mesuré entre unités correspondantes de chaque groupe.  
01 avr. 1973

**intervalle<sup>2</sup> / interval<sup>2</sup>**

Espace séparant des individus, des véhicules terrestres ou des unités en formation voisins, et placés côte à côte, mesuré de front.  
01 avr. 1973

**intervalle<sup>3</sup> / interval<sup>3</sup>**

Espace séparant des aéronefs voisins, mesuré de l'avant vers l'arrière, en unités de temps ou de distance.  
01 avr. 1973

**intervalle<sup>4</sup> / interval<sup>4</sup>**

Laps de temps qui s'écoule entre deux ouvertures successives d'un appareil photographique.  
01 avr. 1973

**intervalle<sup>5</sup> / interval<sup>5</sup>**

Lors d'un tir effectué par la droite par batterie (ou par pièce) ou par la gauche, l'intervalle est le temps ordonné en secondes qui doit séparer le tir d'une pièce du tir de la suivante. L'intervalle normal est de 5 secondes.  
01 avr. 1973

**intervalle<sup>6</sup> / interval<sup>6</sup>**

Lors du tir d'efficacité l'intervalle est le temps exprimé en

secondes, qui sépare deux coups consécutifs tirés par la même pièce.

01 avr. 1973

**intervalle d'un quadrillage / grid interval**

Distance séparant les lignes d'un quadrillage.

01 mars 1973

**intervalle éclair-son / flash-to-bang time**

En un point, temps qui s'écoule entre la perception de l'éclair et l'arrivée du bruit de l'explosion nucléaire.

01 juil. 1988

**intervalle vertical / vertical interval**

Différence entre les altitudes absolues de deux points déterminés.

01 févr. 1974

**intervention / intervention**

Mesure prise en vue d'influencer, de modifier ou de contrôler une activité particulière.

01 oct. 2001

**intrus / intruder**

Individu, unité, système d'arme ou piste tactique quelconque se trouvant à l'intérieur ou à proximité d'une zone opérationnelle ou d'exercice et représentant une menace d'acquisition de renseignement ou d'activité perturbatrice.

09 janv. 1996

**ionisation / ionization**

Phénomène dans lequel un ion est produit par extraction ou addition d'électrons périphériques d'un atome.

01 avr. 1973

**isocentre / isocentre**

En photographie : intersection du plan d'un cliché et de la bissectrice intérieure de l'angle d'inclinaison.

01 août 1974

**isogrille / isogriv**

Ligne tracée sur une carte joignant les points d'égale déclivité.

*Terme connexe : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.*

01 août 1974

**isolé<sup>1</sup> / straggler<sup>1</sup>**

Tout personnel, véhicule,

bâtiment ou aéronef qui, sans raison apparente ou sans en avoir reçu mission, évolue séparément de son unité, colonne ou formation.

01 mars 1973

**isolé<sup>2</sup> / transient maintenu en attente**

Tout personnel en subsistance dans une unité ou une base, où il n'est ni détaché ni affecté, et qui attend un ordre de mission, un moyen de transport, etc.

01 mars 1973

**itinéraire / route**

Parcours ordonné qu'il faut suivre pour aller d'un point de départ déterminé à un point d'arrivée déterminé.

*Termes connexes : classification d'un itinéraire ; déviation<sup>2</sup> ; itinéraire à accès réglementé ; itinéraire à double courant ; itinéraire à simple courant ; itinéraire de raccordement ; itinéraire gardé ; itinéraire libre ; itinéraire opérationnel ; itinéraire principal de ravitaillement ; itinéraire réglementé ; itinéraire réservé ; itinéraire surveillé ; pénétrante ; rocade.*

01 nov. 1968

**itinéraire à accès réglementé / limited access route**

Itinéraire à sens unique auquel s'appliquent une ou plusieurs restrictions qui empêchent que la totalité de la circulation militaire puisse l'emprunter.

*Termes connexes : itinéraire ; itinéraire à double courant ; itinéraire à simple courant.*

01 janv. 1980

**itinéraire à double courant / double flow route**

Itinéraire à deux voies minimum permettant la circulation simultanée, dans le même sens ou en se croisant, de deux colonnes de véhicules.

*Termes connexes : itinéraire ; itinéraire à accès réglementé ; itinéraire à simple courant.*

01 nov. 1980

**itinéraire à simple courant / single flow route**

Itinéraire d'une largeur au moins égale à une voie et demie, permettant le passage d'une colonne de véhicules et offrant la possibilité à des véhicules isolés de dépasser ou de circuler en

sens inverse à des endroits prédéterminés.

*Termes connexes : itinéraire ; itinéraire à accès réglementé ; itinéraire à double courant.*

01 mars 1979

**itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères / helicopter approach route**

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères rallient un site ou une zone de poser donnés.

*Termes connexes : couloir d'hélicoptères ; itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères.*

01 oct. 1980

**itinéraire de raccordement / connecting route**

Itinéraire reliant les pénétrantes et/ou les rocades.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 juin 1978

**itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères / helicopter retirement route**

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères quittent un site ou une zone de poser donnés.

*Termes connexes : couloir d'hélicoptères ; itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères.*

01 oct. 1980

**itinéraire gardé / despatch route**

En circulation routière, route sur laquelle s'exerce un contrôle complet, à la fois en ce qui concerne les priorités d'utilisation et la réglementation de la circulation dans le temps et dans l'espace. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation, même par un véhicule isolé.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 nov. 1983

**itinéraire libre / open route**

Itinéraire non soumis à des restrictions affectant la circulation ou le contrôle des déplacements.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 janv. 1980

**itinéraire opérationnel / operational route**

Itinéraire terrestre attribué à un commandement pour la conduite d'une opération particulière et faisant partie du réseau routier militaire de base correspondant.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 sept. 1981

**itinéraire principal de ravitaillement / main supply route**

Itinéraire ou réseau d'itinéraires désignés dans une zone d'opérationnelle pour l'acheminement du trafic destiné au soutien des opérations militaires.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 mars 1973

**itinéraire réglementé / controlled route**

Itinéraire dont l'utilisation est soumise à des restrictions de circulation ou de mouvement et qui peut être surveillé.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 juin 1984

**itinéraire réservé / reserved route**

En circulation routière, itinéraire spécifique réservé exclusivement à une autorité ou à une formation.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 juin 1984

**itinéraire surveillé / supervised route**

En circulation routière, route sur laquelle un contrôle limité est exercé au moyen de postes de contrôle de la circulation, de patrouilles ou des deux. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation par une colonne de véhicules ou un véhicule de dimensions ou de poids exceptionnels.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 mars 1979



## J

**jet de repérage / squirt**

En opérations de ravitaillement en vol, moyen de faciliter le contact visuel entre aéronefs. En pratique, cela se fait par un largage de carburant par l'aéronef ravitailleur ou par l'allumage de la postcombustion par l'aéronef à ravitailler, s'il en est équipé.  
01 nov. 1983

**jeu de cartes**

*Terme privilégié : série de cartes.*

**jeu de guerre / war game**

Simulation d'une opération militaire par un quelconque procédé à l'aide de règles, de données, de méthodes et de procédures déterminées.  
04 oct. 2000

**jour artificiel / artificial daylight**

Éclairage dont l'intensité est supérieure à celle de la lumière de la pleine lune par nuit claire (l'éclairage optimal équivaut à la lumière de jour).  
*Terme connexe : éclairage du champ de bataille.*  
01 févr. 2003

**jour C / C-day**

Jour où commence ou doit commencer le déploiement pour une opération.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ; jour M ; jour T.*  
26 août 2009

**jour de ravitaillement / one day's supply**

Unité de ravitaillement (ou quantité de ravitaillement) adoptée comme unité de mesure, utilisée pour l'estimation de la consommation journalière moyenne dans des conditions données. Peut aussi s'exprimer sous forme de facteur, ou de taux (par exemple : nombre de coups par arme et par jour).  
*Termes connexes : jour standard d'approvisionnement ; journée de combat.*  
01 sept. 1971

**jour E / E-day**

Jour où commence ou doit commencer un exercice de l'OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ;*

*heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour C ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ; jour M ; jour T*  
26 août 2009

**jour G / G-day**

Jour où est ou doit être donné l'ordre de déployer une unité.  
Note : cet ordre est normalement donné à l'échelon national.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour C ; jour E ; jour J ; jour K ; jour M ; jour T*  
26 août 2009

**jour J / D-day**

Jour où commence ou doit commencer une opération, que ce soit le commencement des hostilités ou toute autre opération.  
*Terme connexe : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour K ; jour M ; jour T.*  
26 août 2009

**jour M / M-day**

Jour auquel commence ou doit commencer la mobilisation.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ; jour T.*  
26 août 2009

**journée de combat / combat day of supply**

Quantité totale d'approvisionnements requis pour soutenir un jour de combat, calculée en appliquant le coefficient d'intensité à un jour d'approvisionnement standard.  
*Terme connexe : jour de ravitaillement.*  
22 janv. 2010

**jour T / T-day**

Jour où le transfert d'autorité a lieu ou doit avoir lieu.  
*Termes connexes : heure F ; heure G ; heure H ; heure K ; heure L ; heure P ; heure T ; heure Y ; jour C ; jour E ; jour G ; jour J ; jour K ; jour M.*  
26 août 2009

**jour standard d'approvisionnement / standard day of supply**

Quantité d'approvisionnement requise pour satisfaire aux besoins d'un jour moyen, basée sur les taux OTAN ou nationaux.  
*Terme connexe : jour de ravitaillement.*  
01 févr. 1974

**justesse de tir / accuracy of fire**

Précision du tir traduite par l'écart du point moyen des impacts par rapport à l'objectif.  
01 oct. 1984





**K**

Cette page est laissée blanche intentionnellement



## L

**lacet<sup>1</sup> / yaw<sup>1</sup>**

Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de lacet (axe vertical passant par son centre de gravité). Elle a pour effet de changer l'orientation de l'axe longitudinal.

01 déc. 1974

**lacet<sup>2</sup> / yaw<sup>2</sup>**

Rotation d'un appareil de prise de vues ou d'un système de coordonnées photographiques autour de l'axe des Z (photographique ou extérieur).

01 déc. 1974

**lacet<sup>3</sup> / yaw<sup>3</sup>**

Angle formé à tout moment par l'axe longitudinal d'un projectile et la tangente de la trajectoire au point correspondant de la trajectoire du projectile.

01 déc. 1974

**lance-flammes / flame-thrower**

Arme qui projette un liquide incendiaire et qui est dotée d'un système d'allumage.

01 mars 1973

**lancement automatique en cabré / automatic toss**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la manoeuvre de bombardement en cabré est calculée et réalisée automatiquement.

01 janv. 1973

**largage<sup>1</sup> / airdrop**

Sortie hors d'un aéronef en vol des personnels ou des charges transportés.

*Termes connexes : estompage ; largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage en chute libre ; largage lourd ; mouvement par voie aérienne ; plate-forme de largage.*

01 févr. 1973

**largage<sup>2</sup> / release**

En termes d'armement aérien, séparation commandée d'une charge tombant par gravité de son système de suspension, dans le dessein de lui faire assurer sa fonction.

*Termes connexes : largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage à vitesse de descente élevée ; largage en chute libre ; mouvement par voie aérienne.*

01 févr. 1973

**largage à faible vitesse de descente / low-velocity drop**

Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est au plus égale à 10 m/s.

*Termes connexes : largage<sup>1,2</sup> ; largage en chute libre ; mouvement par voie aérienne.*

01 mars 1973

**largage à vitesse de descente élevée / high-velocity drop**

Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est supérieure à 10 m/s (largage à faible vitesse de descente), et inférieure à la vitesse en chute libre.

*Termes connexes : largage<sup>1,2</sup> ; largage en chute libre ; mouvement par voie aérienne.*

01 mars 1973

**largage en chute libre / free drop**

Largage depuis un aéronef, de matériel ou de ravitaillement sans utilisation de parachutes.

*Termes connexes : largage<sup>1</sup> ; largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage à vitesse de descente élevée ; mouvement par voie aérienne ; saut en commandé.*

01 mars 1973

**largage lourd / platform drop**

Largage de charges sur plates-formes par l'ouverture arrière d'un aéronef équipé de chemins de roulement.

*Termes connexes : largage<sup>1</sup> ; largage par extraction ; plate-forme de largage.*

09 juil. 1997

**largage par extraction / extraction drop**

Largage de charges sous l'action d'un ou plusieurs parachutes éjecteurs.

*Termes connexes : largage lourd ; largage par gravité ; parachute extracteur.*

15 juil. 2000

**largage par gravité / gravity extraction**

Largage des charges sortant de la soute de l'aéronef sous l'action de leur propre poids.

*Terme connexe : largage par extraction.*

01 mars 1973

**largeur de bande interceptée / lap width**

Rapport de l'intercept d'un bâtiment ou d'une formation au pourcentage de couverture recherché.

01 nov. 1975

**largeur de ligne / line gauge**

Mesure de la largeur d'une ligne.

01 févr. 1974

**lecture photographique / photographic reading**

Détermination des caractéristiques, naturelles ou non, du terrain par simple examen de photographie et sans utilisation des techniques d'interprétation.

01 juil. 1980

**légende<sup>1</sup> / legend**

Code donnant la signification des symboles utilisés sur une carte, un croquis, etc. ; il figure généralement dans une cartouche du document.

01 déc. 1993

**légende<sup>2</sup> / data block**

Informations complémentaires affichées sur une image photographique, optoélectronique ou radar, ayant pour but d'en améliorer l'exploitation.

01 déc. 1993

**leurre / decoy**

Imitation, de quelque nature que ce soit, d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène afin de tromper les systèmes de surveillance ou de détection adverses ou d'induire en erreur l'adversaire.

15 janv. 2008

**leurre flottant / gull**

En guerre électronique réflecteur radar flottant utilisé pour simuler un objectif marin en surface pour des raisons de déception.

01 déc. 1973

**liaison<sup>1</sup> / liaison**

Contacts ou communications établis de manière permanente entre des éléments de forces en vue d'assurer une compréhension mutuelle ainsi que l'unité d'intention et d'action.

01 avr. 1971

**liaison<sup>2</sup> / link<sup>1</sup>**

Terme général indiquant l'existence d'installations de transmission reliant deux points.  
01 avr. 1971

**lien à casser / shear link assembly**

Dispositif conçu pour se rompre sous l'effet d'une force mécanique donnée.  
01 mars 1981

**ligne aclinique**

*Terme privilégié : équateur magnétique.*

**ligne agonale / agonic line**

Ligne tracée sur une carte et joignant les points de déclinaison magnétique nulle, à une date donnée.  
01 févr. 1974

**ligne avant des forces amies / forward line of own troops**

Ligne matérialisant l'ensemble des positions les plus en avant des forces amies à un moment donné.  
01 mars 1991

**ligne bathymétrique / depth contour**

**courbe bathymétrique**

**ligne des fonds**

Ligne joignant les points d'égale profondeur au-dessous du niveau de référence.  
01 mars 1973

**ligne de black-out**

*Terme privilégié : ligne d'éclairage réduit.*

**ligne de changement de date**

*Terme privilégié : ligne internationale de changement de date.*

**ligne d'éclairage réduit / light line**

**ligne de black-out**

Ligne en avant de laquelle les véhicules doivent utiliser les "yeux de chat" (feux de black-out) la nuit.  
01 avr. 1973

**ligne de compte rendu / report line**

Ensemble des positions dont l'occupation doit faire l'objet d'un compte rendu.  
*Terme connexe : ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires.*  
01 août 1974

**ligne de contrôle de contamination / contamination control line**

Ligne établie par une autorité compétente identifiant la zone contaminée à un niveau précis de contamination.  
*Terme connexe : contamination.*  
01 mars 1973

**ligne de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination line**

**LCFA**

Lui est confiée, ligne déterminée par le commandant d'une force terrestre ou amphibie en vue d'indiquer les besoins de coordination des tirs exécutés par d'autres éléments de forces, susceptibles d'avoir une incidence sur ses opérations en cours et planifiées. Cette ligne s'applique aux armes aériennes, terrestres ou navales tirant n'importe quel type de munition contre des objectifs de surface ou au sol. L'établissement de cette ligne doit être coordonné avec les commandants compétents et les autres éléments en appui. Les attaques menées contre des objectifs de surface ou au sol en deçà de cette ligne doivent être conduites sous contrôle intégral ou selon les procédures autorisées par le commandant de la force terrestre ou amphibie associé à l'opération. Hormis certaines circonstances exceptionnelles, les commandants de forces qui attaquent des objectifs situés au-delà de la ligne en question doivent coordonner leurs opérations avec tous les commandants concernés en vue d'éviter les tirs fratricides et d'harmoniser les objectifs communs.  
Note : dans le contexte de cette définition le terme "objectifs de surface" s'applique aux objectifs situés à l'intérieur d'espaces maritimes littoraux ou des eaux intérieures de la zone d'opérations désignée.  
04 oct. 2000

**ligne de départ<sup>1</sup> / line of departure<sup>1</sup>**

En opérations terrestres, ligne servant à coordonner le départ des éléments d'attaque.  
01 nov. 1985

**ligne de départ<sup>2</sup> / line of departure<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations amphibies, ligne de repère établie au large dans le but d'aider les engins de débarquement à coordonner leur approche vers la plage aux endroits désignés et aux heures prévues.  
01 nov. 1985

**ligne d'égale intensité radioactive**

*Terme privilégié : courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>1</sup>.*

**ligne de largage de bombes / bomb release line**

Ligne imaginaire entourant la verticale d'un objectif et qui constitue le lieu géométrique où un aéronef doit larguer ses bombes pour qu'elles atteignent l'objectif en question.  
01 mars 1973

**ligne de plus grande pente / principal vertical**

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne perpendiculaire à l'horizon théorique et passant par le point principal.  
01 sept. 1969

**ligne de ravitaillement / pipeline**

En logistique, axe de ravitaillement ou portion bien définie de cet axe, le long duquel matériels ou personnels sont acheminés depuis la source jusqu'à leur point d'utilisation.  
01 juil. 1970

**ligne de recueil / handover line**

Ligne de contrôle suivant de préférence des points marquants du terrain et sur laquelle la responsabilité de la conduite du combat est transmise d'une formation à une autre.  
01 juil. 1985

**ligne de sécurité nucléaire / nuclear safety line**

Ligne choisie, si possible, en fonction de caractéristiques topographiques bien définies. Elle est utilisée et sert à délimiter le niveau des mesures de protection, le degré des dégâts ou de risques auxquels les troupes amies sont soumises, et/ou pour prescrire les limites jusqu'auxquelles on peut autoriser l'extension des effets des armes amies.  
01 avr. 1971

**ligne des fonds**

*Terme privilégié : ligne bathymétrique.*

**ligne de tir contre la terre / shore bombardment line**

Ligne destinée à délimiter à terre les tirs de l'artillerie des navires de surface amis.  
01 mai 1963

**ligne d'incidence / line of impact**

Tangente à la trajectoire au point d'impact ou au point d'éclatement.  
01 août 1973

**ligne discontinue / interrupted line**

Ligne en pointillés ou en tiretés employée généralement pour indiquer l'enveloppe d'une zone ou un alignement mal défini sur la carte.  
01 avr. 1973

**ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires / phase line**

Ligne destinée à faciliter le contrôle et la coordination des opérations ; généralement une ligne caractéristique du terrain en travers de la zone d'action.  
*Terme connexe : ligne de compte rendu.*  
01 août 1976

**ligne d'observation / observer-target line**

Ligne droite imaginaire de l'observateur au but.  
*Terme connexe : axe d'observation.*  
01 sept. 1974

**ligne d'opération / line of operation**

Dans le cadre d'une campagne ou d'une opération, ligne reliant les points décisifs dans le temps et l'espace jusqu'au centre de gravité.  
*Termes connexes : campagne ; centre de gravité ; opération ; point décisif.*  
01 oct. 2001

**ligne flottante / floating lines**

En photogrammétrie, ligne reliant deux points identiques des deux épreuves d'un couple stéréoscopique, utilisée pour déterminer si ces points sont visibles l'un de l'autre. De telles lignes peuvent être tracées directement sur les épreuves ou

sur des bandes de matière transparente posées sur les photographies.  
01 mars 1973

**ligne internationale de changement de date / international date line**

Ligne coïncidant approximativement avec l'antiméridien de Greenwich modifiée pour éviter certaines régions habitées. Au passage de cette ligne la date change d'un jour.  
01 avr. 1973

**ligne pièce-but / gun-target line**

Ligne droite imaginaire reliant la pièce à l'objectif de tir.  
02 mai 1995

**lignes de communication / lines of communications**

Ensemble des itinéraires terrestres, maritimes, fluviaux ou aériens qui relient une force en opération à une ou plusieurs bases arrière, et par lesquels le matériel et les renforts sont acheminés.  
01 juin 1981

**limite / boundary**

En guerre sur terre, ligne séparant les zones de responsabilité d'unités ou de formations adjacentes.  
01 juin 1978

**limite avant de la zone de bataille / forward edge of the battle area**

Limite extrême avant d'un ensemble de zones où les unités terrestres sont déployées, ne comprenant pas celles où opèrent les forces de couverture ou de surveillance. Elle est destinée à permettre la coordination de l'appui-feu, de la mise en place des forces ou des mouvements d'unités.  
01 juil. 1983

**limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control boundary**

Limites latérales d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une sous-zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité ou d'une zone réglementée.  
01 mars 1981

**limite de coupure / neatlines**

Ligne géographique ou ligne de quadrillage qui limite généralement le dessin cartographique proprement dit.  
*Terme connexe : graticule<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 sept. 1974

**limite de détérioration / deterioration limit**

Limite imposée à une caractéristique particulière d'un produit pour définir le critère de qualité minimale acceptable à laquelle doit répondre le produit pour conserver son numéro de code OTAN.  
01 août 1979

**limite de sécurité du temps de vol / prudent limit of endurance**

Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut rester en vol sans épuiser sa marge de sécurité en carburant.  
01 sept. 1969

**limite de tête de pont / bridgehead line**

Limite de la zone de l'objectif dans le développement d'une tête de pont.  
*Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.*  
13 déc. 1999

**limite de tir<sup>1</sup> / limit of fire<sup>1</sup>**

Tracé délimitant la zone dans laquelle l'artillerie peut intervenir.  
01 févr. 1974

**limite de tir<sup>2</sup> / limit of fire<sup>2</sup>**

Secteur angulaire de l'intérieur duquel il est possible de tirer sur des objectifs aériens.  
01 févr. 1974

**limites de centrage / centre of gravity limits**

Limites entre lesquelles le centre de gravité d'un aéronef doit rester pour qu'il soit utilisé dans des conditions normales de sécurité au décollage, pendant le vol et l'atterrissage. Dans le cas du décollage et de l'atterrissage, ces limites peuvent faire l'objet de spécifications particulières.  
01 mars 1973

**liste d'objectifs / target list répertoire des objectifs**

Répertoire d'objectifs confirmés ou éventuels, tenu à jour à un niveau quelconque du commandement en vue de fournir des renseignements sur ces objectifs ou de préparer un appui-

feu.  
01 juil. 1980

**littoral gravement menacé / severely threatened coastline**

Littoral appartenant à la zone OTAN prévu dès à présent pour être évacué en cas de menace d'attaque nucléaire.

*Terme connexe : zone maritime menacée.*

01 juin 1978

**localisation / map reference**

Identification d'un point à la surface terrestre grâce à des renseignements apparaissant sur une carte, généralement le réseau géographique ou le quadrillage.

01 août 1979

**localisation**

**radiogoniométrique / radio fix<sup>1</sup>**

Détermination de l'emplacement d'un émetteur radio réalisée en mesurant les azimuts de l'émetteur à partir de deux ou plusieurs stations d'écoute, l'emplacement de l'émetteur étant situé au point d'intersection des azimuts.

01 juil. 1983

**logistique / logistics**

Science de la planification et exécution de déplacements des forces armées et de leur maintenance. Dans son acception la plus étendue, ce terme englobe ces aspects des activités militaires qui traitent des points suivants :

- a. conception et mise au point, acquisition, entreposage, mouvement, distribution, maintenance, évacuation et réforme des matériels ;
  - b. transport du personnel ;
  - c. acquisition ou construction, maintenance, utilisation et déclassement d'installations ;
  - d. fourniture ou obtention des services ;
  - e. soutien et soins médicaux.
- 10 déc. 1993

**logistique de consommation / consumer logistics**

Partie de la logistique qui concerne la réception, le stockage, le transport, la maintenance, l'utilisation et le déclassement de matériels, ainsi que la fourniture de soutien et la prestation de services.

*Terme connexe : logistique de*

*production.*  
22 juin 2004

**logistique de production / production logistics**

Partie de la logistique qui concerne le processus et les procédures de recherche, de conception, de développement, de fabrication et de recette de matériel.

*Terme connexe : logistique de consommation.*

22 juin 2004

**loi des distances / scaling law**

Relation mathématique permettant de déterminer les effets d'une explosion nucléaire d'une puissance donnée en fonction de la distance au point d'explosion (ou du point zéro) à condition que l'on connaisse la valeur de ces effets en fonction de la distance pour une explosion de référence (par exemple : 1 kilotonne).

01 nov. 1968

**long feu / hang fire**

Retard anormal dans le fonctionnement d'un dispositif de mise de feu.

01 oct. 1978

**longueur de colonne / road space**

Longueur de chaussée exprimée en kilomètres (ou miles), attribuée à (ou effectivement occupée par) une colonne sur un itinéraire.

*Terme connexe : longueur d'encombrement.*

01 nov. 1968

**longueur d'encombrement / column length**

Portion d'un itinéraire occupée par un élément de marche ou un convoi pendant un déplacement.

*Terme connexe : longueur de colonne.*

01 oct. 1980

**lot d'artificier / demolition tool kit**

En démolition, ensemble comprenant l'outillage, les matériaux et les accessoires non explosifs nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des charges.

*Terme connexe : lot de destruction.*

01 janv. 1991

**lot de destruction / demolition kit**

Lot de destruction auquel sont ajoutés les explosifs.

*Terme connexe : lot d'artificier.*

01 janv. 1991

**lot de munitions / ammunition lot**

Ensemble homogène de munitions, identifiées par un seul numéro de lot, fabriquées, assemblées ou remises en condition par un industriel dans des conditions identiques et dont on peut attendre qu'elles fonctionnent de manière identique.

*Terme connexe : munition.*

01 févr. 1988

**loupe micrométrique / measuring magnifier**

Instrument grossissant doté d'un réseau gradué et conçu pour la mesure des très faibles longueurs.

01 mars 1973

**lutte antiaérienne / anti-air warfare**

**LAA**

Mesures prises pour défendre une force navale contre toute attaque aérienne provenant d'aéronefs, de bâtiments de surface, de sous-marins ou de positions à terre.

13 déc. 1999

**lutte antiguerrilla / counter-guerrilla warfare**

Opérations et activités menées par des forces armées, des forces paramilitaires ou par des organismes non militaires et dirigées contre des guérilleros.

01 nov. 1990

**lutte anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine warfare**

**LASM**

Opérations menées dans l'intention d'interdire à l'ennemi l'utilisation efficace de ses sous-marins.

*Termes connexes : action de lutte anti-sous-marine ; zone d'action de sous-marins ; zone de sécurité de sous-marins.*

26 août 2009

**lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds / very shallow water mine countermeasures**

Recherche, détection, localisation, neutralisation ou élimination de munitions explosives ou d'obstacles par très

petits fonds.  
*Terme connexe : très petits fonds.*  
14 oct. 2002





## M

**macédoine / mixed bag**

En guerre des mines sur mer, groupe de mines variées en ce qui concerne le type, le dispositif de mise de feu, la sensibilité, le délai de réceptivité et le réglage du compteur de navires.

01 mars 1977

**machine à traitement continu / continuous processor**

Équipement permettant d'effectuer de manière continue le développement des films ou le tirage sur papier photographique.

01 mars 1973

**magasin / camera magazine**

Partie amovible d'un appareil de prise de vues qui contient la totalité du film, vierge ou exposé.

*Terme connexe : chargeur.*

01 mars 1973

**maintenabilité / maintainability**

Dans des conditions données d'utilisation, aptitude d'un dispositif à être maintenu ou rétabli dans un état dans lequel il peut accomplir sa fonction requise, lorsque la maintenance est accomplie dans des conditions données avec des procédures et des moyens prescrits.

[CEI]

01 mars 1991

**maintenance<sup>1</sup> / maintenance<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble de mesures prises pour mettre ou remettre un matériel dans un état spécifié, comprenant, entre autres, l'inspection, l'essai, l'entretien, la mise en état de disponibilité, la réparation, la rénovation et la récupération.

*Termes connexes : maintenance corrective ; inspection.*

04 oct. 2000

**maintenance<sup>2</sup> / maintenance<sup>2</sup>**

Toute opération d'approvisionnement, de ravitaillement et de réparation pour maintenir une formation en état de remplir sa mission.

01 oct. 2001

**maintenance<sup>3</sup> / maintenance<sup>3</sup>**

Tout travail de routine nécessaire pour maintenir l'infrastructure en état d'utilisation permanente et immédiate, conformément au but pour lequel elle a été conçue.

*Termes connexes : maintenance corrective ; inspection.*

01 oct. 2001

**maintenance corrective / corrective maintenance**

Maintenance effectuée après détection d'une panne et destinée à remettre un matériel dans un état lui permettant d'accomplir une fonction requise.

*Termes connexes : maintenance<sup>1,3</sup> ; maintenance préventive.*

01 oct. 2001

**maintenance périodique / planned maintenance**

Maintenance préventive effectuée systématiquement en fonction du degré d'utilisation du matériel.

*Terme connexe : maintenance préventive.*

01 oct. 2001

**maintenance préventive / preventive maintenance**

Maintenance systématique et/ou prescrite destinée à réduire le risque de panne.

*Termes connexes : maintenance corrective ; maintenance périodique.*

01 oct. 2001

**maintenir en attente / hold<sup>4</sup>**

En circulation aérienne, maintenir un aéronef dans un espace aérien (ou une position) déterminé qui est identifié par des moyens visuels ou autres, conformément aux instructions du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.

01 mars 1973

**maintenu en attente**

*Terme privilégié : isolé<sup>2</sup>.*

**maintien de la paix / peacekeeping**

Opération de soutien de la paix suivant un accord ou un cessez-le-feu ayant établi un environnement permissif où le niveau de consentement à un accord et de respect de celui-ci est élevé, et la menace de perturbations, faible. Normalement, une force de soutien de la paix ne recourt à la force qu'en cas de légitime défense.

*Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.*

17 janv. 2005

**maintien en puissance logistique / logistic sustainment**

Ensemble de procédés permettant d'assurer la soutenabilité et consistant à fournir à une force des produits consommables et à remplacer les pertes au combat et les matériels dont l'efficacité a été réduite par usure normale en vue de maintenir sa puissance au combat pour la durée nécessaire à la réalisation de ses objectifs.

*Terme connexe : soutenabilité.*

02 mars 2007

**maîtrise de l'air / air supremacy**

Degré de supériorité aérienne à partir duquel les forces aériennes adverses sont incapables d'intervenir efficacement.

01 févr. 1973

**maîtrise de l'espace maritime / command of the sea**

Liberté d'utiliser l'espace maritime et d'en interdire l'emploi par un adversaire.

Note : en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime.

*Termes connexes : contrôle de l'espace maritime ; interdiction de l'espace maritime.*

13 déc. 1999

**malade ambulatoire / walking patient**

Malade dont le transport n'exige pas de brancard.

01 nov. 1991

**maladie des rayons / radiation sickness**

Maladie provoquée par l'absorption d'une dose excessive de rayonnements ionisants. Les premiers symptômes en sont nausées, vomissements et diarrhée, auxquels peuvent succéder : chute des cheveux, hémorragies, inflammation de la bouche et de la gorge, fatigue intense.

01 juil. 1970

**manifeste / ocean manifest**

Inventaire détaillé de la cargaison d'un navire précisant les données nécessaires à son identification immédiate et indiquant où et comment la cargaison est arrimée.

*Terme connexe : plan de*

*chargement.*  
01 mars 1981

**manoeuvre<sup>1</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>1</sup>**

Mouvement destiné à mettre des bâtiments ou aéronefs en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi.  
01 août 1982

**manoeuvre<sup>2</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>2</sup>**

Exercice tactique effectué en mer, dans les airs, sur terre ou sur la carte pour simuler des opérations de guerre.  
01 août 1982

**manoeuvre<sup>3</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>3</sup>**

Mise en oeuvre d'un bâtiment, aéronef ou véhicule de manière à lui faire exécuter les évolutions voulues.  
01 août 1982

**manoeuvre<sup>4</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>4</sup>**

Emploi des forces sur le champ de bataille combinant le mouvement avec le feu effectif ou potentiel en vue de se mettre en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi pour accomplir la mission donnée.  
01 août 1982

**manoeuvre retardatrice / delaying operation**

Opération au cours de laquelle, sous la pression de l'ennemi, une force échange du terrain contre des délais en ralentissant l'ennemi tout en lui infligeant le maximum de pertes sans, en principe, se laisser engager de manière décisive.  
01 juil. 1983

**manutention / materials handling**

Mouvement de matériel (matières premières, ferraille, produits semi-finis ou finis) avant, pendant ou après sa fabrication, dans les entrepôts et magasins et dans les zones de réception ou d'embarquement.  
01 mars 1973

**maquette / mock-up**

Modèle à l'échelle d'une machine, d'un appareil ou d'une arme. On l'emploie pour des études préliminaires, pour essayer de nouvelles applications ou pour instruire le personnel.  
01 juil. 1980

**marchandise non manifestée / found shipment**

Fret reçu mais non enregistré, ou

ne figurant pas sur le manifeste.  
01 mars 1973

**marche / train path**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, horaire selon lequel un train peut être acheminé sur un itinéraire donné. Les marches d'un même itinéraire sont rassemblées dans le tableau de marches de cet itinéraire.  
01 mars 1981

**marche à l'ennemi / advance to contact**

Manoeuvre offensive consistant à établir ou rétablir le contact avec l'ennemi.

*Terme connexe : marche d'approche.*  
01 oct. 1978

**marche d'approche / approach march**

Mode de déplacement adopté par une unité de combat lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi paraît imminent. Les unités sont soit totalement, soit partiellement déployées. La marche d'approche se termine lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi est pris ou lorsque la position d'attaque est occupée.

*Terme connexe : marche à l'ennemi.*  
01 août 1974

**marge / margin**

En cartographie, secteur de la carte à l'extérieur du cadre.  
01 août 1979

**marge de sécurité / buffer distance**

En guerre nucléaire :  
a. distance horizontale qui, ajoutée au rayon de sécurité, donne l'assurance voulue que le risque accepté ne sera pas dépassé. La marge de sécurité s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'écart probable ;  
b. distance verticale qui est ajoutée à la hauteur sans retombée pour donner une hauteur d'explosion qui apportera l'assurance voulue qu'aucune retombée importante sur le plan militaire n'en résultera. Elle s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'erreur en hauteur.  
01 mars 1973

**marge intérieure / border**

En cartographie, partie comprise entre les limites de la coupure et le cadre qui entoure celle-ci.  
01 mars 1973

**marine marchande / merchant shipping**

Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, ensemble de l'industrie maritime commerciale, y compris l'industrie de la pêche.

*Termes connexes : accompagnement ; coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; navire marchand ; navire marchand participant ; point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale ; supervision navale des navires marchands.*

02 mars 2007

**marquage de sécurité / safety line**

En guerre des mines sur terre, ligne délimitant un champ de mines à fil de déclenchement ou à traction. Elle sert à protéger le personnel chargé de la pose des mines. Une fois le champ de mines réalisé, ce marquage n'apparaît plus, ni sur le terrain ni sur le plan de repérage du champ de mines.  
01 déc. 1977

**marquage de soute / compartment marking**

Dans un aéronef, points de référence marqués dans la soute et permettant de placer les charges à la position exacte requise pour un centrage correct.  
01 mars 1973

**marquage des champs de mines / minefield marking**

Signalisation réglementaire qui indique l'emplacement et les limites d'une zone minée.  
01 mars 1981

**marque repère / floating mark or dot**

Marque apparaissant dans l'espace à trois dimensions qui résulte de la fusion stéréoscopique d'un couple de photographies ; elle est utilisée comme repère lors d'observations ou de mesures faites sur une image plastique.  
01 mars 1973

**marquer un objectif<sup>1</sup> / mark<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval :  
a. demander le tir sur un point déterminé afin d'orienter l'observateur ou de désigner les objectifs ;  
b. indiquer, lors d'un tir

d'illumination, le moment où les conditions d'éclairage de l'objectif sont optimales.

### **marquer un objectif<sup>2</sup> / mark<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations navales : employer une unité navale afin de disposer d'une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif dé fini ou de se réserver une possibilité de gêner ses mouvements.

*Terme connexe : bâtiment en marquage serré.*

01 févr. 1989

### **marqueur<sup>1</sup> / marker<sup>1</sup>**

Dispositif visuel ou électronique employé pour signaler un point déterminé.

01 févr. 1989

### **marqueur<sup>2</sup> / marker<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre :

*Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; marqueur intermédiaire ; repère d'extrémité de rangée ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double.*

01 févr. 1989

### **marqueur de cheminement / lane marker**

En guerre des mines sur terre, panneau servant à marquer les passages à travers un champ de mines.

Note : Les marqueurs de cheminement à l'entrée et à la sortie peuvent se situer par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire.

*Termes connexes : marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; passage à travers un champ de mines ; repère d'extrémité de rangée ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double.*

01 juin 1984

### **marqueur de distance / range marker**

Signal de calibration sur la base de temps. La rotation de l'antenne a pour effet de transformer sur l'indicateur panoramique le signal en un cercle, ce qui permet de repérer les distances des échos.

01 sept. 1969

### **marqueur d'extrémité de couloir / gap marker**

En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueurs servant à baliser les couloirs dans un champ de mines. Les marqueurs d'entrée et de sortie sont définis par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur

intermédiaire.

*Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; repère d'extrémité de rangée ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double.*

01 mars 1981

### **marqueur intermédiaire / intermediate marker**

Marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, utilisé comme point de repère intermédiaire entre un repère terrestre et un champ de mines.

*Terme connexe : marqueur<sup>2</sup>.*

01 avr. 1973

### **marqueur laser / laser designator**

#### **illuminateur laser**

Appareil émettant un faisceau d'énergie laser afin de marquer un endroit ou un objet donné.

13 déc. 1999

### **masque / crest**

Mouvement de terrain dont l'altitude est telle qu'elle limite le tir ou l'observation dans une zone située immédiatement au-delà et créant ainsi un espace mort et/ou un angle au niveau minimal.

01 août 1976

### **masqué / crested**

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui-feu naval pour indiquer qu'en raison d'un obstacle ou d'un masque, il est impossible de prendre à partie un objectif ou d'observer une zone de terrain.

01 mars 1977

### **masse maximale à l'atterrissage / maximum landing weight**

Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef à l'atterrissage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles.

13 déc. 1999

### **masse maximale au décollage / maximum take-off weight**

Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef au décollage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles.

13 déc. 1999

### **matériel complet / end item**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, combinaison achevée d'ensembles, de composants ou de pièces prêts à l'usage prévu.

01 nov. 1994

### **matériel de cryptographie /**

### **cryptomaterial**

Tout matériel, comprenant les documents, les dispositifs, les équipements et les appareils indispensables au chiffrement, au déchiffrement ou à l'authentification des télécommunications.

01 mars 1973

### **matériel de reproduction / reproduction material**

Matériel, généralement sous la forme de copies positives ou négatives sur un support de film ou de verre (un par couleur) et à partir duquel les cartes sont reproduites.

01 déc. 1974

### **matériel de servitude au sol / aircraft ground support equipment**

Matériel nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, l'entretien courant et la maintenance d'un aéronef et des équipements connexes liés à sa mission.

25 sept. 1998

### **matériel non consommable / non-expendable supplies and materiel**

Article qui n'est pas consommé lors de son emploi et qui conserve son identité pendant toute la période où il est en service et qui doit faire l'objet d'une comptabilité suivie (par exemple l'armement).

01 janv. 1980

### **matériel récupéré / salvage<sup>1</sup>**

Matériel allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, y compris les navires, engins ou matériels flottants, qui est récupéré en vue de sa réutilisation.

*Termes connexes : procédure de renflouage ; récupération<sup>3,4</sup>.*

01 juil. 1988

### **matériel technique<sup>1</sup> / technical material<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le domaine du renseignement, équipement, matériel, systèmes et procédures, développements et moyens techniques destinés aux activités opérationnelles permettant d'extraire du renseignement.

25 sept. 1998

### **matériel technique<sup>2</sup> / technical material<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le domaine du renseignement transmissions,

données concernant les systèmes cryptographiques, les systèmes, procédures et méthodes de télécommunication, ainsi que les caractéristiques, matériels et procédures de transmission.  
25 sept. 1998

**matière énergétique / energetic material**

Matière ou mélange de matières qui, par réaction chimique, est capable de dégager rapidement de l'énergie.  
02 mars 2009

**matière fissile / active material**

Matière, telle que le plutonium et certains isotopes d'uranium, susceptible d'entretenir une réaction de fission en chaîne.  
01 févr. 1973

**maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux / international manpower ceiling**

Nombre total des postes internationaux, militaires et civils, qui ont été ouverts pour chaque organisation internationale.  
01 nov. 1975

**mécanisme de mise de feu**

*Terme privilégié : circuit de mise de feu<sup>1,2</sup>.*

**mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement / safety and arming mechanism**

Dispositif à deux fonctions destiné à empêcher le déclenchement involontaire de l'explosion d'une charge principale ou la mise en marche involontaire d'un élément propulseur avant l'armement, puis à permettre le déclenchement de l'explosion de cette charge principale ou la mise en marche de cet élément propulseur dès réception des stimuli appropriés.  
01 nov. 1994

**mèche lente / safety fuze**

Composition pyrotechnique contenue dans une gaine souple et étanche, brûlant à une vitesse constante et servant à transmettre la flamme à un détonateur avec un retard déterminé.  
09 janv. 1996

**médecin de l'air / flight surgeon**

Médecin ayant reçu une formation spécialisée en médecine aéronautique et dont les qualifications sont à jour.  
15 janv. 2008

**médecine aéronautique / aviation medicine**

Spécialité de la médecine qui a trait aux problèmes biologiques et psychologiques du vol.  
01 févr. 1973

**médecin militaire / medical officer**

Médecin ayant rang d'officier.  
01 oct. 1984

**mêmes éléments / repeat**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande adressé en vue de renouveler un tir en conservant le même mécanisme.  
01 août 1973

**menace asymétrique / asymmetric threat**

Menace issue de la possibilité d'employer des moyens ou des méthodes dissemblables pour contourner ou neutraliser les points forts d'un adversaire tout en exploitant ses faiblesses, pour obtenir un résultat disproportionné.  
01 oct. 2003

**message / message**

Pensée ou idée exprimée d'une manière concise dans un langage clair ou secret et rédigée dans une forme adaptée à la transmission par un quelconque procédé de télécommunication.  
01 mars 1973

**message conventionnel / signal<sup>2</sup>**

Opérationnellement, type de message dont le texte consiste en une ou plusieurs lettres, mots, caractères, panneaux de signalisation, signes visuels ou sons particuliers, ayant un sens pré-convenu et transmis par des moyens visuels, acoustiques ou électriques.  
01 juin 1965

**message de volume / dummy message**

Message envoyé dans un but sans rapport avec son contenu, qui peut consister en groupes factices et dont le texte peut être dépourvu de sens.  
01 mars 1973

**message lesté / drop message**

Message largué d'un aéronef vers une unité terrestre ou un bâtiment de surface.  
01 mars 1973

**message q / q-message**

Message protégé ou classifié relatif aux dangers pour la navigation, aux aides à la navigation, aux zones minées et aux chenaux explorés ou dragués.  
01 juin 1978

**mesure d'interdiction / denial measure**

Toute mesure prise pour interdire à l'ennemi l'occupation d'une zone de terrain, l'utilisation du personnel ou d'installations : enlèvement, destruction, contamination, mise en place d'obstacles, etc.  
*Terme connexe : s'assurer de.*  
01 mars 1973

**mesure de survie en zone de combat / combat survival**

Toute mesure à prendre par le personnel des forces armées involontairement isolé des forces amies pendant le combat. Ces mesures comprennent celles qui doivent permettre de rester en liberté en territoire ennemi, les méthodes et procédés d'évasion, ainsi que la conduite à tenir après avoir été fait prisonnier.  
01 mars 1973

**mesures de protection contre les mines / defensive mine countermeasures**

Mesures destinées à réduire les effets des mines mouillées par l'ennemi.  
01 août 1976

**mesures de protection électronique / electronic protective measures MPE**

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures prises pour assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique malgré l'utilisation par l'ennemi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les mesures de protection électronique se divisent en mesures de protection électronique actives et mesures de protection électronique passives.  
*Termes connexes : guerre électronique ; mesures de protection électronique actives ; mesures de protection électronique passives.*  
20 nov. 1996

**mesures de protection électronique actives / active electronic protective measures**

Mesures détectables, telles que la modification des paramètres d'émission selon les besoins, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique.

*Termes connexes : mesures de protection électronique ; mesures de protection électronique passives.*

20 nov. 1996

**mesures de protection électronique passives / passive electronic protective measures**

Mesures indétectables, telles que celles qui relèvent des procédures d'exploitation et des caractéristiques techniques du matériel, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique.

*Termes connexes : mesures de protection électronique ; mesures de protection électronique actives.*

20 nov. 1996

**mesures de soutien de guerre électronique / electronic warfare support measures MSE**

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures de recherche, d'interception et d'identification des émissions électromagnétiques et de localisation de leur source en vue de l'identification immédiate de la menace. Les informations ainsi obtenues sont nécessaires à la prise de décisions immédiates concernant les contre-mesures électroniques, les mesures de protection électroniques et d'autres mesures d'ordre tactique.

*Terme connexe : guerre électronique.*

09 janv. 1996

**mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare support measures**

En milieu sous marin, mesures qui comportent la recherche, l'interception et l'identification de l'énergie acoustique rayonnée en vue de son exploitation.

Note : elles n'impliquent aucune émission acoustique sous-marine délibérée et ne sont généralement pas détectables par des forces hostiles.

*Termes connexes : contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; guerre acoustique.*

22 janv. 2010

**mesures individuelles de protection chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire (privilégié) / individual chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection**

**mesures individuelles de protection nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique (privilégié)**  
Protection fournie à un individu dans un environnement nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique par une tenue et un équipement de protection.

26 août 2009

**mesures offensives antimines / offensive mine countermeasures**

Mesures qui ont pour but de contrecarrer le mouillage et/ou la pose de mines par l'ennemi.

01 déc. 1976

**mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>1</sup> / prevention of mutual interference<sup>2</sup>**

Procédures pour prévenir les interférences entre les capteurs actifs ou entre les capteurs actifs et passifs, électromagnétiques ou acoustiques amis.

25 sept. 1998

**mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>2</sup> / prevention of mutual interference<sup>3</sup>**

Dans les opérations de sous-marins, procédures pour prévenir, d'une part, les collisions entre sous-marins amis en plongée, entre sous-marins en plongée et dispositifs remorqués par des bâtiments amis ou entre sous-marins en plongée et tout objet immergé, et, d'autre part, les interférences avec tout événement sous-marin.

*Terme connexe : zone de patrouille de sous-marins.*

25 sept. 1998

**métallisation / bonding**

En électricité, liaison entre éléments métalliques de façon à obtenir des contacts offrant une faible résistance au courant continu ou alternatif de basse fréquence.

*Termes connexes : mise à la masse ; mise à la terre.*

01 oct. 1980

**méthode de recherche rapide /**

**quick search procedure**

Méthode de recherche, exécutée aussi rapidement que possible, dans une zone entière et en employant deux fois plus d'avions qu'il n'en est normalement nécessaire.

01 nov. 1968

**microformat / microform**

Terme générique désignant tout support qu'il s'agisse de film, de bande vidéo, de papier ou d'autres supports, contenant des images miniaturisées ou réduites par d'autres procédés, qui ne peuvent être lues sans dispositifs spéciaux de visualisation.

01 juin 1981

**minage stratégique / strategic mining**

Campagne de minage de longue durée destinée à interdire à l'ennemi l'emploi de certaines voies ou zones maritimes.

01 nov. 1975

**mine<sup>1</sup> / mine<sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines terrestre, munition explosive conçue pour être placée sous ou sur le sol (ou une autre surface), ou près de celui-ci, et pour être déclenchée par la présence, la proximité ou le contact d'une personne, d'un véhicule terrestre, d'un aéronef ou d'une embarcation, y compris d'un engin de débarquement.

*Termes connexes : mine à action horizontale ; mine acoustique ; mine antichar ; mine à pression ; mine d'entraînement<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine dispersable ; mise de feu acoustique.*

01 oct. 2001

**mine<sup>2</sup> / mine<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin explosif mouillé en vue d'endommager ou de couler des navires, ou d'interdire une zone au trafic maritime. Ce terme ne s'applique pas aux engins fixés à la coque des navires ou aux installations portuaires par du personnel opérant sous l'eau, ni aux engins explosant spontanément à l'issue d'un délai fixé à l'avance, compté à partir de l'instant de leur mouillage.

*Termes connexes : contre-miner ; mine à antennes ; mine à contact ; mine à dépression ; mine à flotteur largable ; mine à influence ; mine à influences combinées ; mine à ligne flottante ; mine antidragueur ; mine à orin ; mine à orin en*

surface ; mine armée ; mine à tête chercheuse ; mine autonome ; mine autopropulsée ; mine bouquet ; mine chimique ; mine contrôlable ; mine coriace ; mine de fond ; mine dérivante<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine d'exercice ; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences ; mine flottante ; mine inerte<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine ludion ; mine magnétique ; mine mûre ; mine rampante ; mines rejetées à la mer.  
01 oct. 2003

**mine à action horizontale / horizontal action mine**

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine conçue pour produire un effet de destruction dans un plan approximativement parallèle au sol.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 janv. 1991

**mine à antennes / antenna mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à contact équipée d'antennes qui, lorsqu'elles touchent un bâtiment en acier, créent un phénomène galvanique déclenchant la mise de feu.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 août 1976

**mine à contact / contact mine**

Mine qui explose au contact.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 mars 1977

**mine acoustique / acoustic mine**

Mine dont la mise de feu est actionnée par l'influence acoustique d'un bâtiment ou d'une drague.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 août 1976

**mine à dépression / pressure mine<sup>2</sup>**

**circuit de mise de feu à dépression**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont la mise de feu est sensible à la dépression hydrodynamique provoquée par le passage d'un objectif.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 déc. 1976

**mine à dispositif actif / active mine**

Mine déclenchée par la réflexion sur un objectif d'un signal qu'elle émet.  
*Terme connexe : mine passive<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1994

**mine à flotteur largable / rising mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine de flottabilité positive, libérée de son crapaud à la réception d'une influence convenable, provenant d'un bâtiment ou par un dispositif chronométrique. La mine peut exploser au contact, par dispositif hydrostatique ou autre procédé.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 déc. 1976

**mine à influence / influence mine**

Mine déclenchée sous l'effet des modifications apportées par un objectif, soit à certaines conditions ambiantes, soit à des radiations émises par la mine.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1994

**mine à influences combinées / combination influence mine mine combinée**

Mine conçue pour n'être déclenchée que si deux ou plusieurs influences sont reçues simultanément ou dans un ordre prédéterminé.  
*Termes connexes : mine<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine combinée.*  
01 nov. 1994

**mine à ligne flottante / snagline mine**

Mine à contact dont l'une des cornes ou l'un des interrupteurs est relié à une ligne flottante qui peut être accrochée et tirée par la coque ou les hélices d'un bâtiment.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

**mine antichar / antitank mine**

Mine conçue pour immobiliser ou détruire un char de combat.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 févr. 1973

**mine antidragueur / antisweeper mine**

Mine qui est mouillée spécialement en vue d'endommager les bâtiments de lutte contre les mines, et dont la mise de feu est conçue ou réglée dans ce sens.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

**mine à orin / moored mine**

Mine à contact ou mine à influence de flottabilité positive maintenue au-dessous de la

surface par un orin fixé à un crapaud reposant sur le fond.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

**mine à orin en surface / watching mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine reliée à son crapaud mais visible en surface. Ceci n'est possible que dans certaines conditions de marée.  
*Termes connexes : dispositif antirépérage ; mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine flottante.*  
01 nov. 1975

**mine à pression / pressure mine<sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine dont l'allumeur fonctionne par pression exercée directement par l'objectif.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 déc. 1976

**mine armée / armed mine**

Mine dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité ont été retirés et dont les mécanismes automatiques de sécurité et les dispositifs de retard d'armement ont fonctionné après la pose ou le mouillage. Une telle mine est prête à être déclenchée sur réception d'un signal, sur détection d'une influence ou au contact d'un objectif.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1,2</sup> ; réceptive.*  
02 mai 1995

**mine à tête chercheuse / homing mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine munie d'un dispositif de propulsion qui se dirige elle-même vers son objectif.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

**mine autonome / independent mine**

Mine dont on ne conserve pas le contrôle après la pose ou le mouillage.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1994

**mine autopropulsée / mobile mine**

Mine munie d'un appareil de propulsion analogue à celui d'une torpille, et qui coule en fin de parcours pour devenir une mine.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

**mine bouquet / bouquet mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, ensemble constitué par un certain nombre de corps de mines à flottabilité positive fixés au même crapaud. Quand l'orin d'une mine est coupé par une drague, une autre mine se détache du crapaud pour prendre l'immersion pour laquelle elle a été réglée.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **mine chargée / explosive filled mine**

En guerre des mines, mine contenant une charge explosive, mais pas nécessairement la mise de feu.

*Termes connexes : mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences ; mine disponible.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **mine chimique / chemical mine**

Mine contenant un agent chimique destiné à tuer, blesser ou diminuer l'efficacité des combattants ou à contaminer le matériel ou le sol.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1</sup>.*

01 août 1976

#### **mine combinée**

*Terme privilégié : mine à influences combinées.*

#### **mine contrôlable / controllable mine**

Mine qui peut être commandée à distance après sa pose ou son mouillage. Le degré de contrôle consiste généralement à pouvoir rendre la mine insensible ou active ou à la faire exploser.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1991

#### **mine coriace / coarse mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à influence de sensibilité relativement faible.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **mine de fond / bottom mine**

Mine à flottabilité négative qui repose sur le fond de la mer.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **mine d'entraînement<sup>1</sup> / drill mine**

Mine inerte ou objet ressemblant à une mine utilisée pour l'entraînement et les essais de chargement, mouillage ou déchargement.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>1</sup> ; mine*

*inerte<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine d'instruction<sup>2</sup>.*

01 janv. 1991

#### **mine d'entraînement<sup>2</sup> / practice mine<sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine inerte munie d'un dispositif inoffensif capable de simuler le fonctionnement.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>1</sup> ; mine inerte<sup>2</sup> ; mine d'instruction<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 janv. 1991

#### **mine dérivante<sup>1</sup> / drifting mine**

Mine flottante ou de flottabilité nulle pouvant se déplacer librement sous l'effort des vagues, du vent, des courants ou des marées.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine flottante.*

01 mars 1973

#### **mine dérivante<sup>2</sup> / free mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont l'orin a cassé ou a été cisailé.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine flottante.*

01 mars 1973

#### **mine désarmée / disarmed mine**

Mine précédemment armée, remise en état de sécurité.

*Terme connexe : mine inerte<sup>1,2</sup>.*

09 mai 2000

#### **mine d'exercice / exercise mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine utilisée lors des exercices de guerre des mines comportant un dispositif audible ou visuel indiquant le lieu et l'instant où elle exploserait.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine d'instruction<sup>1</sup>.*

01 oct. 1978

#### **mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences / exercise filled mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine inerte comportant un dispositif d'indication des influences reçues.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine chargée ; mine disponible ; mine inerte<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 août 1976

#### **mine d'instruction<sup>1</sup> / practice mine<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à charge inerte mais possédant son système de mise de feu, utilisée pour l'instruction du personnel et son entraînement à la préparation des mines.

*Termes connexes : mine d'entraînement<sup>2</sup> ; mine d'exercice ; mine inerte<sup>2</sup>.*

01 oct. 1984

#### **mine d'instruction<sup>2</sup> / instructional mine**

Mine inerte employée pour l'instruction et généralement présentée en coupe.

*Termes connexes : mine d'entraînement<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine inerte<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 oct. 1984

#### **mine dispersable / scatterable mine**

En guerre des mines terrestre, mine mise en place sans référence à un schéma de pose classique et conçue pour être larguée par avion, projectile d'artillerie, missile ou distributeur de mines, ou posée manuellement. Une fois posée, elle a normalement une durée de vie limitée.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>1</sup> ; mine posée à distance.*

01 oct. 2001

#### **mine disponible / fitted mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine contenant une charge explosive, une charge relais, un détonateur et une mise de feu.

*Termes connexes : mine chargée ; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **mine flottante / floating mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine visible en surface.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup>, mine à orin en surface ; mine dérivante<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1975

#### **mine inerte<sup>1</sup> / dead mine mine morte**

Mine qui a été neutralisée, insensibilisée ou désamorcée.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine d'entraînement<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine désarmée ; mine d'instruction<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 août 1976

#### **mine inerte<sup>2</sup> / inert mine**

Mine ou copie d'une mine incapable de produire une explosion.

*Termes connexes : mine<sup>2</sup> ; mine d'entraînement<sup>1,2</sup> ; mine désarmée ; mine d'instruction<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 août 1976

#### **mine ludion / oscillating mine**

Mine dont l'immersion est assurée par un dispositif de contrôle

hydrostatique, qui la maintient à une profondeur prédéterminée ceci indépendamment de la montée et de la baisse de la marée.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 août 1976

#### **mine magnétique / magnetic mine**

##### **mise de feu magnétique**

Mine dont la mise de feu réagit au champ magnétique provoqué par un objectif.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mine mobile / moving mine**

Terme générique applicable aux mines telles que dérivantes, ludion, rampantes, autopropulsées, remontantes, à tête chercheuse ou bouquet.  
01 mars 1982

#### **mine morte**

*Terme privilégié : mine inerte<sup>1</sup>.*

#### **mine mûre / poised mine**

Mine dont le compteur de navires a été saturé et qui est prête à exploser à la prochaine influence.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 oct. 1978

#### **mine passive<sup>1</sup> / passive mine<sup>1</sup>**

Mine dont le dispositif antichoc a fonctionné, empêchant le déclenchement de la mise de feu. La mine, le plus souvent, restera passive pendant un temps relativement court.  
01 nov. 1994

#### **mine passive<sup>2</sup> / passive mine<sup>2</sup>**

Mine qui n'émet pas de signal pour détecter la présence d'un objectif.  
*Terme connexe : mine à dispositif actif.*  
01 nov. 1994

#### **mine posée à distance / remotely delivered mine**

Mine déployée dans la zone de l'objectif par des moyens aériens ou par tir indirect à une distance supérieure à 500 mètres.  
Note : la position exacte de ces mines peut ne pas être connue.  
*Terme connexe : mine dispersable.*  
01 oct. 2001

#### **mine rampante / creeping mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine flottante, maintenue sous la surface par un lest (généralement

une chaîne), et qui se déplace librement dans le courant.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mine réelle / service mine**

Mine capable de produire une explosion destructive.  
01 déc. 1976

#### **mines rejetées à la mer / jettisoned mines**

Mines mouillées aussi rapidement que possible de façon à libérer le mouilleur de mines et sans tenir compte de leur condition ou de leur position relative.

*Terme connexe : mine<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 oct. 1978

#### **mise à feu / firing**

Action de déclencher la mise de feu.

*Terme connexe : mise de feu.*  
25 sept. 1998

#### **mise à la masse / grounding**

Réalisation d'une liaison électrique entre le boîtier, la monture ou le châssis d'un appareil et la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule pour établir entre eux un potentiel électrique commun.

*Termes connexes : métallisation ; mise à la terre.*  
01 juil. 1980

#### **mise à la terre / earthing**

Réalisation d'une liaison électrique adaptée entre la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule, revêtement métallique compris, et la terre dans le but de porter l'ensemble au même potentiel que la terre.

*Termes connexes : métallisation ; mise à la masse.*  
01 juil. 1980

#### **mise aux ordres**

*Terme privilégié : détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1,2</sup>.*

#### **mise de feu / firing system**

Système permettant de déclencher une chaîne pyrotechnique, électrique ou de toute autre nature, afin de provoquer l'explosion d'une charge.

*Termes connexes : mise à feu ; mise de feu combinée.*  
25 sept. 1998

#### **mise de feu à aiguille aimantée / dip needle circuit**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux

variations d'intensité de la composante verticale du champ magnétique total.  
01 juin 1978

#### **mise de feu acoustique / acoustic circuit circuit acoustique**

Circuit qui réagit au champ acoustique d'un objectif.  
*Terme connexe : mine<sup>1</sup>.*  
02 mai 1995

#### **mise de feu à gradient / gradient circuit**

En guerre des mines, circuit de mise de feu qui ne fonctionne que si les variations de niveau de l'influence reçue se produisent entre certaines limites fixées à l'avance.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mise de feu à impulsion unique / one-look circuit**

Mise de feu qui ne demande qu'une seule influence.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mise de feu à induction / induction circuit**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations de champ magnétique dues au passage d'un bâtiment ou aux impulsions de la drague.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mise de feu à intégration / integrating circuit**

Mise de feu qui réagit à l'intégrale par rapport au temps d'une fonction de l'influence reçue.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mise de feu à intensité / intensity mine circuit**

Mise de feu dont le fonctionnement dépend du fait que l'intensité du champ atteint un niveau qui diffère d'un certain minimum prédéterminé de celui auquel la mine est soumise lorsqu'aucun bâtiment ne se trouve à proximité.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mise de feu à séquence / sequence circuit**

En guerre des mines, mise de feu dont le déclenchement impose une succession prédéterminée d'influences de niveaux prédéterminés.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **mise de feu combinée / combination circuit**



Circuit de mise à feu déclenché par deux ou plusieurs influences reçues soit simultanément, soit à un intervalle préétabli.  
*Terme connexe* : mise de feu.  
25 sept. 1998

**mise de feu magnétique**  
*Terme privilégié* : mine magnétique.

**mise en application / implementation**

En normalisation OTAN, exécution d'une obligation énoncée dans un accord de normalisation OTAN.  
*Termes connexes* : accord de normalisation OTAN ; ratification ; réserve<sup>1</sup>.  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
20 mai 2005

**mise en batterie / emplacement<sup>2</sup>**

Mise en place d'une arme à feu dans une position préparée à partir de laquelle elle peut tirer.  
01 juin 1981

**mise en condition sanitaire / medical preparation**

Ensemble des mesures médicales et dentaires mises en œuvre pour s'assurer que le personnel militaire reste apte, tant physiquement que psychologiquement, à remplir ses fonctions opérationnelles, y compris pendant et après un déploiement.  
Note : ces mesures comprennent notamment les mesures thérapeutiques et prophylactiques, les vaccinations et l'éducation sanitaire.  
06 janv. 2006

**mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis / suppression of enemy air defences**

Activité qui neutralise, détériore temporairement ou détruit les moyens de défense aérienne ennemis par des moyens de destruction ou de perturbation.  
18 déc. 1997

**missile / missile**

Munition autopropulsée dont la trajectoire en vol est guidée.  
*Termes connexes* : missile aérodynamique ; missile air-air ; missile air-surface ; missile antiradiations ; missile à trajectoire rasante ; missile balistique ; missile surface-air ; missile surface-surface.

26 août 2009

**missile aérodynamique / aerodynamic missile**

Missile utilisant des forces aérodynamiques pour maintenir sa trajectoire de vol.  
*Termes connexes* : missile ; missile balistique.  
01 nov. 1994

**missile air-air / air-to-air missile**

Missile conçu pour être tiré d'un aéronef vers un objectif aérien.  
*Terme connexe* : missile.  
22 janv. 2010

**missile air-surface (privilégié) / air-to-surface missile**

**missile air-sol (privilégié)**  
Missile lancé à partir d'une plateforme aérienne et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface.  
Note : « missile air-surface » est utilisé dans le contexte maritime et « missile air-sol », dans le contexte terrestre.  
*Terme connexe* : missile.  
26 août 2009

**missile antiradiations / antiradiation missile**

Missile autoguidé muni d'un système de guidage autonome qui le dirige automatiquement vers les sources de radiations.  
*Terme connexe* : missile.  
01 févr. 1973

**missile à trajectoire rasante / sea skimmer**

Missile conçu pour survoler la mer à moins de 15 m de la surface.  
*Terme connexe* : missile.  
01 nov. 1975

**missile balistique / ballistic missile**

Missile dépourvu de surfaces aérodynamiques portantes, qui, dès l'arrêt de la poussée, suit une trajectoire balistique.  
*Termes connexes* : missile ; missile aérodynamique.  
04 oct. 2000

**missile surface-air (privilégié) / surface-to-air missile**

**missile sol-air (privilégié)**  
Missile lancé de la surface vers un objectif aérien.  
Note : « missile surface-air » est utilisé dans le contexte maritime et « missile sol-air », dans le contexte terrestre.  
*Terme connexe* : missile.  
26 août 2009

**missile surface-surface (privilégié) / surface-to-surface missile**

**missile sol-sol (privilégié)**  
Missile lancé à partir de la surface et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface.  
Note : « missile surface-surface » est utilisé dans le contexte maritime et « missile sol-sol »  
*Terme connexe* : missile.  
26 août 2009

**mission<sup>1</sup> / mission<sup>1</sup>**

Expression claire et concise de l'action à accomplir et du but poursuivi.  
01 août 1982

**mission<sup>2</sup> / mission<sup>2</sup> mission aérienne**

Un ou plusieurs aéronefs désignés pour accomplir une tâche particulière.  
*Termes connexes* : attribution des ressources ; sortie.  
01 août 1982

**mission aérienne**

*Terme privilégié* : mission<sup>2</sup>.

**mission de destruction / destruction fire mission**

En artillerie, engagement d'un objectif ponctuel dans le but de le détruire.  
*Terme connexe* : feu.  
01 août 1982

**mission de recherche / search mission**

En opérations aériennes, reconnaissance effectuée par un ou plusieurs aéronefs envoyés pour situer un objet ou des objets que l'on sait ou suppose être dans une zone déterminée.  
01 nov. 1968

**mission de tir<sup>1</sup> / fire mission<sup>1</sup>**

Mission spécifique de tir attribuée à une unité et qui fait partie intégrante d'un plan déterminé.  
01 mars 1973

**mission de tir<sup>2</sup> / fire mission<sup>2</sup>**

Ordre d'alerte donné à la position de batterie (ou pièce) et qui indique que le message qui va suivre est une demande de tir.  
01 mars 1973

**mission sur appel**

*Terme privilégié* : mission sur demande.

**mission sur demande / on-call mission**

**mission sur appel**

Type de mission d'appui aérien qui n'est pas demandée dans les délais suffisants pour permettre une planification détaillée et l'exposé aux pilotes avant le décollage. Les aéronefs prévus pour ce type de mission sont en alerte en vol, au sol ou sur porte-aéronefs et sont armés d'une charge prescrite.

*Termes connexes : à la demande ; appui aérien.*

04 oct. 2000

**mobilisation<sup>1</sup> / mobilization<sup>1</sup>**

Action de se préparer à la guerre ou à tout autre état d'urgence en rassemblant et organisant les ressources nationales.

*Terme connexe : régénération.*

01 mars 1973

**mobilisation<sup>2</sup> / mobilization<sup>2</sup>**

Procédés par lesquels les forces armées, en totalité, ou en partie, sont mises sur pied de guerre ou préparées en vue de toute autre situation critique sur le plan national. Ils comprennent : le rassemblement et l'organisation des personnels, ravitaillements et matériels en vue de leur emploi opérationnel.

*Terme connexe : régénération.*

01 mars 1973

**mobilisation économique / economic mobilization**

Préparation et exécution, dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'économie nationale, des changements nécessaires pour pourvoir à l'emploi le plus efficace des ressources en cas de danger national.

01 mars 1973

**mobilité / mobility**

Qualité que possèdent les forces militaires dotées de moyens leur permettant de se déplacer d'un lieu à un autre tout en conservant leur aptitude à remplir leur mission principale.

01 mars 1973

**mobilité stratégique / strategic mobility**

Capacité à déplacer des forces et leur logistique sur de longues distances de façon rapide et efficace. Ces déplacements peuvent avoir lieu entre zones d'opérations interarmées, entre régions ou au-delà de la zone de responsabilité OTAN.

17 janv. 2005

**mode d'action / course of action plan d'action**

Dans le processus d'appréciation, option qui permettra d'accomplir une mission ou une tâche et de contribuer à son accomplissement. De cette option découlera un plan détaillé.

*Terme connexe : appréciation de la situation.*

29 mai 2002

**modes réservés pour le temps de guerre / war reserve modes MRG**

Caractéristiques ou procédures d'exploitation du matériel ou des systèmes tenues en réserve pour le temps de guerre ou les périodes de crise.

01 déc. 1993

**modification / modify**

En artillerie, ordre donné par un officier ayant autorité pour modifier un plan de tir.

01 août 1976

**modification d'un aéronef / aircraft modification**

Changement des caractéristiques physiques d'un aéronef, réalisé soit au stade de fabrication, soit par modification des ensembles déjà fabriqués.

01 févr. 1973

**moment / moment**

En transport aérien, pour le calcul du centrage, c'est le poids d'une charge multiplié par sa distance à un point de référence dans l'aéronef.

*Terme connexe : plan de référence.*

01 juil. 1970

**monnaie de stationnement / military currency**

Monnaie émise par une nation, dont le cours forcé a été promulgué par les autorités militaires de cette nation en vue de permettre les transactions effectuées par les personnels militaires et civils dans les zones occupées par ses forces. Elle doit être d'un modèle particulier afin de pouvoir être distinguée de la monnaie des nations intéressées, mais elle peut être exprimée suivant l'unité monétaire en usage dans l'une ou l'autre de ces nations.

01 mars 1973

**montée automatique / climb mode**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la vitesse ascensionnelle d'un avion est réglée suivant un programme déterminé.

01 mars 1973

**mosaïque / mosaic**

Assemblage de photographies se recoupant et qui ont été disposées de manière à réaliser une représentation continue d'une partie de la surface terrestre.

*Termes connexes : iconocarte ; image géocodée ; mosaïque contrôlée ; mosaïque semi-contrôlée ; mosaïque sommaire.*

01 mars 1973

**mosaïque contrôlée / controlled mosaic****photoplan**

Mosaïque constituée par l'assemblage de photographies redressées individuellement et mises à la même échelle, et qui donne ainsi une représentation correcte des directions et des distances.

*Termes connexes : mosaïque ; redressement.*

01 mars 1973

**mosaïque semi-contrôlée / semi-controlled mosaic**

Mosaïque constituée par l'assemblage de photographies sensiblement à la même échelle, et sur laquelle la position des points marquants correspond à leurs coordonnées géographiques.

*Termes connexes : mosaïque ; redressement.*

01 févr. 1974

**mosaïque sommaire / uncontrolled mosaic**

Mosaïque constituée par un assemblage de photographies non redressées, dont on a fait correspondre les détails communs d'une épreuve à l'autre sans qu'ils correspondent exactement aux points correspondants au sol. Elle ne peut donc pas servir pour déterminer avec précision les distances ou les directions.

*Termes connexes : mosaïque ; redressement.*

01 sept. 1969

**mot-code<sup>1</sup> / code word<sup>1</sup>**

Mot auquel on a donné une classification et un sens caché

dans le but de protéger les informations relatives à un projet ou une opération classifié.  
01 août 1976

#### **mot-code<sup>2</sup> / code word<sup>2</sup>**

Mot dont le sens caché sert à identifier des informations classifiées.  
01 août 1976

#### **mot de passe / password**

Mot secret ou son particulier utilisé pour répondre à une sommation.

*Termes connexes : procédé d'identification ; réponse ; signal d'identification convenu.*

01 mars 1973

#### **mouillage abrité pour transbordement / container anchorage terminal**

Mouillage abrité, autre qu'un port, suffisamment équipé pour transborder des cargaisons de navires porte-conteneurs vers d'autres navires.  
22 janv. 2010

#### **mouillage auxiliaire / emergency anchorage**

Mouillage pouvant avoir une organisation défensive limitée, utilisable par des bâtiments de combat des éléments de base mobile, des navires marchands ou auxiliaires.

*Termes connexes : mouillage avancé de flotte ; mouillage d'attente<sup>1,2</sup> ; mouillage de rassemblement ; mouillage de travail.*

01 mars 1973

#### **mouillage avancé de flotte / advanced fleet anchorage**

Mouillage sûr, situé dans un théâtre d'opérations ou à proximité, utilisable par un grand nombre de bâtiments de guerre, d'unités de soutien mobile et des bâtiments auxiliaires.

*Terme connexe : mouillage auxiliaire.*

01 févr. 1973

#### **mouillage d'attente<sup>1</sup> / holding anchorage**

Mouillage où des navires peuvent stationner :

- lorsque le mouillage de rassemblement ou la rade de travail ou le port qui leur avait été assigné est complet ;
- lorsque leur appareillage immédiat est différé en raison de la menace ennemie ou pour toute

autre cause ;  
c. lorsqu'ils ont rallié un mouillage de dispersion pour éviter les effets d'une attaque nucléaire.

*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage de rassemblement ; position d'attente<sup>3</sup>.*

01 juin 1978

#### **mouillage d'attente<sup>2</sup> / laying-up position**

Lieu où les unités navales peuvent être amarrées ou mouillées, camouflées et ravitaillées en vue d'opérations à venir.

*Termes connexes : mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage de rassemblement ; mouillage de travail ; position d'attente<sup>3</sup>.*

01 juin 1978

#### **mouillage de rassemblement / assembly anchorage**

Mouillage destiné au rassemblement et à la mise en route de navires.

*Termes connexes : mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage d'attente<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 juin 1978

#### **mouillage des mines d'urgence / urgent mining**

Mouillage de mines avec un espacement correct mais non à la position prévue. Les mines sont mouillées à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de la zone fixée, de manière à gêner davantage les mouvements ennemis que les mouvements amis.

01 août 1976

#### **mouillage de transbordement**

*Terme privilégié : mouillage de travail*

#### **mouillage de travail / working anchorage**

#### **mouillage de transbordement**

Mouillage où des navires stationnent pour charger ou décharger leurs cargaisons en utilisant des caboteurs ou des allèges.

*Termes connexes : dispersion<sup>6</sup> ; mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage d'attente.*

09 janv. 1996

#### **mouillage sûr / safe anchorage**

Mouillage, considéré comme non menacé par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation

commerciale.

*Terme connexe : zone de refuge.*

01 juin 1978

#### **mouillage tactique de mines / tactical mining**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mouillage de mines destiné à faciliter une opération donnée, ou à s'opposer aux intentions connues ou présumées de l'ennemi. Cette notion de mouillage tactique implique un temps limité durant lequel les mines restent actives.

01 déc. 1976

#### **mouvement administratif / administrative movement**

Mouvement pour lequel les considérations de délai et de confort l'emportent sur celles de la sûreté, dans le cas où l'on ne s'attend à aucune intervention ennemie, sinon aérienne.

01 févr. 1973

#### **mouvement d'urgence / emergency movement**

En coopération navale avec la marine marchande, exécution d'activités de déroutement, d'évacuation portuaire, d'évacuation de zone et de mouvements ultérieurs afin de protéger les bâtiments et les cargaisons en cas d'attaque imminente.

*Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; déroutement<sup>1,3</sup> ; évacuation de port par des navires marchands ; évacuation portuaire des cargaisons.*

02 mars 2007

#### **mouvement entièrement planifié / fully planned movement**

Mouvement programmé en détail sur la base d'éléments précis et pour lequel tous les moyens nécessaires au déplacement et au transport auront été prévus en fonction des besoins ou par accord mutuel. Ce genre de mouvement peut être exécuté à l'annonce des mesures d'alerte ou sur demande.

*Termes connexes : mouvement improvisé ; mouvement partiellement planifié.*

01 nov. 1990

#### **mouvement improvisé / ad hoc movement**

Mouvement qui peut avoir lieu à un moment quelconque et pour

lequel on ne dispose pas encore des éléments de planification nécessaires ou appropriés. Ce mouvement deviendra partiellement ou totalement planifié dès que les informations indispensables auront été fournies.

*Termes connexes : mouvement entièrement planifié ; mouvement partiellement planifié.*

01 nov. 1990

#### **mouvement navire-rivage / ship-to-shore movement**

Partie de la phase d'assaut d'une opération amphibie comprenant le déploiement de la force de débarquement depuis les bâtiments d'assaut jusqu'aux zones de débarquement prévues.

*Terme connexe : plan général de débarquement.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **mouvement partiellement planifié / partially planned movement**

Mouvement préparé le mieux possible ou comme il convient en fonction des renseignements disponibles, pour lequel les moyens nécessaires auront été prévus pour satisfaire les besoins connus. Avant l'exécution de ce mouvement, la planification sera complétée dès la réception des renseignements nécessaires.

*Termes connexes : mouvement entièrement planifié ; mouvement improvisé.*

01 nov. 1990

#### **mouvement par voie aérienne / air movement**

Transport aérien d'unités, de personnel, de ravitaillement, d'équipement et de matériel.

*Termes connexes : aérotransport de personnel ; largage<sup>1,2</sup> ; largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage à vitesse de descente élevée ; largage en chute libre ; posé<sup>1</sup>.*

01 nov. 1994

#### **mouvements et transports / movement control<sup>1</sup>**

Préparation, mesures d'exécution et régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communication.

*Terme connexe : organisation des mouvements et transports.*

01 nov. 1994

#### **mouvement tournant / turning movement**

Forme de manoeuvre d'enveloppement par laquelle un élément d'attaque contourne ou survole les positions défensives principales de l'ennemi afin de s'emparer d'objectifs situés sur ses arrières, cette menace l'obligeant ainsi à abandonner ses positions ou à déplacer des forces importantes.

*Terme connexe : enveloppement.*

01 août 1976

#### **moyens anti-émeute / riot control means**

Moyens non létaux utilisés comme éléments de dissuasion contre les émeutes et autres désordres civils violents, ainsi que pour les empêcher, les contenir ou y mettre fin.

17 janv. 2005

#### **moyens d'appoint / ancillary facilities**

Moyens permettant d'atteindre les seuils minima de soutien requis par les forces de renfort qui s'ajoutent à ceux existant déjà sur place.

20 nov. 1996

#### **moyens nécessaires / required military force**

Forces nécessaires pour mener à bien une mission pendant une période déterminée.

01 nov. 1968

#### **moyens psychologiques / psychological media**

Moyens, techniques ou non, qui permettent d'établir les contacts de toute nature avec une audience-cible.

01 août 1972

#### **moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines / dedicated mine countermeasures asset**

En guerre des mines sur mer, plateforme, unité ou système exclusivement ou principalement conçu pour la lutte contre les mines.

*Terme connexe : groupe de guerre des mines.*

06 janv. 2006

#### **multimode / multimodal**

En opérations de transport, terme s'appliquant au mouvement de passagers et de fret par plus d'un mode de transport.

01 juil. 1980

#### **multinational / multinational MN**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations auxquelles participent des forces ou organismes de plusieurs pays.

*Termes connexes : interarmées ; opération interarmées multinationale.*

22 janv. 2010

#### **munition / munition**

Dispositif complet chargé de produits explosifs, propulsifs, pyrotechniques, d'amorçage, ou encore d'agents nucléaires, radiologiques, biologiques ou chimiques, utilisé dans le cadre d'opérations militaires, y compris les destructions.

Notes :

1. Certaines munitions, modifiées à cet effet, peuvent servir à l'instruction, lors de cérémonies ou à d'autres usages non opérationnels.

2. En anglais usuel, le mot « munitions » au pluriel peut désigner non seulement des munitions, mais aussi des armes et des matériels militaires.

*Termes connexes : explosifs et munitions ; lot de munitions ; munition à agents multiples ; munition à charge séparée ; munition à douille séparée ; munition chimique binaire ; munition encartouchée.*

02 mars 2009

#### **munition à agents multiples / multi-agent munition**

Munition qui, une fois activée, disperse deux ou plusieurs agents chimiques ou biologiques.

*Termes connexes : munition ; munition chimique ; munition chimique binaire.*

01 nov. 1991

#### **munition à charge séparée / separate loading ammunition**

Munition dans laquelle le projectile et la charge sont introduits séparément dans le canon.

*Terme connexe : munition.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **munition à douille séparée / semi-fixed ammunition**

#### **munition semi-encartouchée**

Munition dans laquelle la douille n'est pas fixée au projectile d'une façon permanente.

*Terme connexe : munition.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **munition biologique / biological ammunition**

Munition dont le constituant principal est un agent biologique.  
01 mars 1992

**munition chimique / chemical ammunition**

Type de munition contenant principalement un agent chimique.

*Termes connexes : agent chimique ; munition à agents multiples ; munition chimique binaire.*

01 mars 1973

**munition chimique binaire / binary chemical munition**

Munition dans laquelle des substances chimiques placées dans des conteneurs séparés réagissent, une fois mélangées ou combinées par le tir, le lancement ou un quelconque système d'amorçage, pour donner un agent chimique.

*Termes connexes : munition ; munition à agents multiples ; munition chimique.*

01 nov. 1991

**munition encartouchée / fixed ammunition**

Munition dans laquelle la douille est fixée à demeure au projectile.

*Terme connexe : munition.*

01 mars 1973

**munition explosive non explosée / unexploded explosive ordnance**

Munition explosive qui a été amorcée, munie d'un détonateur, armée ou préparée par un autre procédé pour être mise en oeuvre, et qui a été tirée, larguée, lancée, projetée, ou mise en place de manière à constituer un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel, et demeure non explosée, soit à cause d'un mauvais fonctionnement ou d'un vice de fabrication, ou pour toute autre raison.

*Terme connexe : dépollution à des fins civiles.*

29 mai 2002

**munition factice / dummy ammunition**

Munition totalement inerte qui ressemble à une munition réelle ou d'exercice, mais qui n'est conçue ni pour incorporer un matériau énergétique ou être utilisée en combinaison avec celui-ci ni pour être mise en oeuvre dans ou par un système

d'arme.

Notes :

1. Elle est utilisée pour des activités telles que l'assemblage, la manipulation, l'instruction, l'entraînement, le calibrage ou la maintenance.

2. Un code couleur est utilisé pour différencier cette munition des autres types de munition.

05 sept. 2007

**munition semi-encartouchée**

*Terme privilégié : munition à douille séparée.*

**munition télécommandée / command-detonated munition**

Munition dont l'explosion est provoquée à distance, de manière délibérée, par la personne qui en a le contrôle.

01 oct. 2003



## N

**nadir au sol / ground nadir**

Point au sol à la verticale du centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique. Sur une photographie rigoureusement verticale, il se confond avec le point principal.  
01 mars 1973

**nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue**

*Terme privilégié : nadir de la photographie.*

**nadir de la photographie / photo nadir****nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue**

Point d'intersection avec le plan du cliché d'une ligne verticale passant par le centre de perspective de l'objectif.  
01 sept. 1969

**nation nucléaire / nuclear nation**

Puissance nucléaire, militaire ou civile.

*Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.*

01 avr. 1971

**navigation-grille / grid navigation**

Technique de navigation utilisant des coordonnées par rapport à une grille.

*Terme connexe : grille de navigation.*

01 déc. 1974

**navigation radar sur bouée dan / radar danning**

En guerre des mines sur mer, procédé de navigation consistant à se maintenir, au radar, à la distance requise d'une ligne de bouées dan.

01 nov. 1975

**navire à très grand tirant d'eau / very deep draught ship**

Navire dont le tirant d'eau en charge est égal ou supérieur à 13,72 mètres (45 pieds).

01 déc. 1977

**navire de commandement amphibie / amphibious command ship**

Bâtiment de guerre depuis lequel un commandant exerce le contrôle d'opérations amphibies.  
01 févr. 1973

**navire de commerce**

*Terme privilégié : navire marchand.*

**navire marchand / merchant ship****navire de commerce (toléré)**

Tout navire à vocation commerciale à l'exception des engins fluviaux ou d'estuaire, ou opérant exclusivement dans les eaux portuaires.

*Termes connexes : marine marchande ; navire marchand désigné ; point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale ; seuil de compte rendu ; supervision navale des navires marchands.*

01 oct. 1978

**navire marchand désigné / designated merchant ship**

Navire marchand bénéficiant d'un statut particulier pouvant lui donner la priorité sur d'autres navires dans des activités de niveau supérieur de coopération navale avec la marine marchande et, lorsqu'il est placé sous la supervision navale des navires marchands, l'oblige à respecter les ordres militaires.

*Termes connexes : accompagnement ; coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; navire marchand ; supervision navale des navires marchands.*

02 mars 2007

**navire marchand participant / participating merchant ship**

Navire marchand prenant part à une opération de coopération navale avec la marine marchande.

*Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; marine marchande ; navire marchand.*

02 mars 2007

**navire-piège / decoy ship**

Navire camouflé en non-combattant disposant d'armements et d'autres équipements de combat dissimulés, ainsi que de moyens appropriés pour démasquer ses armes rapidement.

01 mars 1982

**navire quittant / leaver****navire quittant un convoi (désuet)**

Navire marchand qui se sépare

d'un convoi pour faire route vers une destination différente et qui devient un navire isolé.

*Termes connexes : convoi détaché ; section à détacher d'un convoi.*

01 oct. 1978

**navire quittant un convoi**

*Terme privilégié : navire quittant.*

**navire ralliant un convoi / joiner**

Navire marchand indépendant en route pour rejoindre un convoi.

*Termes connexes : convoi ralliant ; section ralliant un convoi.*

01 juin 1978

**navire stationnaire océanique / ocean station ship**

Bâtiment désigné pour opérer à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée, dans le but d'assurer diverses fonctions telles que : recherche et sauvetage, information météorologique, aide à la navigation et certaines fonctions "transmissions".

01 mars 1973

**navire suiveur / shadower**

Unité maritime observant et maintenant un contact (parfois intermittent) avec un objectif. Ces activités peuvent être ouvertes ou camouflées.

*Termes connexes : avion suiveur ; bâtiment en marquage serré.*

01 févr. 1974

**nécessité militaire / military necessity**

Principe en vertu duquel un belligérant exerce le droit de prendre toute mesure qui serait nécessaire pour conduire à bien une opération et qui ne serait pas interdite par les lois de guerre.

01 mars 1973

**ne pas recharger / cease loading**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé pour indiquer la suspension d'introduction de cartouches dans l'arme.

01 mars 1973

**ne suis pas en mesure d'observer / cannot observe**

Terme utilisé par un observateur placé dans l'impossibilité de régler un tir mais qui estime néanmoins que l'objectif se trouve

effectivement à l'endroit indiqué et que son importance justifie un tir non réglé et non observé.  
01 mars 1977

#### **nettoyage / mopping up**

Élimination des restes de la résistance ennemie dans une zone encerclée ou isolée, ou au travers de laquelle d'autres unités amies sont passées sans réduire toute résistance active.  
01 mars 1973

#### **neutralisation / neutralization**

En guerre des mines, une mine est neutralisée quand, en agissant de l'extérieur, on l'a rendue incapable d'exploser au passage d'un objectif, bien que sa manipulation puisse encore être dangereuse.  
01 août 1976

#### **neutralisation des explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance disposal**

**NEM**  
Ensemble des opérations comprenant la détection, l'identification, l'évaluation sur place, la mise hors d'état de fonctionner, l'enlèvement et l'élimination des munitions non explosées. Ces opérations peuvent également concerner des munitions endommagées ou détériorées.  
*Terme connexe : procédure de parachèvement du déminage.*  
01 juin 1989

#### **neutralisation électronique / electronic neutralization**

Dans le domaine des contre-mesures électroniques, emploi volontaire de l'énergie électromagnétique pour endommager de façon temporaire ou permanente les dispositifs ennemis qui dépendent exclusivement du spectre électromagnétique.  
20 nov. 1996

#### **neutralisation technique / technical neutralization**

Opération technique visant à rendre un matériel provisoirement inutilisable.  
*Terme connexe : destruction<sup>1</sup>.*  
04 oct. 2000

#### **neutre / neutral**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le

comportement, l'origine ou la nationalité n'indiquent ni un appui ni une opposition aux forces amies.

*Termes connexes : ami ; hostile ; identification<sup>2</sup> ; inconnu.*  
01 oct. 2003

#### **niveau de conduite du tir / weapon control status**

Degré de liberté accordé à un système d'armes désigné pour engager des objectifs dans un environnement donné.  
*Termes connexes : tir libre ; tir prescrit ; tir restreint.*  
26 août 2009

#### **niveau de croisière / cruising level**

Niveau auquel un aéronef se maintient pendant une partie appréciable du vol.  
*Terme connexe : altitude.*  
01 mars 1973

#### **niveau de référence / datum level**

Surface à laquelle se réfèrent les hauteurs et les profondeurs portées sur une carte.  
*Terme connexe : altitude.*  
01 mars 1973

#### **niveau des approvisionnements / level of supply**

Quantité d'approvisionnements ou de matériels détenus normalement ou par ordre particulier, en prévision des besoins ultérieurs.  
01 avr. 1973

#### **niveau de transition / transition level**

Niveau de vol le plus bas que l'on puisse utiliser au-dessus de l'altitude de transition.  
*Termes connexes : altitude ; altitude de transition.*  
01 avr. 1971

#### **niveau opératif / operational level**

Niveau auquel des opérations de grande envergure et des campagnes sont planifiées, conduites et soutenues en vue d'atteindre des objectifs stratégiques sur des théâtres ou des zones d'opérations.  
*Termes connexes : renseignement opérationnel ; zone de responsabilité<sup>1,2</sup> ; zone d'opérations interarmées.*  
15 janv. 2008

#### **niveau stratégique / strategic**

#### **level**

Niveau auquel un pays ou un groupe de pays fixe des objectifs de sécurité à l'échelon national ou multinational et déploie des ressources nationales, notamment militaires, pour les atteindre.

*Terme connexe : renseignement stratégique.*  
15 janv. 2008

#### **niveau tactique / tactical level**

Niveau auquel les activités, les batailles et les engagements sont planifiés et exécutés pour atteindre les objectifs militaires assignés aux formations et unités tactiques.  
*Terme connexe : renseignement tactique.*  
15 janv. 2008

#### **nom conventionnel / nickname**

Combinaison de deux mots brefs distincts que peut, à titre officiel ou non, attribuer n'importe quelle autorité compétente, dans un but de commodité ou de référence mais non de protection de l'information, à un événement, un projet, une activité, un lieu, un accident topographique ou un équipement.  
01 juil. 1980

#### **non contrasté / flat**

En photographie, manque de contraste.  
01 mars 1977

#### **non-reconnaissance de frontière / boundary disclaimer**

Déclaration figurant sur une carte, suivant laquelle le statut et/ou la position des frontières internationales ou limites administratives ne sont pas forcément reconnus par le gouvernement de la nation éditrice.  
01 mars 1973

#### **non vu / lost**

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui-feu naval par un observateur pour indiquer que les coups tirés par une pièce n'ont pu être observés ni en portée ni en direction.  
01 févr. 1974

#### **nord de la grille / grid north**

Direction nord ou zéro indiquée par les informations de référence directionnelle données par une grille.  
01 mars 1973



**nord du compas / compass north****nord d'une boussole**

Direction (non corrigée) qu'indique l'extrémité "nord" de l'aiguille d'une boussole ou d'un compas.

*Terme connexe : nord magnétique.*

01 mars 1973

**nord d'une boussole**

*Terme privilégié : nord du compas.*

**nord magnétique / magnetic north**

Direction indiquée par la pointe attirée vers le nord d'une aiguille aimantée suspendue et influencée seulement par le champ magnétique terrestre.

*Terme connexe : nord du compas.*

01 mars 1973

**nord vrai ou géographique / true north**

Direction joignant la position d'un observateur au pôle nord géographique. Direction d'un méridien géographique quelconque.

01 avr. 1971

**normalisation / standardization**

Élaboration et mise en oeuvre de concepts, de doctrines, de procédures et de spécifications afin de réaliser et maintenir la compatibilité, l'interchangeabilité ou la communauté qui sont nécessaires pour atteindre le niveau requis d'interopérabilité ou pour optimiser l'utilisation des ressources, dans les domaines des opérations, du matériel et de l'administration.

*Termes connexes : communauté ; compatibilité ; interchangeabilité ; interopérabilité.*

[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
22 juin 2004

**norme de performance opérationnelle / operational performance standard**

Norme de performance qu'un individu ou une unité doit atteindre pour mener à bien une mission.

01 oct. 2003

**NOTAM**

*Terme privilégié : avis aux navigants.*

**noyau d'état-major de****planification / core planning team**

Équipe chargée de la planification, de la coordination et de la préparation détaillées d'un exercice.

26 août 2009

**nuage de base / base surge**

Nuage qui se dégage du bas de la colonne produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire sous la surface du sol ou de l'eau. Dans les explosions sous-marines, le nuage de base est, en fait un nuage de gouttelettes liquides qui a la propriété de se déplacer comme un fluide homogène. Pour les explosions souterraines, le nuage de base est constitué de petites particules solides, mais se comporte comme un fluide.

01 mars 1973

**nuage nucléaire / nuclear cloud**

Nuage de gaz chauds, de fumée, de poussières et d'autres particules provenant d'une arme nucléaire et de son environnement et qui est entraîné par la montée de la boule de feu produite par l'explosion de cette arme.

02 mars 2009

**numéro caractéristique / role number**

Dans le domaine médical, classement des organismes de traitement en fonction de leurs différentes possibilités.

01 juil. 1985

**numéro de code OTAN / NATO code number**

Lettre et numéro d'identification attribués à un article répondant à des spécifications, qui ont été agréées par un accord de normalisation OTAN.

01 mars 1982

**numéro de référence de l'objectif / target number**

Numéro de référence donné à l'objectif par l'unité chargée de la direction du tir.

01 janv. 1963

**numéro de référence de mouillage / lay reference number**

En guerre des mines sur mer, numéro attribué à chacune des mines par l'autorité opérationnelle afin de disposer d'un moyen simple d'y faire référence.

01 nov. 1975

**numéro de sortie / sortie****number****référence de sortie**

Numéro de référence qui identifie toutes les photographies prises par tous les capteurs pendant une même sortie de reconnaissance aérienne.

01 sept. 1969

**numéro d'ordre / serial**

Élément ou groupe d'éléments, à l'intérieur d'une série, à qui il est donné une désignation numérique ou alphabétique par mesure de commodité, pour la mise sur pied d'un plan, l'établissement d'une liste ou d'un contrôle.

01 nov. 1968

**numéro-repère / chalk number**

Numéro attribué à un chargement complet et à son moyen de transport.

*Terme connexe : troupe numérotée.*

01 mars 1973



## O

**objectif<sup>1</sup> / objective**

But clairement défini, réalisable et essentiel au plan du commandant, pour lequel une opération militaire est menée ; ce but peut être la saisie d'un mouvement caractéristique du terrain, la neutralisation d'une force ou d'une capacité adverse, ou encore la réalisation d'un résultat souhaité.  
06 janv. 2006

**objectif<sup>2</sup> / target<sup>1</sup>  
cible**

Objet d'une action spécifique, dont la capture, l'exploitation, la neutralisation ou la destruction par des forces militaires est planifiée ; cet objet peut être notamment une zone géographique, un complexe, une installation, une force, des équipements, un individu, un groupe ou un système.  
06 janv. 2006

**objectif<sup>3</sup> / target<sup>2</sup>  
cible**

Pays, zone, installation, organisme ou individu contre lesquels des activités de renseignement sont dirigées.  
06 janv. 2006

**objectif<sup>4</sup> / target<sup>3</sup>**

En artillerie, zone désignée et numérotée pour un tir ultérieur.  
06 janv. 2006

**objectif à battre à l'horaire**  
*Terme privilégié : tir à l'horaire.***objectif à la demande**  
*Terme privilégié : tir à la demande.***objectif inopiné / target of opportunity**

Objectif justiciable d'un tir terrestre, naval ou aérien se révélant en cours d'opérations et sur lequel aucun tir n'avait été prévu.  
01 mars 1973

**objectif intermédiaire / intermediate objective**

En guerre terrestre, zone ou point du terrain entre la ligne de départ et un objectif qui doit être saisi ou tenu.  
01 févr. 1988

**objectif non ponctuel / area target**

Objectif consistant en une zone

plutôt qu'en un simple point.  
01 févr. 1973

**objectif ponctuel / point target**

Objectif qui exige une grande précision dans le tir ou le bombardement.  
01 avr. 1974

**objectif prévu / planned target**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif sur lequel le tir est préparé à l'avance.  
01 août 1976

**observateur aérien / air observer**

Individu dont la mission essentielle est d'observer ou de prendre des photographies à partir d'un aéronef afin de régler le feu de l'artillerie ou d'obtenir des renseignements.  
01 févr. 1973

**observateur avancé / forward observer**

Observateur mis en place auprès des troupes de l'avant capable de demander et de régler les tirs d'appui et de transmettre les informations du champ de bataille.  
01 mars 1981

**observation du tir / spotting**

Procédé de détermination à vue ou par moyens électroniques des écarts en portée et en direction d'un tir d'artillerie ou d'un tir de pièces de marine par rapport à l'axe (la ligne) d'observation, dans le but de fournir les renseignements nécessaires au réglage ou à l'analyse (dépouillement) du tir.  
01 août 1976

**observatoire**

*Terme privilégié : poste d'observation.*

**observer / spot<sup>1</sup>**

Déterminer par l'observation les écarts de tirs par rapport à l'objectif pour obtenir les informations nécessaires pour le réglage du tir.

*Termes connexes : réglage observé de tir ; télémétrie.*  
01 août 1973

**obstacle / obstruction**

Tout objet dont la hauteur au-dessus du sol ou d'un niveau

donné est suffisante pour constituer un danger pour les aéronefs en vol, ou dont la hauteur au-dessus du fond de la mer est suffisante pour constituer un danger pour la navigation.  
22 janv. 2010

**obstruteur / obstructor**

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin mouillé dont le seul but est d'engager ou d'endommager les dragues mécaniques.  
01 mars 1977

**obus à éjection par le culot / base ejection shell**

Type d'obus dont le chargement est éjecté par le culot.  
01 mars 1973

**occupation d'une position / occupation of position**

Occupation et organisation appropriées d'une position devant être utilisée comme position de combat.  
01 mars 1973

**officier chargé de la mise sur pied de l'exercice / officer scheduling the exercise**

L'officier qui, originellement, organise l'exercice et donne l'ordre d'exécution. Cet officier donne les directives générales, incluant la désignation géographique, la distribution des forces et les instructions nécessaires à la coordination de l'exercice. Il désigne les divers officiers directeurs.  
01 mars 1973

**officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements / movement control officer**

Officier appartenant à un organisme de contrôle des mouvements et qui a la responsabilité d'exercer le contrôle effectif des mouvements des personnels et matériels militaires quels que soient leurs modes de transport.  
01 juil. 1970

**officier de liaison Air / air liaison officer**

Officier appartenant à une unité tactique de l'armée de l'air ou de l'aéronautique navale détaché auprès d'une unité ou formation terrestre ou navale en qualité de conseiller en matière d'opérations

aériennes tactiques.

*Terme connexe : officier de liaison de l'armée de terre.*

01 nov. 1975

**officier de liaison de l'armée de terre / ground liaison officer**

**officier de liaison Terre** (toléré)  
Officier ayant reçu une formation particulière relative à la reconnaissance aérienne et/ou aux activités liées à l'appui aérien. Ces officiers font normalement partie d'équipes placées sous le contrôle du commandement terrestre approprié en vue d'assurer la liaison avec les unités aériennes et navales participant à des exercices ou des opérations.

*Terme connexe : officier de liaison "air".*

01 mars 1973

**officier de liaison des forces aéroportées / airborne force liaison officer**

Officier qui est le représentant des unités aéroportées et qui travaille avec l'armée de l'air sur les aérodromes utilisés pour les opérations aéroportées.

01 févr. 1973

**officier de liaison de transport par air / air transport liaison officer**

Officier détaché à une unité ou à un état-major pour assumer des fonctions de liaison concernant le transport par air.

01 févr. 1973

**officier d'embarquement de l'unité / unit emplaning officer**

En transport aérien, représentant de l'unité transportée responsable de l'organisation du déplacement de cette unité.

09 janv. 1996

**officier de surveillance aérienne / air surveillance officer**

Responsable de la coordination et de la tenue à jour d'une représentation précise de la situation aérienne dans un espace aérien attribué.

01 janv. 1983

**officier directeur de l'exercice / officer conducting the exercise**

Officier responsable de la direction de l'exercice pour la partie qui lui est attribuée, des points de vue des trois partis orange, bleu et pourpre. Cet

officier donne les instructions supplémentaires nécessaires. Il peut en outre exercer un commandement dans l'exercice.  
01 nov. 1983

**officier exerçant le commandement tactique / officer in tactical command**

En usage maritime, officier présent le plus ancien, capable d'exercer le commandement, ou officier à qui il a délégué le commandement tactique.

22 janv. 2010

**officier régulateur des évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer**

Officier d'une formation sanitaire de départ, de transit ou de destination qui coordonne les évacuations aériennes de cette formation.

10 juin 2003

**officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation operations officer**

Officier appartenant à une force ou à un commandement de transport aérien. Il est responsable de la préparation et de la direction des évacuations sanitaires, du contrôle des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires en cours (maintien des liaisons, fonctionnement du centre de contrôle) et de la coordination des mouvements entre les personnes à évacuer et les aéronefs prévus pour leur évacuation.

01 févr. 1973

**officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice / officer conducting the serial**

Officier désigné pour exercer un contrôle tactique sur des unités participant à une phase particulière d'un exercice.

01 sept. 1974

**ombre thermique / thermal shadow**

Différence de contraste de l'analyseur infrarouge à balayage provoquée par un gradient thermique qui persiste du fait de l'ombre d'un objet que l'on a déplacé.

01 déc. 1976

**onde de choc / shock wave**

Ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion aérienne, sous-marine ou souterraine, et qui s'y propage d'une manière continue.

*Termes connexes : diffraction de l'onde de souffle ; onde de souffle.*

01 juil. 1980

**onde de souffle / blast wave**

Onde produite par l'expansion rapide dans l'atmosphère de gaz à très haute température à la suite d'une explosion. L'onde de souffle est au départ une onde de choc qui dégénère en onde acoustique.

*Termes connexes : diffraction de l'onde de souffle ; onde de choc.*

01 oct. 1992

**onduleur / inverter**

En électrotechnique, appareil permettant de transformer un courant continu en courant alternatif.

*Terme connexe : redresseur.*

01 juil. 1983

**opération / operation**

Action militaire ou exécution d'une mission militaire de caractère stratégique ou tactique, de soutien, d'instruction ou logistique ; conduite du combat comprenant les mouvements, ravitaillements, manoeuvres défensives ou offensives, nécessaires à la conquête d'objectifs dans toute bataille ou campagne.

*Termes connexes : aéroporté<sup>1</sup> ; ligne d'opération ; opération clandestine.*

01 mars 1973

**opération aérienne antisurface / antisurface air operation**

Opération aérienne conduite dans un espace aéromaritime contre des forces ennemies de surface.

01 mars 1982

**opération aérienne de soutien logistique / air logistic support operation**

Opération aérienne, à l'exclusion des opérations aéroportées, menée à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, en vue de mettre en place ou de récupérer du personnel, du matériel et du ravitaillement.

04 oct. 2000

**opération aérienne spéciale / special air operation**

Opération, conduite à tout niveau du conflit, en appui d'une guerre non conventionnelle et d'activités clandestines, secrètes et psychologiques.

01 déc. 1976

**opération aérienne tactique / tactical air operation**

Emploi de la puissance aérienne, en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales, en vue :

- d'obtenir et de conserver la supériorité aérienne ;
- d'empêcher les forces ennemies de faire mouvement vers et dans la zone de combat, de rechercher et de détruire ces forces et leurs installations de soutien ;
- d'aider, par des opérations multinationales ou interarmées, les forces terrestres ou navales à atteindre leurs objectifs.

04 oct. 2000

**opération aéromobile / airmobile operation**

Opération dans laquelle des unités combattantes et leur équipement effectuent un mouvement en aéronef sur le champ de bataille pour être engagées dans un combat terrestre.

*Terme connexe : opération hélicoptérée.*

01 nov. 1992

**opération aéroportée / airborne operation**

Opération impliquant la mise à terre dans une "zone d'objectif" de forces d'assaut et de leur soutien logistique par moyens aériens.

*Termes connexes : aéroporté<sup>1</sup> ; unité aérotransportable.*

01 févr. 1973

**opération amphibie / amphibious operation**

Opération militaire lancée à partir de la mer par une force maritime et de débarquement embarquée sur des bâtiments ou engins, dont l'objectif principal est la projection tactique de cette force de débarquement dans un environnement dont la nature peut varier de l'absence d'opposition à l'hostilité.

*Termes connexes : assaut amphibie ; démonstration amphibie ; raid amphibie ; repli amphibie.*

14 oct. 2002

**opération anticultures / anticrop operation**

Mise en oeuvre d'agents anticultures dans les opérations militaires, en vue de détruire les sources de certains aliments ou les cultures industrielles de l'ennemi.

01 févr. 1973

**opération antimatériel / antimateriel operation**

Mise en oeuvre d'armes ou d'agents antimatériels dans les opérations militaires.

01 févr. 1973

**opération autonome / autonomous operation**

Opération d'une unité au cours de laquelle le commandant d'unité assure l'entière responsabilité du contrôle des armes et de la prise à partie d'objectifs ennemis. Ce mode d'opération peut, ou bien être ordonné par l'autorité supérieure, ou bien être la conséquence de la perte de tous les moyens de liaison.

01 févr. 1973

**opération avant l'assaut / pre-assault operation**

En opérations amphibies, opération précédant l'assaut. Elle comprend, entre autres, la reconnaissance, les opérations de lutte contre les mines, l'appui-feu naval, le bombardement aérien, les démolitions sous-marines et la destruction des obstacles sur les plages.

01 oct. 2001

**opération biologique / biological operation**

**guerre biologique**  
Emploi délibéré d'agents biologiques en vue de provoquer maladies ou décès parmi les êtres humains et les animaux, de détruire la végétation ou de détériorer certains matériels. Désigne aussi les mesures de défense contre l'emploi de tels agents.

*Terme connexe : agent biologique.*

01 mars 1973

**opération chimique / chemical operation**

**guerre chimique**  
Emploi délibéré d'agents chimiques en vue de tuer, blesser ou diminuer l'efficacité des

hommes ou des animaux pendant un certain temps et d'empêcher ou de rendre plus difficile l'utilisation des matériels, des installations ou du sol. Défense contre un tel emploi d'agents chimiques.

01 août 1979

**opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire / chemical, biological and radiological operation**

Terme collectif utilisé seulement quand on se réfère à une opération comportant l'emploi combiné d'armes nucléaires, chimiques et biologiques.

01 mars 1973

**opération clandestine / clandestine operation**

Opération liée au renseignement, à la contre-ingérence et à d'autres activités similaires, organisée ou conduite de façon à en assurer le secret ou la dissimulation.

*Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; dissimulation ; opération.*

04 oct. 2000

**opération de contreminage / countermine operation**

En guerre des mines terrestre, opération visant à réduire ou à éliminer les effets des mines ou des champs de mines.

*Termes connexes : dépollution à des fins civiles ; vérification de dépollution.*

29 mai 2002

**opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien / defensive counter-air operation**

Mesures de défense active et passive conçues pour détecter, identifier, intercepter et détruire ou rendre inopérantes les forces qui tentent d'attaquer ou de pénétrer l'espace aérien ami.

*Termes connexes : défense aérienne active ; défense aérienne passive ; maîtrise de l'air ; opération de supériorité aérienne ; opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien ; supériorité aérienne.*

20 juin 2006

**opération de défoliation / defoliating operation**

Mise en oeuvre d'agents défoliants sur des zones de végétation afin d'appuyer des

opérations militaires.  
01 mars 1973

**opération de harcèlement**  
*Terme privilégié : opération d'interdiction.*

**opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation**

Positionnement d'un navire ou d'un aéronef de lutte anti-sous-marine, entre l'écran et l'élément principal, afin de renforcer la défense anti-sous-marine dans l'axe de progression de la formation.

Note : ce navire ou cet aéronef est considéré comme faisant partie de l'écran anti-sous-marin.

*Terme connexe : procédure de parachèvement du déminage.*  
04 oct. 2000

**opération de soutien anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine support operation**

Opération menée par une force anti-sous-marine dans une zone proche d'une force ou d'un convoi, dans des zones traversées par la force ou le convoi, ou pour la défense de zones géographiques. Les opérations de soutien peuvent être soit totalement coordonnées avec celles de la force ou du convoi, soit indépendantes et seulement coordonnées dans la mesure où elles fournissent des renseignements et informations opérationnels.

01 févr. 1973

**opération de soutien de la paix / peace support operation**

Opération comportant l'utilisation impartiale de mesures diplomatiques, civiles et militaires, normalement menée conformément aux buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies, en vue de restaurer ou de maintenir la paix. De telles opérations peuvent comprendre la prévention des conflits, le rétablissement de la paix, l'imposition de la paix, le maintien de la paix, la consolidation de la paix ou les opérations humanitaires.

*Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.*

14 oct. 2002

**opération de supériorité aérienne / counter air operation**

Opération aérienne dirigée contre le potentiel aérien offensif ou défensif ennemi en vue d'obtenir ou de conserver le degré souhaité de supériorité aérienne.

01 août 1979

**opération d'évacuation de non-combattants / non-combatant evacuation operation**

Opération visant à relocaliser dans un endroit sûr des non-combattants désignés qui sont menacés dans un pays étranger.

14 oct. 2002

**opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation**

**opération de harcèlement**

Opération visant à empêcher ou à gêner les opérations ennemies dans une zone déterminée.

13 déc. 1999

**opération d'interdiction maritime / maritime interdiction operation**

Opération visant à faire respecter une interdiction de mouvements par voie maritime de personnes, de produits ou de matériels spécifiés dans une zone géographique définie.

6 janv. 2006

**opération d'intruder / intruder operation**

Opération offensive, de jour ou de nuit, au-dessus du territoire ennemi, ayant pour objet principal de détruire les avions ennemis à proximité de leurs bases.

01 avr. 1973

**opération expéditionnaire / expeditionary operation**

Projection de puissance militaire dans une zone opérationnelle éloignée sur des lignes de communication étendues en vue d'atteindre un objectif précis.

07 juil. 2003

**opération hélicoptérée / helicopterborne operation**

Opération dans laquelle des hélicoptères interviennent en soutien d'une unité ou d'une organisation pour effectuer le mouvement de troupes, d'approvisionnements ou d'équipements.

*Terme connexe : opération*

*aéromobile.*  
20 nov. 1996

**opération humanitaire / humanitarian operation**

Opération spécifiquement destinée à alléger les souffrances humaines lorsque les acteurs civils responsables d'une zone ne sont pas en mesure d'apporter le soutien suffisant à une population ou ne sont pas disposés à le faire. Elle peut précéder l'activité des organisations humanitaires civiles spécialisées, être menée simultanément ou encore la compléter.

*Termes connexes : aide humanitaire ; assistance humanitaire.*

22 juin 2004

**opération interarmées interalliée / Allied joint operation**

Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays membres de l'OTAN, à laquelle participent des éléments de plusieurs armées.

*Terme connexe : interarmées.*  
16 juil. 1999

**opération interarmées multinationale / combined joint operation**

Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays, à laquelle participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées.

*Termes connexes : interarmées ; multinational.*  
16 juil. 1999

**opération maritime / maritime operation**

Opération effectuée par des forces de surface, sous-marines ou aériennes, pour obtenir ou exploiter le contrôle des mers ou pour l'interdire à l'ennemi.

01 mars 1973

**opération maritime de guidage / lead-through operation**

Opération au cours de laquelle un bâtiment-guide mène d'autres bâtiments de surface ou des sous-marins dans leur passage à travers des chenaux établis dans une zone minée.

26 août 2009

**opération multinationale / combined operation**

Opération menée par des forces appartenant à plusieurs pays, qui agissent en commun.

02 mars 2009

**opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien / offensive counter-air operation**

Opération conduite en vue de détruire, désorganiser ou limiter la puissance aérienne ennemie, aussi près que possible de ses bases.

01 mars 1982

**opération psychologique / psychological operation**

Activités psychologiques planifiées visant à influencer les attitudes et les comportements ayant une incidence sur la réalisation d'objectifs politiques et militaires.

*Termes connexes : activités psychologiques de consolidation ; activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix ; activités psychologiques du champ de bataille ; activités psychologiques stratégiques.*

13 déc. 1999

**opération radiologique / radiological operation**

Emploi de matériels radioactifs ou d'appareils produisant des radiations afin de causer des pertes ou de restreindre l'utilisation du terrain. Comprend également l'emploi intentionnel de retombées radioactives d'armes nucléaires.

01 nov. 1968

**opérations d'appui / supporting operations**

En opérations amphibies, opérations conduites par des forces n'appartenant pas à la force opérationnelle amphibie. Prescrites par l'autorité supérieure sur demande du commandant de la force opérationnelle amphibie, elles sont normalement conduites hors de la zone dont celui-ci est responsable au moment de leur exécution.

01 mars 1982

**opérations de transport aérien / air transport operations**

*Termes connexes : opérations de transport aérien stratégique ; opérations de transport aérien tactique.*

01 févr. 1973

**opérations de transport aérien stratégique / strategic air transport operations**

Mouvement par air de personnel

et de matériel effectué entre différents théâtres. On distingue :

- a. la mission régulière ;
- b. la mission à la demande ;
- c. le soutien logistique ;
- d. l'évacuation sanitaire.

*Termes connexes : opérations de transport aérien ; opérations de transport aérien tactique.*

01 sept. 1969

**opérations de transport aérien tactique / tactical air transport operations**

Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel sur un théâtre. On distingue :

- a. les opérations aéroportées :
  - (1) parachutage d'assaut
  - (2) l'hélicoptage d'assaut
  - (3) l'atterrissage d'assaut ;
- b. le soutien logistique ;
- c. le transport à la demande ;
- d. l'évacuation sanitaire.

*Termes connexes : opérations de transport aérien ; opérations de transport aérien stratégique.*

01 nov. 1968

**opérations de zone / area operations**

En terme maritime, opérations conduites dans une zone géographique et non liées à la protection d'une force déterminée.

01 août 1979

**opérations spéciales / special operations**

Activités militaires menées par des forces spécialement désignées, organisées, entraînées et équipées, utilisant des techniques opérationnelles et des modes d'action inhabituels aux forces conventionnelles. Ces activités sont menées dans toute la gamme des opérations militaires, indépendamment des opérations de forces conventionnelles, ou en coordination avec celles-ci, pour atteindre des objectifs politiques, militaires, psychologiques et économiques. Des considérations politico-militaires peuvent nécessiter le recours à des techniques clandestines ou discrètes et l'acceptation d'un niveau de risque physique et politique non compatible avec les opérations conventionnelles.

13 déc. 1999

**opérations ultérieures de lutte contre les mines / follow-on mine countermeasures**

Opérations de lutte contre les

mines effectuées après le débarquement amphibie initial, pendant la phase d'assaut amphibie et les phases postérieures afin d'agrandir les zones déminées lors des opérations de lutte contre les mines menées avant l'assaut.

01 oct. 2001

**optoélectronique / electro-optics**

Technologie englobant des composants, appareils et systèmes susceptibles de provoquer une interaction entre l'état électromagnétique (optique) et l'état électrique (électronique).

01 nov. 1986

**ordre / order**

Communication écrite, orale ou par signal, des instructions d'un supérieur à un subordonné.

01 mars 1973

**ordre administratif / administrative order**

Ordre traitant de la circulation, du ravitaillement, de la maintenance, de l'évacuation, du personnel et d'autres détails administratifs.

13 déc. 1999

**ordre d'avertissement**

*Terme privilégié : ordre préparatoire.*

**ordre de bataille / order of battle**

Identification, effectifs, structure de commandement et disposition du personnel, des unités et des matériels d'une force militaire.

01 mars 1973

**ordre de bataille électronique / electronic order of battle****ODBE**

Liste des émetteurs utilisés par une force ou dans un scénario, qui comporte des informations particulières sur les caractéristiques électromagnétiques, les paramètres, les emplacements et les plateformes de ces émetteurs.

01 oct. 2003

**ordre de décollage immédiat / aircraft scrambling**

Ordre de décollage immédiat d'avions en alerte au sol.

01 févr. 1973

**ordre de déplacement / order to**

**move**

Ordre donné par un commandant pour exécuter un mouvement.  
*Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; ordre de mouvement ; ordre d'opération ; ordre préparatoire ; préavis de mouvement ; tableau des mouvements et transports.*  
 06 janv. 2006

**ordre d'embarquement / embarkation order**

Ordre précisant les dates, heures, itinéraires d'accès, méthodes de mise en place et moyens de transport jusqu'à bord d'un navire ou aéronef, des troupes et de leur équipement.  
*Terme connexe : tableau des mouvements et transports.*  
 01 mars 1979

**ordre de mouvement / movement order**

Ordre donné par un commandant définissant les modalités du déplacement d'une unité, de personnel ou de matériel.  
*Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; délai de préparation ; ordre d'opération ; ordre préparatoire ; préavis de mouvement ; tableau des mouvements et transports.*  
 06 janv. 2006

**ordre d'opération / operation order**

Directive présentée sous une forme généralement conforme à un cadre défini, donnée par un commandant militaire aux commandants subordonnés en vue de coordonner l'exécution d'une opération.  
*Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; plan d'opération.*  
 01 mars 1973

**ordre permanent / standing order**

Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé.  
 01 nov. 1968

**ordre préparatoire / warning order**

**ordre d'avertissement**  
 Notice préalable à l'envoi d'un ordre à venir ou à une action à entreprendre.  
*Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; ordre de*

*mouvement ; préavis de mouvement.*  
 01 oct. 2003

**ordre simplifié / fragmentary order**

Ordre d'opération diffusé sous forme abrégée, selon les besoins, dans lequel il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter les informations données dans l'ordre d'opération de base. Il peut être diffusé totalement ou partiellement.  
 01 mars 1991

**organique / organic**

Formant partie intégrante d'un organisme militaire.  
 01 mars 1981

**organisation de sécurité d'une zone / area damage control**

Ensemble de mesures prises avant, pendant ou après une action ennemie ou des calamités naturelles ou des désastres causés par l'homme, afin de réduire les probabilités de dégâts et d'en minimiser les conséquences.  
*Terme connexe : organisation sécurité.*  
 01 févr. 1973

**organisation des mouvements et transports / movement control<sup>2</sup>**

Organisme chargé de la préparation, des mesures d'exécution et de la régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communication.  
*Terme connexe : mouvements et transports.*  
 01 nov. 1994

**organisation d'une position conquise / consolidation of position**

Organisation et renforcement d'une position nouvellement conquise afin de pouvoir l'utiliser contre l'ennemi.  
 01 mars 1973

**organisation du terrain / organization of the ground**

Amélioration d'une position défensive par renforcement des défenses naturelles du terrain et par l'affectation des troupes s'y trouvant à des points bien définis.  
 01 mars 1973

**organisation internationale / international organization****OI**

Organisation intergouvernementale, régionale ou mondiale, régie par le droit international et créée par un groupe d'États, qui possède, en vertu d'un accord international, quelle qu'en soit la nature, une personnalité juridique internationale lui conférant des droits et obligations propres, dans le but d'assurer une fonction donnée et de poursuivre des objectifs communs.  
 Note : à titre d'exception, bien qu'il s'agisse d'une organisation non gouvernementale établie en vertu du Code civil suisse, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge est mandaté par la communauté internationale des États et il est fondé sur le droit international, en particulier sur les Conventions de Genève, possède une personnalité juridique internationale ou un statut propre et jouit de certains privilèges et immunités pour l'accomplissement de son mandat humanitaire.  
*Terme connexe : coopération civilo-militaire.*  
 08 août 2008

**organisation non gouvernementale / non-governmental organization ONG**

Organisation bénévole à caractère privé et à but non lucratif, indépendante de toute instance gouvernementale ou intergouvernementale, créée dans le but d'accomplir une série d'activités, notamment des projets de développement ou la promotion d'une cause donnée, et structurée à l'échelon local, national, régional ou international.  
 Notes :

1. Une organisation non gouvernementale ne possède pas nécessairement de statut officiel et son existence ou ses activités ne sont pas nécessairement couvertes par un mandat.
2. L'OTAN peut ou non, selon le cas, soutenir une organisation non gouvernementale donnée ou coopérer avec celle-ci.  
*Termes connexes : coopération civilo-militaire ; organisation internationale.*  
 26 août 2009

**organisation sécurité / damage control**



Dans la marine : ensemble des dispositions prises à bord d'un bâtiment pour maintenir et rétablir l'intégrité de l'étanchéité, la stabilité, les possibilités manoeuvrières et la puissance offensive pour contrôler la bande et l'assiette ; pour effectuer rapidement des réparations matérielles ; pour limiter l'extension des incendies et assurer une protection efficace contre ce danger ; pour limiter la diffusion des agents toxiques, assurer la décontamination et une protection efficace et pour assurer les soins aux blessés.  
*Terme connexe : organisation de sécurité d'une zone.*  
01 mars 1973

**organisme / establishment<sup>1</sup>**  
Ensemble comprenant à la fois du personnel et du matériel organisé pour fonctionner comme un tout. Note: le terme établissement est également utilisé en terminologie militaire française pour désigner un établissement de matériel.  
01 mars 1973

**organisme de renseignement / agency**  
Organe ou organisation engagé(e) dans la recherche ou l'exploitation des renseignements bruts.  
*Termes connexes : agent ; cycle du renseignement ; source.*  
01 sept. 1981

**organisme militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military body**  
Quartier général ou organisme militaire international couvert par les articles 1(b), 1(c) et 14 du Protocole sur le statut des quartiers généraux militaires internationaux créés en vertu du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (dit Protocole de Paris).  
26 août 2009

**orientation<sup>1</sup> / attitude<sup>1</sup>**  
Position d'un corps telle qu'elle est déterminée par l'inclinaison de ses différents axes par rapport au système de référence. Sauf indication contraire, ce système est lié à la terre.  
01 janv. 1983

**orientation<sup>2</sup> / attitude<sup>2</sup>**  
Relèvement grille (mer, air) ou gisement (terre) du grand axe d'un objectif.

01 janv. 1983

**orientation<sup>3</sup> / direction<sup>2</sup>**  
*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*  
01 janv. 1983

**orthodromie / great circle route**  
Route constituée par le plus petit des 2 arcs du grand cercle joignant 2 points de la surface de la terre.  
01 mars 1973

**orthorectification / orthorectification**  
En photogrammétrie, procédé qui consiste à supprimer de l'image toutes les déformations géométriques liées à l'inclinaison latérale du capteur et au relief du terrain et à projeter l'image obtenue dans un système de projection cartographique.  
*Termes connexes : image géocodée ; projection ; redressement.*  
14 oct. 2002

**OTAN standard**  
*Terme privilégié : OTAN sur étagère.*

**OTAN sur étagère / NATO off-the-shelf**  
**OTAN standard**  
Se dit d'un produit développé pour un organisme de l'OTAN et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification.  
*Termes connexes : commercial sur étagère ; gouvernemental sur étagère.*  
01 oct. 2001

**ouverture de brèche préparée / deliberate breaching**  
En guerre terrestre, aménagement d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, ou d'une route dégagée à travers un obstacle ou une fortification, toute l'opération étant planifiée et exécutée systématiquement.  
01 janv. 1991

**ouverture de brèche rapide / hasty breaching**  
Aménagement rapide d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, une barrière ou une fortification à l'aide de moyens appropriés.  
01 juil. 1980

**ouverture d'un champ de mines**

**/ minefield breaching**  
En guerre des mines sur terre, déminage d'un itinéraire dans un environnement tactique.  
*Terme connexe : passage à travers un champ de mines.*  
01 juil. 1988

**ouvrage à destruction préliminaire / preliminary demolition target**  
Ouvrage, autre qu'un ouvrage à destruction réservée dont la destruction est prévue et peut être mise en oeuvre immédiatement après l'achèvement des travaux préparatoires à condition que l'autorisation soit déjà obtenue.  
*Terme connexe : ouvrage à destruction réservée.*  
01 mars 1982

**ouvrage à destruction préparée / uncharged demolition target**  
Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges, calculées, ont été préparées et stockées en un endroit sûr et pour lesquelles les consignes de mise en oeuvre ont été établies.  
*Terme connexe : destruction<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 juil. 1993

**ouvrage à destruction réservée / reserved demolition target**  
Ouvrage dont la destruction doit être décidée à un échelon donné de commandement en raison de son importance tactique ou stratégique, ou de l'importance de l'ouvrage lui-même, ou encore parce que la destruction doit être exécutée devant l'ennemi.  
*Terme connexe : ouvrage à destruction préliminaire.*  
01 juil. 1972

**ouvrage à détruire / demolition target**  
Ouvrage d'un intérêt militaire reconnu et susceptible d'être détruit.  
01 nov. 1992

**ouvrage miné / charged demolition target**  
Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges ont été mises en place et sont à l'état de préparation soit non amorcé (stade 1), soit amorcé (stade 2).  
*Termes connexes : état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) ; état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1).*  
01 oct. 1992



## P

**paillettes / chaff**

Rubans de clinquant, de fil métallique ou de fibre de verre métallisée, de longueur correspondant à une fréquence donnée, destinés à réfléchir l'énergie électromagnétique, habituellement largués par avion, ou dispersés au moyen d'obus ou de roquettes, pour servir de contre-mesure radar.  
01 mars 1981

**palette / pallet**

Support plat destiné à rassembler des colis ou à manipuler un ensemble, en formant une unité de charge pour la manutention, le transport et le stockage par moyens mécaniques.  
01 sept. 1971

**palette d'aéronef / aircraft flat pallet**

Plateau renforcé capable de supporter et de maintenir une charge déterminée. Il est spécifiquement conçu pour l'arrimage dans un aéronef.  
*Terme connexe : charge palettisée.*  
01 févr. 1973

**panneau / marking panel**

Tout matériau utilisé pour des communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies.  
*Terme connexe : code de panneaux.*  
01 mars 1973

**panneau de signalisation / regulatory sign**

Panneau utilisé pour régulariser et contrôler la circulation routière.  
01 nov. 1968

**parachutage / paradrop**

Mise à terre de personnel ou de matériels à partir d'un aéronef en vol avec emploi de parachutes.  
*Terme connexe : aéroporté<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 juil. 1970

**parachute extracteur / extraction parachute**

Parachute auxiliaire utilisé pour désarrimer et sortir une cargaison d'un aéronef, ou pour déployer un ou plusieurs parachutes de charge.  
*Terme connexe : largage par extraction.*  
04 oct. 2000

**parallaxe / parallax**

En photographie, déplacement apparent de la position d'un objet par rapport à un point de repère, phénomène résultant du déplacement du point d'observation.  
01 juil. 1970

**parallaxe fausse / false parallax**

Dans un examen stéréoscopique, déplacement vertical apparent d'un objet, dû soit au mouvement de cet objet, soit au changement de point de vue.  
01 mars 1981

**parallèle de référence / standard parallel**

Parallèle d'une carte le long de laquelle l'échelle est exactement celle indiquée pour la carte.  
01 juin 1981

**parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques / ammunition and toxic material open space**

Zone spécialement aménagée pour le stockage d'explosifs et de produits toxiques. Lors de l'établissement des comptes rendus, il n'est pas tenu compte des espaces environnants interdits au stockage pour des raisons de sécurité. Les clôtures et les dispositifs de protection y sont inclus.  
01 févr. 1973

**par deux / two-up**

Formation avec deux éléments de front, le reste venant derrière.  
01 mai 1963

**par le travers / abeam**

Gisement voisin de 090° ou 270° .  
C'est-à-dire : direction sensiblement perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal d'un élément mobile.  
01 févr. 1973

**passage / run<sup>2</sup>**

Parcours d'une bande par une combinaison dragueur-drague ou un chasseur de mines en opération. Terme pouvant aussi s'appliquer à un parcours effectué par une formation de dragueurs.  
01 août 1982

**passage à gué / wading crossing**

*Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond ;*

*aptitude à franchir un gué profond.*

01 avr. 1971

**passage à travers un champ de mines/ minefield lane**

En guerre des mines terrestre, passage balisé, non miné ou déminé, libre d'obstacles, traversant un champ de mines, et non exposé directement aux effets de ces dernières.

*Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double ; ouverture d'un champ de mines.*  
16 juil. 1999

**passage de bombardement / bombing run**

En bombardement aérien, partie du vol qui commence normalement à partir d'un point initial, avec l'approche vers l'objectif, comprend l'acquisition d'objectif et se termine normalement au point de largage de l'arme.  
01 nov. 1983

**passage de lignes / passage of lines**

Opération par laquelle une force se déplace vers l'avant ou vers l'arrière à travers les positions de combat d'une autre force pour engager ou rompre le contact avec l'ennemi.  
01 nov. 1985

**passage de prise de vues / run<sup>1</sup>**

En reconnaissance aérienne, partie du vol pendant laquelle des enregistrements sont effectués.  
01 août 1982

**passif / passive**

En surveillance, adjectif s'appliquant à des actions ou équipements n'exigeant pas d'émission d'énergie détectable.  
01 déc. 1976

**patrouille / patrol**

Élément de forces terrestres, navales ou aériennes, envoyé dans le but de recueillir des informations ou d'effectuer une mission de destruction, de harcèlement, de nettoyage ou de sécurité.  
*Termes connexes : patrouille aérienne de combat ; patrouille de combat ; patrouille de*

*reconnaissance ; patrouille du large ; patrouille en attente.*  
01 sept. 2003

**patrouille aérienne de combat / combat air patrol**

Patrouille aérienne assurée au-dessus d'une zone d'objectifs, de la force protégée, du secteur critique d'une zone de combat, ou dans une zone de défense aérienne, dans le but d'intercepter ou de détruire les aéronefs ennemis avant qu'ils n'atteignent leurs objectifs.

*Termes connexes : patrouille ; patrouille de combat ; patrouille de reconnaissance ; zone de défense aérienne ; zone de l'objectif.*

04 oct. 2000

**patrouille de combat / combat patrol**

Pour les forces terrestres, unité tactique détachée de la formation principale et chargée d'une mission propre de combat ; détachement qui a reçu pour mission de protéger le front, un flanc ou l'arrière de la formation, au besoin en combattant.

*Termes connexes : patrouille ; patrouille aérienne de combat ; patrouille de reconnaissance.*

01 mars 1982

**patrouille de reconnaissance / reconnaissance patrol**

Patrouille chargée d'obtenir du renseignement tactique de préférence à l'insu de l'ennemi.

*Termes connexes : patrouille ; patrouille aérienne de combat ; patrouille de combat.*

01 mars 1982

**patrouille du large / offshore patrol**

Patrouille défensive navale, opérant à l'extérieur des limites des eaux côtières navigables. Elle fait partie des forces navales de la défense locale qui consistent en bâtiments de guerre et aéronefs, et opèrent à l'extérieur des zones affectées aux patrouilles littorales.

*Terme connexe : patrouille.*

01 mars 1973

**patrouille en attente / standing patrol**

Patrouille dont l'importance est déterminée par le commandant qui assigne la mission. Cette mission peut être de reconnaissance, d'écoute, de

combat ou une combinaison des trois. Elle diffère de la mission d'une patrouille de reconnaissance, d'écoute ou de combat dans le fait que lorsque la position assignée est occupée, la patrouille n'est pas libre de manoeuvrer sans autorisation dans l'accomplissement de sa mission.

*Terme connexe : patrouille.*

01 mai 1963

**pays fournissant des renforts / reinforcing nation**

Pays de l'OTAN qui enverra des forces de renfort à un commandement de l'OTAN.

01 nov. 1986

**pays hôte / host nation**

Pays qui, aux termes d'un accord :  
a. reçoit des forces et du matériel des pays de l'OTAN, ou d'autres pays opérant sur ou à partir de son territoire ou transitant par celui-ci ;

b. autorise la localisation sur son territoire de matériel ou d'organismes de l'OTAN ; ou  
c. fournit le soutien y afférant.

*Terme connexe : soutien fourni par le pays hôte.*

04 oct. 2000

**pays membre / member nation**

État signataire du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord.

09 janv. 1996

**pénétrante / axial route**

Itinéraire terrestre traversant la zone de l'arrière et pénétrant dans la zone de l'avant.

*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*

01 févr. 1973

**période de réceptivité / look**

En guerre des mines, période pendant laquelle la mise de feu d'une mine est sensible à une influence.

01 nov. 1975

**période d'insensibilisation après avance / intercount dormant period**

En guerre des mines sur mer, temps s'écoulant entre le déclenchement d'un compteur de navires et le moment où il est prêt à recevoir une nouvelle influence.

01 août 1976

**période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions / inter-look dormant period**

Pour une mine à plusieurs impulsions, laps de temps suivant chaque impulsion pendant lequel la mise de feu ne peut enregistrer une autre impulsion.

01 déc. 1976

**période radioactive / half-life**

Temps pendant lequel la moitié des noyaux radioactifs d'un échantillon se sont désintégrés.

La période est une caractéristique propre à chacun des corps radioactifs ; elle ne dépend ni de la quantité ni de l'état de ces corps. La période "effective" d'un isotope déterminé est le temps pendant lequel le nombre des noyaux présents dans le corps humain a diminué de moitié, en raison de la désintégration des noyaux et de l'élimination biologique.

01 mars 1973

**persistance / persistency**

En guerre biologique ou chimique, caractéristique d'un agent se rapportant, dans des conditions déterminées, à la durée de son efficacité après dispersion.

01 févr. 1988

**personne déplacée / internally displaced person**

Personne qui, dans le cadre d'un mouvement de masse, a été contrainte de fuir son domicile de manière subite en raison d'un conflit armé, d'un conflit interne, de violations systématiques ou de crainte de violations des droits de la personne, voire d'une catastrophe naturelle ou provoquée par l'homme, mais qui n'a pas traversé de frontière internationalement reconnue et qui, de ce fait, se trouve encore en danger.

*Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile ; évacué ; réfugié.*

04 oct. 2000

**personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN / supernumerary NATO civilian personnel**

Personnel civil international, affecté antérieurement à un poste civil international, se trouvant en congé de longue maladie conformément à l'article 45.74 du Règlement du personnel civil de l'OTAN, et qui continue à bénéficier du statut OTAN.

01 mars 1977

**personnel civil international à**

**statut OTAN / international civilian personnel with NATO status**

Civils affectés ou nommés à des emplois civils internationaux répertoriés de l'OTAN.

01 oct. 1978

**personnel civil temporaire / temporary civilian personnel**

Personnels civils engagés pour remplacer des titulaires momentanément absents ou pour assumer des tâches qui excèdent temporairement les possibilités des effectifs nationaux ou internationaux affectés.

01 nov. 1975

**personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine personnel**

Survivants d'un sous-marin en détresse, qui n'ont pas évacué le bâtiment ou qui n'ont pas été secourus.

18 déc. 1997

**personnel international / international personnel**

Personnel militaire ou civil affecté à des postes internationaux ou détaché pour occuper ce type de poste.

01 nov. 1975

**personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable / reimbursable NATO military personnel**

Catégorie de personnel militaire fournie par l'état qui reçoit à l'OTAN, et pour laquelle le remboursement accordé à la nation concernée est prélevé sur le budget international de l'OTAN.

01 août 1979

**personnel militaire international / international military personnel**

Militaires affectés ou nommés à des emplois militaires internationaux répertoriés.

01 nov. 1977

**perte / casualty**

En ce qui concerne le personnel, tout individu déclaré perdu pour son unité par décès, blessure, maladie, détention, capture ou disparition.

*Termes connexes : perte au combat ; perte hors combat.*

01 juin 1989

**perte au combat / battle casualty**

Toute perte qui découle directement d'une action hostile, soit infligée au combat, soit survenue à la suite de celui-ci, soit encourue sur le trajet aller-retour d'une mission de combat.

*Termes connexes : blessé au combat ; décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte ; perte hors combat ; tué au combat.*

01 juin 1989

**perte hors combat / non-battle casualty**

Personnel qui n'est pas blessé au combat, mais qui est perdu pour son unité par suite de maladie ou d'accident - y compris les décès dus à ces raisons - ou par suite de disparition involontaire non imputable à l'ennemi ou à la capture.

*Termes connexes : blessé au combat ; décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte ; perte au combat ; tué au combat.*

01 sept. 2003

**pertes massives / mass casualties**

Tout nombre de pertes subies dans un temps relativement court, dépassant de loin les moyens médicaux et logistiques disponibles.

01 nov. 1986

**petit navire / small ship**

Un navire d'une longueur égale ou inférieure à 137 mètres (ou 450 pieds).

*Terme connexe : grand bâtiment.*

01 nov. 1975

**petits fonds / shallow water**

Eau dont la profondeur se situe entre 10 et 200 mètres.

14 oct. 2002

**pétrolier / oiler**

Pétrolier, marchand ou militaire, équipé et gréé pour ravitailler des bâtiments à la mer.

01 mars 1973

**phase d'assaut<sup>1</sup> / assault phase<sup>1</sup>**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, laps de temps qui sépare l'arrivée dans la zone de l'objectif des forces principales d'assaut de la force opérationnelle amphibie et l'accomplissement de leur mission.

*Terme connexe : assaut<sup>2</sup>.*

01 sept. 1991

**phase d'assaut<sup>2</sup> / assault phase<sup>2</sup>****assaut aéroporté**

Au cours d'une opération aéroportée, phase dont le début se situe au moment de l'arrivée par voie aérienne de l'échelon d'assaut dans la zone de l'objectif et qui se poursuit par l'attaque des objectifs de cet échelon et par l'organisation de la tête de pont aérienne initiale.

*Terme connexe : assaut<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 sept. 1991

**phase de déchargement général / general unloading period**

En opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage dans laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement logistique et qui met l'accent sur la vitesse et l'ampleur des opérations de déchargement. Elle englobe le déchargement des unités et des cargaisons se trouvant à bord des bâtiments aussi vite que le permet l'aménagement des plages. Elle se poursuit en fonction des moyens de manutention à terre, sans tenir compte de la classe, du type ou de la priorité de la cargaison.

*Terme connexe : phase de déchargement initial.*

01 mars 1982

**phase de déchargement initial / initial unloading period**

Dans les opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage au cours de laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement tactique et doit satisfaire immédiatement les besoins des forces de débarquement. Tous les éléments devant débarquer pendant cette phase des opérations reçoivent un numéro d'ordre.

*Terme connexe : phase de déchargement général.*

01 juin 1981

**photocarte / photomap**

Reproduction d'une photographie aérienne ou mosaïque sur laquelle ont été portés les lignes du quadrillage, le nom des lieux, les courbes, etc. et d'autres renseignements appropriés en marge.

*Terme connexe : iconocarte.*

01 août 1970

**photogrammétrie /**

**photogrammetry**

Technique permettant d'obtenir des mesures valables par l'étude d'images photographiques.  
01 juil. 1970

**photographie aérienne cartographique / air cartographic photography**  
**photographie topographique aérienne**

Prise de photographies aériennes et exploitation de ces photographies pour dresser des cartes.  
01 févr. 1973

**photographie aérienne oblique / oblique air photograph**

Photographie aérienne prise avec un appareil dont l'axe optique est dirigé entre l'horizontale et la verticale. On distingue :  
a. l'oblique haute : photo sur laquelle figure l'horizon apparent ;  
b. l'oblique basse : photo sur laquelle l'horizon apparent ne figure pas.  
01 juil. 1970

**photographie aérienne verticale / vertical air photograph**

Photographie aérienne prise lorsque l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vues est normal à la surface terrestre.  
01 sept. 1969

**photographie anticamouflage / camouflage detection photography**

Technique de photographie utilisant des films spéciaux (généralement sensibles à l'infrarouge) et permettant de détecter les zones ou les points camouflés.  
*Terme connexe : film à spectre décalé.*  
01 déc. 1974

**photographie de contrôle d'attaque / strike photography**

Photographie aérienne prise lors d'une attaque aérienne.  
01 avr. 1971

**photographie d'écran radar / radarscope photography**

Enregistrement photographique des échos sur un écran radar.  
01 sept. 1969

**photographie d'objectif / target illustration print**

Photographie, obtenue par reproduction directe ou par

agrandissement, qui fournit la meilleure image possible d'un objectif déterminé.  
01 sept. 1969

**photographie d'un objectif ponctuel / pinpoint photograph**

Photographie unique ou couple stéréoscopique d'un objet ou objectif spécifique.  
01 mai 1973

**photographie en défilement continu / continuous strip photography**

Photographie d'une bande de terrain, l'image restant ininterrompue sur toute sa longueur dans le sens de la route parcourue par l'aéronef.  
01 mars 1973

**photographie par bandes spectrales / spectrozonal photography**

Technique photographique dans laquelle les émissions des objets sont filtrées sélectivement de façon à ne faire apparaître que les objets émettant dans une bande spectrale donnée. Cette technique permet d'éliminer les fonds parasites.  
01 août 1976

**photographie topographique aérienne**

*Terme privilégié : photographie aérienne cartographique.*

**photoplan**

*Terme privilégié : mosaïque contrôlée.*

**pièce / part**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément normalement indissociable, faisant partie d'un ensemble ou d'un sous-ensemble.  
*Termes connexes : composant ; ensemble ; équipement ; sous-ensemble.*  
01 mars 1992

**pièce de rechange / spare**

Pièce unique, sous-ensemble ou ensemble fournis pour l'entretien ou la réparation de systèmes ou de matériel.  
01 déc. 1977

**pièce vide / gun empty âme claire**

En artillerie et appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que la pièce est déchargée, conformément à l'ordre donné.

16 juil. 1996

**piège / booby trap**

Dispositif conçu, confectionné ou adapté pour tuer ou blesser, qui est actionné quand quelqu'un dérange un objet apparemment inoffensif, ou s'en approche, ou effectue un geste normalement sans danger.  
*Terme connexe : vérification de dépollution.*  
01 oct. 2001

**pinceau lumineux / pencil beam**

Faisceau d'un projecteur amené ou réglé à sa largeur minimum.  
01 sept. 1974

**piquet radar / radar picket**

Navire, aéronef ou véhicule stationnant à une certaine distance de la force à protéger, dans le but d'augmenter la portée de la détection radar.  
01 nov. 1968

**piste / runway**

Aire rectangulaire définie, sur un aérodrome terrestre, aménagée afin de servir sur sa longueur au roulement des aéronefs au décollage et à l'atterrissage.  
01 déc. 1976

**piste hostile / hostile track**

Piste reconnue comme une menace selon des critères établis.  
04 oct. 2000

**piste opérationnelle minimale / minimum operating strip**

Piste présentant les caractéristiques minimales nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des types d'avions affectés ou attribués à un aérodrome particulier, au poids maximum ou de combat.  
*Terme connexe : surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs.*  
01 mars 1982

**piste significative / significant track**

En défense aérienne, piste d'un aéronef ou d'un missile à comportement insolite qui demande à être surveillée et peut constituer une menace pour la zone de défense aérienne considérée.  
01 avr. 1971

**piste tactique / tactical track**

Représentation d'un mobile en

termes de position, d'axe de progression, de vitesse ou de caractéristiques générales. Ces informations sont normalement corrélées à partir de sources différentes.

09 janv. 1996

#### **plafond de vol stationnaire / hovering ceiling**

La plus grande altitude à laquelle un hélicoptère est capable de rester en vol stationnaire en atmosphère standard (ou atmosphère type). Elle est généralement définie par deux nombres : vol stationnaire avec ou sans effet de sol.

01 mars 1973

#### **plage de débarquement / landing beach**

Partie du littoral nécessaire à la mise à terre d'un bataillon de débarquement renforcé et pouvant aussi constituer un emplacement tactique pour la mise à terre d'une force inférieure ou supérieure à un bataillon de débarquement renforcé.

01 oct. 2001

#### **plan administratif et logistique / administrative plan**

Plan qui, normalement, se rattache au plan ou ordre d'opérations et le complète. Il fournit des renseignements et instructions relatifs au soutien logistique et administratif de l'opération.

01 sept. 1981

#### **planche / plate<sup>1</sup>**

En cartographie :

- a. plaque imprimante en zinc, en aluminium ou (à titre historique) en cuivre gravé ;
  - b. terme collectif employé pour tous les "stades successifs" d'une carte imprimée correspondant à la même plaque d'impression ;
  - c. ensemble des détails figurant sur une carte qui seront reproduits à partir d'une même plaque d'impression (planche de bleu ou planche de courbes).
- 01 avr. 1971

#### **plan d'action**

*Terme privilégié : mode d'action.*

#### **plan d'arrimage / stowage diagram**

Plan à l'échelle, inclus dans le plan de chargement d'un navire, qui fait apparaître, pour chaque

pont ou plate-forme, la disposition exacte de toute la cargaison.

01 déc. 1979

#### **plan de chargement / loading plan**

Tous les documents préparés individuellement, qui, mis ensemble, présentent en détail toutes les instructions pour la répartition du personnel et le chargement du matériel d'une ou plusieurs unités ou d'un autre ensemble de personnel ou de matériel transporté par voie routière, fluviale ou maritime, ferroviaire ou aérienne.

*Terme connexe : manifeste.*

01 févr. 1974

#### **plan d'échelon subordonné / subordinate-level plan**

Plan élaboré par un commandement subordonné et approuvé par le niveau de commandement immédiatement supérieur après approbation, par l'autorité responsable, du plan correspondant à l'échelon du commandement stratégique approprié.

01 oct. 2001

#### **plan de circonstance / contingency plan**

Plan mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont les éléments de planification ont été identifiés ou peuvent être estimés. Ce plan est établi avec le plus de détails possible et comprend les moyens nécessaires et les options de déploiement qui serviraient de base à une planification ultérieure.

25 sept. 1998

#### **plan de convois / convoy schedule**

Programme de mise en route des convois précisant : itinéraires, zones de rassemblement et terminales, vitesses types et intervalles entre convois.

01 mars 1979

#### **plan de feux d'artillerie / artillery fire plan table**

Documents reprenant les objectifs prévus ainsi que les données nécessaires à leur engagement. Les objectifs prévus sont traités dans un délai bien déterminé, ils peuvent l'être à la demande ou à l'horaire.

01 févr. 1973

#### **plan d'emploi des feux / fire**

#### **plan**

Plan tactique pour l'utilisation des armes d'unités ou d'une formation de manière que leurs feux soient coordonnés.

01 mars 1973

#### **plan de pose réglementaire / standard pattern**

En guerre des mines sur terre, plan suivant lequel les mines sont normalement posées.

01 nov. 1968

#### **plan de recherche / collection plan**

Plan destiné à recueillir les renseignements bruts à partir de toutes les sources disponibles, en vue de répondre à des besoins en renseignement et de transformer ces besoins en ordres de recherche et demandes de renseignements adressés aux organismes appropriés.

*Termes connexes : besoins en information ; cycle du renseignement ; renseignement brut.*

01 juil. 1993

#### **plan de référence / reference datum**

##### **centrage zéro**

Pour le chargement des aéronefs, plan vertical imaginaire passant par le nez ou près du nez, à partir duquel sont mesurées les distances horizontales utilisées pour déterminer le centrage du chargement de l'aéronef.

*Terme connexe : moment.*

09 juil. 1997

#### **plan de repérage d'un champ de mines / minefield record compte rendu de mouillage de mines**

Compte rendu écrit, comportant toutes les indications appropriées concernant un champ de mines, établi en utilisant d'un formulaire standard par l'officier chargé des opérations de pose.

01 nov. 1994

#### **plan de soute / tie down point pattern**

Plan donnant les positions des points d'arrimage.

01 nov. 1968

#### **plan de tir restrictif / restrictive fire plan**

Mesure de sécurité pour les aéronefs amis. Elle établit sur une zone aérienne un certain degré

de sécurité des tirs non nucléaires déclenchés par les troupes amies.  
01 févr. 1974

#### **plan de vol / flight plan**

Ensemble de renseignements spécifiés au sujet d'un vol projeté ou d'une partie d'un vol, transmis aux organes des services de la circulation aérienne.  
01 mars 1973

#### **plan d'opération / operation plan**

Plan établi pour une seule opération ou une série d'opérations liées, à exécuter simultanément ou successivement. Il est généralement basé sur des hypothèses énoncées. C'est la forme de directive employée à un échelon élevé du commandement pour permettre aux commandants subordonnés de préparer leurs propres plans et leurs ordres d'opérations. Le mot "plan" est généralement utilisé à la place du mot "ordre" dans la préparation lointaine des opérations. Ce plan d'opération peut être rendu effectif à une date prescrite ou sur ordre ; il devient alors l'"ordre d'opération".

*Termes connexes : ordre d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan ; projet de plan coordonné ; projet de plan initial.*  
01 mars 1973

#### **plan du négatif / negative photo plane**

Plan dans lequel la plaque ou le film est disposé au moment de la prise de vue.  
01 juil. 1970

#### **plan final / final plan**

Plan dont les projets ont été coordonnés et approuvés, et qui a été signé par l'autorité compétente ou par délégation de cette dernière.

*Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; projet de plan ; projet de plan coordonné ; projet de plan initial.*  
01 juil. 1980

#### **plan focal / focal plane**

Plan perpendiculaire à l'axe d'un objectif et qui contient les images ponctuelles des différents points du champ de cet objectif.  
01 mars 1973

#### **plan général de débarquement /**

#### **plan for landing**

En opérations amphibies, terme général qui désigne la totalité des documents préparés pour la force navale et la force de débarquement et qui, dans leur ensemble, contiennent en détail toutes les instructions nécessaires à l'exécution des mouvements navire-rivage.  
*Termes connexes : mouvement navire-rivage ; présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre.*  
01 mars 1982

#### **plan générique / generic plan**

Plan de base mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont certains éléments de planification n'ont pas encore été pleinement identifiés ou ne peuvent être estimés. Il identifie à ce stade les capacités générales nécessaires.  
25 sept. 1998

#### **plan principal / principal plane**

Plan vertical contenant le point principal d'une photographie oblique, le centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique et le nadir.  
01 sept. 1969

#### **plaque / plate<sup>2</sup>**

Support transparent, ordinairement en verre, recouvert d'une émulsion sensible.  
*Termes connexes : diapositive ; épreuve transparente.*  
01 avr. 1971

#### **plaque semi-perforée**

*Terme privilégié : grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement).*

#### **plateau de route / horizontal situation indicator**

Instrument qui peut indiquer des relèvements et des distances par rapport à une aide à la navigation, un cap magnétique, une route, ou un écart de route.  
01 nov. 1973

#### **plateau-répartiteur**

*Terme privilégié : répartiteur de charges.*

#### **plate-forme de largage / airdrop platform**

Plate-forme sur laquelle des véhicules, du fret ou de l'équipement sont chargés en vue du largage ou de l'extraction à basse altitude.

*Termes connexes : largage<sup>1</sup> ; largage lourd.*  
01 févr. 1973

#### **plongée statique / hovering**

Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un sous-marin se tient stabilisé en immersion dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée.  
01 mars 1973

#### **plongeur / kite**

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin remorqué qui s'immerge à une profondeur donnée sans déplacement latéral s'il est convenablement réglé.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **plot air / air plot<sup>3</sup>**

A bord des bâtiments de guerre, tableau représentatif qui indique les positions et les déplacements des objets aériens par rapport au navire.  
01 févr. 1973

#### **plot de bande photo / strip plot**

Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté les limites d'une série de photographies aériennes prises au cours du passage d'un aéronef. Le contour de chaque photographie particulière n'est pas tracé.  
01 sept. 1969

#### **pluie radioactive / rainout**

Particules radioactives de l'atmosphère entraînées par les précipitations.  
01 mai 1963

#### **plus bas<sup>1</sup> / down<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans la demande de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif se trouve à une altitude plus basse que le point de référence qui a été utilisé pour identifier l'objectif.  
01 sept. 1974

#### **plus bas<sup>2</sup> / down<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, en tir fusant, correction apportée par un observateur pour indiquer son désir de voir diminuer la hauteur d'explosion.  
01 sept. 1974

#### **plus haut<sup>1</sup> / up<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans les demandes de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif



est situé à une altitude plus élevée que le point de référence utilisé.

01 févr. 1974

#### **plus haut<sup>2</sup> / up<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction passée par l'observateur d'un tir pour demander une augmentation de la hauteur d'éclatement.

01 févr. 1974

#### **plus loin / add**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction demandée par un observateur de tir afin d'indiquer un accroissement en portée le long de la ligne d'observation.

01 sept. 1974

#### **plus près / drop**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction apportée par un observateur pour demander une diminution en portée le long de la ligne d'observation.

01 sept. 1974

#### **poids net à vide<sup>1</sup> / net weight<sup>1</sup>**

Poids d'un véhicule entièrement équipé et prêt à l'emploi, y compris le poids du carburant, des lubrifiants, du liquide de refroidissement, du lot de bord et des pièces de rechange, mais non compris le poids de l'équipage, de son équipement et du chargement.

*Terme connexe : poids total en charge<sup>1</sup>.*

01 mars 1982

#### **poids net à vide<sup>2</sup> / net weight<sup>2</sup>**

Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette en excluant la cargaison et le système de fixation.

*Terme connexe : poids total en charge<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1982

#### **poids total en charge<sup>1</sup> / gross weight<sup>1</sup>**

Poids d'un véhicule entièrement équipé et prêt à l'emploi, y compris le poids du carburant, des lubrifiants, du liquide de refroidissement, du lot de bord, des pièces de rechange, de l'équipage et de son équipement, et du chargement.

*Terme connexe : poids net à vide<sup>1</sup>.*

01 mars 1982

#### **poids total en charge<sup>2</sup> / gross weight<sup>2</sup>**

Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette y compris sa cargaison et son système de fixation.

*Terme connexe : poids net à vide<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1982

#### **point / fix**

Position déterminée à partir de données terrestres, électroniques ou astronomiques.

01 mars 1973

#### **pointage à vue / direct laying**

Procédé de mise en direction par visée directe sur l'objectif à l'aide des appareils de pointage.

01 août 1974

#### **point chaud / hot spot**

Dans une zone contaminée, région où le niveau de contamination radioactive est considérablement plus élevé que dans les régions voisines ou dans cette même zone.

01 mars 1973

#### **point coté / spot elevation**

Point porté sur une carte avec mention de la cote.

01 janv. 1968

#### **point d'arrimage / tie down point**

Point aménagé sur ou à l'intérieur d'un véhicule pour permettre la fixation d'une charge.

01 août 1979

#### **point d'attente / holding point**

Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol selon un circuit prédéterminé et sur autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.

*Terme connexe : point d'orbite.*

01 oct. 1984

#### **point d'atterrissage<sup>1</sup> / point of impact<sup>1</sup>**

Point de la zone de largage où le premier parachutiste ou le premier colis parachuté atterrit ou doit atterrir.

01 oct. 1980

#### **point d'atterrissage<sup>2</sup> / landing point**

Point situé dans un site d'atterrissage où un hélicoptère ou un aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux peut se poser.

*Terme connexe : site*

*d'atterrissage.*

01 oct. 1980

#### **point de cabré / pull-up point**

Point où un aéronef doit commencer à monter à partir d'une approche à basse altitude en vue de prendre suffisamment de hauteur pour effectuer son attaque ou se retirer.

*Termes connexes : point de début d'attaque ; point de jonction<sup>2</sup>.*

01 août 1970

#### **point de chargement / loading point**

Lieu où un aéronef peut être chargé ou déchargé.

01 déc. 1976

#### **point décisif / decisive point**

Point dans le temps, l'espace ou l'environnement de l'information, à partir duquel un centre de gravité ami ou hostile peut être menacé.

*Terme connexe : ligne d'opération.*

13 déc. 1999

#### **point d'éclatement moyen**

*Terme privilégié : point moyen des impacts.*

#### **point de contrôle<sup>1</sup> / initial point<sup>5</sup>**

En contrôle aérien, point de contrôle air, à proximité de la zone de débarquement et à partir duquel les sections d'hélicoptères sont dirigées sur leur site d'atterrissage.

01 sept. 1974

#### **point de contrôle<sup>2</sup>**

*Terme privilégié : poste de contrôle.*

#### **point de contrôle de contamination / contamination control point**

Partie de la ligne de contrôle de contamination utilisée pour contrôler les entrées dans la zone contaminée et les sorties de cette zone.

*Terme connexe : contamination.*

01 mars 1973

#### **point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale / shipping cooperation point**

Lieu où le personnel de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande recueille et diffuse des informations sur les opérations navales et la marine marchande locale, permettant ainsi d'informer les navires marchands de leur

acheminement, des risques encourus et des mesures de protection.

*Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; marine marchande ; navire marchand.*

02 mars 2007

**point de coordination / coordinating point**

Dans toute forme de combat, point fixé à l'avance où les unités et formations voisines doivent prendre contact pour permettre le contrôle et assurer la coordination de leurs actions.

*Terme connexe : point de jonction<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

**point de début d'attaque / turn-in point**

Position géographique où un aéronef doit commencer à virer pour passer de la route d'approche de l'objectif à la route d'attaque.

*Termes connexes : point de cabré ; point de jonction<sup>2</sup>.*

01 nov. 1968

**point de dislocation / release point<sup>1</sup>**

En mouvements terrestres, point bien défini sur un itinéraire à partir duquel les éléments composant une colonne reviennent sous l'autorité de leurs commandements respectifs, chacun de ces éléments poursuivant son mouvement vers sa destination propre.

01 juil. 1993

**point de dislocation d'un convoi / convoy dispersal point**

Position, en mer, où un convoi se sépare, chaque navire poursuivant indépendamment sa route.

*Terme connexe : dispersion<sup>6</sup>.*

01 juin 1978

**point de distribution / distribution point**

Point où les approvisionnements et les munitions, ou les deux à la fois, reçus du centre de ravitaillement par une division ou une autre unité, sont répartis pour être distribués aux unités subordonnées. Les points de distribution ne conservent généralement pas de stocks ; les articles reçus au point de ravitaillement sont distribués

entièrement aussitôt que possible.

01 mars 1973

**point de jonction<sup>1</sup> / contact point<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le cadre du combat terrestre, point du terrain facilement identifiable où deux unités ou plus doivent établir le contact entre elles.

*Termes connexes : point de coordination ; point de référence<sup>1</sup> ; poste de contrôle.*

01 déc. 1976

**point de jonction<sup>2</sup> / contact point<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le cadre des opérations aériennes, point où un commandant de formation en vol doit établir un contact radio avec un organisme de contrôle aérien.

*Termes connexes : point de cabré ; point de coordination ; point de début d'attaque ; point repère.*

01 déc. 1976

**point de largage / release point<sup>2</sup>**

En transport aérien, point au sol à la verticale duquel le largage du premier parachutiste ou de la cargaison commence.

*Terme connexe : point de largage calculé.*

01 juil. 1993

**point de largage calculé / computed air release point**

Position "air" calculée où le largage doit commencer pour que le personnel ou le matériel arrive au point d'impact prévu.

*Terme connexe : point de largage.*

01 mars 1973

**point de largage de bombes / bomb release point**

Point dans l'espace où les bombes doivent être larguées pour atteindre le point d'explosion désiré.

01 mars 1973

**point de mise de feu / firing point**

Point du circuit de mise de feu où se situe le dispositif employé pour actionner les charges.

01 mars 1979

**point de non-retour / point of no return**

Point sur la route d'un aéronef au-delà duquel son autonomie ne lui permet pas de rallier sa base ou une des bases de déploiement.

01 sept. 1969

**point de prise de décision / decision point**

Point dans l'espace et dans le temps, identifié dans le processus de planification, où il est prévu que le commandant doit prendre une décision concernant un mode d'action spécifique.

06 janv. 2006

**point de prise de vue / air station**

Point de l'espace où se situe l'objectif de l'appareil photographique au moment de la prise de vue.

01 sept. 1974

**point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war collecting point**

Lieu de la zone de combat désigné pour le rassemblement des prisonniers de guerre en attendant de les interroger sur place en vue d'obtenir, avant leur évacuation, des renseignements d'intérêt tactique immédiat.

01 sept. 1969

**point de référence<sup>1</sup> / checkpoint<sup>1</sup>**

Point déterminé d'avance au sol et utilisé comme moyen de contrôle du mouvement des troupes, comme point de réglage pour un tir, ou comme repère d'un emplacement.

*Terme connexe : point de jonction<sup>1</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

**point de référence<sup>2</sup> / checkpoint<sup>2</sup>**

Position géographique, sur terre ou sur mer, au-dessus de laquelle la position d'un aéronef en vol peut être déterminée par observation ou par des moyens électroniques.

01 mars 1973

**point de référence<sup>3</sup> / control point<sup>1</sup>**

Point localisé topographiquement auquel on fait correspondre un point sur une photographie aérienne pour permettre la confection d'une mosaïque photo.

*Termes connexes : cheminement par triangulation ; point de jonction<sup>1</sup> ; réseau trigonométrique.*

01 mars 1973

**point de référence<sup>4</sup> / reference**

**point**

Point géographique proéminent et facile à reconnaître.  
01 mars 1973

**point de référence relatif / false origin**

**fausse origine**  
Point fixé au sud et à l'ouest d'une zone carroyée à partir duquel les distances de carroyage sont mesurées vers l'est et vers le nord.  
01 mars 1973

**point de réglage / registration point**

Point caractéristique du terrain sur lequel un observateur effectue un tir de réglage. Ce point peut faire partie de l'objectif ou être distinct de ce dernier.  
01 janv. 1973

**point de regroupement / rendez-vous point**

**rendez-vous (toléré)**  
**RDV**  
Lieu déterminé où l'on se regroupe avant, pendant ou après une opération à un moment donné ou dans une situation déterminée.  
Note : le terme « rendez-vous » est utilisé dans la marine.  
*Termes connexes : aire de montage ; rassemblement ; zone de rassemblement.*  
04 nov. 2005

**point de rendez-vous des forces / force rendez-vous rendez-vous des forces**

Position où les formations d'aéronefs ou de bâtiments se rejoignent et deviennent un élément de la force principale.  
01 mars 1981

**point de séparation / break-off position**

Position à laquelle un navire détaché d'un convoi ou une section à détacher d'un convoi quitte le convoi principal pour faire route vers une destination différente.  
01 mars 1979

**point de transbordement<sup>1</sup> / navigation head**

Point sur une voie navigable où les chargements sont transbordés entre les moyens de transport par eau et par terre. Il a des fonctions analogues à celles d'un terminal ferroviaire ou routier.

*Terme connexe : terminal ferroviaire.*  
04 oct. 2000

**point de transbordement<sup>2</sup> / trans-shipment point**

Lieu où du matériel est transféré entre des véhicules.  
*Termes connexes : point de transbordement<sup>1</sup> ; terminal ferroviaire.*  
04 oct. 2000

**point d'impact / point of impact<sup>2</sup>**

Point où arrive, où doit arriver un projectile, une bombe ou un véhicule spatial en phase de rentrée.  
01 déc. 1974

**point d'inflexion / turning point**

En guerre des mines terrestre, point situé sur la ligne médiane d'une rangée de mines simple ou double et indiquant un changement de direction.  
02 mai 1995

**point d'interception / intercept point**

Point vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé pour accomplir sa mission.  
01 avr. 1973

**point d'orbite / orbit point**

Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol dans les opérations tactiques lorsqu'un circuit prédéterminé n'a pas été prévu.  
*Terme connexe : point d'attente.*  
01 juin 1984

**point d'orientation (air) / initial point<sup>4</sup>**

Point de repère à partir duquel, au cours d'opérations aéroportées ou d'aérotransport, se fait la mise en direction finale vers les zones de parachutage, de largage ou de débarquement.  
01 sept. 1974

**point d'origine<sup>1</sup> / departure point<sup>1</sup>**

Point de repère de navigation utilisé par le pilote d'un aéronef comme point de départ pour prendre son cap.  
01 juil. 1980

**point d'origine<sup>2</sup> / departure point<sup>2</sup>**

Au cours d'opérations amphibies, point de référence utilisé pour le contrôle aérien et situé à l'extrémité côté large de l'ensemble des couloirs d'approche des hélicoptères, à partir duquel les vagues d'hélicoptères sont dirigées par le couloir d'approche choisi vers le point de contrôle.  
01 juil. 1980

**pointer en direction / traverse**

Orienter une arme vers la droite ou vers la gauche sur son affût.  
13 déc. 1999

**point futur / offset point**

En interception aérienne, point de l'espace, calculé sur la trajectoire d'un objectif, et vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé en vue de la phase d'attaque finale.  
01 sept. 1974

**point initial<sup>1</sup> / initial point<sup>1</sup>**

Position, définie de façon précise, aisément identifiable par moyens visuels ou électroniques, utilisée comme point d'alignement sur l'objectif.  
01 sept. 1974

**point initial<sup>2</sup> / initial point<sup>2</sup>**

(topographie) Point de la surface terrestre choisi comme point de référence.  
01 sept. 1974

**point initial<sup>3</sup> / start point**

En circulation routière, point déterminé sur une route où le mouvement des véhicules est placé sous le contrôle du chef de colonne.

Notes :

1. C'est à cet endroit qu'une colonne est formée par le passage successif, à un moment déterminé, de chacun de ses éléments.

2. Outre le point initial principal, plusieurs points initiaux secondaires peuvent exister pour les différents éléments de la colonne.

22 janv. 2010

**point moyen d'éclatement**

*Terme privilégié : point moyen des impacts.*

**point moyen des impacts / mean point of impact****point d'éclatement moyen****point moyen d'éclatement**

Point dont les coordonnées sont

les moyennes arithmétiques des coordonnées des points d'impact distincts d'un nombre limité de projectiles tirés ou lancés vers le même objectif dans des conditions déterminées.  
01 sept. 2003

**point par rapport à un repère au sol**

*Terme privilégié : repère<sup>1,2</sup>.*

**point par transport de lieux géométriques / running fix**

Point obtenu par l'intersection de plusieurs relèvements ou lieux de position obtenus à des instants différents et rapportés au même instant.

01 mai 1974

**point principal / principal point**

Pied de la perpendiculaire abaissée du centre de l'objectif sur le plan de la photographie. Ce point est généralement déterminé à l'aide de repères de fond de chambre (ou repères de cliché).

01 oct. 1969

**point radio / radio fix<sup>2</sup>**

Localisation d'un bâtiment ou d'un aéronef en déterminant les directions dans lesquelles il reçoit les signaux émis par plusieurs stations radio dont les positions sont connues.

01 juil. 1983

**point repère / control point<sup>2</sup>**

**point de repère**

Position matérialisée par une bouée, une embarcation, un aéronef, un dispositif électronique, un détail remarquable du terrain, ou tout autre repère identifiable, à laquelle on donne un nom ou un numéro et qui est utilisée pour faciliter la navigation ou pour contrôler des navires, embarcations ou aéronefs.

*Terme connexe : point de jonction<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

**point sensible / key point**

Site ou installation dont la destruction ou la capture affecterait sérieusement l'effort de guerre ou le succès des opérations.

*Terme connexe : centre de résistance.*

01 avr. 1973

**point sol / ground position**

Position géographique située à la verticale d'un aéronef.

01 mars 1973

**point topographique d'artillerie / artillery survey control point**

Point dont les coordonnées et l'altitude sont connues et à partir duquel les gisements ou les azimuts vers un certain nombre de points repères sont également connus.

01 août 1982

**point zéro / ground zero surface zéro**

**PZ**

**SZ** (toléré)

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire réelle ou prévue, souterraine, de surface ou en altitude.

01 sept. 1981

**police aérienne / air policing**

Mission confiée en temps de paix à un avion d'interception, et destinée à empêcher la violation d'un espace aérien déterminé.

01 déc. 1974

**police de la circulation / traffic control police**

Personnel qui reçoit, d'un commandant militaire ou d'une autorité civile, mission de faciliter la circulation routière et d'éviter toute infraction aux règles de la circulation ou d'en rendre compte.

04 oct. 2000

**polygone**

*Terme privilégié : champ de tir<sup>2</sup>.*

**pont sur brèche sèche / dry gap bridge**

Pont fixe ou mobile, servant à enjamber une coupure qui normalement ne contient pas d'eau (par exemple : fossé antichar, cratères sur route, etc.).

01 mars 1973

**port / port**

*Termes connexes : port mineur ; port principal ; port secondaire ; terminus maritime.*

01 juin 1978

**portable / man portable**

Qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier : a. des composants conçus pour être portés (comme partie intégrante d'un matériel individuel

servi par un équipage, ou une équipe) par le soldat débarqué, en fonction des tâches qui lui sont fixées. Limite supérieure de poids de 14 kilogrammes environ (31 livres).

b. qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier :

en guerre sur terre, du matériel qui peut être porté par un homme sur de longues distances, sans que l'exécution normale des tâches de celui-ci subisse une pénalisation importante.

01 oct. 1978

**port contrôlé / controlled port**

Port et mouillage dont l'entrée et la sortie, la désignation des postes d'amarrage, et le trafic intérieur sont contrôlés par les autorités militaires.

01 mars 1973

**port de débarquement / port of debarkation**

Port maritime, aéroport ou terminal ferroviaire où du personnel, des équipements ou des stocks sont déchargés d'un moyen de transport.

*Termes connexes :*

*débarquement ; embarquement ; port d'embarquement.*

04 nov. 2005

**port d'embarquement / port of embarkation**

Port maritime, aéroport ou terminal ferroviaire où du personnel, des équipements ou des stocks sont chargés sur un moyen de transport.

*Termes connexes :*

*débarquement ; embarquement ; port de débarquement.*

04 nov. 2005

**port de rassemblement de convois / convoy assembly port**

Port d'où partent des convois.

08 août 2008

**portée efficace maximale / maximum effective range**

Distance à laquelle on peut escompter d'une arme qu'elle sera précise et réalisera l'effet recherché.

01 juil. 1983

**portée maximale / maximum range**

La plus grande distance à laquelle une arme peut tirer en dehors de

toutes considérations sur la dispersion.

01 août 1976

**portée visuelle de piste / runway visual range**

Distance maximale mesurée dans le sens du décollage ou de l'atterrissage à laquelle la piste, les feux spécifiés ou les balises spécifiées qui le délimitent, sont visibles d'un point spécifié situé au-dessus de son axe à une hauteur correspondant au niveau moyen des yeux des pilotes au moment de la prise de contact.

01 juil. 1980

**port mineur / minor port**

Port dont l'équipement ne permet que le déchargement des cargaisons des caboteurs ou des allèges.

*Terme connexe : port.*

01 mars 1973

**port principal / major port**

Tout port doté de deux ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, de moyens et de matériels capables de décharger 100.000 tonnes par mois de cargaison de navires océaniques. De tels ports seront retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables.

*Terme connexe : port.*

01 mars 1973

**port secondaire / secondary port**

Port équipé d'un ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, normalement à quai, qui peuvent recevoir les navires océaniques pour le déchargement.

*Terme connexe : port.*

01 nov. 1968

**posé<sup>1</sup> / air landed**

Transporté par air et débarqué ou déchargé après atterrissage de l'aéronef ou pendant le vol stationnaire d'un hélicoptère.

*Termes connexes : mouvement par voie aérienne ; zone de mise à terre<sup>2</sup>.*

01 déc. 1974

**posé<sup>2</sup> / touchdown**

Contact (ou moment du contact) d'un aéronef ou d'un vaisseau spatial avec la surface d'atterrissage (ou d'amerrissage).

01 déc. 1974

**pose à distance / remote delivery**

En guerre des mines, pose de mines dans une zone d'objectifs par tout autre moyen que la mise en place directe. La position exacte des mines ainsi posées peut ne pas être connue.

01 oct. 1978

**pose de mines sans schéma / random minelaying**

Pose de mines terrestres sans plan réglementaire.

01 oct. 1978

**pose de mines suivant schéma / pattern laying**

En guerre des mines sur terre, pose de mines suivant un schéma déterminé.

01 juil. 1972

**position air / air position**

**position sans vent**

Position calculée d'un aéronef en supposant qu'il n'y a pas effet de vent.

01 févr. 1973

**position clé / key terrain**

Terrain ou région dont la conquête ou la conservation donne un avantage marqué à l'un ou l'autre belligérant.

01 avr. 1973

**position d'arrêt / blocking position**

Position défensive située de manière à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une direction donnée.

01 juin 1978

**position d'attaque**

*Terme privilégié : zone de démarrage.*

**position d'attente<sup>1</sup> / holding position**

Sur un aérodrome, point déterminé situé à proximité de la piste en service et identifié par des moyens visuels où les avions se déplaçant au sol sont arrêtés en application des consignes données par le contrôle aérien.

01 mars 1979

**position d'attente<sup>2</sup> / ready position**

En opérations hélicoptères, endroit prévu où l'on place le personnel et/ou le matériel en attente d'être enlevés par hélicoptère.

01 mars 1979

**position d'attente<sup>3</sup> / waiting position**

Toute position où des unités navales peuvent attendre en se tenant prêtes à partir en opérations sans délai.

*Terme connexe : mouillage d'attente<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 mars 1979

**position graphique / plot<sup>2</sup>**

Représentation sur une carte ou sur un diagramme de la position instantanée ou des positions successives d'un objectif. Cette représentation se fait généralement par des références d'angles et de distances à partir de certains points.

01 juil. 1972

**position sans vent**

*Terme privilégié : position air.*

**positions de référence repérées / numbered reference position system**

Dans le domaine maritime, système fondé sur des positions géographiques prédéfinies par lesquelles passe la route souhaitée.

03 août 1998

**position visualisée / plot<sup>3</sup>**

Matérialisation sur un écran de la position instantanée d'un objet aérien.

01 juil. 1972

**possibilité d'interprétation / interpretability**

Possibilité pour l'interprétation d'une représentation de fournir convenablement les renseignements demandés sur un type donné d'objectif en ce qui concerne la qualité et l'échelle.

Elle peut être qualifiée de :

- a. insuffisante - la représentation ne permet pas à l'interpréteur de fournir les renseignements demandés pour le type d'objectif donné ;
- b. moyenne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet seulement de fournir des renseignements de précision moyenne pour le type d'objectif donné ;
- c. bonne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec de nombreux détails pour le type d'objectif donné ;
- d. excellente - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés

avec tous les détails pour le type d'objectif donné.

01 déc. 1979

**postcombustion<sup>1</sup> /  
afterburning<sup>1</sup>**

Le fait, pour certains moteurs-fusée, de continuer à fonctionner irrégulièrement pendant un certain temps après que la combustion principale a cessé.

01 févr. 1973

**postcombustion<sup>2</sup> /  
afterburning<sup>2</sup>**

Procédé qui consiste à injecter et à faire brûler le carburant dans la tuyère d'échappement d'un turboréacteur (après le passage des gaz dans la turbine).

01 févr. 1973

**poste à reporter / offset post**

Poste qui doit être supprimé lors de la création d'un autre poste nouvellement autorisé. Le poste à reporter peut appartenir ou non à l'organisme qui bénéficie du poste nouvellement créé.

01 août 1976

**poste central de tir / fire  
direction centre**

**bureau de conduite de tir**

Élément d'un poste de commandement, constitué par du personnel et des matériels de conduite de tir et de transmission, qui permet au commandement d'exercer la conduite et la direction des feux. Il reçoit des demandes de tir et les renseignements sur les objectifs qu'il transforme en ordres de tir.

01 sept. 2003

**poste de commandement /  
command post**

**PC**

Emplacement où travaille, ou est susceptible de travailler, le chef et l'état-major d'une unité ou d'un détachement. Au combat, l'état-major est souvent divisé en échelons. L'échelon où se trouve le chef d'unité ou de détachement où à partir duquel il donne des ordres est appelé poste de commandement.

*Terme connexe : exercice.*

01 mars 1973

**poste de commandement volant  
/ airborne command post**

Aéronef équipé en vue de permettre au commandant d'exercer la conduite de ses

opérations.

01 oct. 2003

**poste de contrôle / control  
point<sup>3</sup>**

**poste de contrôle<sup>2</sup> (toléré)**

Point d'un axe de circulation où du personnel est mis en place pour transmettre et recueillir les informations nécessaires à l'écoulement du trafic.

*Termes connexes : point de jonction<sup>1</sup> ; réseau trigonométrique.*

22 janv. 2010

**poste de contrôle de la  
circulation / checkpoint<sup>4</sup>**

Emplacement où la police militaire contrôle le mouvement des piétons et des véhicules dans le but de faire respecter les règles de la circulation et de faire observer d'autres prescriptions légales, ordres et règlements.

01 mars 1973

**poste de contrôle des  
mouvements / movement  
control post**

Poste par l'intermédiaire duquel le commandant exerce le contrôle des mouvements, compte tenu des exigences opérationnelles.

01 oct. 1980

**poste de détection / reporting  
post**

Élément d'un système de détection et de contrôle destiné à compléter une couverture radar. Il n'est pas capable d'assurer le contrôle d'interception.

01 sept. 2003

**poste d'observation /  
observation post  
observatoire**

Poste utilisé pour l'observation à vue ou bien pour la direction et le réglage des tirs. Il est muni des moyens nécessaires de liaison et peut être installé à bord d'un aéronef.

08 août 2008

**poste hors quota / non-quota  
post**

Poste international figurant sur un tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix, ouvert à tous les pays et attribué à un individu choisi en vertu d'une procédure déterminée parmi les candidats présentés par les pays.

26 août 2009

**poste international /**

**international post**

Position, fonction ou détachement, autorisés par un organisme du temps de paix ou de crise. Ce poste est défini par une fiche spécifique et son titulaire est responsable vis-à-vis d'une autorité internationale.

01 nov. 1975

**poste militaire international /  
international military post**

Poste international qui doit être tenu par du personnel militaire dont la rémunération est à la charge du pays auquel il appartient.

01 août 1976

**poste permanent / quota post**

Poste international qu'un pays particulier a accepté d'honorer indéfiniment.

01 nov. 1975

**poste sans attribution de  
nationalité / nationality  
undetermined post**

Poste international militaire figurant sur un tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix qui n'a ni été accepté par un pays déterminé ni attribué à un pays spécifique, mais a été validé et approuvé.

26 août 2009

**poste tenu par un ressortissant  
local / host nation post**

Poste dont la création a été approuvée par les autorités nationales locales et qui devrait être assuré en permanence par ces autorités en raison de ses caractéristiques administratives/nationales.

01 nov. 1975

**poste tournant / rotational post**

Poste figurant sur un tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix honoré par rotation par des pays déterminés.

26 août 2009

**potentiel / strength**

*Termes connexes : potentiel d'une unité ; potentiel économique.*

01 juil. 1970

**potentiel d'une unité / unit  
strength**

Applicable à une unité amie ou ennemie. Englobe les effectifs, les matériels (armes, équipements, véhicules) et les possibilités logistiques de l'unité.

*Terme connexe : potentiel.*  
01 déc. 1970

**potentiel économique /  
economic potential**

Capacité globale d'un pays à produire des biens et fournir des services.

*Terme connexe : potentiel.*  
01 mars 1973

**potentiel organisationnel /  
organizational strength**

Effectifs entraînés, installations et volume de matériel nécessaires pour mener à bien la mission confiée à une unité.

Note : le potentiel organisationnel d'une unité peut changer en fonction de l'évolution des situations et des besoins de la mission.  
22 juin 2004

**pourcentage de déblaiement /  
percentage clearance**

En guerre des mines, pourcentage estimé de mines de caractéristiques données qui ont été déblayées dans une zone ou un chenal.

13 déc. 1999

**poursuite<sup>1</sup> / pursuit**

Opération offensive conçue pour rattraper ou isoler un élément adverse cherchant à s'échapper, dans le but de le détruire.

01 août 1979

**poursuite<sup>2</sup> / tracking**

Détermination précise et continue de la position d'objectifs par moyens radar, optiques ou autres.

01 août 1979

**poursuivre / track<sup>3</sup>, v.**

Maintenir une arme ou un appareil de visée correctement pointé sur un objectif mobile.

01 mars 1992

**pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire /  
basic stopping power**

Probabilité, exprimée en pourcentage, pour un véhicule d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines.

01 déc. 1979

**pouvoir d'arrêt général /  
general stopping power**

Probabilité exprimée en pourcentage pour un groupe de véhicules en formation de combat d'être arrêté par les mines lors du

franchissement d'un champ de mines.

01 sept. 1981

**pouvoirs de réaffectation /  
reallocation authority**

Pouvoirs accordés aux commandants OTAN et normalement négociés en temps de paix, de réaffecter en cas "d'état de crise en temps de guerre", les ressources logistiques nationales contrôlées par les forces combattantes placées sous leur commandement et rendues disponibles par les pays, de manière à influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques.

*Terme connexe : réallocation de ressources.*

01 mars 1984

**pouvoir séparateur / resolution**

Mesure du plus petit détail qui puisse être perçu par un système de capteurs dans des conditions données.

01 mars 1979

**pouvoir séparateur en azimut /  
azimuth resolution**

Aptitude, pour un radar, à séparer deux surfaces réfléchissantes situées, par rapport à un point de référence, à égale distance mais dans des directions différentes. Le pouvoir séparateur est généralement défini par l'angle minimal sous lequel les deux objets sont vus du point de référence.

01 mars 1981

**pouvoir séparateur en portée /  
range resolution**

Aptitude d'un équipement radar à séparer deux objets réfléchissants situés sur un même relèvement, mais à des distances différentes de l'antenne. Cette aptitude est principalement fonction de la durée d'impulsion utilisée.

01 sept. 1969

**pré-alerte**

*Terme privilégié : alerte lointaine.*

**préavis d'attaque nucléaire /  
nuclear strike warning**

Procédure avertissant de l'imminence d'une attaque nucléaire amie ou de la probabilité d'une attaque nucléaire ennemie.

01 août 1976

**préavis de mouvement / notice  
to move**

Ordre préparatoire qui précise le délai de préparation accordé à une unité ou à un état-major pour se déplacer.

Note : cet ordre précède normalement un ordre de mouvement et peut augmenter ou réduire le délai de préparation.

*Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; ordre préparatoire.*

01 oct. 2003

**précession / precession**

*Termes connexes : précession apparente ; précession induite ; précession vraie.*

01 août 1976

**précession apparente /  
apparent precession**

Déviations apparentes de l'axe d'un gyroscope par rapport à la terre. Elle est due à la rotation terrestre et non pas à une force appliquée au gyroscope.

*Terme connexe : précession.*

01 août 1974

**précession induite / induced  
precession**

Précession résultant d'un couple appliqué intentionnellement à un gyroscope.

*Terme connexe : précession.*

01 août 1976

**précession vraie / real  
precession  
dérive vraie**

Précession résultant de l'application d'un couple (p.e. couple de friction ou de déséquilibre dynamique).

*Terme connexe : précession.*

01 août 1976

**premiers ravitaillements / early  
resupply**

Acheminement des ravitaillements au cours de la période allant du jour J au commencement du ravitaillement préorganisé.

*Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.*

01 mars 1973

**préparatifs en vue d'une  
opération / mounting**

Ensemble des préparatifs exécutés dans des zones prévues à cet effet, en vue d'une opération. Ceci comprend le

rassemblement des moyens dans la zone de rassemblement/base d'expédition, la préparation et le maintien en condition dans celles-ci, les mouvements vers les points d'embarquement et les embarquements ultérieurs à bord des navires, véhicules, ou aéronefs.

*Terme connexe : zone d'étape*<sup>1</sup>.

01 mars 1973

#### **préparation / readiness**

Note : le mot anglais "readiness" est un terme générique qui englobe les notions de "délai de préparation" et "état de préparation".

*Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation*<sup>1,2</sup>.

04 oct. 2000

#### **préparation civile pour le temps de guerre / civilian preparedness for war**

Ensemble des mesures et moyens auxquels les autorités nationales et alliées doivent recourir dès le temps de paix dans le but de permettre à une nation de survivre à une attaque ennemie et de contribuer plus efficacement à l'effort de guerre commun.

01 mars 1973

#### **préparation d'artillerie / artillery preparation**

Feux d'artillerie précédant une attaque, destinés à désorganiser la défense ennemie et à disloquer les liaisons et communications.

01 févr. 1973

#### **préparation pour le vol / before-flight inspection**

Contrôle effectué avant le vol afin de s'assurer de l'état de l'aéronef. Il inclut la vérification de l'aéronef et de l'installation correcte de son armement et des ingrédients nécessaires à l'exécution de la mission.

01 avr. 1990

#### **prépositionner / pre-position**

Placer des unités, équipements ou ravitaillements militaires à l'endroit ou à proximité de l'endroit où il est prévu de les utiliser, ou encore dans une position choisie de manière à réduire les délais et à assurer un soutien opportun à une unité déterminée pendant la première phase d'une opération.

20 nov. 1996

#### **présentation de situation verticale / vertical situation display**

Présentation, élaborée de façon électronique, où les informations sur l'attitude et le cap de l'avion, les ordres du directeur de vol, le pointage des armes et le suivi du terrain peuvent être affichés au choix du pilote.

01 déc. 1979

#### **présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre / landing diagram**

Moyen graphique de présentation du plan des mouvements navire-rivage.

*Terme connexe : plan général de débarquement.*

01 avr. 1973

#### **pression des gaz vers l'arrière / blowback**<sup>2</sup>

Type de fonctionnement d'une arme dans lequel la force des gaz en expansion s'exerçant vers l'arrière contre la paroi de la culasse fournit toute l'énergie nécessaire pour amorcer le cycle complet de fonctionnement de l'arme. Une arme qui utilise ce mode de fonctionnement se caractérise par l'absence de tout mécanisme de verrouillage de culasse ou de culasse mobile.

01 mars 1973

#### **pression d'impact / impact pressure**

Différence entre la pression pitot et la pression statique.

01 août 1979

#### **pression dynamique / dynamic pressure**

Pression résultant du mouvement d'un milieu, par exemple le mouvement de l'air à l'arrivée d'une onde de choc.

*Terme connexe : pression résultante.*

01 mars 1973

#### **pression résultante / drag loading**

Force exercée sur un objet ou une structure par les vents accompagnant une onde de souffle. Cette force est le produit de la pression dynamique par un coefficient de traînée dépendant de la forme ou de la section de cet objet ou de cette structure.

*Terme connexe : pression dynamique.*

03 août 1998

#### **pression totale / total pressure**

Somme de la pression dynamique et de la pression statique.

01 août 1979

#### **prêt / ready**

Terme utilisé pour indiquer qu'une arme est pointée, chargée, et prête à tirer.

01 janv. 1973

#### **prêt à régler / adjust fire**<sup>1</sup>

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, communication faite par l'observateur afin d'indiquer qu'il conduira le réglage.

01 sept. 1974

#### **prêt au combat**<sup>1</sup> / **combat ready**<sup>1</sup>

Appliqué à des organismes, du matériel ou des équipements disponibles pour le combat.

09 janv. 1996

#### **prêt au combat**<sup>2</sup> / **combat ready**<sup>2</sup>

Appliqué au personnel : qualifié pour remplir au combat les fonctions qui lui sont confiées au sein de son unité d'affectation.

09 janv. 1996

#### **prévention des conflits / conflict prevention**

Opération de soutien de la paix qui recourt à des moyens complémentaires diplomatiques, civils et, au besoin, militaires, dont le but est de surveiller et d'identifier les causes de conflits, et de prendre des mesures en temps utile pour empêcher l'apparition, l'escalade ou la reprise des hostilités.

*Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; rétablissement de la paix.*

14 oct. 2002

#### **prévention des interférences mutuelles / prevention of mutual interference**<sup>1</sup>

Procédures visant à prévenir les interférences entre forces et unités amies.

05 sept. 2007

#### **priorité / precedence**

Indication portée sur un message par l'autorité d'origine pour indiquer au personnel des



transmissions l'ordre dans lequel il faut acheminer le message, et aux destinataires l'ordre dans lequel il doit être exploité.  
01 sept. 1969

**priorité de mouvement /  
movement priority**

Rang relatif assigné à toute demande de mouvement.  
01 mars 1973

**prise de ravitaillement /  
charging point**

**prise de remplissage**  
Connexion ou orifice sur un aéronef ou un élément de cet aéronef, par où on peut effectuer un ravitaillement particulier, par exemple : oxygène, air, liquide.  
01 mars 1973

**prise de remplissage**

*Terme privilégié : prise de ravitaillement.*

**prise en compte successive  
d'un aéronef / aircraft handover**

Opération de transfert du contrôle d'un aéronef d'une autorité de contrôle à une autre.  
01 févr. 1973

**probabilité caractéristique de  
détection / characteristic  
detection probability**

Rapport entre le nombre des mines détectées au cours d'un passage unique et le nombre des mines qui auraient pu être détectées à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique de détection.  
01 nov. 1975

**probabilité caractéristique  
d'interception / characteristic  
actuation probability**

Probabilité moyenne pour qu'une mine de type donné soit interceptée par un passage de la drague à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique.  
01 nov. 1975

**probabilité d'avarie / damage  
threat**

Probabilité qu'a un bâtiment passant une fois dans un champ de mines, de faire exploser une ou plusieurs mines et de subir un volume d'avaries déterminé.  
01 août 1976

**probabilité de destruction / kill  
probability**

Estimation de la probabilité de la

destruction d'un objectif.  
01 avr. 1973

**probablement détruit / probably  
destroyed**

En opérations aériennes, estimation de perte se rapportant à un aéronef ennemi qui a été vu rompre le contact dans des circonstances conduisant à la conclusion que cet aéronef doit être considéré comme détruit bien que son écrasement au sol n'ait pas été effectivement constaté.  
01 nov. 1968

**procédé de destruction  
définitive / final disposal  
procedures**

*Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.*  
01 nov. 1974

**procédé de mise hors d'état de  
fonctionner / render safe  
procedures**

*Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.*  
01 août 1974

**procédé d'enlèvement /  
recovery procedure**

*Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.*  
01 août 1974

**procédé d'identification /  
challenge**

Tout procédé employé par un individu ou une unité pour s'assurer du caractère ami ou ennemi, ou de l'identité d'un autre individu ou unité.  
*Termes connexes : mot de passe ; réponse ; signal d'identification convenu.*  
01 mars 1973

**procédé permettant de se  
porter sur l'emplacement /  
access procedures**

*Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.*  
01 juin 1974

**procédure d'accès / access  
procedure**

*Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.*  
09 janv. 1996

**procédure d'approche aux  
instruments / instrument  
approach procedure**

Série de manoeuvres déterminées à l'avance permettant à un aéronef dans les

conditions de vol aux instruments, d'évoluer rationnellement depuis le début de l'approche initiale, jusqu'à l'atterrissage, ou jusqu'à un point à partir duquel il pourra atterrir à vue ou entreprendre la procédure d'approche interrompue.  
01 sept. 1981

**procédure d'approche  
contrôlée du sol / ground-  
controlled approach procedure**

Technique utilisant à la fois un radar de surveillance et un radar d'approche de précision pour diriger par radiophonie un aéronef en approche afin de le placer en position pour l'atterrissage.  
13 déc. 1999

**procédure d'approche  
interrompue / missed approach  
procedure**

Procédure à suivre lorsqu'il est impossible de poursuivre l'approche.

[OACI]

Note : elle est exécutée :

- a. lors d'une approche aux instruments, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'environnement de piste n'est pas en vue à l'altitude ou à la hauteur minimale de descente, ou à la hauteur ou altitude de décision ; ou
- b. lors d'une approche à vue, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'atterrissage ne peut être effectué en sécurité ; ou
- c. sur ordre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.

*Termes connexes : altitude de décision ; altitude minimale de descente ; hauteur de décision ; hauteur minimale de descente.*  
04 oct. 2000

**procédure de parachèvement du  
démontage / mine  
countermeasures pouncer  
procedure**

Acheminement, par des hélicoptères ou, occasionnellement, par de petits bâtiments de surface, de plongeurs-démonteurs jusqu'à des mines dérivantes ou des mines à orin à faible immersion précédemment draguées, afin d'en assurer le démontage.

*Termes connexes : neutralisation des explosifs et munitions ; opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin.*  
04 oct. 2000

**procédure de renflouage / salvage procedure<sup>1</sup>**

Récupération, évacuation et appropriation du matériel, des navires, engins et matériels flottants alliés ou ennemis, en avarie, laissé de côté, condamnés ou abandonnés en vue de leur réutilisation, de leur réparation, de leur reconstruction ou de leur mise au rebut.

*Termes connexes : matériel récupéré ; récupération<sup>3</sup> ; récupérer.*

01 déc. 1974

**procédures d'élimination des explosifs / explosive ordnance disposal procedures**

Tout plan ou mode d'action permettant à du personnel qualifié d'accéder à des explosifs ou matières dangereuses, d'établir un diagnostic, de les neutraliser, de les récupérer et enfin de les détruire. Ces procédures couvrent les domaines suivants :

- a. Accès aux explosifs - Mesures prises pour repérer avec précision un explosif non explosé et le rendre accessible.
  - b. Diagnostic - Mesures prises pour identifier et évaluer un explosif non explosé.
  - c. Neutralisation - Utilisation de méthodes et outils spéciaux pour obtenir l'interruption des fonctions ou la séparation de pièces essentielles des dispositifs explosifs en vue d'empêcher une explosion accidentelle.
  - d. Récupération du matériel explosif.
  - e. Destruction définitive - Mesures consistant à détruire les explosifs ou matières dangereuses, à les brûler sur place, à les transporter vers un lieu prévu pour leur destruction ou à employer tout autre moyen convenable.
- 01 oct. 1980

**procédures opérationnelles / operational procedures**

Méthodes détaillées, utilisées par les états-majors et les unités pour mener à bien leurs tâches opérationnelles.

01 août 1982

**processus de ralliement / homing**

Technique par laquelle un mobile se dirige, soit par autoguidage, soit par guidage externe, vers une source de rayonnement d'énergie primaire ou réfléchie, ou vers un

point déterminé.  
01 mars 1979

**production des pistes / track production**

Fonction assurée par un organisme de surveillance de l'espace aérien. Les éléments radar actifs et passifs sont mis en corrélation pour en obtenir une représentation de la situation aérienne. Cette situation comporte : la position, l'identification, l'altitude, la force et la direction du déplacement de l'objet observé.

01 déc. 1974

**produit connexe / associated product**

Dans le domaine des carburants et lubrifiants, produit d'origine pétrolière ou chimique employé comme fluide hydraulique, agent anticorrosion, propergol liquide ou produit spécial, nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, à la maintenance et au stockage des matériels militaires.

01 oct. 1992

**produit de remplacement d'urgence / emergency substitute**

Produit qui peut être utilisé, en cas d'urgence seulement, à la place d'un autre produit, mais seulement après avis de personnel techniquement qualifié de la nation qui utilise le produit et qui en définira les limites d'emploi.

*Termes connexes : produit de substitution ; produit normalisé.*

01 mars 1973

**produit de substitution / acceptable product**

Produit qui peut en remplacer un autre pendant des périodes prolongées sans nécessiter de directives techniques.

*Termes connexes : produit de remplacement d'urgence ; produit normalisé.*

01 févr. 1973

**produit normalisé / standardized product**

Produit qui répond à des spécifications couvrant des exigences techniques identiques ou équivalentes. Les produits normalisés sont identifiés par un numéro de code OTAN.

*Termes connexes : produit de remplacement d'urgence ; produit de substitution.*

01 août 1982

**produit pétrolier conditionné / packaged petroleum product**

Produit pétrolier généralement lubrifiant, huile, graisse ou article spécifique normalement conditionné par le fabricant puis stocké, transporté et livré en récipients ayant une capacité unitaire égale ou inférieure à 250 litres.

01 août 1982

**produit pétrolier en vrac / bulk petroleum product**

Produit pétrolier liquide transporté par divers moyens et entreposé en citernes ou en récipient ayant une capacité unitaire supérieure à 250 litres.

01 août 1982

**produits de fission / fission products**

Terme général désignant l'ensemble complexe des produits résultant d'une fission nucléaire.

01 mars 1973

**profil de règles d'engagement / rules of engagement profile**

Liste de règles d'engagement choisies à l'intention d'une force à laquelle a été confié un rôle particulier ou une opération particulière dans un cadre espace-temps défini.

01 oct. 2001

**profondeur / depth**

En usage maritime ou hydrographique, distance verticale entre le niveau de base hydrographique et le fond de la mer, d'un lac ou d'une rivière.

01 mars 1973

**profondeur d'autoprotection / self-protection depth**

Profondeur d'eau à laquelle le front dangereux moyen est nul par rapport aux mines influencées par la technique de dragage. La profondeur de sécurité est une profondeur d'autoprotection particulière.

01 août 1976

**profondeur de sécurité / safe depth**

En guerre des mines sur mer, profondeur d'eau minimum à partir de laquelle un bâtiment ne risque pas d'influencer une mine de fond de type donné. La profondeur de sécurité est

généralement donnée pour un bâtiment droit, par mer calme et pour une vitesse donnée.  
01 déc. 1976

**programme de coopération nucléaire / programme of nuclear cooperation**

Propositions bilatérales approuvées par le Président des États-Unis, par lesquelles les États-Unis fournissent des armes nucléaires et un soutien approprié à des pays utilisateurs désirant engager des unités de vecteurs au profit de l'OTAN dans des rôles uniquement nucléaires ou à double capacité. Après approbation présidentielle de principe, des négociations seront entreprises avec le pays utilisateur pour préparer les modalités détaillées du soutien.  
01 sept. 2003

**programme de tir à l'horaire / schedule of targets**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectifs individuels, groupés ou en série, devant être pris à partie, dans un ordre défini, et suivant un programme donné.  
01 oct. 1978

**progression par bonds / leapfrog**

Forme de mouvement au cours duquel des éléments (tels que des éléments de soutien) se déplacent suivant un même axe en se rejoignant ou en se dépassant successivement les uns les autres.  
01 avr. 1973

**projectile / projectile**

Corps apte à être propulsé par une force normalement fournie par une arme et qui poursuit son mouvement grâce à son énergie cinétique.  
01 août 1982

**projection / projection**

En cartographie, toute disposition systématique de méridiens et parallèles représentant sur un plan la surface courbe de la sphère ou de l'ellipsoïde.  
*Termes connexes : image géoréférencée ; orthorectification.*  
01 août 1970

**projection conforme**

*Terme privilégié : projection orthomorphique.*

**projection équivalente / equal area projection**

Projection telle que des surfaces égales sur le sol sont représentées, sur la carte, par des surfaces égales entre elles.  
01 mars 1973

**projection orthomorphique / orthomorphic projection projection conforme**

Type de projection dont l'échelle, bien que variant d'un bout à l'autre de la carte, est la même dans toutes les directions en n'importe quel point, de telle sorte que les petites surfaces y sont représentées sous leur forme exacte et que les angles sont conservés.  
01 mars 1973

**projet de plan / draft plan**

Projet de plan initial, qui a été coordonné et accepté par les autres états-majors et qui est prêt pour coordination avec les nations intéressées, c'est-à-dire celles qui auraient des mesures nationales à prendre pour appuyer la réalisation du plan. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et comme base d'ordre d'opération à mettre en application en période d'urgence.  
*Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan coordonné ; projet de plan initial.*

01 mars 1979

**projet de plan coordonné / coordinated draft plan**

Projet de plan qui a été coordonné par les nations concernées. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et le mettre en application en période d'urgence.  
*Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan ; projet de plan initial.*  
01 mars 1979

**projet de plan initial / initial draft plan**

Plan établi et coordonné au sein de l'état-major origine, et prêt à être coordonné avec d'autres états-majors militaires. L'autorité origine ne peut le mettre en application immédiatement mais peut, en cas d'urgence, l'utiliser comme base d'ordre d'opération.  
*Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan ; projet de plan coordonné.*

01 mars 1979

**prolongateur de câble de largage / anchor line extension kit**

Dispositif installé sur un aéronef équipé de portes amovibles du type coquille qui est destiné à permettre le saut des parachutistes par l'arrière.  
01 févr. 1973

**prolongement d'arrêt / stopway**

Aire rectangulaire définie au sol à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, désignée par l'autorité compétente et aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable sur laquelle un aéronef peut s'arrêter lorsque le décollage est interrompu. Cette surface doit pouvoir supporter des aéronefs d'environ 23.000 kg (50.000 livres).  
01 mars 1981

**prolongement dégagé / clearway**

Aire rectangulaire définie, au sol ou sur l'eau, à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, placée sous le contrôle de l'autorité compétente, et choisie ou aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable au-dessus de laquelle un aéronef peut exécuter une partie de sa montée initiale jusqu'à une hauteur spécifiée.  
01 juil. 1980

**propagande / propaganda**

Toute information, idée, doctrine ou appels spéciaux, diffusés dans le but d'influencer l'opinion, la façon de penser, le comportement d'un groupe déterminé, pour en tirer profit, soit directement, soit indirectement.  
La propagande est dite "noire" si elle donne à penser qu'elle émane d'une source différente de la source réelle, "grise" si elle échappe à toute sorte d'identification, "blanche" si elle émane d'une source connue ou facilement identifiable.  
Note : la deuxième phrase est utilisée seulement par les pays anglophones.  
01 juil. 1970

**propulseur d'appoint / booster<sup>1</sup>**

Propulseur auxiliaire et temporaire fixe ou éjectable, pour faciliter le décollage d'un aéronef, ou d'un

missile, ou pour lui communiquer une accélération momentanée.  
*Terme connexe : renforceur d'amorçage.*  
01 janv. 1991

**protection / screen<sup>1</sup>**

Terme naval définissant la disposition de navires, de sous-marins ou d'aéronefs, en vue de la protection d'une unité ou d'une flotte contre des attaques menées à partir de sous-marins, d'aéronefs ou de missiles.  
*Terme connexe : coordonnateur d'écran.*  
01 mars 1981

**protection chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire collective (privilegié) / collective chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection**

**protection nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique collective (privilegié) PROCOL**  
Protection fournie à un groupe d'individus en environnement nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique permettant l'allègement des mesures individuelles de protection nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique.  
26 août 2009

**protection des forces / force protection**

Ensemble des mesures et moyens destinés à minimiser la vulnérabilité du personnel, des installations, du matériel et des opérations par rapport à toute menace et en toutes circonstances, afin de préserver la liberté d'action et l'efficacité opérationnelle de la force.  
22 juin 2004

**protection du commandement et du contrôle / command and control protection**

Aspect défensif de la guerre du commandement et du contrôle ayant pour but d'empêcher un adversaire d'influencer, de dégrader ou de détruire les capacités amies de commandement et de contrôle.  
*Termes connexes : contre-commandement et contrôle ; guerre du commandement et du contrôle.*  
29 mai 2002

**protégé et alerté / warned protected**

État de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé bénéficier d'une certaine protection contre la chaleur, le souffle et le rayonnement, telle que celle que procure l'intérieur d'un véhicule blindé fermé ; il peut aussi être accroupi dans des trous individuels avec une toiture improvisée.  
*Termes connexes : exposé et alerté ; exposé et non alerté.*  
01 sept. 2003

**publication enregistrée / registered publication**

Publication classifiée portant un numéro d'enregistrement, ainsi qu'un titre entier et un titre abrégé, et soumise à un inventaire périodique.  
01 nov. 1968

**publication non enregistrée / non-registered publication**

Publication ne portant pas de numéro d'enregistrement et pour laquelle un inventaire périodique n'est pas exigé.  
01 mars 1971

**puissance de combat / combat power**

Puissance résultante de tous les moyens de destruction ou de choc qu'une unité ou une formation militaire peut appliquer sur l'adversaire à un moment donné.  
01 août 1974

**puissance de feu<sup>1</sup> / firepower<sup>1</sup>**

Quantité de feu pouvant être mise en oeuvre par une position, une unité ou une arme.  
01 mars 1973

**puissance de feu<sup>2</sup> / firepower<sup>2</sup>**

Faculté de tirer.  
01 mars 1973

**puissance d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear yield**

Énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire, mesurée par le nombre de kilotonnes ou de mégatonnes de trinitrotoluène qui produiraient la même libération d'énergie.  
01 sept. 2003

**puissance nucléaire / nuclear power**

Ne doit pas être utilisé sans un modificatif approprié.

*Termes connexes : nation nucléaire ; puissance nucléaire importante ; puissance nucléaire militaire.*  
01 avr. 1971

**puissance nucléaire importante / major nuclear power**

Nation possédant une force de frappe nucléaire capable de faire peser une menace sérieuse sur toute autre nation.  
*Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.*  
01 juil. 1970

**puissance nucléaire militaire / military nuclear power état possédant des armes nucléaires**

Nation qui possède des armes nucléaires et qui est en mesure de les employer.  
*Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.*  
01 avr. 1971

**pulsoréacteur / pulsejet**

Réacteur ne comportant ni compresseur, ni turbine. Équipé à l'avant de valves qui s'ouvrent et se referment alternativement, il aspire de l'air pour créer une poussée au cours de brèves explosions rythmées et non d'une manière continue.  
01 sept. 2003

**pupitre de commande / console<sup>2</sup>**

Meuble groupant les commandes, les moyens de contrôle et les équipements électroniques ou mécaniques similaires utilisés pour le contrôle de la disponibilité et/ou le contrôle des fonctions spécifiques d'un système. Exemples : vérification d'un missile, compte à rebours, opérations de lancement.  
01 mars 1973

**Q**

**quasi collision / near miss**

En vol, toute circonstance au cours de laquelle la distance qui sépare deux aéronefs aurait pu constituer une situation dangereuse.

01 août 1982

**question enregistrée /  
registered matter**

Toute question classifiée, ordinairement enregistrée par numéro, et faisant l'objet d'un inventaire périodique.

01 nov. 1968



## R

**raccord d'élingue / suspension strop**

Agrès parfois nécessaire entre l'hélicoptère et l'élingue de suspension.

01 sept. 1969

**raccord de servitude pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing connector**

Dispositif monté sur l'aéronef ou le matériel au sol qui permet d'assurer le ravitaillement ou le service de piste.

*Terme connexe : entretien courant pour aéronefs.*

01 déc. 1979

**radar aéroporté à antenne latérale / side-looking airborne radar**

Radars aéroportés dont le champ d'émission est perpendiculaire à l'axe du véhicule, ce qui lui permet de fournir une représentation du terrain ou d'objectifs en mouvement.

01 nov. 1968

**radar de conduite de tir / fire-control radar**

Radars utilisés pour fournir au système de conduite de tir d'une arme des données relatives à l'objectif.

02 mars 2007

**radar de couverture complémentaire / gap-filler radar**

Radars utilisés pour compléter la couverture obtenue par des radars principaux là où celle-ci est insuffisante.

01 déc. 1974

**radar Doppler / Doppler radar**

Radars qui détectent tout déplacement d'une surface réfléchissante en mesurant le décalage de fréquence de l'énergie radio réfléchi due au déplacement de l'observateur ou de la surface réfléchissante.

01 déc. 1976

**radiac / radiac**

Acronyme dérivé des mots "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" (détection, indication et évaluation de la radioactivité) et utilisé comme terme générique désignant différents types d'instruments et

d'équipements de mesure radiologique.

01 mars 1981

**radiation induite / induced radiation**

Radiation résultant de l'exposition à des matériaux radioactifs, en particulier la capture des neutrons.

*Termes connexes : contamination ; rayonnement résiduel.*

01 mars 1973

**radioactivité naturelle / background radiation**

Irradiation qui émane du milieu ambiant, ou du corps humain lui-même, et à laquelle tous les individus se trouvent exposés en permanence.

01 févr. 1973

**radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté / crash locator beacon**

Émetteur radio automatique servant à aider les unités de recherche à localiser un aéronef accidenté.

*Termes connexes : balise ; radiobalise de repérage de détresse ; radiobalise individuelle de repérage.*

01 sept. 2003

**radiobalise de repérage de détresse / emergency locator beacon**

Terme générique désignant tous les émetteurs radio servant au repérage de détresse.

*Termes connexes : balise ; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté ; radiobalise individuelle de repérage.*

01 juin 1987

**radiobalise individuelle de repérage / personal locator beacon**

**balise de localisation individuelle** (toléré)  
Émetteur-récepteur, porté par l'équipage ou placé dans son équipement de survie, capable d'émettre des signaux de guidage pour faciliter les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage et permettant les communications en phonie.

*Termes connexes : balise ; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté ; radiobalise de*

*repérage de détresse.*

01 sept. 2003

**radioborne en éventail / fan marker beacon**

Type de radiophare émettant verticalement en éventail. Il peut émettre un signal d'identification.

*Termes connexes : balise ; radioborne Z ; radiophare.*

01 mars 1973

**radioborne Z / Z-marker beacon**

Type de radiophare émettant un faisceau d'ondes vertical en forme de cône.

*Termes connexes : balise ; cône de silence ; radioborne en éventail ; radiophare.*

01 avr. 1982

**radiogoniométrie / radio direction finding**

Radiorepérage permettant seulement de déterminer la direction d'une station radio au moyen de ses émissions.

01 nov. 1968

**radionavigation / radio navigation**

Procédé de repérage par radio ayant pour objet de déterminer, pour les besoins de la navigation, la position ou la direction d'un obstacle, ou de signaler son existence.

01 nov. 1968

**radiophare / radio beacon**

Émetteur radio émettant un signal distinctif ou caractéristique employé pour la détermination de relèvements, de caps ou de positions.

*Termes connexes : radioborne en éventail ; radioborne Z ; radiophare d'alignement.*

01 sept. 2003

**radiophare d'alignement / localize**

Radiophare directionnel donnant à un aéronef l'indication de son écart latéral par rapport à un axe prédéterminé d'approche finale.

*Termes connexes : radiophare ; système d'atterrissage aux instruments.*

01 nov. 1980

**radiotélémetrie / radio range finding**

Détermination par radio de la distance d'un objet au moyen de

ses émissions radio, qu'elles soient indépendantes, réfléchies ou retransmises (sur une longueur d'onde identique ou différente).  
01 nov. 1968

#### **raid / raid**

Opération, généralement de faible envergure, comportant une incursion rapide en territoire ennemi pour recueillir des renseignements, semer la confusion chez l'adversaire ou détruire ses installations. Elle se termine par un repli préparé après exécution de la mission reçue.  
01 nov. 1968

#### **raid amphibie / amphibious raid**

Opération amphibie comportant une brève incursion en profondeur ou l'occupation temporaire d'un objectif, suivie d'un repli planifié.  
*Terme connexe : opération amphibie.*  
01 juil. 1987

#### **rail / lap track**

En guerre des mines sur mer, la ligne médiane d'une bande ; dans le cas idéal, c'est le rail à suivre par la drague ou l'appareil de détection.  
01 août 1976

#### **rame / packet**

En mouvements de convois terrestres, ensemble restreint de véhicules, qui se déplace en tant qu'élément d'un convoi.  
26 août 2009

#### **RAM lourd**

*Terme privilégie : ravitaillement lourd à la mer*

#### **rampe de chargement / railway loading ramp**

Plate-forme inclinée située en bout d'une voie ferrée ou latérale à cette dernière et s'élevant jusqu'au niveau des wagons.  
01 août 1979

#### **rampe de lancement / launcher**

Appareillage conçu pour soutenir et maintenir une fusée en position de tir.  
01 avr. 1973

#### **rangée de mines / mine row**

Simple rangée de mines ou de grappes de mines.  
*Terme connexe : rangée double.*  
01 juil. 1972

#### **rangée double / mine strip**

En guerre des mines sur terre, deux rangées de mines parallèles posées simultanément à six mètres ou à six pas d'intervalle.  
*Terme connexe : rangée de mines.*  
01 juil. 1983

#### **rapport de forces / force ratio**

Rapport qualitatif et quantitatif entre des forces amies et hostiles, dans un cadre espace-temps précis.  
01 oct. 2001

#### **rapporteur de coordonnées / roamer**

Quadrillage construit pour les échelles des cartes usuelles et utilisé pour la lecture des coordonnées.  
01 août 1973

#### **rapport "fission/puissance" / fission to yield ratio**

Rapport entre la puissance effectivement fournie par la fission nucléaire et la puissance nominale totale. Il est généralement exprimé en pourcentage.  
01 mars 1973

#### **rassemblement / join up**

Le fait, pour des avions ou des groupes d'avions séparés de se rejoindre en une formation.  
*Termes connexes : point de regroupement ; zone de rassemblement.*  
13 déc. 1999

#### **raté<sup>1</sup> / dud**

Charge explosive qui n'a pas été armée comme prévu, ou qui n'a pas explosé bien qu'ayant été armée.  
01 mars 1983

#### **raté<sup>2</sup> / misfire**

Défaut de mise à feu ou d'explosion d'une arme, d'une munition ou de tout autre dispositif de la manière attendue ou au moment prévu, dû à une défaillance de la mise de feu, de l'amorce ou de la charge propulsive ou autre.  
05 sept. 2007

#### **raté de prise d'immersion / married failure**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à orin reposant au fond et restée reliée à son crapaud dont

elle ne s'est pas dégagée par suite d'un défaut de fonctionnement.  
01 nov. 1975

#### **ratification / ratification**

En normalisation OTAN, déclaration officielle par laquelle un pays membre de l'OTAN confirme son consentement, avec ou sans réserve, à être lié à un accord de normalisation OTAN.  
*Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN ; mise en application ; réserve<sup>1</sup>.*  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
28 janv. 2008

#### **ravitaillement / supplies**

Tout matériel et article utilisé aux fins d'équipement, de soutien et de maintenance de forces militaires.  
*Terme connexe : équipement.*  
01 nov. 1986

#### **ravitaillement à couple / abeam replenishment**

Transfert en mer de personnel ou d'approvisionnements divers au moyen de gréements établis entre deux ou plusieurs bâtiments faisant route côte à côte.  
01 juil. 1980

#### **ravitaillement à la mer / replenishment at sea RAM**

Ensemble des opérations nécessaires pour assurer le transfert de personnel ou de matériel en mer.  
01 sept. 1981

#### **ravitaillement de l'Europe / resupply of Europe**

Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer vers l'Europe au cours de la période allant du déclenchement des hostilités jusqu'à ce que les besoins aient été satisfaits. Ce ravitaillement ne comprend aucune matière déjà à terre en Europe, mais peut comporter tout autre produit quelle qu'en soit l'origine ou la provenance.  
*Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.*  
01 nov. 1968

#### **ravitaillement d'un aéronef / aircraft replenishing**

Opération consistant à remplir les réservoirs d'un aéronef de produits combustibles (tels que : carburants, huile et gaz



comprimé) jusqu'aux niveau, pression, quantité ou poids déterminés à l'avance. Ne s'applique pas à l'armement et aux munitions.  
01 févr. 1973

**ravitaillement en combustible en flèche / astern refuelling**  
Transfert de combustible en mer au cours duquel le ou les bâtiments ravitaillés tiennent leur poste sur l'arrière du bâtiment ravitailleur.  
01 mars 1981

**ravitaillement improvisé / improvised early resupply**  
Acheminement de marchandises disponibles à terre et prêtes à être embarquées sans délai.  
*Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.*  
01 mars 1973

**ravitaillement initial / initial early resupply**  
Acheminement vers leur destination de navires déjà chargés de cargaisons destinées à satisfaire les besoins de la période postérieure au jour J. Ceci comprend les navires marchands évacués des ports principaux ou des principales zones terminales maritimes et dispersés ensuite vers des ports secondaires, des zones terminales auxiliaires, ou des mouillages.  
*Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.*  
01 mars 1973

**ravitaillement lourd à la mer / heavy replenishment at sea RAM lourd**  
Ravitaillement à la mer consistant à transférer une cargaison solide d'un poids supérieur à 2 000 kg (4 410 livres) et pouvant atteindre 6 000 kg (13 216 livres), conteneur compris.  
*Terme connexe : ravitaillement à la mer.*  
05 sep. 2007

**ravitaillement par air / air supply**  
Acheminement et livraison par largage ou par poser d'approvisionnement et de matériel.  
01 févr. 1973

**ravitaillement préorganisé / planned resupply**

Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer suivant un flot régulier réalisé conformément aux dispositions de l'organisation et des programmes préétablis. La manière de se procurer ce ravitaillement sera aussi normalement planifiée.  
*Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.*  
01 juil. 1970

**ravitaillement vertical / vertical replenishment**  
En usage maritime, transport de matériel depuis ou vers des unités par hélicoptère.  
01 mars 1981

**rayon d'action / radius of action**  
Distance maximale qu'un navire, aéronef ou véhicule, portant une charge de combat normale, peut couvrir à partir de sa base et dans une direction donnée et revenir sans se ravitailler en combustible en cours de route, tout en respectant entièrement les facteurs de sécurité et les règles d'emploi.  
01 nov. 1968

**rayon de choc / damage radius**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, rayon du cercle centré sur un bâtiment et à l'intérieur duquel doit se trouver une mine donnée pour que son explosion provoque des dégâts bien précis.  
01 nov. 1975

**rayon de destruction / destruction radius**  
En guerre des mines, pour une charge de type et de dimensions donnés, distance maximum à laquelle une mine sera détruite par l'effet de l'explosion de cette charge sur son propre explosif, avec une probabilité donnée de destruction, quelle que soit son orientation.  
01 nov. 1975

**rayon de sécurité / radius of safety**  
Distance horizontale à partir du point zéro au-delà de laquelle les effets de l'arme nucléaire sur les troupes amies sont acceptables.  
01 nov. 1968

**rayonnement initial / initial radiation**  
Rayonnement (formé essentiellement de neutrons et de radiations gamma) que la boule

de feu émet pendant la minute qui suit une explosion nucléaire.  
*Terme connexe : rayonnement résiduel.*  
01 mars 1973

**rayonnement interne / internal radiation**  
Rayonnement nucléaire (particules alpha et bêta et rayonnement gamma) qui provient de substances radioactives à l'intérieur du corps.  
01 avr. 1973

**rayonnement nucléaire / nuclear radiation**  
Rayonnement corpusculaire ou électromagnétique pouvant être émis par les noyaux atomiques au cours de divers processus nucléaires. Dans le cas des armes nucléaires, les principaux rayonnements émis sont : les particules alpha et bêta, les rayons gamma et les neutrons. Tous les types de rayonnement nucléaires sont ionisants, mais la réciproque n'est pas vraie ; ainsi : les rayons X, qui sont ionisants, n'appartiennent pas à la famille des rayonnements nucléaires car ils ne sont pas émis par le noyau des atomes.  
01 sept. 1971

**rayonnement résiduel / residual radiation**  
Rayonnement nucléaire provoqué soit par une retombée radioactive, soit par une dispersion artificielle d'une matière radioactive, soit par une irradiation qui résulte d'une explosion nucléaire et qui persiste plus d'une minute après l'explosion.  
*Termes connexes : contamination ; radiation induite ; rayonnement initial.*  
01 oct. 1986

**rayonnement thermique<sup>1</sup> / thermal radiation**  
Énergie émise sous forme d'ondes électromagnétiques par un corps solide, liquide ou gazeux en raison de sa température.  
26 août 2009

**rayonnement thermique<sup>2</sup> / thermal X-rays**  
Rayonnement électromagnétique, situé principalement dans la bande des rayons X mous (à faible énergie), émis par les résidus d'une arme nucléaire en raison de la très haute

température à laquelle ils ont été portés.

01 oct. 2001

#### **rayure / abrasion**

En photographie, rayure ou trace produite mécaniquement sur une surface sensible ou un support.

01 janv. 1973

#### **réallocation de ressources / reallocation of resources**

Mise à la disposition, par les forces militaires d'un pays, de ressources logistiques prélevées sur ses ressources considérées comme "rendues disponibles", conformément aux définitions figurant dans la documentation OTAN, au profit des forces militaires d'un autre ou plusieurs autres pays, suivant les instructions de l'autorité militaire compétente.

*Termes connexes : aide logistique ; aide mutuelle ; pouvoirs de réaffectation ; soutien logistique intégré ; soutien logistique multinational.*

01 nov. 1968

#### **réapprovisionnement / resupply**

Action par laquelle on complète des stocks pour les maintenir au niveau requis.

*Terme connexe : engin de débarquement.*

01 juil. 1985

#### **réceptacle**

*Terme privilégié : zone d'impact.*

#### **réceptive / ripe**

En guerre des mines, terme périmé signifiant "armée".

*Terme connexe : mine armée.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **réceptivité / receptivity**

Indique la vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à des moyens déterminés d'opérations psychologiques.

01 janv. 1973

#### **recherche / collection**

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*

01 mars 1973

#### **recherche anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine search**

Exploration systématique d'une zone particulière dans le but de localiser un sous-marin dont on connaît ou soupçonne la présence quelque part dans la

zone. Certains types de recherche sont aussi utilisés pour la localisation d'un cas de détresse.

01 févr. 1973

#### **recherche de couverture / cover search**

En photographie aérienne, sélection de la couverture existante répondant le mieux à un besoin déterminé.

01 mars 1973

#### **recherche d'interception / intercepting search**

Type de recherche conçu pour intercepter un ennemi dont la position initiale est connue et dont la route et la vitesse peuvent être estimées.

01 mars 1973

#### **recherche et sauvetage / search and rescue**

Mise en oeuvre d'aéronefs, d'embarcations de surface, de sous-marins, d'équipes de sauvetage et d'équipements spécialisés pour rechercher et secourir le personnel en détresse sur terre ou en mer.

*Terme connexe : recherche et sauvetage de combat.*

01 oct. 2003

#### **recherche et sauvetage de combat / combat search and rescue**

##### **RESCO**

Détection, localisation, identification et sauvetage d'équipages d'aéronefs tombés en territoire hostile en période de crise ou en temps de guerre et, le cas échéant, de personnel militaire isolé en détresse, entraîné et équipé pour être secouru dans des conditions de recherche et sauvetage de combat.

*Terme connexe : recherche et sauvetage.*

01 oct. 2003

#### **recherche sur zone / area search**

Reconnaissance ou recherche effectuée sur une zone donnée en vue de fournir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur des situations ou des activités générales ou particulières.

01 sept. 1981

#### **recomplètement / backfilling**

Emploi de réservistes,

individuellement ou collectivement, pour assumer des tâches de militaires d'active déployés sur des théâtres d'opérations.

01 oct. 2001

#### **reconnaissance<sup>1</sup> / recognition**

Détermination de la nature d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène détectés et, éventuellement, de leur classe ou de leur type. Cela peut s'étendre à la détermination d'un individu au sein d'une classe ou d'un type donnés.

*Termes connexes : détection ; identification<sup>1,2</sup> ; identification ami/ennemi.*

01 févr. 1989

#### **reconnaissance<sup>2</sup> / reconnaissance RECO**

Mission entreprise en vue d'obtenir, par observation visuelle ou par d'autres modes de détection, des renseignements bruts sur les activités et les possibilités d'un ennemi actuel ou en puissance, ou d'acquérir des données concernant les caractéristiques météorologiques, hydrographiques ou géographiques d'une zone particulière.

*Terme connexe : reconnaissance aérienne.*

01 févr. 1989

#### **reconnaissance aérienne / air reconnaissance**

Recherche de renseignements à partir d'un aéronef : soit par observation visuelle, soit par utilisation de détecteurs (capteurs) placés sur cet aéronef.

*Terme connexe : reconnaissance<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1981

#### **reconnaissance aérienne photographique / air photographic reconnaissance**

Recueil de renseignements au moyen de la photographie aérienne. On peut distinguer :

a. reconnaissance photographique stratégique ;  
b. reconnaissance photographique tactique ;  
c. reconnaissance photographique destinée à la cartographie et la topographie.

Les photographies aériennes prises pour la topographie et la cartographie exigent un degré de précision particulier. Cette

dernière forme de reconnaissance aérienne photographique peut être stratégique ou tactique.  
01 févr. 1973

**reconnaissance amphibie / amphibious reconnaissance**

Débarquement amphibie effectué par des éléments de faible importance, normalement fondé sur une action discrète plutôt que sur l'emploi des armes, en vue d'obtenir des renseignements et généralement suivi d'un repli prévu.  
01 oct. 1980

**reconnaissance armée / armed reconnaissance**

Mission aérienne dont le but principal est de localiser puis d'attaquer des objectifs inopinés tels que matériels, personnels et installations ennemis dans des zones ou le long d'itinéraires déterminés. Ces missions n'ont pas pour but d'attaquer des objectifs particuliers fixés à l'avance.  
01 févr. 1973

**reconnaissance chimique / chemical survey**

Action ayant pour objet de déterminer l'intensité et la nature du danger chimique dans une aire donnée et marquer le pourtour.  
*Terme connexe : veille chimique.*  
01 sept. 1981

**reconnaissance de munition explosive / explosive ordnance reconnaissance**

Reconnaissance comprenant la recherche, la détection, le repérage, la vérification, le marquage, l'identification et la signalisation de munitions explosives en vue de déterminer les mesures devant être prises ultérieurement.  
01 mars 1973

**reconnaissance d'itinéraire / route reconnaissance**

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une voie de communication particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur les conditions de circulation et les activités le long de cette voie.  
01 déc. 1979

**reconnaissance en force / reconnaissance in force**

**reconnaissance offensive**

Opération offensive, visant à découvrir ou à éprouver la force de l'ennemi ou à obtenir d'autres informations le concernant.  
01 juil. 1980

**reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales/ special reconnaissance and surveillance**

Activités de reconnaissance et de surveillance menées par des forces d'opérations spéciales, qui complètent les moyens et systèmes de renseignement du théâtre en recueillant des informations stratégiques ou opérationnelles. Il s'agit d'opérations de renseignement humain, menées indépendamment ou en appui d'opérations conventionnelles, et qui peuvent faire appel à des techniques, méthodes et matériels spéciaux ou employer des moyens locaux.  
04 oct. 2000

**reconnaissance offensive**

*Terme privilégié : reconnaissance en force.*

**reconnaissance par le feu / reconnaissance by fire**

Méthode de reconnaissance dans laquelle on effectue un tir sur une position ennemie supposée pour amener l'ennemi à révéler sa présence par un mouvement ou par tir de riposte.  
01 nov. 1968

**reconnaissance radiologique / radiological survey**

Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés.  
01 sept. 1981

**reconnaissance sur axe / strip search**

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne droite entre deux points de référence.  
01 mars 1981

**reconnaissance sur itinéraire / line search**

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne de communication particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des objectifs d'opportunité et de façon générale toutes activités.  
01 août 1979

**recouvrement<sup>1</sup> / overlap<sup>1</sup>**

**recouvrement linéaire  
recouvrement longitudinal  
recouvrement latéral**

En photographie, partie commune à deux clichés, couramment exprimée en pourcentage. Le recouvrement est dit "longitudinal" entre deux clichés successifs d'une même bande, "latéral" entre deux bandes adjacentes et "linéaire" entre deux lignes successives d'un enregistrement à balayage en ligne.  
01 mars 1981

**recouvrement<sup>2</sup> / overlap<sup>2</sup>**

En cartographie, zone commune à deux cartes d'une même série.  
01 mars 1981

**recouvrement<sup>3</sup> / overlap<sup>3</sup>**

Marge de la bande draguée par un bâtiment ou une formation qui est également couverte par un dragueur voisin ou une formation voisine, ou draguée de nouveau lors d'un passage sur la bande voisine.  
01 mars 1981

**recouvrement<sup>4</sup>**

*Terme privilégié : récupération<sup>4</sup>.*

**recouvrement latéral**

*Terme privilégié : recouvrement<sup>1</sup>.*

**recouvrement linéaire**

*Terme privilégié : recouvrement<sup>1</sup>.*

**recouvrement longitudinal**

*Terme privilégié : recouvrement<sup>1</sup>.*

**recto d'une carte / face of a map or chart**

Côté où apparaît l'image imprimée de la carte.  
01 mars 1973

**récupération<sup>1</sup> / recovery<sup>1</sup>**

En opérations, action d'entrer en contact, de protéger et d'extraire du personnel, des petits groupes ou des unités, ou du matériel.  
25 sept. 1998

**récupération<sup>2</sup> / recovery<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, recueil d'une mine aussi intacte que possible, afin d'en permettre l'étude ultérieure aux fins de renseignement et/ou à des fins expérimentales.  
*Terme connexe : déblaiement et renflouage.*  
25 sept. 1998

**récupération<sup>3</sup> / salvage<sup>3</sup>**

Action de garder ou de recueillir des matériels faisant partie d'équipement allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, en vue de leur réutilisation.

*Terme connexe : procédure de renflouage.*

25 sept. 1998

**récupération<sup>4</sup> / recovery<sup>4</sup>  
recouvrement**

En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, enlèvement d'un véhicule abandonné, hors service ou immobilisé et, si nécessaire, son acheminement vers un point de maintenance.

13 déc. 1999

**récupérer / salvage<sup>2</sup>**

Prélever sur un matériel irréparable, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants, en vue de leur réutilisation.

*Terme connexe : cannibaliser.*

04 oct. 2000

**redéploiement / deployment<sup>4</sup>**

Réimplantation de forces dans de nouvelles zones d'opérations.

*Termes connexes : déploiement<sup>2,3</sup> ; dispositif<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 févr. 1988

**redressement / rectification**

En photogrammétrie, procédé consistant à corriger une image en supprimant les déformations causées par l'inclinaison latérale du capteur, et à projeter l'image corrigée sur un système de projection cartographique.

*Termes connexes : mosaïque contrôlée ; mosaïque semi-contrôlée ; mosaïque sommaire ; orthorectification.*

14 oct. 2002

**redresseur / rectifier**

Appareil permettant de transformer un courant alternatif en courant continu.

*Terme connexe : onduleur.*

01 janv. 1983

**référence d'altitude / altitude datum**

Niveau arbitraire à partir duquel les distances verticales sont mesurées. Le plan de référence pour les mesures de hauteur est soit le sol ou la mer

immédiatement à la verticale de l'aéronef, soit un plan horizontal

quelconque. Pour les altitudes-pressions, c'est le niveau qui correspond à la pression atmosphérique de 1013,2 mb (29,92 pouces de mercure). Pour l'altitude vraie, c'est le niveau moyen des mers.

*Terme connexe : altitude.*

01 févr. 1973

**référence de publication / imprint**

Note brève en marge d'une carte, donnant tout ou partie des éléments suivants : date de publication, d'impression, nom de l'éditeur, de l'imprimeur, lieu de publication, nombre d'exemplaires imprimés et renseignements correspondants.

01 mars 1973

**référence de sortie**

*Terme privilégié : numéro de sortie.*

**référence d'une épreuve / print reference**

Indications relatives à une mission de reconnaissance photographique portées sur une épreuve et permettant de l'identifier.

01 sept. 1969

**réflecteur à écho renforcé / corner reflector<sup>2</sup>**

En interprétation radar, objet qui fournit un écho d'amplitude supérieure à celle que l'on pourrait en attendre, compte tenu de ses dimensions, en raison de réflexions multiples sur des surfaces lisses.

01 juil. 1980

**réflecteur-ballon / balloon reflector**

En guerre électronique, réflecteur-brouilleur monté sur ballon-sonde et destiné à créer de faux échos.

13 déc. 1999

**réflecteur-brouilleur / confusion reflector**

Dispositif destiné à réfléchir l'énergie radioélectrique pour créer des échos brouilleurs. Les réflecteurs-brouilleurs radar comprennent, par exemple, les rubans accordés et les réflecteurs polyédriques.

01 mars 1973

**réflecteur polyédrique / corner reflector<sup>1</sup>**

Dispositif constitué de parois

réfléchissantes formant des angles dièdres et qui est utilisé comme cible ou comme balise radar.

01 juil. 1980

**réfraction côtière / coastal refraction**

**effet de côte  
effet de terre**

Modification de la direction de propagation d'une onde radio de sol quand elle passe de la terre à la mer ou de la mer à la terre.

01 mars 1973

**réfugié / refugee**

Toute personne qui, craignant avec raison d'être persécutée du fait de sa race, de sa religion, de sa nationalité, de son appartenance à un certain groupe social ou de ses opinions politiques, se trouve hors du pays dont elle a la nationalité et qui ne peut ou, du fait de cette crainte, ne veut se réclamer de la protection de ce pays ; ou qui, si elle n'a pas de nationalité et se trouve hors du pays dans lequel elle avait sa résidence habituelle à la suite de tels événements, ne peut ou, en raison de ladite crainte, ne veut y retourner.

*Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile ; évacué ; personne déplacée.*

[ONU]

04 oct. 2000

**régénération / regeneration**

Activation, en temps utile, de tout ou partie des structures et de l'infrastructure existantes des forces, y compris la remise à des niveaux préétablis des effectifs, équipements et stocks.

*Termes connexes : activer ; mobilisation<sup>1,2</sup>.*

13 juin 2000

**région à service consultatif / advisory area**

Région définie dans une région d'information de vol et dans laquelle est prévu un service consultatif du trafic aérien.

01 févr. 1973

**région de contrôle / control area**

Espace aérien contrôlé situé au-dessus d'une limite déterminée par rapport à la surface.

*Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; espace aérien contrôlé ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle ;*

zone de contrôle terminale.  
01 juil. 1980

**région de défense aérienne / air defence region**

Subdivision géographique d'une zone de défense aérienne.  
01 déc. 1974

**région d'information de vol / flight information region**

Espace aérien de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel sont assurés un service d'information de vol et un service d'alerte.

*Termes connexes : centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ; centre de contrôle régional.*

01 mars 1973

**réglage / adjust fire<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour le réglage d'un tir.

01 sept. 1974

**réglage de tir par observation / observed fire procedure**

Méthode réglementaire utilisée pour le réglage d'un tir indirect sur un objectif.

01 mars 1973

**réglage observé de tir / adjustment of fire**

**ajustage observé de tir**

Procédé utilisé dans le tir d'artillerie terrestre et navale pour obtenir, par l'observation des coups, le gisement, la portée et, en cas d'emploi de fusées à temps, la hauteur d'éclatement correcte pour battre un objectif.

*Terme connexe : observer.*

01 févr. 1973

**réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation / bracketing**

Méthode de réglage de tir dans laquelle un encadrement est déterminé en obtenant d'abord un coup long et un coup court sur la ligne d'observation, puis en réduisant chaque fois cet encadrement de moitié, jusqu'à obtenir un coup au but ou l'encadrement désiré.

01 mars 1973

**règles d'engagement / rules of engagement**

Directives provenant d'une autorité militaire compétente et précisant les circonstances et les limites dans lesquelles les forces

pourront entreprendre et/ou poursuivre le combat.

01 janv. 1973

**regroupement / collation**

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le

rassemblement des renseignements bruts de même nature permet d'établir une chronologie d'événements et facilite l'exploitation ultérieure.

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*

01 févr. 1988

**régulateur / air movement officer**

Officier instruit pour remplir des fonctions dans les bureaux de mouvements aériens.

01 févr. 1973

**relais d'amorçage / detonating cord amplifier**

Accessoire, fixé sur le cordeau détonant, permettant simultanément l'amorçage d'une charge et la transmission de l'onde de détonation vers une autre charge.

01 déc. 1977

**relais radio en vol / airborne radio relay**

Aéronef équipé de moyens radioélectriques en vue d'augmenter la portée, la souplesse et la sécurité physique des systèmes de transmissions.

01 févr. 1973

**relève sur position / relief in place**

**relève sur place (toléré)**

Remplacement, décidé par l'autorité supérieure, de tout ou partie d'une unité d'une zone par une unité de relève. Les responsabilités des éléments remplacés, en ce qui concerne la mission et la zone d'opérations attribuées, sont transmises à l'unité remplaçante. L'unité remplaçante poursuit l'opération en cours conformément aux ordres.

01 nov. 1968

**relèvement**

*Terme privilégié : azimut.*

**relèvement en transit / transit bearing**

Relèvement obtenu en notant

l'heure à laquelle deux points marquants au sol se présentent sous un même relèvement relatif.

01 août 1976

**relèvement géographique**

*Terme privilégié : azimut géographique.*

**relèvement vrai**

*Terme privilégié : azimut géographique.*

**relief / relief**

Variations d'altitudes et de configurations de terrain à la surface terrestre, pouvant être représentées sur des cartes par des courbes de niveau, des teintes hypsométriques, des estompages ou des points cotés.

01 avr. 1971

**relief par ombres portées / shaded relief**

Technique de cartographie qui fournit un relief apparent du terrain par représentation des ombres qui seraient portées par les points élevés s'ils étaient éclairés par une source située dans le quadrant gauche supérieur de la carte. Ce type de représentation est généralement associé aux courbes de niveau.

*Terme connexe : estompage.*

01 févr. 1974

**remise de gaz / overshoot**

Phase de vol pendant laquelle les opérations d'atterrissage ne sont pas menées à terme.

01 août 1979

**rendez-vous des forces**

*Terme privilégié : point de rendez-vous des forces.*

**renforçateur d'amorçage / booster<sup>2</sup>**

Charge explosive très sensible utilisée pour l'amorçage d'une charge trop importante pour un détonateur ou une fusée de type usuel.

*Termes connexes : charge<sup>1,2</sup> ; propulseur d'appoint*

01 janv. 1991

**renforcement / reinforcing**

En artillerie, mission tactique confiée à une unité d'artillerie en vue d'augmenter les feux d'une autre unité de cette arme.

01 mars 1985

**renfort de transmissions /**

**signals support**

Fourniture de personnel et de matériel provenant d'autres forces pour l'établissement d'un système de transmissions spécialisé ou supplémentaire.

01 nov. 1968

**renfort-soutien / follow-up**

En opérations amphibies, débarquement des renforts et des approvisionnements après la mise à terre des échelons d'assaut et des échelons de premier renfort.

*Termes connexes : assaut<sup>1,2</sup> ; échelon de premier renfort.*

01 mars 1982

**renseignement / intelligence****Rens.**

Résultat de l'exploitation des renseignements bruts concernant les nations étrangères, les forces armées ennemies ou pouvant le devenir, les zones où des opérations sont effectivement menées ou pourraient l'être. Le terme s'applique aussi aux activités d'élaboration du renseignement et aux organismes qui s'y consacrent.

*Termes connexes : cycle du renseignement ; gestion de la recherche ; renseignement de base ; renseignement de combat ; renseignement de sécurité ; renseignement de situation ; renseignement de toutes sources ; renseignement stratégique ; renseignement sur l'objectif ; renseignement tactique ; renseignement technique.*

01 mars 1981

**renseignement acoustique / acoustic intelligence**

Renseignement provenant de la recherche et de l'exploitation de phénomènes acoustiques.

01 nov. 1986

**renseignement brut / information information**

Donnée non traitée, de toute nature, qui peut être utilisée pour l'élaboration du renseignement.

*Termes connexes : cycle du renseignement ; plan de recherche ; renseignement de base.*

01 nov. 1991

**renseignement brut de combat / combat information**

Donnée d'une validité souvent éphémère recueillie au combat

par les unités ou qui leur est directement communiquée. Elle peut être utilisée pour les opérations et l'appréciation de la situation. Cette donnée entrera dans les circuits du renseignement.

*Terme connexe : renseignement de combat.*

01 août 1982

**renseignement de base / basic intelligence****renseignement de documentation**

Renseignement sur tout sujet, permettant d'établir une documentation de référence utilisable pour la planification et le traitement des informations ou du renseignement obtenus ultérieurement.

*Termes connexes : renseignement ; renseignement brut ; renseignement de situation.*

01 nov. 1994

**renseignement de combat / combat intelligence**

Renseignement sur l'ennemi, les conditions atmosphériques et géographiques nécessaire au commandement pour la préparation et la conduite des opérations de combat.

*Termes connexes : renseignement ; renseignement brut de combat ; renseignement tactique.*

01 sept. 1981

**renseignement de documentation**

*Terme privilégié : renseignement de base.*

**renseignement de sources ouvertes / open source intelligence**

Renseignement provenant d'informations accessibles au public et autres informations non classifiées dont la diffusion publique ou l'accès sont limités.

25 sept. 1998

**renseignement de sécurité / security intelligence**

Renseignement sur la nature, les possibilités et les intentions d'organisations ou d'individus hostiles, qui sont ou pourraient être engagés dans les activités d'espionnage, de sabotage, de subversion ou de terrorisme.

*Termes connexes : contre-intelligence ; renseignement ;*

*sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 mars 1981

**renseignement de situation / current intelligence**

Renseignement qui décrit la situation actuelle au niveau stratégique ou tactique.

*Termes connexes : renseignement ; renseignement de base.*

01 sept. 1981

**renseignement de toutes sources / all-source intelligence**

Renseignement établi en utilisant l'ensemble des sources et organismes disponibles.

*Terme connexe : renseignement.*

01 déc. 1990

**renseignement d'origine électromagnétique / signals intelligence****ROEM**

Terme générique désignant le renseignement "transmissions" et le renseignement électronique, lorsqu'il n'est pas nécessaire de distinguer ces deux types de renseignement, ou pour en désigner le fusionnement.

16 juil. 1996

**renseignement électronique / electronic intelligence**

Renseignement obtenu d'émissions électromagnétiques, excluant les transmissions, par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus.

09 janv. 1996

**renseignement géographique militaire / military geographic information**

Tout renseignement géographique qui est nécessaire à l'établissement des plans et aux opérations.

01 août 1982

**renseignement humain / human intelligence****renseignement d'origine humaine (toléré)****ROHUM**

Catégorie de renseignements bruts recueillis et fournis par une source humaine.

01 janv. 1983

**renseignement marginal**

*Terme privilégié : donnée marginale.*

**renseignement médical /  
medical intelligence**

Renseignement qui relève des domaines médicaux, bioscientifiques, épidémiologiques, environnementaux ou autres en rapport avec la santé humaine ou animale.

Note : de par sa nature technique spécifique, ce renseignement nécessite des compétences médicales étendues pendant les phases d'orientation et d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement.

06 janv. 2006

**renseignement mesures et  
signature / measurement and  
signature intelligence**

Renseignement scientifique et technique découlant de l'analyse de données fournies par des capteurs, afin d'identifier toute caractéristique distinctive associée à la source ou à l'émetteur et de faciliter l'identification et la mesure de ces derniers.

25 sept. 1998

**renseignement opérationnel /  
operational intelligence**

Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à la conduite de campagnes au niveau opératif.

*Termes connexes : niveau opératif ; renseignement stratégique ; renseignement tactique.*

01 oct. 2001

**renseignement stratégique /  
strategic intelligence**

Aux niveaux national ou international, renseignement nécessaire à la formulation de la politique, à la planification militaire et à la fourniture d'indices et d'indicateurs d'alerte.

*Termes connexes : niveau stratégique ; renseignement ; renseignement opérationnel ; renseignement tactique.*

14 oct. 2002

**renseignement sur l'objectif /  
target intelligence**

Indication permettant de caractériser et de localiser un objectif ou un ensemble d'objectifs, d'en connaître la vulnérabilité et l'importance relative.

*Terme connexe : renseignement.*  
01 mai 1963

**renseignement tactique / tactical  
intelligence**

Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à l'exécution des opérations au niveau tactique.

*Termes connexes : niveau tactique ; renseignement ; renseignement de combat ; renseignement opérationnel ; renseignement stratégique.*

01 oct. 2001

**renseignement technique /  
technical intelligence**

Renseignement relatif aux développements technologiques à l'étranger, aux performances et aux possibilités opérationnelles des matériels étrangers qui font ou pourraient faire l'objet d'applications militaires.

*Terme connexe : renseignement.*

01 août 1979

**renseignement transmissions /  
communications intelligence**

Renseignement obtenu de communications électromagnétiques ou de systèmes de communication par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus.

01 oct. 2001

**renvoi au verso / back-up**

En cartographie, image imprimée au verso d'une carte déjà imprimée au recto. Désigne également l'impression de ces images.

01 févr. 1973

**réparation au combat / battle  
damage repair****réparation des dégâts subis au  
combat (toléré)**

Réparation essentielle, pouvant être improvisée, effectuée rapidement dans des conditions de combat, afin de remettre temporairement en service le matériel endommagé ou hors de combat.

01 juin 1989

**réparation des dégâts subis au  
combat**

*Terme privilégié : réparation au combat*

**réparation des dégâts subis par  
un aérodrome / aerodrome  
damage repair**

Ensemble des activités nécessaires pour rétablir la capacité opérationnelle d'un aérodrome après une attaque non nucléaire. Ceci comprend :

a. la reconnaissance, pour estimer les dommages et les principaux travaux de remise en état ;

b. neutralisation des explosifs et munitions ;

c. le rétablissement des surfaces opérationnelles minimales, incluant les aires de manoeuvre et d'accès pour les aéronefs ;

d. le rétablissement des services et installations essentiels pour la conduite des opérations aériennes.

03 août 1998

**répartiteur de charges / load  
spreader****plateau-répartiteur**

Matériel utilisé pour répartir le poids d'un chargement sur une surface donnée afin d'éviter des contraintes mécaniques excessives.

01 mars 1973

**répartition / apportionment**

Quantification et partage en pourcentage de l'effort total attendu, en relation avec les priorités qui doivent être dévolues aux différentes opérations aériennes en zones géographiques, pour une période donnée.

*Terme connexe : attribution des ressources.*

09 mai 2000

**repérage à vue des mines /  
mine spotting**

En guerre des mines sur mer, observation visuelle d'une mine ou d'un champ de mines.

01 nov. 1975

**repère<sup>1</sup> / pinpoint<sup>1</sup>****point par rapport à un repère au  
sol**

Point identifié avec précision, en particulier au sol, qui localise un très petit objectif. Un point de repère pour un rendez-vous, ou tout autre but. Les coordonnées de ce point lui-même.

01 juil. 1970

**repère<sup>2</sup> / pinpoint<sup>2</sup>****point par rapport à un repère au  
sol**

Position d'un aéronef par rapport

au sol, déterminée par observation directe du terrain.  
*Terme connexe* : *datum*.  
01 juil. 1970

**repère convenu / agreed point**  
Point au sol déterminé d'avance, pouvant être identifié en vol, et utilisé quand un avion participe au réglage de tir.  
01 févr. 1973

**repère de cliché**  
*Terme privilégié* : *repère de fond de chambre*.

**repère de fond de chambre / collimating mark**  
**repère de cliché**  
Repère rigidement lié à la chambre qui donne une image sur chaque cliché. Les images des repères de fond de chambre permettent de déterminer la position du point principal de chaque cliché.  
01 mars 1973

**repère d'extrémité de rangée / row marker**  
En guerre des mines terrestre, repère naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, marquant le début ou la fin d'une rangée de mines, là où les mines sont posées par rangées élémentaires.  
*Termes connexes* : *marqueur de cheminement* ; *marqueur d'extrémité de couloir* ; *passage à travers un champ de mines* ; *repère d'extrémité de rangée double*.  
01 nov. 1994

**repère d'extrémité de rangée double / strip marker**  
En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place situé à l'origine et à la fin d'une rangée double de mines.  
*Termes connexes* : *marqueur de cheminement* ; *marqueur d'extrémité de couloir* ; *passage à travers un champ de mines* ; *repère d'extrémité de rangée*.  
01 mars 1981

**repère terrestre / landmark**  
Repère naturel ou artificiel du terrain pouvant être déterminé avec précision par ses coordonnées.  
01 avr. 1973

**répertoire analytique du**

**renseignement de l'OTAN / NATO intelligence subject code**  
Système numérique destiné à répertorier les questions traitées dans les documents de renseignement. Il comporte notamment un système de symboles alphanumériques désignant les noms géographiques.  
01 mars 1973

**répertoire des objectifs**  
*Terme privilégié* : *liste d'objectifs*.

**répétiteur de cap / heading indicator**  
Instrument qui indique le cap, transmis par signal électrique, depuis une centrale de cap située à distance.  
01 nov. 1980

**repli / retirement**  
Mouvement de retrait effectué par une force non au contact de l'ennemi.  
01 juil. 1983

**repli amphibie / amphibious withdrawal**  
Opération amphibie comportant le retrait de forces par mer, au moyen de bâtiments ou d'engins militaires, à partir d'une côte tenue par l'adversaire pouvant être le siège d'une menace.  
*Terme connexe* : *opération amphibie*.  
01 juil. 1987

**répondeur / responder**  
Appareil qui, recevant une émission électronique, affiche une réponse appropriée.  
*Terme connexe* : *transpondeur*.  
01 févr. 1974

**réponse / reply**  
Réponse à une demande d'identification.  
*Termes connexes* : *mot de passe* ; *procédé d'identification* ; *signal d'identification convenu*.  
01 nov. 1968

**repos / rest**  
En artillerie, commandement indiquant que l'unité (les unités) ou la (les) pièce(s) à qui il s'adresse ne doivent pas exécuter les ordres de tir aussi longtemps que ce commandement reste en vigueur.  
01 mars 1977

**représentation à spectres**

**multiples / multispectral imagery**  
Représentation obtenue simultanément dans plusieurs bandes discrètes de spectre lumineux.  
01 janv. 1980

**représentation conventionnelle / pictorial symbolization**  
Manière de représenter, à l'aide de signes conventionnels, les détails marquants d'une carte.  
01 août 1971

**représentation stéréoscopique / stereoscopic model**  
Impression de troisième dimension donnée par une zone ou un objet vu sur des photographies appropriées quand on les examine à l'aide d'un stéréoscope.  
01 sept. 1969

**réquisition / requisition**  
Ordre, sous forme réglementaire, de fournir notamment des personnes, du ravitaillement ou des services dont l'emploi militaire est prévu, mais n'est rendu effectif que par cette procédure.  
01 nov. 1975

**réseau / reseau**  
Quadrillage de dimensions déterminées placé dans le plan focal image d'un système photographique et utilisé pour des mesures.  
01 janv. 1980

**réseau de commandement / command net**  
Réseau de transmissions reliant un échelon de commandement à une partie ou à l'ensemble de ses échelons subordonnés en vue de l'exercice du commandement.  
01 mars 1973

**réseau de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting system**  
Système établi pour :  
a. la détection lointaine, la reconnaissance, la poursuite d'aéronefs ou la poursuite de bâtiments de surface ;  
b. le contrôle de la défense aérienne active. Ce système consiste essentiellement en une chaîne de stations radar de détection lointaine et de centres de direction des interceptions et un corps d'observateurs, desservi par un réseau de transmission



approprié.  
01 mars 1973

**réseau de détermination de position / fixer network  
système de détermination de position**

Ensemble d'installations radiogoniométriques ou radar qui, opérant en conjonction, sont capables de déterminer la position d'un aéronef en vol par rapport au sol.  
01 mars 1973

**réseau de points de contrôle / control<sup>2</sup>**

En cartographie et photogrammétrie, système de repères ou d'objets, pris à la surface de la terre, sur une carte ou sur une photographie, dont les coordonnées ont été déterminées ou doivent l'être.  
01 sept. 1981

**réseau hydrographique / drainage system**

Fleuves, rivières et autres détails hydrographiques intérieurs d'un pays.  
01 mars 1973

**réseau perspectif / perspective grid**

Réseau de lignes dessiné sur (ou superposé à) une photographie, représentant la perspective d'un réseau de lignes tel qu'il serait sur le sol ou sur un plan de référence.  
01 mars 1973

**réseau radar / radar netting**

Ensemble fourni par plusieurs radars reliés à un centre unique en vue de fournir une information intégrée.

*Terme connexe : centre de réseau radar.*  
01 juil. 1970

**réseau routier militaire de base / basic military route network**

Itinéraires axiaux, latéraux et de raccordement désignés dès le temps de paix par la nation hôte pour faire face aux besoins prévisibles en mouvements et transports militaires tant alliés que nationaux.

01 mars 1979

**réseau sol de défense aérienne**

*Terme privilégié : infrastructure électronique de défense aérienne.*

**réseau trigonométrique / field**

**control**

Série de points dont les positions et les altitudes sont connues. Ces positions sont utilisées comme éléments de base dans l'établissement des cartes terrestres et marines.

Normalement, ces positions sont déterminées par les méthodes de relevés géographiques, et sont parfois appelées : "points de contrôle trigonométriques".

*Termes connexes : cheminement par triangulation ; point de référence<sup>3</sup> ; poste de contrôle.*  
01 août 1979

**réserve<sup>1</sup> / reservation**

En normalisation OTAN, énoncé formel par lequel un pays membre décrit la partie de la norme ou de l'accord de normalisation qu'il n'appliquera pas ou qu'il appliquera avec des limitations.

*Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN ; mise en application ; ratification.*  
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]  
20 mai 2005

**réserve<sup>2</sup> / reserve**

Force tenue à disposition pour faire face à des situations imprévues ou pour influencer sur le cours des événements à venir.

16 juil. 1999

**réserve d'avant-garde / mainguard**

Un élément de l'avant-garde.  
*Terme connexe : avant-garde.*  
01 mars 1973

**réserve non débarquée / floating reserve**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, troupes de réserve qui restent embarquées jusqu'à ce que l'ont ait besoin d'elles.

01 mars 1973

**réserves de guerre / war reserves**

Réserves constituées par des approvisionnements réunis en temps de paix pour répondre à l'accroissement des besoins militaires résultant de l'ouverture des hostilités. Elles sont destinées à fournir le support essentiel aux opérations jusqu'à ce qu'il soit possible de les reconstituer.

*Termes connexes : stocks opérationnels ; stocks opérationnels du théâtre.*  
01 nov. 1968

**réserves de plage / beach**

**reserves**

Dans une opération amphibie, rassemblement d'approvisionnement de toutes sortes en dépôts temporaires constitués dans les zones têtes de pont.

01 mars 1992

**résidu d'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon debris**

Résidu d'une arme nucléaire après son explosion ; ces résidus comprennent les débris de l'enveloppe et des éléments de l'arme, ainsi que du plutonium ou de l'uranium résiduels, et des produits de fission.

01 nov. 1983

**restez sur les éléments / dwell at/on**

En cas d'appui d'artillerie ou de feu d'appui naval, terme utilisé lorsque le tir est susceptible de se poursuivre pendant un certain temps et au moment prescrit, ou d'être appliqué sur un ou plusieurs objectifs particuliers.

01 août 1974

**restitution / restitution**

Détermination de la position planimétrique vraie des objets photographiés.

01 sept. 1969

**restriction / caveat**

En opérations OTAN, toute limitation, réserve ou contrainte imposée par un pays à ses forces militaires ou éléments civils placés sous le commandement et le contrôle de l'OTAN ou mis à la disposition de cette dernière, qui ne permet pas aux commandants OTAN de déployer et d'employer ces moyens totalement en conformité avec le plan d'opération approuvé.

Note : la restriction peut s'appliquer entre autres à la liberté de mouvement au sein de la zone d'opérations interarmées ou au respect des règles d'engagement approuvées.  
20 juin 2006

**restriction imposée à la circulation / movement restriction**

Limitation temporaire imposée à la circulation vers ou/et en provenance de certaines zones, afin d'en dégager les accès et

d'empêcher les embouteillages.  
01 mars 1973

**restrictions de l'espace aérien /  
airspace restrictions**

Mesures restrictives spéciales  
appliquées à des portions  
d'espace aérien de dimensions  
bien définies.  
01 juil. 1980

**rétablissement de la paix /  
peacemaking**

Opération de soutien de la paix  
effectuée après le déclenchement  
d'un conflit en vue de parvenir à un  
cessez-le-feu ou à un règlement  
pacifique, qui implique  
principalement des mesures  
diplomatiques appuyées, au  
besoin, par l'utilisation directe ou  
indirecte de moyens militaires.  
*Termes connexes : consolidation  
de la paix ; force de soutien de la  
paix ; imposition de la paix ;  
maintien de la paix ; opération de  
soutien de la paix ; prévention des  
conflits.*  
14 oct. 2002

**retard / late**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval,  
compte rendu fait à l'observateur  
chaque fois qu'il se produit un  
délai entre le départ du coup et  
l'annonce de "coup parti" en  
ajoutant à ce compte rendu le  
retard évalué en secondes.  
01 août 1974

**retard de suppression d'écho  
proche / altitude delay**

Retard dans la synchronisation  
introduit entre le départ d'une  
impulsion radar et le début de sa  
trace sur l'écran, afin d'en éliminer  
le cône mort.  
01 févr. 1973

**retard pyrotechnique /  
pyrotechnic delay**

Composition pyrotechnique  
intercalée dans un dispositif  
d'amorçage et destinée à  
transmettre la flamme avec un  
retard prédéterminé.  
01 juin 1978

**réticule / reticle**

Ensemble de lignes, tel qu'une  
croix par exemple, superposé au  
plan de l'image d'un système de  
visée. Il peut être employé seul,  
en tant que référence sur certains  
types d'instruments à oculaire  
unique, ou avec un autre  
ensemble, pour former un repère

flottant sur certains types de  
stéréoscope.

*Terme connexe : graticule<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1975

**retombées radioactives<sup>1</sup> /  
radioactive fallout<sup>1</sup>**

Retour dans les basses couches  
de l'atmosphère et à la surface du  
globe de substances radioactives  
projetées à haute altitude.  
20 nov. 1996

**retombées radioactives<sup>2</sup> /  
radioactive fallout<sup>2</sup>**

Particules et débris contaminés  
absorbés dans le nuage d'une  
explosion nucléaire.  
20 nov. 1996

**retour / recovery<sup>3</sup>**

Dans les opérations aériennes,  
phase d'une mission qui a trait au  
trajet d'un avion rejoignant une  
base.  
25 sept. 1998

**retournement / lap turn**

En guerre des mines sur mer,  
manœuvre exécutée par un  
dragueur entre la fin d'un passage  
et le début du passage suivant.  
22 janv. 2010

**rideau de fumée**

*Terme privilégié : écran de fumée.*

**risque lié au rayonnement  
électromagnétique /  
electromagnetic radiation  
hazard**

Situation qui exposerait le  
personnel, les équipements, les  
munitions ou les carburants à un  
niveau dangereux de  
rayonnement électromagnétique.  
01 nov. 1990

**risque nucléaire / degree of  
nuclear risk**

Risque auquel peuvent être  
soumises des forces amies lors  
de l'explosion d'une arme  
nucléaire utilisée pour l'attaque  
d'un objectif rapproché ; il est  
évalué par le commandant de ces  
forces. Ce risque, acceptable  
dans certaines conditions  
tactiques, peut être qualifié  
d'exceptionnel, modéré ou  
négligeable.  
*Termes connexes : risque  
nucléaire exceptionnel ; risque  
nucléaire modéré ; risque  
nucléaire négligeable.*  
01 août 1976

**risque nucléaire exceptionnel /  
emergency nuclear risk**

Risque nucléaire dont les effets  
prévisibles peuvent entraîner  
parmi le personnel, soit un choc  
passager, soit des pertes, soit les  
deux, et réduire de façon  
importante l'efficacité des unités.  
*Terme connexe : risque nucléaire.*  
01 mars 1973

**risque nucléaire modéré /  
moderate nuclear risk**

Risque nucléaire dont les effets  
prévisibles sont supportables ou,  
au pire, n'entraînent que des  
conséquences mineures.  
*Terme connexe : risque nucléaire.*  
01 mars 1973

**risque nucléaire négligeable /  
negligible nuclear risk**

Risque nucléaire dont les effets  
prévisibles sur le personnel sont  
limités à un éblouissement ou à  
une perte temporaire de la vision  
nocturne.  
*Terme connexe : risque nucléaire.*  
01 juil. 1980

**risque particulier / special  
hazard**

En matière de lutte contre le feu  
et sauvetage en cas d'accident  
d'aéronef, terme désignant les  
carburants, les matériaux, les  
composants ou les situations qui  
pourraient augmenter les risques  
pour les aéronefs militaires et  
exiger des procédures,  
équipements ou agents  
extincteurs particuliers.  
01 oct. 1984

**rocade / lateral route**

Itinéraire sensiblement parallèle à  
la limite avant de la zone de  
bataille ; il traverse ou relie les  
pénétrantes.  
*Terme connexe : itinéraire.*  
01 avr. 1973

**roentgen / roentgen**

Unité de dose d'exposition aux  
rayons X ou gamma. En  
dosimétrie, un roentgen est  
sensiblement égal à un rad.  
01 août 1976

**roquette / rocket**

Véhicule autopropulsé dont la  
trajectoire en vol ne peut être  
guidée.  
01 août 1982

**rose du compas / compass  
rose**

Cercle gradué, généralement en degrés, matérialisant des directions et imprimé ou gravé sur un support approprié.  
01 mars 1973

**rotation / turnaround**

Laps de temps entre l'arrivée en un point et le prêt à partir de ce point. Expression utilisée dans ce sens pour le chargement, déchargement, ravitaillement en carburant et munitions, selon la nécessité, des véhicules, avions et navires.

*Terme connexe : temps de rotation.*

01 déc. 1977

**roue à rochets / sprocket**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine pour le laisser traverser par le brin de la drague sans séparer la mine de son crapaud.

01 nov. 1975

**roulis / roll<sup>1</sup>**

Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de roulis (longitudinal). Elle se traduit par une attitude "aile basse".

01 juil. 1972

**route / track<sup>7</sup>, n.**

Projection sur la surface du globe de la trajectoire d'un navire ou d'un aéronef, dont la direction en tout point est généralement exprimée en degrés à partir du Nord réel, magnétique ou de grille.

18 févr. 1998

**route aérienne / air route**

Espace aérien défini entre deux points et soumis à des règlements de navigation.

01 févr. 1973

**route aérienne principale / trunk air route**

Route aérienne organisée pour le déplacement stratégique des forces militaires.

20 nov. 1996

**route à suivre / course**

Direction prévue du déplacement dans le plan horizontal.

01 oct. 1978

**route d'approche / approach route**

Une route qui relie un port à une route côtière ou à une route du large.

01 nov. 1975

**route de convoi / convoy route**

Route prescrite à chaque convoi par l'autorité qualifiée.

01 mars 1973

**route de dragage / lap course**

En guerre des mines sur mer, route sur le fond que l'on s'efforce de suivre au cours d'un passage.

01 nov. 1975

**route de transit / transit route<sup>1</sup>**

En opérations aériennes, corridor aérien temporaire de dimensions définies, établi dans la zone de l'avant afin de réduire au maximum les risques que les défenses aériennes ou les forces de surface amies représentent pour les aéronefs amis.

*Terme connexe : route du large.*

22 juin 2004

**route du chasseur / hunter track**

**route du dragueur**

En guerre des mines sur mer, route que doit suivre le dragueur (ou le chasseur) s'il veut être certain que les appareils de dragage (ou de chasse) passent bien au-dessus du rail.

01 nov. 1975

**route du dragueur**

*Terme privilégié : route du chasseur.*

**route du large / transit route<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations maritimes, route en haute mer reliant normalement deux routes côtières.

*Terme connexe : route de transit.*

22 juin 2004

**route maritime / shipping lane**

Désigne un courant général de trafic maritime entre deux zones, de départ et d'arrivée.

01 févr. 1974

**route standard / standard route**

Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, tracé unique déterminé à l'avance reliant des positions situées sur la principale route de navigation.

*Terme connexe : coopération navale avec la marine marchande.*

02 mars 2007



## S

**sabot / sabot**

Support léger dans lequel un projectile de calibre plus petit est centré pour permettre le tir du projectile dans une arme de calibre plus grand. Le support obture l'âme de l'arme d'où le projectile est tiré. Il est normalement rejeté à une courte distance de la bouche du canon.  
01 juin 1961

**saisie d'aéronef / aircraft picketing**

**amarrage d'un aéronef**  
Immobilisation d'un aéronef en stationnement à l'extérieur, pour éviter un déplacement dû aux conditions météorologiques ou à l'état de l'aire de stationnement.  
01 déc. 1974

**sangle de sauvetage / rescue strop**

Partie d'un équipement de sauvetage qui, placée autour de la poitrine d'une personne, permet de l'attacher à une ligne de sauvetage ou au câble du treuil d'un hélicoptère.  
01 juin 1984

**s'assurer de / secure**

Dans un contexte opérationnel, prendre possession d'une position ou d'un point caractéristique du terrain, avec ou sans combat, et prendre toutes dispositions pour empêcher dans la mesure du possible sa destruction ou sa perte du fait de l'action ennemie.  
*Terme connexe : mesure d'interdiction.*  
01 juin 1981

**saut en commandé / free fall**

Manoeuvre de parachute au cours de laquelle celui-ci est ouvert, soit par commande manuelle, soit automatiquement, à une altitude prédéterminée.  
*Terme connexe : largage en chute libre.*  
01 mars 1971

**schéma / plot<sup>1</sup>**

Reproduction graphique représentant des données de tout genre.  
01 juil. 1972

**schéma d'arrimage / tie down diagram**

Schéma d'utilisation du système d'arrimage d'une cargaison-type

pour un véhicule déterminé.  
01 sept. 1969

**schéma d'assemblage (topographie) / map index carte index**

Graphique de base destiné essentiellement à indiquer les positions relatives des différentes feuilles d'une série de cartes et, pour chacune d'entre elles, la zone qu'elle couvre, sa mise en service effective et éventuellement, d'autres renseignements sur la série.  
*Termes connexes : carte<sup>1</sup> ; carte spécialisée ; carton de localisation.*  
01 nov. 1990

**schéma de dispersion / dispersion pattern**

Répartition de l'ensemble des coups tirés d'une arme ou de plusieurs armes dans des conditions aussi semblables que possible, les points d'éclatement ou d'impact étant dispersés autour d'un point appelé point d'impact moyen.  
01 mars 1973

**schéma de surface couverte<sup>1</sup> / country cover diagram**

Schéma-index à petite échelle, établi par région, indiquant les photographies aériennes existantes.  
01 déc. 1974

**schéma de surface couverte<sup>2</sup> / master plot**

Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté le contour de la zone couverte par une mission de reconnaissance photographique. On y inscrit aussi la latitude, la longitude et divers renseignements concernant la carte et la mission.  
01 déc. 1974

**secteur / sector**

Partie d'une zone d'opérations dont une unité a la responsabilité.  
*Termes connexes : zone d'influence.*  
01 juil. 1985

**secteur de défense aérienne / air defence sector**

**SDA**  
Subdivision géographique d'une région de défense aérienne.  
01 févr. 1973

**secteur de tir / sector of fire**

Zone définie qui doit être couverte par le feu d'armes individuelles ou collectives ou celles d'une unité.  
01 avr. 1971

**section / section**

Partie d'une branche qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, assume les travaux d'un secteur précis dans un domaine fonctionnel majeur.  
*Termes connexes : branche ; cellule ; division<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 juil. 1988

**section à détacher d'un convoi / leaver section**

Groupe de navires appartenant au convoi principal et destinés à s'en séparer en tant que navires ou convoi détachés.  
*Termes connexes : convoi détaché ; navire quittant.*  
01 juin 1978

**section de liaison des forces terrestres / ground liaison section**

Unité terrestre chargée d'assurer la liaison air-terre sous le contrôle des forces terrestres.  
01 mars 1982

**section de liaison de transport aérien / air transport liaison section**

Élément de l'organisation des mouvements et transports détaché sur les aérodromes et responsable du contrôle des mouvements d'éléments de force terrestre sur l'aérodrome dans le cadre d'opérations et exercices de transport aérien.  
01 févr. 1973

**section du cône de charge / warhead section**

Section contenant le cône de charge entièrement assemblé, avec son enveloppe et ses éléments associés.  
01 mai 1963

**section navale de plage**

*Terme privilégié : groupement naval de plage.*

**section ralliant un convoi / joiner section**

Navire ou convoi ralliant, arrivé au rendez-vous, en cours de manoeuvre pour s'intégrer au

convoi principal.

*Termes connexes : convoi ralliant ; navire ralliant un convoi.*  
01 juin 1978

### **section trafic des mouvements aériens / air movement traffic section**

Section basée sur les aérodromes qui servent aux aéronefs de transport. Elle est responsable du chargement et du déchargement des aéronefs ainsi que des opérations concernant les passagers, le courrier et le matériel.

01 févr. 1973

### **sécurité<sup>1</sup> / security<sup>1</sup>**

Situation dans laquelle des informations, du matériel, du personnel, des activités et des installations désignés sont protégés contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes et les divulgations non autorisées.

*Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; subversion ; sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>.*

09 mai 2000

### **sécurité<sup>2</sup> / security<sup>2</sup>**

Mesures requises pour assurer la protection contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes ou les divulgations non autorisées.

*Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; subversion ; sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>.*

09 mai 2000

### **sécurité<sup>3</sup> / security<sup>3</sup>**

Organismes chargés de la protection contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes ou les divulgations non autorisées.

*Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; subversion ; sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>.*

09 mai 2000

### **sécurité des opérations / operations security**

Ensemble des mesures qui donnent à une opération ou à un exercice militaires la sécurité adéquate par des moyens actifs ou passifs, afin d'interdire à l'ennemi la connaissance du dispositif, des moyens et des intentions des forces amies.

*Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; contre-surveillance ; guerre électronique ; sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 oct. 1992

### **sécurité physique / physical security**

Aspect de la sécurité qui traite des mesures physiques prises pour sauvegarder le personnel, empêcher tout accès non autorisé aux équipements, installations, matériels et documents et à les protéger contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, les détériorations et le vol.

*Termes connexes : sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité portuaire ; sûreté<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 août 1979

### **sécurité portuaire / port security**

Mesures destinées à protéger les navires, les ports, les installations portuaires et de fret de certaines menaces (destruction, pertes, sabotage, actions subversives, accidents, vols, etc.).

*Termes connexes : défense portuaire ; sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique.*

01 déc. 1974

### **sédition / insurgency**

Mouvement organisé ayant pour but le renversement, par subversion et conflit armé, d'un gouvernement constitué.

01 juil. 1980

### **séparation de l'onde de choc / breakaway**

Début du processus au cours duquel le front de choc dépasse l'enveloppe de la boule de feu en expansion produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire.

01 mars 1973

### **séparation verticale / stepped-up separation**

Dans une formation aérienne, distance verticale qui sépare deux aéronefs successifs, le premier volant à une altitude supérieure à

celle du second ; les lignes de vol des deux aéronefs ne se trouvant pas forcément dans le même plan vertical.

01 nov. 1975

### **séquence d'approche / approach sequence**

Ordre dans lequel plusieurs aéronefs sont autorisés à effectuer leur approche.

01 sept. 1981

### **série de cartes / map series jeu de cartes**

Collection de cartes réalisées à la même échelle et sur le même type cartographique, et dotées d'une identification collective par l'organisme qui les a établies.

*Termes connexes : carte<sup>1</sup> ; carte spécialisée .*

01 mars 1973

### **série d'objectifs / series of targets**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, nombre donné d'objectifs ou de groupe d'objectifs sur lesquels il est prévu de tirer pour appuyer une phase de la manoeuvre. Une série d'objectifs peut être désignée par une appellation conventionnelle.

01 août 1976

### **service d'alerte / alerting service**

Service chargé d'alerter les organismes responsables de la recherche et du sauvetage des aéronefs et d'aider ces organismes suivant les besoins.

01 févr. 1973

### **service d'escale aérienne / air staging unit**

Unité implantée sur un aérodrome, chargée d'accueillir, de parquer, de remettre en condition, de faire repartir les aéronefs et de prendre en charge leur fret et personnel.

01 déc. 1993

### **service d'information de vol / flight information service**

Service assuré dans le but de fournir les avis et les renseignements utiles à l'exécution sûre et efficace des vols.

01 févr. 1988

### **service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control service**

Service assuré dans le but  
a. d'empêcher:  
(1) les abordages entre aéronefs ;  
(2) les collisions, sur l'aire de manoeuvre, entre les aéronefs et des obstacles ;  
b. d'accélérer et de régulariser la circulation aérienne.  
01 nov. 1980

**services mutuels / cross-servicing**

**soutien logistique mutuel**  
Fournitures de matériel ou prestations de services effectuées par un élément d'une armée ou d'une nation à un élément d'une autre armée ou d'une autre nation, éventuellement à titre onéreux.  
*Terme connexes : appui réciproque ; entretien courant pour aéronefs.*  
01 oct. 1978

**services mutuels pour aéronefs / aircraft cross-servicing**

Prestation de services à un aéronef par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté, éventuellement à titre onéreux, et conformément à un besoin opérationnel défini de services mutuels pour aéronefs. Les services mutuels pour aéronefs comprennent deux catégories :  
a. Services mutuels stade A - Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aérodrome ou un navire, pour lui permettre de se rendre à un autre aérodrome ou sur un autre navire.  
b. Services mutuels stade B - Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aérodrome ou un navire, pour lui permettre d'effectuer une mission opérationnelle.  
*Termes connexes : assistance aux aéronefs de passage ; besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs ; entretien courant pour aéronefs.*  
01 nov. 1994

**services supplémentaires / supplementary facilities**

Services requis en un endroit déterminé pour assurer à des forces de renfort un soutien minimal donné. Ils s'ajoutent à ceux nécessaires au soutien des forces en place.  
01 nov. 1994

**servocommande / actuator**

Dispositif fournissant la force

nécessaire au déplacement d'une gouverne ou de tout autre appareil de commande.  
01 janv. 1980

**seuil / threshold**

Début de la partie de la piste utilisable pour l'atterrissage.  
01 déc. 1976  
*Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; navire marchand.*

**seuil de compte rendu / communication reporting gate**

Point ou ligne géographique de référence où les navires marchands sont tenus d'appeler l'organisation de coopération navale avec la marine marchande afin d'établir un premier contact ou d'actualiser des informations antérieures.  
02 mars 2007

**signal / signal<sup>1</sup>**

En électronique, toute impulsion transmise électroniquement.  
01 juin 1965

**signal d'accusé de réception / acknowledgement signal**

Signal émis pour indiquer qu'un message a été bien reçu.  
09 mai 2000

**signal de danger routier / road hazard sign**

Panneau utilisé pour signaler les dangers de la circulation routière. Les panneaux militaires dans la zone des communications doivent se conformer aux accords existants avec les autorités nationales.  
01 déc. 1966

**signal de destruction télécommandé / command destruct signal**

Signal utilisé pour déclencher volontairement le mécanisme de destruction dans un missile.  
01 mars 1973

**signal de trafic / ground signal**

Signal visuel disposé sur un aérodrome afin de donner aux équipages des indications sur les règles de circulation en vigueur.  
*Terme connexe : aire à signaux.*  
01 mars 1973

**signal d'identification convenu / countersign**

Signal d'identification secret et sa réponse.

*Termes connexes : mot de passe ; procédé d'identification ; réponse.*  
01 mars 1973

**signaleur / aircraft marshaller guide d'aéronef**

Personne spécialement entraînée à diriger, par des moyens visuels ou autres, les mouvements d'aéronefs au sol vers des (ou à partir de) points d'atterrissage, de décollage ou de vol stationnaire.  
01 févr. 1973

**signal indicateur / guide signs**

Élément de signalisation utilisé pour indiquer les emplacements, les distances, les directions, les itinéraires et tous renseignements similaires.  
01 sept. 2003

**signature d'un objectif<sup>1</sup> / target signature<sup>1</sup>**

Image caractéristique d'un élément qu'un matériel de détection ou d'identification fait apparaître.  
01 juin 1978

**signature d'un objectif<sup>2</sup> / target signature<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, variation d'un champ d'influence provoquée par le passage d'un navire ou d'une drague.  
01 juin 1978

**signe conventionnel militaire / military symbol**

Symbole utilisé, habituellement sur carte, visuel ou diagramme, pour représenter une unité particulière, une installation, une activité ou autre élément d'intérêt militaire.  
01 juin 1984

**signe d'authentification / authenticator**

Lettre, chiffre ou groupes de lettres ou de chiffres, ou une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, certifiant l'authenticité d'une transmission, d'un message ou d'une donnée ou l'identité d'un réseau, d'une station ou d'un utilisateur.  
09 mai 2000

**signe distinctif**

*Terme privilégié : indicatif d'appel international.*

**silence radar / radar silence**

Ordre interdisant l'émission par

radar de signaux  
électromagnétiques sur certaines  
ou toutes les fréquences.  
01 nov. 1968

**silence radio / radio silence**

Situation dans laquelle les  
émissions de tout ou partie des  
moyens radio sont suspendues.  
01 juil. 1980

**site avancé de soutien  
logistique naval / naval**

**advanced logistic support site**  
Emplacement utilisé comme point  
principal de transbordement sur le  
théâtre des opérations pour le  
soutien logistique de la flotte.  
*Terme connexe : site logistique  
naval de l'avant.*  
01 déc. 1993

**site d'atterrissage / landing  
site<sup>1</sup>**

Site à l'intérieur d'une zone  
d'atterrissage comprenant un ou  
plusieurs points d'atterrissage.  
*Termes connexes : aéroport ;  
point d'atterrissage<sup>2</sup> ; zone  
d'atterrissage.*  
30 juin 2005

**site de chargement / loading site**

Emplacement englobant plusieurs  
points de chargement.  
09 juil. 1997

**site de débarquement / landing  
site<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations amphibies, portion  
continue de littoral sur laquelle  
des troupes, du matériel et du  
ravitaillement peuvent être  
débarqués par des moyens de  
surface.  
*Terme connexe : zone de mise à  
terre<sup>1</sup>.*  
30 juin 2005

**site de lancement / launching  
site**

Installation conçue pour le  
lancement des missiles sol/air ou  
sol/sol.  
01 avr. 1973

**site durci / hardened site**

Abri normalement construit sous  
une couverture de roche ou de  
béton, destiné à assurer une  
protection contre les effets des  
armes classiques. Il peut aussi  
être équipé pour fournir une  
protection contre les effets  
secondaires d'une attaque  
nucléaire ou contre une attaque  
chimique ou biologique.

01 mars 1981

**site isolé / dispersed site**

Site choisi de façon à réduire la  
concentration et la vulnérabilité  
par son éloignement d'autres  
objectifs militaires ou de toute  
zone susceptible d'être menacée.  
01 juil. 1987

**site logistique naval de l'avant /  
naval forward logistic site**

Emplacement, disposant  
d'installations portuaires et  
d'aéroport à proximité, qui  
fournit le soutien logistique aux  
forces navales sur le théâtre des  
opérations.  
*Terme connexe : site avancé de  
soutien logistique naval.*  
01 déc. 1993

**site protégé / protected site**

Installation protégée par le  
camouflage ou la dissimulation,  
par l'implantation sélective, par la  
construction des installations de  
manière à empêcher les dégâts  
par les éclats des munitions  
classiques, ou par combinaison  
de telles mesures.  
01 juil. 1987

**situation générale de  
l'environnement / recognized  
environmental picture**

Représentation complète et  
continue des informations  
géospatiales, océanographiques  
et météorologiques prescrites  
pour la planification et la conduite  
des opérations interarmées dans  
une zone donnée à un moment  
donné et qui soutient l'unité  
d'action dans l'espace de bataille.  
20 juin 2006

**situation paré à combattre /  
immediate operational  
readiness**

État dans lequel une force armée  
est prête à tous égards à  
combattre instantanément.  
*Termes connexes : exercice  
d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire ;  
exercice de préparation d'une  
arme nucléaire.*  
01 sept. 2003

**situation psychologique /  
psychological situation**

Désigne l'état émotionnel, la  
disposition d'esprit ou toute  
motivation de comportement  
caractérisant à un moment donné  
une audience-cible. Cette  
situation psychologique est

essentiellement fondée sur des  
particularités nationales d'ordre  
politique, social, économique et  
psychologique, mais peut être  
également influencée par les  
circonstances et les événements.  
01 août 1972

**situer / spot<sup>2</sup>**

Placer à l'endroit exact.  
01 août 1973

**sommation de dégager /  
warning off**

Avis informant des unités  
potentiellement hostiles que leurs  
actions entravent des opérations  
de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN  
et leur ordonnant d'y mettre fin sur  
le champ.  
Note : généralement employé dans  
les opérations navales.  
01 oct. 2001

**sonnette**

*Terme privilégié : écran.*

**sortie / sortie**

En opérations aériennes, vol  
opérationnel effectué par un  
avion.  
*Termes connexes : attribution des  
ressources ; mission<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1968

**sortie de reconnaissance  
photographique / imagery  
sortie**

**sortie photographique**  
Tout vol d'un aéronef ayant pour  
but d'effectuer des prises de vues  
aériennes.  
01 mars 1973

**sortie photographique**

*Terme privilégié : sortie de  
reconnaissance photographique.*

**souffle<sup>1</sup> / blast<sup>1</sup>**

Mouvement rapide et de faible  
durée de l'air (ou de tout autre  
fluide) lors de la propagation de  
l'ébranlement produit par une  
explosion ou une combustion de  
carburant pour fusée.  
01 mars 1973

**souffle<sup>2</sup> / blast<sup>2</sup>**

Pression accompagnant ce  
phénomène.  
01 mars 1973

**source / source**

En matière de renseignement,  
personne ou objet dont on peut  
tirer des renseignements bruts.  
*Termes connexes : agent ;*



*organisme de renseignement.*  
01 sept. 1981

**sous-concept tactique / tactical sub-concept**

Énoncé, formulé en termes généraux, d'un aspect déterminé des moyens militaires relevant d'un concept tactique, et à partir duquel sont mis au point un équipement, un système d'arme, ainsi que la doctrine tactique correspondante.  
01 sept. 2003

**sous-ensemble / sub-assembly**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, partie d'un ensemble composé de deux ou plusieurs pièces, qui peut être fournie et remplacée comme telle.  
*Termes connexes : composant ; ensemble ; équipement ; pièce.*  
01 oct. 1992

**sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine**  
**DISSUB**

Sous-marin désarmé au fond de la mer, incapable de faire surface.  
16 juil. 1999

**sous-munition / submunition**

Toute munition qui, pour remplir son rôle, se sépare d'une munition-mère.  
*Terme connexe : arme à dispersion.*  
01 nov. 1985

**soutenabilité / sustainability**

Aptitude d'une force à maintenir sa puissance de combat au niveau requis pendant la durée nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission.  
*Terme connexe : maintien en puissance logistique*  
01 févr. 1989

**soutien associé / associated support**

Dans le domaine maritime, opérations dans lesquelles une unité désignée opère indépendamment d'une force ou d'un groupement déterminé, mais dont la tâche est de fournir des informations de contact à la force soutenue, d'en recevoir du renseignement et, si elle y est autorisée, de coopérer avec celle-ci et d'assurer avec elle la coordination des opérations. L'autorité qui attribue la mission à cette unité en conserve le contrôle tactique et en coordonne les

tâches et les mouvements suivant les besoins du commandant de la force soutenue.  
*Terme connexe : soutien direct*<sup>1</sup>.  
25 sept. 1998

**soutien direct<sup>1</sup> / direct support<sup>2</sup>**  
**SD**

Dans le domaine maritime, opérations liées à la protection d'une force spécifique par d'autres unités, normalement sous le contrôle tactique de cette force.  
*Terme connexe : soutien associé.*  
22 juin 2004

**soutien direct<sup>2</sup> / direct support<sup>3</sup>**  
**SD**

En opérations terrestres, tâche tactique principale confiée à une unité d'artillerie, consistant à fournir le feu sur demande d'une unité appuyée autre qu'une unité d'artillerie sans que soit spécifiée la relation de commandement.  
*Terme connexe : action d'ensemble et renforcement.*  
22 juin 2004

**soutien fourni par le pays hôte / host-nation support**

Aide civile et militaire fournie en temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre par un pays hôte à des forces de l'OTAN ou autres et à des organismes de l'OTAN, implantés, opérant ou en transit sur son territoire.  
*Terme connexe : pays hôte.*  
04 oct. 2000

**soutien logistique à la mer / afloat support**

Soutien logistique en dehors des limites portuaires dans lequel l'approvisionnement de forces embarquées est assuré en route ou au mouillage.  
01 déc. 1974

**soutien logistique du combat / combat service support**

Assistance fournie aux unités de combat principalement dans les domaines de l'administration et de la logistique.  
01 déc. 1974

**soutien logistique intégré / integrated logistic support**

Ensemble des activités techniques et de gestion par lequel les conditions de soutien logistique sont intégrées en un concept unique, pris en considération dès la phase de

conception et pour toute la durée de vie des systèmes ou équipements et grâce auquel tous les éléments du soutien logistique sont planifiés, acquis, testés et fournis en temps voulu avec un bon rapport coût-efficacité.  
*Terme connexe : réallocation de ressources.*  
01 nov. 1994

**soutien logistique multinational / combined logistic support**

Mise en commun par certains pays membres de ressources déterminées pour emploi par des pays de l'OTAN, conformément aux décisions d'une autorité de coordination.  
*Termes connexes : aide logistique ; aide mutuelle ; réallocation de ressources.*  
01 nov. 1994

**soutien logistique mutuel**

*Terme privilégié : services mutuels.*

**soutien sanitaire / health and medical support**

Ensemble des actions contribuant à la mise en condition et à la conservation du potentiel humain par une prise en charge intégrale et cohérente.  
30 juin 2005

**soutien santé / health service support**

Toute prestation fournie directement ou indirectement en vue de favoriser la santé ou le bien-être d'un patient ou d'une population.  
13 déc. 1999

**spécifications d'exercice / exercise specifications**

Renseignements essentiels sur un exercice, donnant les grandes lignes de son concept, de sa forme, de son envergure, de son emplacement, du but poursuivi, des objectifs visés, des forces nécessaires, des répercussions politiques, des dispositions prises aux fins d'analyse ainsi que des coûts.  
01 juin 1984

**spécification technique / technical specification**

Liste détaillée des qualités techniques exigées d'un matériel. Cette liste est établie de manière à servir de base pour l'établissement des plans et pour

les procédés de fabrication d'un matériel répondant aux caractéristiques opérationnelles données.

*Terme connexe : caractéristiques opérationnelles.*

01 nov. 1968

**spécification-type / guide specification**

Critères minimaux utilisés pour évaluer une spécification nationale relative à un carburant, un lubrifiant ou un produit connexe, quand cette spécification est proposée dans un but de normalisation.

01 oct. 1984

**sphère céleste / celestial sphere**

Sphère imaginaire concentrique à la terre, de rayon infini, et sur laquelle on projette les corps célestes autres que la terre.

01 mars 1973

**spot / blip**

Représentation lumineuse d'un objet sur un écran de visualisation.

02 mai 1995

**STANAG**

*Terme privilégié : accord de normalisation OTAN.*

**stand de tir**

*Terme privilégié : champ de tir<sup>2</sup>.*

**station de décontamination / decontamination station**

Bâtiment ou installation équipé et organisé pour réaliser la décontamination chimique, biologique ou radiologique du personnel et du matériel.

01 mars 1973

**station de triangulation / triangulation station**

Point de la surface du globe terrestre, dont la position est déterminée par triangulation.

01 févr. 1974

**station radiophare / radio range station**

Station terrestre de radionavigation du service de radionavigation aéronautique fournissant des zones d'égal signal radio.

Note : Dans certains cas une station radiophare peut être placée à bord d'un navire.

01 nov. 1968

**statoréacteur / ramjet**

Moteur à réaction ne comprenant ni compresseur ni turbine et dont le fonctionnement dépend de la compression de l'air résultant du mouvement vers l'avant du moteur.

01 mai 1963

**stéréogramme / stereogram**

Jeu de photographies ou de dessins disposés et montés de manière à permettre la vision stéréoscopique.

01 sept. 1969

**stérilisation / sterilize**

En guerre des mines sur mer, action ayant pour but de rendre une mine définitivement inerte, au moyen d'un dispositif interne (dit "dispositif de stérilisation").

01 nov. 1975

**stock / stocks**

Quantités d'articles de ravitaillement et de matériels divers disponibles pour emploi.

*Termes connexes : stocks d'entretien ; stocks initiaux ; stocks opérationnels ; stocks opérationnels du théâtre.*

01 févr. 1974

**stockage nucléaire prescrit / prescribed nuclear stockage**

Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires, éléments d'armes nucléaires et équipements de contrôle des têtes nucléaires devant être stockée en des points spéciaux de ravitaillement en munitions ou autres installations logistiques. Cette réserve est établie et approvisionnée par décision du commandement et dépend de la situation tactique, de l'allocation, de la possibilité de l'unité de support logistique d'entreposer et d'entretenir les armes nucléaires, et de la situation nucléaire logistique. Le stockage prescrit peut varier selon le moment et selon l'unité de soutien logistique.

01 sept. 1969

**stocks contrôlés par un commandement / command controlled stocks**

Stock mis à la disposition d'un commandant OTAN désigné, pour lui fournir la souplesse nécessaire en vue d'influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques. "Mis à la

disposition de" implique la responsabilité du stockage, de la maintenance, de la comptabilité, de la rotation ou du renouvellement des stocks, de la sécurité physique et du transport vers une zone de combat particulière.

01 mars 1984

**stocks d'entretien / sustaining stocks**

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés au-delà de la période initiale prédéterminée et jusqu'à ce qu'un réapprovisionnement autorise la poursuite des opérations.

*Termes connexes : stock ; stocks initiaux.*

01 févr. 1988

**stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace / threat-oriented munitions**

En planification de stocks, munitions prévues pour la neutralisation d'une menace précise, dont la quantité globale est déterminée par un modèle mathématique convenu.

*Terme connexe : stocks de soutien en munitions.*

01 févr. 1988

**stocks de soutien en munitions / level-of-effort munitions**

En planification de stocks, munitions entreposées en fonction d'une dépense journalière escomptée, d'un nombre de jours de combat et d'un taux d'attrition supposés, quel que soit le nombre d'objectifs à prendre en compte.

*Terme connexe : stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace.*

01 févr. 1988

**stocks initiaux / basic stocks**

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés pendant une période initiale prédéterminée.

*Termes connexes : stock ; stocks d'entretien.*

01 févr. 1988

**stocks opérationnels / operational stocks**

Niveau de stock nécessaire pour satisfaire des besoins opérationnels ; généralement supérieur aux dotations.

*Termes connexes : stock ; stocks opérationnels du théâtre ; réserves de guerre.*  
01 août 1973

**stocks opérationnels du théâtre / theatre operational stocks**

Stocks opérationnels maintenus à niveau déterminé à l'intérieur d'un théâtre et destiné à ce théâtre.

*Termes connexes : stock ; stocks opérationnels ; réserves de guerre.*

01 août 1973

**stratégie militaire / military strategy**

Composante d'une stratégie nationale ou multinationale, qui traite de la façon dont la puissance militaire doit être développée et appliquée dans l'intérêt du pays ou du groupe de pays.

01 mars 1982

**strip**

*Terme privilégié: donnée de marquage*

**subversion / subversion**

Action ayant pour but d'affaiblir la force militaire, la puissance économique ou la volonté politique d'un pays en minant le moral, la loyauté de ses citoyens ou la confiance qu'on peut leur accorder.

*Termes connexes : contre-subversion ; sécurité<sup>1,2</sup>.*

01 mars 1981

**successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif / stockpile to target sequence**

Ordre et succession des opérations nécessaires pour sortir une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage, l'assembler, la transporter et l'amener jusqu'à l'objectif.

01 mai 1963

**suivre / track<sup>1</sup>, v.**

Marquer ou enregistrer les positions successives d'un mobile.

01 mars 1992

**sujet classifié / classified matter**

Information officielle ou objet de quelconque nature ou forme dont la protection est jugée nécessaire du point de vue de la sécurité de la nation.

*Terme connexe : texte non classifié.*

01 mars 1973

**supériorité aérienne / air superiority**

Degré de maîtrise dans la bataille aérienne d'une force sur une autre qui permet à la première de mener des opérations avec ses moyens aériens, terrestres et maritimes, à un moment et en un lieu donnés, sans intervention prohibitive de la seconde.

01 févr. 1973

**superposition / integration<sup>1</sup>**

En photographie, procédé permettant d'obtenir sur une éprouve unique l'image radar moyenne correspondant à plusieurs balayages successifs, ou encore : procédé permettant de combiner plusieurs photographies en une seule image.

01 juil. 1994

**supervision navale des navires marchands / naval supervision of merchant ships**

En coopération navale avec la marine marchande, acheminement obligatoire des navires marchands, contrôle de leurs mouvements ou organisation de convois par les autorités navales.

*Termes connexes : convoi<sup>1</sup> ; coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; marine marchande ; navire marchand ; navire marchand désigné.*

02 mars 2007

**sûreté<sup>1</sup> / protective security**

Ensemble cohérent de mesures défensives mises sur pied et appliquées à tous les échelons du commandement dans le but d'obtenir et de maintenir la sécurité.

*Termes connexes : sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; sécurité physique.*

01 mars 1981

**sûreté<sup>2</sup> / tactical security**

En opérations, mesures visant à priver l'ennemi de renseignements et assurer la liberté d'action d'une force, la prévenir d'une rencontre inopinée et la protéger d'une attaque.

*Termes connexes : sécurité<sup>1,2,3</sup> ; sécurité physique.*

01 mars 1981

**surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs / minimum aircraft operating surface**

Sur un aérodrome, superficie minimale requise pour que les aéronefs puissent manoeuvrer. Elle comprend les aires de dispersion, la piste opérationnelle minimale et les voies de circulation qui les relient les unes aux autres.

*Terme connexe : piste opérationnelle minimale.*

01 mars 1982

**surface zéro SZ**

*Terme privilégié : point zéro.*

**surimmersion / dip**

En guerre des mines sur mer, écart entre l'immersion de réglage et l'immersion prise par une mine à orin soumise à l'effet d'un courant.

01 nov. 1975

**surimpression / overprint**

Nouvelles indications imprimées ou marquées au tampon sur une carte donnant des renseignements importants ou d'un usage particulier, ajoutées à l'impression initiale.

01 juil. 1972

**surimpression d'informations aéronautiques / aeronautical information overprint**

Informations supplémentaires imprimées ou reportées sur une carte, à l'usage spécifique de la navigation aérienne.

01 févr. 1973

**surpression / overpressure**

Pression résultant de l'onde de souffle d'une explosion. Note : On la nomme "positive" lorsqu'elle est supérieure à la pression atmosphérique et "négative" durant le passage de l'onde lorsque les pressions résultantes sont inférieures à la pression atmosphérique.

01 mars 1973

**surpression de crête / peak overpressure**

Surpression maximale appliquée quasi instantanément lors de l'arrivée du front de choc d'une explosion.

01 juil. 1970

**surpression incidente / free air**

**overpressure**

Pression, supérieure à la pression atmosphérique ambiante, due exclusivement à l'onde de choc incidente créée dans l'air par une explosion nucléaire.

01 mars 1973

**surveillance / surveillance**

Observation systématique de l'espace, des surfaces terrestres, aéromaritimes et des zones sous-marines, des lieux, des personnes ou des objets, à l'aide de moyens visuels, acoustiques, électroniques, photographiques ou autres.

*Termes connexes : contre-surveillance ; surveillance aérienne ; surveillance du champ de bataille ; surveillance maritime.*  
01 avr. 1971

**surveillance aérienne / air surveillance**

Observation systématique dans un espace aérien donné par des moyens électroniques, visuels ou autres, dans le but d'identifier et de déterminer dans cet espace aérien, les mouvements des aéronefs et missiles amis ou ennemis.

*Terme connexe : surveillance.*  
01 févr. 1973

**surveillance du champ de bataille / battlefield surveillance**

Observation systématique de la zone de combat pour fournir en temps opportun le renseignement brut et le renseignement de combat.

*Terme connexe : surveillance.*  
01 août 1979

**surveillance maritime / sea surveillance**

Observation systématique de la surface et des profondeurs des espaces maritimes par tous les moyens utilisables disponibles dans le but essentiel de localiser, d'identifier et de déterminer les mouvements des navires, sous-marins, et autres véhicules, amis ou ennemis, naviguant sur ou sous la surface des mers et océans.

*Termes connexes : surveillance ; système de surveillance maritime.*  
01 nov. 1968

**susceptibilité / susceptibility**

Vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à certaines formes d'opérations psychologiques.

01 déc. 1976

**sweep / fighter sweep**

Mission offensive de chasseurs qui consiste à rechercher et détruire des aéronefs ennemis ou des objectifs de circonstance dans une zone déterminée.

01 mars 1973

**symbole clé / key symbol**

Employé dans le cadre d'opérations psychologiques, désigne un élément simple, suggestif et répétitif (rythme, signe, couleur, etc.) qui a un effet immédiat sur une audience-cible et qui contribue à créer un climat favorable à l'acceptation d'un thème psychologique.

01 avr. 1973

**symbole de base**

*Terme privilégié : symbole de carte de base.*

**symbole de carte de base / base map symbol****symbole de base**

Signe conventionnel employé sur une carte de base par opposition à ceux utilisés en surcharge sur la carte de base.

01 mars 1973

**symboles de piste / track****symbology**

Ensemble des symboles utilisés pour représenter les pistes sur une console de visualisation ou sur tout autre support.

01 août 1973

**synthèse / integration<sup>2</sup>**

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle les informations analysées ou le renseignement, ou les deux, sont sélectionnés puis placés dans un schéma d'ensemble dans la perspective de la production du renseignement.

*Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.*

01 juil. 1994

**système à trajet optique replié / folded optics**

Tout système optique contenant des composants réfléchissants qui permettent de réduire sa longueur réelle ou de modifier la direction de son axe optique.

01 juin 1978

**système critique sur le plan de la sécurité / safety-critical system**

Système dont la défaillance ou le mauvais fonctionnement peuvent mettre directement en danger les personnes, l'environnement ou le matériel.

09 mai 2000

**système d'arme(s) / weapon(s) system**

Ensemble comportant une ou plusieurs armes, ainsi que l'équipement, le matériel, les services, le personnel, les moyens de déplacement (au besoin) et de lancement nécessaires à son autonomie.

01 nov. 1986

**système d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting system**

Série de dispositifs mécaniques utilisée pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage normal ou de fortune, ou lors d'un décollage interrompu.

*Termes connexes : barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef ; câble d'arrêt d'aéronef ; crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef ; dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef.*

01 nov. 1994

**système d'atterrissage aux instruments / instrument landing system**

Procédé de radionavigation destiné à aider un aéronef à l'atterrissage en lui fournissant un guidage par indication d'écarts de direction et de hauteur et qui peut comporter des indications de distance au point d'atterrissage optimum.

*Terme connexe : radiophare d'alignement.*

01 janv. 1980

**système de carroyage / grid coordinate system**

Coordonnées rectangulaires planes basées sur une projection cartographique et adaptées mathématiquement à celle-ci afin que les positions géographiques (latitudes et longitudes) puissent se transformer facilement en coordonnées planes, et que les calculs les concernant puissent se faire par les méthodes ordinaires de levées.

*Termes connexes : coordonnées ; image géocodée.*

01 mars 1973

**système de commande de missile / missile control system**

Système qui sert à maintenir la stabilité de l'assiette et à corriger les déviations d'un missile.

*Terme connexe : système de guidage de missiles.*

01 mars 1973

**système de commandement et de contrôle / command and control system**

Ensemble d'équipements, de méthodes et de procédures et, si nécessaire, de personnel, qui permet aux commandants et à leur état-major d'exercer leurs fonctions de commandement et de contrôle.

14 oct. 2002

**système de communication / communication system**

Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures, et le cas échéant de personnes, organisé pour accomplir des fonctions de transfert d'informations.

Notes :

1. Un système de communication permet à ses utilisateurs de communiquer entre eux et peut comprendre des systèmes de transmission, des systèmes de commutation et des systèmes utilisateur.
2. Un système de communication peut également comprendre des fonctions de mémorisation ou de traitement en vue d'assurer le transfert de l'information.

*Termes connexes : systèmes d'information et de communication ; systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.*

29 mai 2002

**système de communication de commandement et de contrôle / command and control communication system**

Système de communication qui achemine l'information entre les autorités militaires pour les besoins du commandement et du contrôle.

29 mai 2002

**système de conduite de tir / fire-control system**

Ensemble d'équipements de commande ou d'instruments, reliés entre eux et nécessaires à l'emploi d'une arme ou d'un groupe d'armes.

06 janv. 2006

**système de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control system**

Organisation, équipements et matériels nécessaires à la planification, à la direction, au contrôle des opérations aériennes tactiques et à la coordination d'opérations aériennes avec celles d'autres forces. Ce système comprend les organismes de contrôle, les moyens de transmissions et les équipements électroniques nécessaires à un contrôle centralisé et à une exécution décentralisée des missions.

*Terme connexe : centre de contrôle aérien tactique .*

01 déc. 1974

**système de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control system**

Ensemble d'organismes, de personnel, de principes d'utilisation, de procédures et de services nécessaires pour assurer les fonctions du contrôle de l'espace aérien.

01 sept. 1981

**système de destruction missile / missile destruct system**

Système qui, lorsqu'il est actionné de l'extérieur ou déclenché par un mécanisme interne pré-réglé, détruit le missile ou le véhicule similaire.

01 mars 1973

**système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire / nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system**

Système déployé pour assurer la surveillance de zones amies contenant des points sensibles et pour indiquer le lieu, la hauteur d'éclatement, la puissance et le point zéro d'une explosion nucléaire.

01 mars 1973

**système de détection et de contrôle tactique / detection and tactical control system**

Dans le domaine aérien, système complet, mobile et autonome (équipement et personnel) permettant la coordination de l'emploi de tous les moyens dans un volume donné au-dessus du champ de bataille.

20 nov. 1996

**système de détermination de position**

*Terme privilégié : réseau de détermination de position.*

**système de guidage de missiles / missile guidance system**

Système qui mesure les données concernant le vol d'un missile, les confronte aux éléments "but", détermine la trajectoire désirée pour le missile et transmet les ordres de vol nécessaires au système de commande des gouvernes.

*Terme connexe : système de commande de missile.*

01 mars 1973

**système d'éjection à commande sélective / command select ejection system**

*Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.*

01 mars 1981

**système d'éjection commandée / command ejection system**

*Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.*

01 mars 1981

**système d'éjection indépendant / independent ejection system**

*Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.*

01 mars 1981

**système d'éjection séquentielle / sequenced ejection system**

*Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.*

01 mars 1981

**système de messages du contrôle naval / merchant ship reporting and control message system**

Système mondial de messages destinés à signaler les mouvements des navires marchands et à acheminer l'information relative à leur

contrôle.  
01 mars 1979

**système d'emport / suspension equipment**

Systèmes montés sur aéronefs tels que les lance-bombes, les adaptateurs, les lance-missiles, les pylônes, utilisés pour l'emport, la mise en oeuvre et le largage des charges aéroportées.  
01 mars 1981

**système de navigation inertielle / inertial navigation system**

Système de navigation autonome, utilisant des détecteurs inertiels, qui fournit automatiquement la position d'un véhicule, son cap et sa vitesse.  
01 oct. 1980

**système de navigation hyperbolique / hyperbolic navigation system**

Système de navigation radioélectrique qui permet à un avion doté de l'équipement nécessaire, d'obtenir une position par intersection de plusieurs lignes de position hyperboliques. Le système fait appel soit à la mesure des différences de temps séparant la réception de l'impulsion émises simultanément, soit à la mesure de la différence de phase séparant à la réception des ondes continues émises en synchronisation de phase.  
*Terme connexe : decca.*  
01 déc. 1974

**système de référence de carroyage militaire / military grid reference system**

Système utilisant un carroyage à une échelle type, raccordé à un point origine et reproduit d'une façon précise et uniforme sur une projection cartographique de la surface de la terre, en vue de permettre la détermination des coordonnées d'un point par rapport à d'autres points, ainsi que le calcul de sa direction et de sa distance.  
*Terme connexe : carroyage militaire.*  
01 mars 1973

**système de surveillance maritime / sea surveillance system**

Ensemble des procédures de recueil, diffusion, recoupement et présentation des informations relatives à la mission de

surveillance des mers.  
*Terme connexe : surveillance maritime.*  
01 nov. 1968

**système d'information / information system**

Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures et, le cas échéant, de personnel, organisé pour accomplir des fonctions de traitement d'informations.  
*Terme connexe : systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.*  
14 oct. 2002

**système d'instruments à échelles verticales / vertical scale instrument system**

Système qui donne des informations du vol et du moteur sur des échelles verticales.  
01 févr. 1974

**système d'objectifs / target system**

Ensemble des objectifs situés dans une zone géographique déterminée qui ont entre eux une relation de fonction.  
01 nov. 1968

**système d'obstacles / barrier**

Zone d'obstacles coordonnés, destinés à signaler, infléchir, canaliser, limiter, retarder ou arrêter le mouvement de formations ennemies et à infliger à ces formations des pertes supplémentaires en personnel, en matériel et en temps.  
*Terme connexe : barrage anti-sous-marin<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 nov. 1991

**système d'opérations air-sol / air-ground operations system**

Système commun aux forces terrestres et aux forces aériennes qui assure au commandant terrestre les moyens de recevoir, de traiter et de transmettre les demandes d'appui rapproché émanant de commandants terrestres subordonnés, ainsi que les moyens de diffuser les informations et les renseignements.  
01 févr. 1973

**système marqueur d'objectif à laser / laser target designating system**

Système utilisé pour diriger un rayon laser sur une cible. Le

système consiste en un marqueur laser avec son écran et les composants de contrôle nécessaires à détecter la cible et à diriger le rayon laser.  
01 nov. 1975

**systèmes d'éjection / ejection systems**

- a. Système d'éjection commandée - Système par lequel le pilote d'un aéronef ou l'occupant d'un autre siège peut déclencher l'éjection de tous les occupants.
- b. Système d'éjection à commande sélective - Système permettant le transfert à la demande, d'un poste d'équipage à un autre, du contrôle de la commande déclenchant l'éjection de tous les occupants.
- c. Système d'éjection indépendant - Système dont le fonctionnement est indépendant de tout autre système d'éjection installé à bord d'un même aéronef.
- d. Système d'éjection séquentielle - Système qui éjecte successivement les membres d'équipage en toute sécurité, sans risque de collision, dans un temps minimum.  
01 mars 1981

**systèmes d'information et de communication / communication and information systems SIC**

Terme collectif englobant les systèmes d'information et les systèmes de communication.  
*Termes connexes : système de communication ; systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.*  
29 mai 2002

**systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle / NATO consultation, command and control systems**

Systèmes d'information et de communication, systèmes de capteurs et installations qui permettent aux autorités et commandements de l'OTAN de mener à bien la consultation, le commandement et le contrôle.  
*Termes connexes : système de communication ; système d'information ; systèmes d'information et de communication.*  
22 janv. 2010

## T

**tableau d'effectifs**

*Terme privilégié : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.*

**tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix / peacetime establishment TEP**

Tableau précisant les effectifs nécessaires à une unité, une formation ou un état-major.  
*Termes connexes : tableau d'effectifs d'urgence; tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise*  
01 août 1974

**tableau d'effectifs d'urgence / emergency establishment TEU**

Tableau précisant la nouvelle répartition et l'augmentation autorisées des effectifs d'une unité, d'une formation ou d'un état-major en situation d'urgence.  
*Termes connexes : tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise ; tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix.*  
08 août 2008

**tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise / crisis establishment TEC**

Tableau précisant la nouvelle répartition et l'augmentation autorisées des effectifs d'une unité, d'une formation ou d'un état-major en période de crise.  
*Termes connexes : tableau d'effectifs d'urgence ; tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix.*  
08 août 2008

**tableau d'effectifs et de dotation / establishment<sup>2</sup>****tableau d'effectifs  
tableau d'organisation et d'équipement****TED**

Tableau indiquant les effectifs théoriques et les principaux matériels qu'une unité doit posséder.  
*Termes connexes : base ; dotation ; équipement.*  
01 mars 1973

**tableau de fractionnement / aircraft loading table**

Tableau préparé par les unités transportées précisant le chargement individuel de chaque aéronef.  
01 févr. 1973

**tableau d'enlèvement / air movement table**

Document établi conjointement

par les commandants des unités de transport et des unités transportées, joint à l'ordre d'opérations. Il prescrit la répartition des aéronefs entre les différentes unités à transporter. Il indique le nombre et le type des aéronefs de chaque série et spécifie le lieu de départ, d'embarquement, l'heure de décollage et le point de destination pour chaque série.  
01 févr. 1973

**tableau de situation d'objectifs / target status board**

Tableau mural rempli et mis à jour par la partie "Renseignements air" d'un centre d'opérations combinées. Il comprend : les listes d'objectifs, les situations géographiques, la nature et la priorité des décisions prises. Il peut également englober l'indication de l'armement et de la fusée recommandée pour la destruction.  
01 nov. 1968

**tableau des mouvements et transports / movement table**

Tableau fournissant des instructions ou des données détaillées pour l'exécution d'un mouvement. Si nécessaire, il porte une mention (voie routière, voie ferrée, voie aérienne, etc.) pour déterminer le type du mouvement. On le trouve généralement en annexe à un ordre de mouvement ou à une directive.

*Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; ordre d'embarquement ; ordre de mouvement.*

01 mars 1973

**tableau d'organisation et d'équipement**

*Terme privilégié : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.*

**tacan / tacan**

Système de navigation aérienne travaillant en ultra hautes fréquences, qui fournit une indication continue de gisement et de distance oblique par rapport à une station choisie. Le terme est une abréviation du terme anglais tactical air navigation (navigation aérienne tactique).  
01 févr. 1974

**tangage / pitch<sup>1</sup>**

Mouvement d'un aéronef ou d'un

navire autour de son axe transversal.  
18 déc. 1997

**tangente h**

*Terme privilégié : facteur d'ombre.*

**tapis de bombes**

*Terme privilégié : bombardement en tapis.*

**taux d'attrition / attrition rate  
taux d'usure**

Facteur, exprimé généralement en pourcentage, qui donne une idée des pertes en personnel ou en matériel dues à des causes diverses, et pour une période donnée.  
01 févr. 1973

**taux de consommation / consumption rate**

Quantité moyenne d'un produit qui est consommée ou dépensée pendant une unité de temps donnée (ou par unité de distance parcourue, etc.) ; elle est exprimée en utilisant les unités de quantité les mieux appropriées pour l'application aux divers cas d'espèce.  
01 mars 1973

**taux de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay rate**

Taux de diminution de la radioactivité d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps.  
01 mars 1973

**taux de ravitaillement consenti / available supply rate**

Taux de consommation qui peut être assuré compte tenu des possibilités et des moyens de ravitaillement pour une opération planifiée ou pour une période donnée.  
01 oct. 1984

**taux de ravitaillement requis / required supply rate**

Dans le cas de tout ce qui est tiré par des armes, quantité de munitions définie par un nombre de coups par arme et par jour. Dans le cas de tout autre article de ravitaillement, quantité définie par l'unité de mesure journalière appropriée, que l'on estime nécessaire au soutien sans restrictions des opérations d'une forme pour une période donnée.  
01 juin 1984

**taux de remplacement /  
replacement factor**

Estimation de pourcentage de matériel et de pièces de rechange en usage dont on devra pourvoir au remplacement pendant une période donnée du fait d'usure totale, d'action de l'ennemi, de perte, de vols ou d'autres causes, catastrophes exceptées.  
01 mai 1963

**taux d'usure**

*Terme privilégié : taux d'attrition.*

**taxiway**

*Terme privilégié : voie de circulation.*

**teinte de niveau**

*Terme privilégié : coloriage hypsométrique.*

**teinte de remplissage / infill**

En cartographie, coloration d'une zone ou d'un détail cartographique, par exemple les routes, les silhouettes de villes, les lacs, etc.  
01 mars 1973

**teinte hypsométrique**

*Terme privilégié : coloriage hypsométrique.*

**télécommunication<sup>1</sup> /  
telecommunication<sup>1</sup>**

Communication par fil, radioélectricité, optique ou autres moyens électromagnétiques.  
21 janv. 2004

**télécommunication<sup>2</sup> /  
telecommunication<sup>2</sup>**

Toute transmission, émission ou réception de signaux représentant des signes, des écrits, images, sons ou informations de toute nature, par fil, radioélectricité, optique ou autres systèmes électromagnétiques.  
21 janv. 2004

**télémetre laser / laser range-finder**

Appareil qui utilise un laser pour déterminer la distance le séparant d'un endroit ou d'un objet.  
04 nov. 2005

**télémetrie / ranging**

Détermination des distances par procédés acoustiques, optiques, radar, etc.  
*Terme connexe : observer.*  
01 mai 1963

**température de l'air statique /  
static air temperature**

Température de l'air en un point immobile par rapport à l'air ambiant.  
01 janv. 1980

**tempête de feu / firestorm**

Gigantesque incendie stationnaire, s'élevant généralement dans les zones urbaines bâties, générateur de puissants vents centripètes venant de toutes les directions ; ces vents empêchent l'incendie de s'étendre tout en accroissant son intensité grâce à l'oxygène qu'ils renouvellent.  
01 mars 1981

**temps bloc à bloc / block time**

Temps s'écoulant entre d'une part le moment où les cales sont retirées et les freins desserrés et d'autre part le moment où l'avion revient stationner après le vol.  
01 mars 1973

**temps de réaction du personnel /  
personnel reaction time**

Temps nécessaire au personnel pour prendre les mesures de protection prescrites après réception de l'alerte nucléaire.  
01 juil. 1970

**temps de rotation / turnaround cycle**

Terme utilisé pour des véhicules, bâtiments ou aéronefs et qui comprend : la durée de chargement au départ ; la durée des trajets aller et retour ; la durée de déchargement et de chargement au lieu de destination ; la durée de déchargement au retour ; la durée de maintenance prévue et, le cas échéant, la durée d'attente des moyens d'escale.  
*Terme connexe : rotation.*  
01 déc. 1979

**temps local moyen / local mean time**

Intervalle de temps écoulé depuis le passage du soleil moyen à l'antiméridien de l'observateur.  
01 mars 1973

**temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire /  
minimum nuclear warning time**

Total du temps de réaction du système d'alerte et du personnel.  
01 mars 1973

**temps quasi réel (en) / near real time**

Qualificatif appliqué à l'acheminement des données ou des informations qui s'effectue sans délai si ce n'est celui du traitement automatique et de la transmission électronique. Ceci implique que les délais sont presque négligeables.  
01 nov. 1991

**tenir / hold<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations terrestres, conserver par la force une position ou zone.  
01 oct. 2001

**tenon / sprag**

Dispositif empêchant le déplacement des plates-formes ou des palettes sur les rails de guidage de la soute d'un aéronef.  
01 sept. 1969

**terme descriptif / descriptive name**

Indication écrite portée sur les cartes pour préciser la nature de leurs détails (naturels ou artificiels) représentés par un symbole conventionnel.  
01 mars 1973

**terminal ferroviaire / railhead**

Point d'une voie ferrée où les chargements sont transbordés entre des trains et d'autres moyens de transport.  
*Terme connexe : point de transbordement<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
04 oct. 2000

**terminus maritime / water terminal**

*Termes connexes : port ; terminus maritime auxiliaire ; terminus maritime principale ; terminus maritime secondaire.*

**terminus maritime auxiliaire /  
alternate water terminal**

Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de 2 à 5 navires ; situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines des réseaux de transport par route ou par chemin de fer, il couvre une zone relativement petite et se trouve éloigné des centres urbains. En raison du volume des opérations, il n'est pas considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable.  
*Terme connexe : terminus maritime.*



01 févr. 1973

**terminus maritime principal / major water terminal**

Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de nombreux navires. Situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines de transport par route, par chemin de fer, par voie aérienne et/ou par voie fluviale, il couvre une zone relativement étendue. Le volume des opérations est tel qu'il est considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable.

*Terme connexe : terminus maritime.*

01 mars 1973

**terminus maritime secondaire / secondary water terminal**

Zone côtière non équipée pour recevoir à quai des navires de fort tirant d'eau. Les terminus maritimes secondaires sont établis sur des plages, autant que possible voisines de lignes de chemin de fer et/ou de bonnes routes côtières. Dans les terminus maritimes secondaires, les navires sont déchargés à des postes de mouillage situés entre 1 à 5 miles de la côte, et la cargaison et le personnel sont débarqués au moyen d'allèges. Le volume des opérations est si limité qu'ils ne sont pas retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables de premier ordre.

*Terme connexe : terminus maritime.*

01 janv. 1965

**terrain d'aviation**

*Terme privilégié : aérodrome.*

**terrain vital / vital ground**

Terrain d'une importance telle qu'il doit être tenu ou contrôlé pour assurer le succès de la mission.

01 juil. 1987

**territoire libéré / liberated territory**

Toute partie du territoire national ou d'un pays neutre ou ami, qui, ayant été occupée par l'ennemi, est reprise par des forces amies.

01 avr. 1973

**terrorisme / terrorism**

Emploi illégal ou menace d'emploi illégal de la force ou de la violence contre les personnes ou

des biens, afin de contraindre ou d'intimider les gouvernements ou les sociétés dans le but d'atteindre des objectifs politiques, religieux ou idéologiques.

01 sept. 1989

**tête de plage / beachhead**

Zone désignée située sur un littoral hostile ou potentiellement hostile qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel et garantit l'espace de manoeuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations prévues à terre.

*Termes connexes : tête de pont ; tête de pont aérienne<sup>1</sup>.*

01 déc. 1993

**tête de pont / bridgehead**

Zone située en territoire occupé ou menacé par l'ennemi qui doit être tenue ou du moins contrôlée dans le but :

- a. d'assurer la continuité d'un débarquement, d'un embarquement, d'un franchissement ;
- b. de garantir l'espace de manoeuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations.

*Termes connexes : tête de plage ; tête de pont aérienne<sup>1</sup>.*

01 déc. 1993

**tête de pont aérienne<sup>1</sup> / airhead<sup>1</sup>**

Zone désignée, située en territoire ennemi ou menacé, et qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet de façon sûre le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel par voie aérienne, et offre l'espace nécessaire pour les opérations projetées. C'est, normalement, la zone conquise dans la phase d'assaut d'une opération aéroportée.

*Termes connexes : tête de plage ; tête de pont.*

01 févr. 1973

**tête de pont aérienne<sup>2</sup> / airhead<sup>2</sup>**

Emplacement désigné, dans une zone d'opérations, pour servir de base de ravitaillement et d'évacuation par voie aérienne.

*Termes connexes : tête de plage ; tête de pont.*

01 févr. 1973

**texte de message formaté / formatted message text**

Texte comprenant plusieurs

ensembles porteurs d'un identificateur dans une séquence particulière. Le texte contient des renseignements codés, ordonnés et répartis dans les champs caractéristiques en matière de règles de rédaction OTAN de ces messages. Il est destiné à permettre une gestion et un traitement manuels et automatiques.

*Termes connexes : texte de message libre ; texte de message structuré.*

01 juil. 1987

**texte de message libre / free form message text**

Texte de message sans modèle prescrit. Il est destiné à permettre une rédaction rapide, ainsi qu'une gestion et un traitement manuels.

*Termes connexes : texte de message formaté ; texte de message structuré.*

01 juil. 1987

**texte de message structuré / structured message text**

Texte de message composé de plusieurs paragraphes disposés dans un ordre donné. Chaque paragraphe est caractérisé par un identificateur et contient des informations rédigées en texte libre. Il est destiné à faciliter une gestion et un traitement manuels.

*Termes connexes : texte de message formaté ; texte de message libre.*

01 juil. 1987

**texte non classifié / unclassified matter**

Texte officiel dont la conservation ou la manipulation n'exige pas l'application de règles du secret, mais dont la diffusion peut être soumise à un contrôle pour d'autres raisons.

*Terme connexe : sujet classifié.*

01 juin 1963

**thème psychologique / psychological theme**

Idée ou thème sur lesquels se fonde une opération psychologique.

01 août 1972

**thermonucléaire / thermonuclear**

Qualificatif des phénomènes de fusion nucléaire amorcée par la chaleur, et qui s'accompagne de libération d'énergie.

01 nov. 1968

**tir / fire<sup>3</sup>**

*Termes connexes : tir au radar ; tir contre armes à feu ; tir d'appui ; tir d'appui direct ; tir d'appui en profondeur ; tir d'appui rapproché ; tir de barrage ; tir de concentration<sup>1,2</sup> ; tir de contre-préparation ; tir de harcèlement ; tir de neutralisation ; tir de préparation ; tir de protection<sup>1,2</sup> ; tir de recherche ; tir de réglage ; tir d'interdiction<sup>1,2</sup> ; tir direct ; tir indirect ; tir non contrôlé ; tir observé ; tir rasant ; tir sur zone.*  
01 nov. 1975

**tirage contact / contact print**

Épreuve obtenue par contact direct à partir d'un négatif ou d'une diapositive.  
01 sept. 2003

**tir à la demande / on-call target objectif à la demande**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif figurant au plan de feux, à l'exclusion d'un objectif à battre à l'horaire, sur lequel le tir est déclenché à la demande.  
01 août 1976

**tir à l'horaire / scheduled target objectif à battre à l'horaire**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif du plan de feux sur lequel le tir est déclenché à un instant donné.  
01 août 1976

**tirant d'air / air draught**

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le sommet des superstructures d'un navire.  
*Termes connexes : hauteur libre<sup>1</sup> ; tirant d'eau.*  
04 oct. 2000

**tirant d'eau / draught**

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le point le plus bas d'un navire.  
*Terme connexe : tirant d'air.*  
04 oct. 2000

**tir au radar / radar fire**

Un tir d'artillerie dirigé sur un objectif qui est poursuivi par radar.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 nov. 1968

**tir continu<sup>1</sup> / continuous fire<sup>1</sup>**

Tir exécuté à cadence normale sans interruption pour procéder à des corrections de tir ou pour toute autre raison.

09 janv. 1996

**tir continu<sup>2</sup> / continuous fire<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme de procédure utilisé pour ordonner le chargement des pièces et l'exécution du tir à une cadence donnée ou à la cadence la plus rapide possible compatible avec la précision, dans les limites de la cadence de tir théorique de l'arme.  
09 janv. 1996

**tir contre armes à feu / counterfire**

Tir destiné à détruire ou neutraliser des armes ennemies.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir d'appui / supporting fire**

Tir exécuté par une unité d'appui afin d'aider ou de protéger une unité au combat.  
*Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui direct ; tir d'appui en profondeur ; tir d'appui rapproché.*  
01 nov. 1968

**tir d'appui direct / direct supporting fire**

Tir effectué en appui à une partie d'une force, par opposition au tir de soutien d'ensemble qui est effectué en appui d'une force dans son ensemble.  
*Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir d'appui en profondeur / deep supporting fire**

Feux appliqués sur des objectifs non situés dans le voisinage immédiat des forces amies pour neutraliser, détruire les réserves et les armes de l'ennemi et gêner son commandement, ses approvisionnements, ses transmissions et son observation.  
*Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir d'appui rapproché / close supporting fire**

Tir dirigé contre des troupes, des armes ou des positions ennemies qui du fait de leur proximité, constituent la menace la plus immédiate et la plus sérieuse pour l'unité soutenue.  
*Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir d'arrêt / final protective fire**

Tir de barrage pré-réglé déclenché sans délais à la demande et

destiné à empêcher toute pénétration ennemie dans les lignes ou la zone de défense.  
01 déc. 1979

**tir de balisage / marking fire**

Tir effectué sur un objectif afin de permettre son identification.  
01 août 1974

**tir de barrage / barrage fire**

Tir destiné à occuper un volume ou une surface plutôt qu'à viser particulièrement un objectif donné.  
01 févr. 1973

**tir de blocage / blocking fire**

Concentration de tirs visant à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une direction donnée.  
17 janv. 2005

**tir de concentration<sup>1</sup> / concentrated fire<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par deux ou plusieurs unités navales.  
01 mars 1973

**tir de concentration<sup>2</sup> / concentrated fire<sup>2</sup>**

Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par plusieurs armes.  
01 mars 1973

**tir de contrebatterie / counterbattery fire**

Tir effectué dans le but de détruire ou de neutraliser le système d'appui-feu ennemi.  
Note : le tir de contrebatterie peut être soit anticipatif, soit réactif.  
29 mai 2002

**tir de contre-préparation / counterpreparation fire**

Tir préparé à l'avance et déclenché quand une attaque ennemie est jugée imminente.  
01 mars 1973

**tir défensif / defensive fire**

Tir effectué par les unités d'appui et destiné à aider et à protéger une unité menant une action défensive.  
01 nov. 1975

**tir d'efficacité<sup>1</sup> / fire for effect<sup>1</sup>**

Phase de tir déclenchée lorsque le point moyen d'impact ou d'éclatement des salves de

réglage se trouve à une distance inférieure à une valeur déterminée du but ou du point de réglage (peut aussi être déclenchée d'emblée dans certains cas).  
01 mars 1973

**tir d'efficacité<sup>2</sup> / fire for effect<sup>2</sup>**  
Terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer que le réglage (direct ou indirect) est satisfaisant et que le tir d'efficacité est demandé.  
01 mars 1973

**tir d'efficacité d'emblée / predicted fire**  
Tir exécuté sans réglage préalable.  
01 janv. 1983

**tir de harcèlement / harassing fire**  
Tir destiné à troubler le repos des troupes ennemies, à restreindre leurs déplacements, et du fait de la menace des pertes, à abaisser leur moral.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir de neutralisation / neutralization fire**  
Tir effectué pour rendre un objectif temporairement inefficace ou inutilisable  
*Termes connexes : tir ; tir de suppression.*  
17 janv. 2005

**tir de préparation / preparation fire**  
Tir exécuté avant une attaque pour affaiblir la position ennemie.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
18 déc. 1997

**tir de protection<sup>1</sup> / covering fire<sup>1</sup>**  
Tir destiné à protéger des troupes se trouvant à portée des armes portatives de l'ennemi.  
01 mars 1973

**tir de protection<sup>2</sup> / covering fire<sup>2</sup>**  
Opérations amphibies : tir exécuté avant la mise à terre pour couvrir des opérations préparatoires telles que démolitions sous-marines ou dragage de mines.  
01 mars 1973

**tir de recherche / searching fire**  
**tir sur hausses échelonnées**  
Tir réparti en profondeur par

changements successifs de l'angle de hausse du canon.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mai 1963

**tir de réglage / registration fire**  
Tir exécuté pour obtenir des données précises destinées à assurer ultérieurement un traitement efficace de l'objectif.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
20 nov. 1996

**tir désesparant / disabling fire**  
Tir dirigé sur un navire de manière à nuire à sa capacité de manoeuvre, mais pas à sa navigabilité.  
14 oct. 2002

**tir de suppression / suppression fire**  
Tir qui réduit l'efficacité d'un objectif en dessous du niveau qui lui permet de remplir sa mission. La suppression n'est généralement efficace que pour la durée du tir.  
*Terme connexe : tir de neutralisation.*  
17 janv. 2005

**tir d'interdiction<sup>1</sup> / interdiction fire**  
Tir mis en place sur une zone ou sur un point en vue d'en interdire l'utilisation par l'ennemi.  
01 avr. 1973

**tir d'interdiction<sup>2</sup> / non-disabling fire**  
**tir non désesparant**  
Tir dirigé sur une partie non vitale d'un navire, de façon à ne nuire ni à sa navigabilité ni à sa capacité de manoeuvre.  
01 oct. 2001

**tir direct / direct fire**  
Tir effectué sur un objectif visible pour le pointeur.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir éclairant / illumination fire**  
Tir ayant pour but l'éclairage d'une zone donnée.  
01 mars 1973

**tir éclairant continu / continuous illumination fire**  
Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalle défini, de manière à fournir l'éclairage ininterrompu d'une cible ou d'une zone déterminée.  
*Terme connexe : tir éclairant*

*coordonné.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir éclairant coordonné / coordinated illumination fire**  
Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants et à explosifs brisants sont utilisés de façon coordonnée de manière à n'éclairer l'objectif et l'espace avoisinant qu'au moment de l'observation et du réglage du tir.  
*Terme connexe : tir éclairant continu.*  
04 oct. 2000

**tirer / fire<sup>2</sup>**  
Faire exploser une charge explosive principale au moyen d'un système de mise de feu.  
01 nov. 1975

**tirés / pecked line**  
Symbole constitué par une ligne interrompue à intervalles réguliers.  
01 avr. 1971

**tir indirect / indirect fire**  
Tir sur un but non vu du servant de l'arme.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir libre / weapons free**  
En défense aérienne, consigne de tir autorisant les systèmes d'armes à tirer sur tout objectif non reconnu avec certitude comme ami. (Certaines nations n'utilisent que le terme anglais).  
*Termes connexes : tir prescrit ; tir restreint.*  
01 juil. 1983

**tir non contrôlé / unobserved fire**  
**tir non observé**  
Tir dont les points d'impact ou d'éclatement ne sont pas observés.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 nov. 1968

**tir non désesparant**  
*Terme privilégié : tir d'interdiction<sup>2</sup>.*

**tir non observé**  
*Terme privilégié : tir non contrôlé.*

**tir observé / observed fire**  
Tir au cours duquel les impacts ou les éclatements peuvent être vus par un observateur. Le tir est conduit et réglé en fonction des observations.

*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir plongeant<sup>1</sup> / low angle**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir à petits angles (inf. à 45).  
01 sept. 1974

**tir plongeant<sup>2</sup> / low-angle fire**

Tir effectué à des angles d'élévation inférieurs à l'élévation correspondant à la portée maximum pour un canon et des munitions donnés.  
01 nov. 1975

**tir préparé / prearranged fire**

Tir planifié ou exécuté sur des objectifs ou des zones d'objectifs de coordonnées connues. Ce genre de tir, généralement préparé longtemps à l'avance, est déclenché à l'horaire ou au cours d'une période déterminée.  
01 août 1976

**tir prescrit / weapons hold**

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que dans le cadre de l'autodéfense ou à la suite d'un ordre formel.  
*Termes connexes : tir libre ; tir restreint.*  
01 juil. 1983

**tir rasant / grazing fire**

Tir approximativement parallèle au sol pour lequel l'axe du cône de tir ne s'élève pas à plus d'un mètre du sol.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir restreint / weapons tight**

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que sur des objectifs reconnus comme hostiles.  
*Termes connexes : tir libre ; tir prescrit.*  
01 juil. 1983

**tirs interarmées / joint fires**

Tirs effectués durant l'emploi de forces de plusieurs composantes et ce, dans le cadre d'une action coordonnée en vue d'atteindre un objectif commun.  
15 janv. 2008

**tir sur hausses échelonnées**

*Terme privilégié : tir de recherche.*

**tir sur horaire / scheduled fire**

Type de tir préparé pour être exécuté à un moment prévu.  
09 juil. 1997

**tir sur zone / distributed fire**

Tir réparti de telle sorte qu'il agit efficacement sur toute la surface d'une zone prise comme objectif.  
*Terme connexe : tir.*  
01 mars 1973

**tir terminé / rounds complete**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que les coups prévus pour le tir d'efficacité ont été tirés.  
*Terme connexe : coup parti.*  
16 juil. 1996

**tir vertical / high angle**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir sous grands angles (supérieurs à 45°).  
01 sept. 1974

**tir vertical (ou courbe) / high angle fire**

Tir effectué à des angles supérieurs à celui qui correspond à la portée maximum de l'ensemble canon munitions considéré ; la portée diminue à mesure que l'angle augmente.  
01 août 1979

**titre abrégé / short title**

Combinaison condensée de lettres et/ou de chiffres, servant à identifier un document ou un dispositif, utilisée pour des raisons de concision et éventuellement de sécurité.  
01 juin 1961

**ton / tone**

Nuance comprise entre le blanc et le noir et utilisée pour la représentation par image.  
01 févr. 1974

**toux d'une fusée / chuffing**

Caractéristique de certaines fusées qui brûlent de façon intermittente en produisant un bruit irrégulier.  
01 mars 1973

**trace / track<sup>5</sup>, n.**

Marque laissée sur le sol par le passage d'une personne ou d'un objet.  
01 mars 1992

**tracé / scribing**

En cartographie, méthode de rédaction d'une carte par la

gravure à l'outil de traits sur support préparé.  
01 avr. 1971

**tracé du pilote / pilot's trace**

Indication sommaire que le pilote d'un aéronef de reconnaissance photographique porte sur une carte (calque, ou tout autre document) pendant le vol ou immédiatement après. Elle mentionne : emplacement, direction, nombre et ordre des séries de photos faites, ainsi que les caractéristiques des caméras utilisées pour chaque série.  
01 juil. 1970

**trace origine / initial point<sup>3</sup>**

Première manifestation d'un mobile sur une table de restitution.  
01 sept. 1974

**traînard / straggler<sup>2</sup>**

Bâtiment en retard sur son convoi de plus de 5 miles nautiques faute de pouvoir s'y maintenir et incapable de le rallier avant la nuit, ou en retard de plus de 10 miles nautiques, qu'il soit ou non capable de rallier avant la nuit.  
01 mars 1979

**traînée de bombardement / trail**

Grandeur qui sert à caractériser le retard que prend une bombe par rapport à l'avion largueur, en admettant que l'avion conserve sa vitesse après le largage.  
01 nov. 1975

**traitement / processing**

En photographie, ensemble des opérations permettant d'obtenir des négatifs, des positifs ou des diapositives, à partir de films, plaques, ou papiers photographiques impressionnés.  
01 oct. 1980

**trajectoire balistique / ballistic trajectory**

La partie courbe de la trajectoire décrite après que la force propulsive a cessé d'agir, et que le corps n'est plus soumis qu'à la pesanteur et à la traînée aérodynamique.  
01 févr. 1973

**trajectoire de vol / flight path**

Ligne reliant les positions successives occupées, ou devant être occupées, par un aéronef, missile ou véhicule spatial lors de son déplacement dans l'air ou

l'espace.

01 oct. 1980

**trame / screen<sup>2</sup>**

En cartographie, feuille transparente de matière plastique ou de verre, portant un carroyage ou quelque autre motif régulier pouvant être utilisé avec un masque pour reproduire certaines parties de ce motif par des moyens photographiques ou photomécaniques.

*Terme connexe : trame de demi-teinte.*

01 mars 1981

**trame de demi-teinte / half-tone screen**

Ensemble de lignes opaques (sur une surface transparente), se coupant à angle droit de façon à réaliser des "trous" transparents entre les intersections. Ce canevas est utilisé au cours d'un traitement photographique pour réaliser, à partir d'une image en tonalités continues, une représentation en demi-teinte, c'est-à-dire codée par des séries de points de taille et de forme adaptée à la tonalité à représenter.

*Termes connexes : demi-teinte ; trame.*

01 mars 1973

**transfert ascendant / forward tell**

*Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

**transfert d'autorité / transfer of authority**

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, action par laquelle un pays membre ou un commandement de l'OTAN donne le commandement ou le contrôle opérationnels de forces désignées à un commandement de l'OTAN.

09 janv. 1996

**transfert de piste(s)<sup>1</sup> / track handover**

En défense aérienne, procédure permettant de passer la responsabilité d'une piste d'une station à une autre.

01 déc. 1974

**transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup> / track telling**

Procédure utilisée pour la transmission d'informations tactiques ou de surveillance

aérienne entre les composantes d'un système global. Cette procédure peut se décomposer en :

- a. transfert descendant : d'un niveau hiérarchique vers un niveau inférieur ;
- b. transfert latéral : entre niveaux hiérarchiques équivalents ;
- c. transfert ascendant : d'un niveau hiérarchique à un niveau supérieur ;
- d. transfert de recouplement : d'un niveau à un autre, voisin, et relatif aux pistes de ce voisin ;
- e. transfert par tiers interposé : d'un niveau à un autre en passant par l'intermédiaire d'un troisième utilisé comme relais. Ce dernier type est surtout utilisé dans une situation où les transmissions sont difficiles.

01 déc. 1974

**transfert de recouplement / overlap tell**

*Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup>.*

01 août 1973

**transfert descendant / back tell**

*Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup>.*

01 févr. 1973

**transfert latéral / cross tell**

*Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup>.*

01 mars 1973

**transfert par tiers interposé / relateral tell**

*Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)<sup>2</sup>.*

01 août 1973

**transformation / transformation**

Processus continu et proactif d'élaboration et d'intégration de concepts, de doctrines et de capacités novateurs, afin d'améliorer l'efficacité et l'interopérabilité des forces militaires.

*Terme connexe : Commandant suprême allié Transformation.*

30 juin 2005

**transfuge / defector**

Personne qui renie son pays dès qu'elle a réussi à échapper à sa juridiction ou à son pouvoir.

01 sept. 1991

**transmetteur d'ordres / telebrief**

Dispositif assurant une liaison téléphonique directe entre un

contrôleur aérien et les équipages dans leurs aéronefs au sol.

18 déc. 1997

**transplexion / meaconing**

Système de déception imitative consistant à recevoir les signaux radio de navigation et à les retransmettre sur la même fréquence pour perturber la navigation. Les stations de transplexion introduisent des erreurs dans les relèvements obtenus par les aéronefs ou les stations au sol.

*Terme connexe : balise.*

01 mars 1973

**transpondeur / transponder**

Émetteur-récepteur qui transmet un signal de réponse lorsqu'il est convenablement interrogé.

*Terme connexe : répondeur.*

01 juil. 1983

**transport aérien à la demande / special flight**

Vol de transport, autre qu'un service régulier, décidé pour déplacer un chargement particulier.

01 juin 1965

**transport de chalands de débarquement / landing ship dock**

**TCD**

Bâtiment conçu pour le transport et la mise à l'eau d'embarcations amphibies et de véhicules amphibies, avec leurs équipages ainsi que les personnels et équipements à débarquer. Il est capable de rendre des services limités pour le carénage et les réparations des petits bâtiments et engins.

01 avr. 1973

**transport exceptionnel / exceptional transport**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge présentant des difficultés spéciales par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, en raison des installations ou du matériel, ne fût-ce que de l'un des chemins de fer à emprunter.

*Terme connexe : transport ordinaire.*

01 nov. 1994

**transport maritime de crise / crisis response shipping**

Tous navires employés pour

soutenir des opérations militaires interalliées, y compris des navires de commerce réquisitionnés ou affrétés et, le cas échéant, des navires nationaux prépositionnés.  
03 août 1998

**transport nucléaire / nuclear logistic movement**

Transport d'armes nucléaires ou de composants d'armes nucléaires dans le cadre des opérations de ravitaillement ou de maintenance.  
01 mars 1973

**transport ordinaire / ordinary transport**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge qui, par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, ne présente pas de difficultés spéciales pour les installations ou matériels ferroviaires utilisés.  
*Terme connexe : transport exceptionnel.*  
01 nov. 1994

**transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping**

Navires civils opérant commercialement et non en soutien d'éléments militaires.  
03 août 1998

**transports maritimes vers l'arrière / retrograde shipping**

Navires de commerce utilisés pour ramener le personnel, les fournitures et les matériels d'un théâtre d'opérations.  
03 août 1998

**transport sous élingue / hook operation**

En hélicoptage, tout transport de charges sous élingues.  
*Terme connexe : charge sous élingue.*  
01 juil. 1988

**transsonique / transonic**

Qui a (ou qui se rapporte à) la vitesse d'un corps dans un fluide ambiant lorsque la vitesse relative du fluide est subsonique en certains points et supersonique en d'autres. Ce cas se rencontre quand on passe d'une vitesse subsonique à une vitesse supersonique, ou vice versa.  
*Terme connexe : vitesse du son.*  
01 août 1979

**très petits fonds / very shallow**

**water**

Eau dont la profondeur est inférieure à 10 mètres.  
*Terme connexe : lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds.*  
14 oct. 2002

**treuil / hoist**

À bord des hélicoptères, mécanisme servant à monter ou descendre des charges extérieures.  
01 sept. 2003

**tri**

*Terme privilégié : triage<sup>2</sup>.*

**triage<sup>1</sup> / triage<sup>1</sup>**

Répartition (après examen) des blessés dans le but de leur évacuation et de leur traitement. Le triage comprend un tri immédiat basé sur le type et le degré de gravité des blessures et sur la probabilité de survie, il comprend ensuite la définition des priorités de traitement et d'évacuation de façon à assurer les soins médicaux pour le bien du plus grand nombre.  
01 oct. 1984

**triage<sup>2</sup> / triage<sup>2</sup>**

**tri**  
En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, examen et répartition des matériels, par une unité de maintenance, en vue de leur traitement ultérieur.  
13 déc. 1999

**tronçon de queue / boattail**

Partie conique d'un corps balistique dont le diamètre diminue progressivement vers l'arrière afin de réduire la traînée aérodynamique générale.  
01 mars 1973

**tropopause / tropopause**

Zone de transition entre la stratosphère et la troposphère. La tropopause se situe généralement à une altitude d'environ 8 à 15 km dans les zones polaires et tempérées, et de 20 km dans les zones tropicales.  
01 nov. 1968

**troposphère / troposphere**

Couches inférieures de l'atmosphère dans lesquelles les variations de température avec l'altitude sont relativement importantes. Les nuages s'y forment, la convection y est active et le brassage y est continu et

plus ou moins complet.  
01 nov. 1968

**troubles publics / civil disturbance**

Actes collectifs de violence et désordres contraires à la loi et préjudiciables à l'ordre public.  
01 mars 1973

**troupes de corps**

*Terme privilégié : élément organique de corps d'armée.*

**troupes de couverture**

*Terme privilégié : force de couverture.*

**troupes de sécurité**

*Terme privilégié : force de sécurité.*

**troupe numérotée / chalk troops**

Troupe désignée par un numéro de repère particulier.  
*Termes connexes : chef de transport ; numéro-repère.*  
01 mars 1973

**tué au combat / killed in action**

Combattant tué sur le champ ou décédé des suites de ses blessures, ou d'autres atteintes, avant d'avoir rallié une formation médicale.  
*Termes connexes : décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte au combat ; perte hors combat.*  
01 déc. 1979

**type d'explosion / type of burst**

*Termes connexes : explosion aérienne ; explosion nucléaire à basse altitude ; explosion nucléaire aérienne ; explosion nucléaire à haute altitude ; explosion nucléaire de surface ; explosion nucléaire sous-marine ; explosion nucléaire souterraine.*  
01 juil. 1970

## U

**unité<sup>1</sup> / unit<sup>1</sup>**

Élément militaire dont la structure est prescrite par l'autorité compétente.

*Termes connexes : force opérationnelle<sup>1,2,3</sup>.*

01 sept. 2003

**unité<sup>2</sup> / unit<sup>2</sup>****unité de délivrance****unité de dotation**

Quantité type ou unitaire servant au calcul de la répartition, de la distribution et de l'utilisation d'un article de ravitaillement.

01 sept. 2003

**unité à double capacité / dual capable unit**

Unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire capable d'exécuter des missions classiques et nucléaires.

01 oct. 1984

**unité aérotransportable / air transportable unit**

Toute unité, autre que les unités aérotransportées, dont l'équipement est adapté au transport aérien.

*Termes connexes : en vol ; opération aéroportée.*

01 févr. 1973

**unité de contrôle tactique air / aircraft control unit**

Unité disposant des moyens et du personnel, y compris des contrôleurs, nécessaires pour exécuter le contrôle des aéronefs et qui exerce le contrôle tactique des aéronefs.

01 nov. 1975

**unité de délivrance**

*Terme privilégié : unité<sup>2</sup>*

**unité de tir/ fire unit**

Dans le domaine de l'artillerie ou des mortiers, plus petit élément organique comprenant un ou plusieurs systèmes d'armes et pouvant exécuter une mission de tir.

20 nov. 1996

**unité de transit des malades et blessés / casualty staging unit**

Unité médicale chargée de la mise en condition, sous supervision du personnel médical, des malades et blessés en transit.

*Terme connexe : centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire.*

22 juin 2004

**unité de vecteurs à capacité****nucléaire / nuclear delivery unit**

Unité, quel que soit son niveau, capable de mettre en action un ou plusieurs systèmes d'arme nucléaires, une fois reçue l'autorisation nécessaire.

*Terme connexe : unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire.*

01 oct. 1984

**unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery unit**

Unité et éléments de soutien, quel que soit leur niveau, en mesure d'exécuter des missions nucléaires conformément aux accords bilatéraux et aux directives de l'OTAN.

*Terme connexe : unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire.*

01 nov. 1985

**unité motorisée / motorized unit**

Unité dotée organiquement de moyens de transport motorisés lui permettant de faire mouvement en totalité (personnel, armement ou autre matériel) et au même moment, sans exiger de moyens provenant d'autres sources.

01 mars 1973

**unité temporaire / provisional unit**

Rassemblement temporaire de personnels et d'équipements réalisé pour accomplir une mission déterminée.

01 nov. 1968

**usure**

*Terme privilégié : attrition.*





## V

**vague / wave**

En opérations amphibies, formation composée de forces, bâtiments et engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies ou aéronefs devant débarquer ou atterrir sur une plage presque au même moment. Elle peut être classée par type, fonction ou numéro d'ordre :

- a. vague d'assaut ;
- b. vague d'embarcations ;
- c. vague d'hélicoptères ;
- d. vague numérotée ;
- e. vague sur demande ;
- f. vague à l'horaire.

01 oct. 2001

**vague à l'horaire / scheduled wave**

*Terme connexe : vague.*

01 nov. 1968

**vague d'assaut / assault wave**

*Terme connexe : vague.*

01 févr. 1973

**vague d'embarcations / boat wave**

*Terme connexe : vague.*

01 mars 1973

**vague d'hélicoptères / helicopter wave**

*Terme connexe : vague.*

01 mars 1973

**vague numérotée / numbered wave**

*Terme connexe : vague.*

01 mars 1973

**vague sur demande / on-call wave**

*Terme connexe : vague.*

01 mars 1973

**validation / validation**

Confirmation que des organisations, des individus, du matériel ou des systèmes satisfont à des normes ou critères définis, grâce à l'apport de preuves objectives.

Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.

*Termes connexes : analyse<sup>1</sup> ; appréciation ; certification ; évaluation<sup>1</sup>.*

02 mars 2007

**variation du carroyage**

*Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.*

**variation du quadrillage**

*Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.*

**vecteur à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery vehicle**

Partie d'un système d'arme qui permet de véhiculer une arme nucléaire sur l'objectif.

*Terme connexe : vecteur homologué nucléaire.*

01 oct. 1984

**vecteur homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery vehicle**

Vecteur dont la compatibilité avec une arme nucléaire a été homologuée par la puissance nucléaire compétente selon une procédure bien définie.

*Terme connexe : vecteur à capacité nucléaire.*

01 nov. 1985

**vecteur vent / wind velocity**

Vecteur définissant la direction et la force du vent.

01 sept. 1974

**véhicule / vehicle**

Moyen automoteur, ou poussé, ou remorqué, utilisé pour le transport d'un chargement sur terre, sur mer, dans l'air ou dans l'espace.

*Termes connexes : appareil à effet de sol ; véhicule amphibie ; véhicule téléguidé.*

01 oct. 1992

**véhicule aérien sans pilote / unmanned aerial vehicle**

Véhicule aérien propulsé, sans équipage, qui utilise des forces aérodynamiques pour créer sa portance, peut voler de façon autonome ou être téléguidé, peut être abandonné ou récupéré et peut transporter une charge létale ou non létale. Les véhicules balistiques ou semi-balistiques, les missiles de croisière et les projectiles d'artillerie ne sont pas considérés comme des véhicules aériens sans pilote.

*Termes connexes : drone ; véhicule téléguidé.*

30 juin 2005

**véhicule amphibie / amphibious vehicle**

Véhicule sans équipage dont les évolutions sont commandées à distance via une liaison de données.

Note : il est normalement destiné à être récupéré.

Exemple : aérodyne léger télépiloté.

*Termes connexes : engin de débarquement ; véhicule.*

22 janv. 2010

**véhicule téléguidé / remotely piloted vehicle**

Véhicule sans équipage dont les évolutions sont commandées à distance.

Note : Il est normalement destiné à être récupéré.

Exemple : aérodyne léger télépiloté.

*Termes connexes : drone ; véhicule ; véhicule aérien sans pilote.*

22 janv. 2010

**veille chimique / chemical monitoring**

Opérations permanentes ou périodiques permettant de détecter la présence d'un agent chimique.

*Terme connexe : reconnaissance chimique.*

01 févr. 1988

**veille contre les mines**

*Terme privilégié : guet contre les mines.*

**veille radio / cover<sup>3</sup>**

Écoute continue, un émetteur étant réglé et disponible, mais pas nécessairement prêt à une utilisation immédiate.

01 sept. 2003

**vent balistique différentiel / differential ballistic wind**

Vent hypothétique, utilisé pour le bombardement. Sa vitesse est égale, pour une altitude de largage, à la différence entre la vitesse du vent balistique et celle du vent réel pris à cette altitude.

01 mars 1973

**vérification après le vol / after-flight inspection**

Examen d'ensemble exécuté à l'issue d'un vol. Il a pour but de déceler des anomalies éventuelles, d'assurer les

dépannages demandés par l'équipage, d'effectuer le réapprovisionnement en matériels et en ingrédients consommables, enfin de mettre l'aéronef en sécurité.

01 févr. 1973

#### **vérification d'aéronefs / aircraft inspection**

Opérations systématiques d'examen, de vérifications et d'essais des organes structuraux, des composants et des systèmes d'un aéronef pour détecter les avaries existantes ou risquant de se produire.

01 févr. 1973

#### **vérification de dépollution / proofing**

En opérations terrestres, activités de contrôle effectuées après une brèche, la dépollution d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone en vue de réduire davantage la menace que présentent les mines ou les autres munitions explosives, les agents explosifs improvisés et les pièges dans une zone délimitée.

*Termes connexes : dépollution de zone ; dispositif explosif de circonstance ; explosifs et munitions ; opération de contreminage ; piège.*

14 oct. 2002

#### **vérification systématique / checkout**

Séquence d'épreuves relatives au fonctionnement, à la mise en oeuvre et à l'étalonnage d'un système d'armes ou d'un de ses éléments, qui a pour but de vérifier la situation et le bon état de celui-ci.

01 mars 1973

#### **vérifier / verify**

S'assurer que le sens et l'arrangement des mots d'un message transmis correspondent bien à l'intention exacte de l'autorité d'origine.

01 mai 1963

#### **verrou train sorti / down lock**

Dispositif de blocage en position basse ou sortie d'un train d'atterrissage rétractable.

01 juil. 1980

#### **verrouillage / lock-on**

État d'un système de poursuite ou d'acquisition d'objectifs qui poursuit continuellement et automatiquement un objectif en

utilisant un ou plusieurs paramètres.

*Terme connexe : acquérir.*

01 sept. 2003

#### **vers l'est / easting**

Lecture d'ouest en est c'est-à-dire de gauche à droite de l'abscisse d'un carroyage sur une carte.

01 mars 1973

#### **vers le nord / northing**

Lecture du sud vers le nord c'est-à-dire de bas en haut de l'ordonnée d'un point du carroyage sur une carte.

01 mars 1973

#### **vertex / vertex**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile.

*Terme connexe : flèche.*

01 nov. 1991

#### **verticales divisées / split vertical photography couple de photographies à décalage latéral**

Photographies prises simultanément par deux appareils de prise de vue dont les axes optiques sont légèrement décalés par rapport à la verticale, l'un vers la gauche, l'autre vers la droite de façon à obtenir un léger recouvrement latéral.

01 août 1973

#### **vêtement de pressurisation / pressure suit**

a. Partielle - Vêtement collant qui n'enferme pas complètement le corps mais qui est capable d'exercer une pression sur la majeure partie du corps afin de s'opposer à une augmentation de la pression d'oxygène dans les poumons.

b. Complète - Vêtement qui enferme complètement le corps dans lequel peut être entretenue une pression gazeuse assez supérieure à la pression ambiante pour que le maintien des fonctions puisse être assuré.

01 sept. 1969

#### **vêtement protecteur / protective clothing**

Vêtement spécialement conçu, fabriqué ou traité, pour protéger le personnel contre les risques dus à des modifications excessives du milieu ambiant, ou à des conditions de travail dangereuses ou encore à l'action de l'ennemi.

01 juil. 1970

#### **vignettage / vignetting**

En cartographie, technique consistant à utiliser une bande colorée dont la tonalité varie uniformément d'un bord à l'autre.

01 févr. 1974

#### **virage conventionnel / procedure turn**

Manoeuvre consistant en un virage (à droite ou à gauche) à partir d'un axe donné, virage suivi d'un deuxième en sens inverse qui doit amener l'aéronef à intercepter l'axe inverse de l'axe initial.

01 juil. 1972

#### **viseur reflex / reflex sight**

Viseur utilisant un système optique ou calculeur qui projette par réflexion l'image d'un réticule sur un écran où elle se superpose à l'image de l'objectif.

01 nov. 1975

#### **viseur à déplacement angulaire / angular velocity sights**

Viseur qui permet la détermination du point de largage correct par coïncidence entre le défilement angulaire mesuré de l'objectif par rapport au bombardier et une valeur prédéterminée et préaffichée.

*Termes connexes : viseur de bombardement ; viseur tachymétrique ; viseur vectoriel.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **viseur de bombardement / bomb sighting system**

*Termes connexes : viseur à déplacement angulaire ; viseur tachymétrique ; viseur vectoriel.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **viseur synchronisé**

*Terme privilégié : viseur tachymétrique.*

#### **viseur tachymétrique / tachometric sights**

#### **viseur synchronisé**

Viseur qui largue la bombe au moment où l'angle de bombardement correct est atteint. Ce type de viseur maintient la ligne de visée sur la cible, déterminant ainsi la vitesse exacte par rapport à l'objectif, il peut aussi maintenir la route suivie par l'avion de façon à la faire passer par la cible.

*Termes connexes : viseur à*

*déplacement angulaire ; viseur de bombardement ; viseur vectoriel.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **viseur vectoriel / vector sights**

Viseur basé sur une représentation vectorielle des grandeurs utilisées. Il comporte un mécanisme qui reproduit mécaniquement le triangle de visée. On distingue :

a. Le viseur à préaffichage - Les valeurs de la hauteur de bombardement, de la vitesse par rapport à l'air et du vent sont affichées à la main une fois pour toutes.

b. Le viseur à affichage continu - La hauteur, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le vent sont constamment réajustés automatiquement.

*Termes connexes : viseur à déplacement angulaire; viseur de bombardement ; viseur tachymétrique.*

01 déc. 1976

#### **visualisation cartographique mobile / moving map display**

Visuel dans lequel un symbole, représentant le véhicule, reste fixe tandis que l'image de la carte se déplace sous ce symbole, de telle manière que le visuel simule le mouvement horizontal du véhicule dans lequel il est monté. Parfois, la conception du visuel est telle que l'image de la carte est fixe tandis que le symbole se déplace sur l'écran.

*Terme connexe : carte projetée.*

01 juil. 1985

#### **visualisation de la situation horizontale / horizontal situation display**

Visualisation élaborée par un dispositif électronique des informations sur la navigation et des données enregistrées relatives à la mission et aux procédures. Peuvent aussi figurer une information radar et une image de télévision, soit comme carte superposée, soit comme image séparée.

*Terme connexe : visualisation tête haute.*

01 nov. 1980

#### **visualisation tête haute / head-up display**

##### **VTH**

Visualisation par superposition optique dans le champ de vision normal du pilote de différentes informations relatives au vol, à la

navigation, à l'armement, etc.

*Terme connexe : visualisation de la situation horizontale.*

26 août 2009

#### **vitesse / speed**

*Termes connexes : allure vibratoire ; vitesse déclarée ; vitesse de marche ; vitesse d'endurance ; vitesse de progression<sup>1,2</sup> ; vitesse du son ; vitesse maximale de croisière.*

01 juin 1978

#### **vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion / cut-off velocity**

Vitesse atteinte par un projectile au moment où la propulsion cesse.

01 mars 1973

#### **vitesse corrigée / calibrated airspeed**

##### **vitesse rectifiée**

Vitesse obtenue à partir de la vitesse indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient aussi compte des erreurs d'instrument et de position.

01 mars 1973

#### **vitesse déclarée / declared speed**

Vitesse qu'un capitaine de navire déclare pouvoir soutenir en permanence au cours de la prochaine traversée par conditions météorologiques moyennes et compte tenu de l'état actuel de son navire.

01 déc. 1977

#### **vitesse de déblaiement / clearance rate**

La surface qui serait déminée par unité de temps avec un minimum de déblaiement fixé, en utilisant des procédures données de chasse aux mines et/ou de dragage.

01 août 1976

#### **vitesse de fin de combustion / burn-out velocity**

Vitesse atteinte par un missile au point de fin de combustion.

20 nov. 1992

#### **vitesse de largage / jump speed**

Vitesse par rapport à l'air à laquelle les troupes parachutistes peuvent sauter d'un avion en vol avec un degré satisfaisant de sécurité.

01 avr. 1974

#### **vitesse de marche / pace**

En opérations terrestres, vitesse d'une colonne ou d'un élément permettant de maintenir la vitesse moyenne prescrite.

*Termes connexes : guide ; vitesse de progression<sup>2</sup>.*

01 juil. 1983

#### **vitesse d'endurance / endurance speed**

Nombre de milles nautiques par heure qu'un navire peut parcourir sur l'eau dans des conditions moyennes de salissure de coque, de mer par temps modéré et de préparation au combat. Dans chaque cas les vitesses d'endurance doivent correspondre à une allure définie des machines.

01 mars 1973

#### **vitesse de prises de vues / camera cycling rate**

Fréquence à laquelle un appareil de prises de vues prend des photographies, fréquence exprimée en nombre d'images par seconde.

01 nov. 1975

#### **vitesse de progression<sup>1</sup> / rate of march**

Nombre moyen de kilomètres ou de miles à parcourir en un temps déterminé, y compris les haltes prescrites. Est exprimé en kilomètres/heure ou miles/heure.

*Termes connexes : vitesse de marche ; vitesse de progression<sup>2</sup>.*

01 sept. 1969

#### **vitesse de progression<sup>2</sup> / speed of advance**

En usage maritime, vitesse sur le fond prévue sur un itinéraire.

*Termes connexes : vitesse de marche ; vitesse de progression<sup>1</sup>.*

01 sept. 1969

#### **vitesse de sécurité / safe speed**

En guerre des mines sur mer, vitesse à laquelle un bâtiment donné peut marcher sans risquer d'influencer à l'intérieur de son aire de choc une mine à influence donnée, à une profondeur donnée.

01 nov. 1975

#### **vitesse du son / speed of sound**

Vitesse à laquelle le son se déplace dans un milieu donné et dans des conditions bien définies. La vitesse du son au niveau de la mer dans l'atmosphère international standard est de 1.108 pieds à la seconde, 658

noeuds ou 1.215 km à l'heure.

*Termes connexes :*

*hypersonique ; transsonique.*

01 nov. 1968

**vitesse limite / terminal velocity<sup>1</sup>**

Vitesse maximale théorique qu'un corps atteindrait sur une trajectoire déterminée, dans des conditions données de poids et de poussée, s'il poursuivait sa chute indéfiniment dans une atmosphère de densité uniforme.

01 nov. 1968

**vitesse maximale de croisière / maximum sustained speed**

En circulation routière, vitesse maximale qu'un véhicule peut réaliser, avec sa charge nominale, pendant une durée prolongée, sur une route de première catégorie et en palier, sans qu'il en résulte de dommages mécaniques.

01 mars 1973

**vitesse moyenne / average speed**

Distance moyenne parcourue en une heure, calculée sur la durée totale du parcours, en excluant les arrêts spécifiquement prescrits.

01 janv. 1970

**vitesse rectifiée**

*Terme privilégié : vitesse corrigée.*

**vitesse sol / ground speed**

Composante horizontale de la vitesse d'un aéronef par rapport à la surface terrestre.

01 nov. 1975

**vitesse terminale / terminal velocity<sup>2</sup>**

Vitesse restante d'un projectile au point de sa trajectoire situé à la même altitude que le point de lancement.

01 nov. 1968

**vitesse virtuelle du vent / representative downwind speed**

Pendant la période de prévision, direction moyenne où souffle le vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger vers laquelle le nuage se déplace.

*Terme connexe : direction virtuelle du vent.*

01 févr. 1988

**voie administrative / administrative chain of command**

Voie hiérarchique normale aux fins d'administration et logistique.

*Termes connexes : chaîne de commandement ; chaîne de commandement opérationnel.*

01 juin 1984

**voie aérienne / airway**

Région de contrôle (ou portion de région de contrôle) présentant la forme d'un couloir et équipée d'aides radio à la navigation.

*Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; région de contrôle ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle terminale.*

01 févr. 1973

**voie de circulation / taxiway chemin de roulement<sup>2</sup>**

**taxiway**

Voie définie, sur un aéroport terrestre, aménagée pour la circulation au sol des aéronefs et destinée à assurer la liaison entre deux parties de l'aéroport.

[dérivé de : OACI]

06 janv. 2006

**voile blanc / whiteout**

Perte de l'horizon due à la réflexion de la lumière solaire sur la neige, ou à un ciel bouché.

01 sept. 1969

**vol aux instruments / instrument flight**

Vol dans lequel la pente et l'assiette de l'aéronef ne sont contrôlées qu'en se rapportant aux instruments.

01 mars 1973

**vol stationnaire / hovering**

Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un aéronef se tient en vol dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée.

01 mars 1973

**vol tactique / terrain flight**

Vol près du sol au cours duquel la vitesse, la hauteur et/ou l'altitude sont adaptées au relief et aux obstacles dans le but d'éviter la détection et le feu de l'ennemi.

01 juin 1984

**VOR / VOR**

Aide radioélectrique à la navigation aérienne basée sur la détermination d'un relèvement par

comparaison de phase d'un signal émis au sol. Ce sigle correspond à "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range".

01 déc. 1976

**vulnérabilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic vulnerability**

Caractéristique d'un système susceptible d'être perturbé ou rendu inopérant par des interférences électromagnétiques.

*Terme connexe : compatibilité électromagnétique.*

01 juil. 1987

**W**

**wild weasel / wild weasel**

Aéronef spécialement modifié pour pouvoir identifier, localiser, détruire ou annihiler les systèmes au sol de défense aérienne ennemis qui emploient des capteurs émettant de l'énergie électromagnétique.  
01 août 1982



**X**

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## Z

**zone air-surface / air surface****zone**

Zone réservée ou réglementée établie afin d'éviter que les forces amies ne tirent sur des bâtiments de surface ou des aéronefs amis et pour permettre des opérations anti-sous-marines qui ne soient pas gênées par la présence de sous-marins amis.

*Terme connexe : zone réglementée<sup>2</sup>.*

25 sept. 1998

**zone à restrictions / caution area**

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle existent des restrictions au survol à des époques déterminées.

01 mars 1973

**zone arrière / rear area**

Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend en avant de sa limite arrière jusqu'à l'arrière de la zone de responsabilité de l'échelon directement subordonné. Cette zone est destinée principalement à l'exécution de fonctions de soutien.

01 juil. 1983

**zone côtière de défense / defensive coastal area**

Partie d'une zone côtière et de l'espace aérien, terrestre et maritime adjacent au rivage, à l'intérieur de laquelle les opérations défensives peuvent comporter la mise en oeuvre de forces terrestres, navales et aériennes.

01 févr. 1973

**zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre / antisubmarine warfare free area**

En guerre navale, zone de gestion de l'espace marin dans laquelle aucun sous-marin ami n'évolue et dans laquelle l'emploi des armes de lutte anti-sous-marine n'est pas restreint.

*Termes connexes : gestion de l'espace marin ; zone d'action de sous-marins ; zone de sécurité de sous-marins.*

22 janv. 2010

**zone d'action de défense aérienne / air defence action area**

Zone et son espace aérien à l'intérieur desquels les aéronefs

ou armes surface-air amis ont en général la priorité dans les opérations, sauf dans des conditions spécifiées.

*Terme connexe : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.*

01 juil. 1993

**zone d'action de sous-marins / submarine action area**

Zone de gestion de l'espace marin dans laquelle un ou plusieurs sous-marins amis évoluent, ces derniers étant les seuls à pouvoir employer les armes anti-sous-marines dans cette zone.

*Termes connexes : gestion de l'eau ; gestion de l'espace marin ; lutte anti-sous-marine ; zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre ; zone de patrouille de sous-marins ; zone de sécurité de sous-marins.*

22 janv. 2010

**zone dangereuse / danger area****zone dangereuse aérienne**

En circulation aérienne, espace aérien, de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel des activités dangereuses pour le vol des aéronefs peuvent se dérouler pendant des périodes spécifiées.

*Termes connexes : zone fermée ; zone interdite<sup>1</sup> ; zone réglementée<sup>1</sup>.*

01 févr. 1973

**zone dangereuse aérienne**

*Terme privilégié : zone dangereuse.*

**zone d'amerrissage / landing zone<sup>1</sup>**

Zone spécifique d'eau destinée à l'amerrissage d'aéronefs.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; zone d'appontage ; zone d'atterrissage.*

30 juin 2005

**zone d'appontage / landing zone<sup>2</sup>**

Zone spécifique du pont d'un navire destinée à l'appontage d'aéronefs.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; zone d'amerrissage ; zone d'atterrissage*

30 juin 2005

**zone d'assaut amphibie**

*Terme privilégié : zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup>.*

**zone d'atterrissage / landing****zone<sup>3</sup>**

Zone spécifique de terrain destinée à l'atterrissage d'aéronefs.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; site d'atterrissage ; zone d'amerrissage ; zone d'appontage ; zone de mise à terre<sup>2</sup>.*

30 juin 2005

**zone de bombardement sans restriction / blind bombing zone**

Zone réservée (aérienne, terrestre ou navale) établie dans le but de permettre des opérations aériennes non limitées par les opérations ou les éventuelles attaques des forces amies.

01 mars 1973

**zone de choc / damage area**

En guerre des mines sur mer, zone centrée sur un dragueur de mines et à l'intérieur de laquelle les dégâts dus à l'explosion sont tels que les opérations doivent être interrompues.

01 nov. 1975

**zone de combat<sup>1</sup> / combat zone<sup>1</sup>**

Zone nécessaire aux forces combattantes pour la conduite des opérations.

*Terme connexe : zone des communications.*

01 juil. 1983

**zone de combat<sup>2</sup> / combat zone<sup>2</sup>**

Territoire situé en avant de la limite arrière du groupe d'armées.

Il est subdivisé en deux parties :  
a. la zone avant de combat, comprenant le territoire situé en avant de la limite arrière du corps d'armée ;

b. la zone arrière de combat, comprenant le territoire situé entre la limite arrière du corps d'armée et la limite arrière du groupe d'armées.

*Terme connexe : zone des communications.*

01 juil. 1983

**zone de concentration<sup>1</sup> / concentration area<sup>1</sup>**

Zone d'ordinaire à l'intérieur du théâtre d'opérations où les troupes sont rassemblées avant de commencer des opérations

actives.  
01 mars 1973

**zone de concentration<sup>2</sup> /  
concentration area<sup>2</sup>**

Zone limitée sur laquelle une concentration d'artillerie est exécutée dans un temps limité.  
01 mars 1973

**zone de contrôle / control zone**

Espace aérien contrôlé s'étendant verticalement à partir de la surface jusqu'à une limite supérieure spécifiée.

*Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; espace aérien contrôlé ; région de contrôle ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle terminale.*

01 juil. 1980

**zone de contrôle de l'espace  
aérien / airspace control area**

Espace aérien défini latéralement par les limites de la zone d'opérations. La zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien peut être subdivisée en sous-zones de contrôle de l'espace aérien.  
01 mars 1981

**zone de contrôle de l'espace  
aérien à haute densité / high-  
density airspace control zone**

Espace aérien de dimensions bien définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien à l'intérieur duquel il est fait un usage massif d'armes et de moyens aériens variés.  
01 sept. 1981

**zone de contrôle terminale /  
terminal control area**

Zone de contrôle située habituellement au carrefour des voies aériennes aux environs d'un ou de plusieurs aérodromes importants.

*Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; espace aérien contrôlé ; région de contrôle ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle.*

01 janv. 1973

**zone de coordination des feux /  
fire coordination area**

Zone dans laquelle les feux sont soumis à des restrictions définies. Les feux qui ne correspondraient pas aux restrictions imposées ne peuvent être effectués qu'après accord de l'autorité qui a défini les restrictions initiales.  
01 août 1974

**zone de défense / defence area**

Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'à la limite arrière de cet échelon. C'est dans cette zone que la bataille défensive décisive est menée.  
01 juil. 1983

**zone de défense aérienne / air  
defence area**

**ZDA**

Espace aérien délimité dont il faut planifier et assurer la défense.

*Terme connexe : patrouille aérienne de combat.*

01 juil. 1993

**zone de déferlement / surf zone**

Zone de mer à partir de laquelle les vagues commencent à déferler sur les brisants.  
14 oct. 2002

**zone de démarrage / forming-  
up place**

**position d'attaque**

Dernière position occupée par l'échelon d'assaut avant de franchir la ligne de départ.  
01 mars 1973

**zone de franchissement /  
crossing area**

Zone placée sous l'autorité d'un seul chef, et comportant un certain nombre de sites contigus de franchissement.  
01 déc. 1977

**zone de guidage / guidance  
coverage**

Volume d'espace dans lequel des informations de guidage (azimut ou altitude ou distance) sont fournies à l'aéronef suivant des caractéristiques données de portée et de précision. Ces informations peuvent être exprimées, soit par rapport à la géométrie d'un terrain, d'une piste ou bande d'atterrissage, en supposant une implantation adéquate de l'équipement au sol, soit par rapport à la couverture fournie par des équipements séparés au sol.  
01 sept. 1981

**zone de largage / drop zone**

Zone déterminée dans laquelle sont largués des troupes aéroportées, du matériel ou des ravitaillements.  
01 mars 1973

**zone de largage à faible  
hauteur / extraction zone**

Zone de largage déterminée pour la livraison de ravitaillement ou d'équipement par extraction d'un aéronef volant très près du sol.  
01 juil. 1980

**zone de latitude / latitude band**

Toute bande circonscrite à la terre, limitée par des parallèles, indiquée par des unités de mesure linéaires ou angulaires définies.  
01 avr. 1973

**zone de l'objectif / objective  
area**

Zone géographique définie à l'intérieur de laquelle est situé un objectif à conquérir ou à atteindre par les forces militaires. Cette zone est définie par l'autorité compétente pour des fins de commandement et contrôle.  
*Termes connexes : échelon arrière ; échelon d'assaut ; limite de tête de pont ; objectif<sup>1,2</sup> ; patrouille aérienne de combat ; zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie /  
artillery manoeuvre area**

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle l'artillerie est autorisée à se déployer, mais qui n'est pas réservée à son usage exclusif.  
*Terme connexe : zone réservée à l'artillerie.*  
03 août 1998

**zone d'embarquement /  
embarkation area**

Zone à terre qui comprend un groupe de points d'embarquement, dans laquelle les derniers préparatifs précédant l'embarquement sont achevés et où transitent les personnels et cargaisons destinés à être embarqués sur des engins ou des bâtiments.  
01 mars 1973

**zone démilitarisée /  
demilitarized zone**

Zone déterminée dans laquelle le stationnement, le rassemblement de forces militaires, la conservation ou l'établissement d'installations militaires de toutes sortes sont interdits.  
01 mars 1973

**zone de mise à l'eau des  
véhicules amphibies /**

**amphibious vehicle launching area**

Zone, proche de la ligne de départ ou au large de celle-ci, vers laquelle se dirigent les bâtiments de débarquement et dans laquelle ils mettent à l'eau les véhicules amphibies.  
01 févr. 1973

**zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup> / landing area<sup>1</sup>****zone d'assaut amphibie**

Partie de la zone de l'objectif où ont lieu les opérations de débarquement d'une force amphibie.  
Note : elle comprend la plage et ses approches, les zones de transport, les zones de tirs d'appui, l'espace aérien occupé par les aéronefs en appui rapproché et le terrain sur lequel s'effectue la marche vers l'objectif initial.

*Termes connexes : force amphibie<sup>1</sup> ; site de débarquement ; zone de l'objectif ; zone de tirs d'appui.*  
30 juin 2005

**zone de mise à terre<sup>2</sup> / landing area<sup>2</sup>**

Zone utilisée pour le poser de troupes et de matériels aérotransportés.

*Termes connexes : aérodrome ; posé<sup>1</sup> ; zone d'atterrissage.*  
30 juin 2005

**zone de navigation à risque / shipping risk area**

Dans le domaine de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, zone géographique désignée par des instances militaires et présentant un risque particulier ou accru pour les navires marchands.  
15 janv. 2008

**zone d'engagement d'arme / weapon engagement zone**

En défense aérienne, espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel la responsabilité de l'engagement est normalement dévolue à un système d'arme particulier.  
08 août 2008

**zone d'engagement des intercepteurs**

*Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.*

**zone d'engagement des****missiles**

*Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.*

**zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée**

*Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.*

**zone de patrouille de sous-marins / submarine patrol area**

Zone stationnaire, établie pour que les opérations de sous-marins ne soient pas gênées par des interférences mutuelles sous la surface.

*Termes connexes : gestion de l'eau ; gestion de l'espace marin ; mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>2</sup> ; zone d'action de sous-marins.*  
16 juil. 1996

**zone de point fixe / run-up area**

Zone de l'aire de manoeuvre réservée à l'essai des moteurs avant le décollage.

01 juil. 1972

**zone de posé<sup>1</sup> / touchdown zone<sup>1</sup>**

Pour les avions à voilure fixe, zone des 3.000 premiers pieds ou 1.000 premiers mètres de la piste à partir du seuil.

*Terme connexe : aérodrome*  
06 janv. 2006

**zone de posé<sup>2</sup> / touchdown zone<sup>2</sup>**

Pour les hélicoptères ou avions à décollage vertical, portion de l'aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères ou de la piste utilisée pour l'atterrissage.

*Terme connexe : aérodrome.*  
06 janv. 2006

**zone de production des pistes / track production area**

Emplacement où sont produites les pistes en provenance d'une station radar.

01 août 1973

**zone de rassemblement / assembly area<sup>2</sup>**

Zone où un ensemble de troupes est rassemblé en vue d'une action future.

*Termes connexes : aire de montage ; point de regroupement ; rassemblement.*  
01 févr. 1973

**zone de référence altimétrique radar / radar altimetry area**

Terrain assez plat et suffisamment étendu, dont on connaît l'altitude et qui sert à mesurer l'altitude des avions par radar.

01 avr. 1971

**zone de refuge / refuge area**

Zone côtière, considérée comme non menacée par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.

*Terme connexe : mouillage sûr.*  
01 juin 1978

**zone de responsabilité<sup>1</sup> / area of responsibility<sup>1</sup>**

Zone géographique attribuée au Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe.

*Termes connexes : commandement stratégique ; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; niveau opératif ; zone de responsabilité du renseignement ; zone d'intérêt ; zone d'opérations ; zone d'opérations interarmées.*  
17 janv. 2005

**zone de responsabilité<sup>2</sup> / area of responsibility<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations navales, zone de terrain ennemie déterminée à l'avance, dans laquelle les bâtiments d'appui sont responsables de la couverture par le feu sur des objectifs connus ou des objectifs d'opportunité, et de la couverture par l'observation.

*Termes connexes : commandement stratégique ; niveau opératif ; zone de responsabilité du renseignement ; zone d'intérêt ; zone d'opérations ; zone d'opérations interarmées.*  
17 janv. 2005

**zone de responsabilité du renseignement / area of intelligence responsibility ZRR**

Zone attribuée à un commandant dans laquelle il a la responsabilité de fournir le renseignement avec les moyens mis à sa disposition.

*Termes connexes : zone de responsabilité<sup>1</sup> ; zone d'intérêt.*  
04 oct. 2000

**zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire / area of militarily significant fallout**

Zone dans laquelle les retombées radioactives affectent la capacité

des unités militaires à mener à bien leur mission normale.  
01 nov. 1992

**zone de rupture / rupture zone**  
Région immédiatement voisine de la limite des cratères, dans laquelle les contraintes résultant d'une explosion ont dépassé la résistance-limite du matériau. Elle est caractérisée par l'apparition de nombreuses crevasses radiales de dimensions variées.  
*Terme connexe : zone plastique.*  
01 sept. 1969

**zone des communications / communication zone**  
Zone arrière du théâtre d'opérations (immédiatement contiguë à la zone de combat). Elle englobe les lignes de communication et les installations de ravitaillement et d'évacuation ainsi que les autres organismes nécessaires pour l'appui logistique et la maintenance des forces en campagne.  
*Terme connexe : zone de combat<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**zone de sécurité<sup>1</sup> / safety zone**  
Zone (terrestre, maritime ou aérienne) destinée à permettre aux forces amies d'effectuer des opérations autres que des opérations de combat.  
01 mars 1981

**zone de sécurité<sup>2</sup> / safe area**  
Dans le domaine des opérations de soutien de la paix, zone protégée dans laquelle des forces de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN protègent des personnes ou des biens désignés.  
*Terme connexe : zone protégée.*  
29 mai 2002

**zone de sécurité de sous-marins / submarine haven**  
Zone maritime déterminée pour les opérations de sous-marins, comprenant :  
a. un sanctuaire pour sous-marins, tel que promulgué par un commandant de zone ou de flotte, ou d'un niveau équivalent ;  
b. une zone, située hors des zones de combat, réservée aux opérations et à l'entraînement des sous-marins ;  
c. une zone mobile, promulguée par un avis de mouvement de sous-marins, qui entoure un ou plusieurs sous-marins en transit

et qui s'étend sur un nombre spécifié de milles marins sur l'avant, sur l'arrière et par le travers, par rapport à la position prévue du ou des sous-marins sur la route annoncée.  
*Termes connexes : gestion de l'eau ; gestion de l'espace marin ; lutte anti-sous-marine ; zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre ; zone d'action de sous-marins.*  
16 juil. 1996

**zone de séparation / separation zone**  
Région située entre deux régions adjacentes verticales ou horizontales dans laquelle les unités ne peuvent pas intervenir à moins que certaines mesures de sécurité ne soient remplies.  
01 nov. 1975

**zone des forces de couverture / covering force area**  
Zone qui s'étend en avant de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'aux positions avancées initialement attribuées aux forces de couverture. C'est dans cette zone que les forces de couverture exécutent les tâches qui leur sont confiées.  
01 juil. 1983

**zone de silence**  
*Terme privilégié : zone en angle mort<sup>2</sup>.*

**zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie / amphibious objective area**  
Zone géographique, délimitée dans la directive de lancement de l'opération pour permettre l'exercice du commandement, à l'intérieur de laquelle se trouvent le ou les objectifs qui doivent être tenus par la force amphibie. Cette zone doit être de dimension suffisante pour permettre l'accomplissement de la mission de la force amphibie et la conduite des opérations maritimes, aériennes et terrestres nécessaires.  
01 juil. 1983

**zone de soutien naval / naval support area**  
Zone maritime attribuée aux bâtiments de guerre désignés pour soutenir une opération amphibie.  
*Terme connexe : zone de tirs d'appui.*  
01 mars 1973

**zone d'étape<sup>1</sup> / staging area<sup>1</sup>**  
Zone située entre la zone des préparatifs et celle de l'objectif, que tout ou partie des forces est appelée à traverser une fois les préparatifs terminés, pour se ravitailler en carburant, se regrouper, permettre l'entraînement, l'inspection et la répartition des troupes et du matériel.  
*Termes connexes : agencement<sup>2</sup> ; préparatifs en vue d'une opération ; zone de l'objectif.*  
25 sept. 1998

**zone d'étape<sup>2</sup> / staging area<sup>2</sup>**  
Lieu prévu pour le rassemblement d'unités ou de personnel en transit, au cours de mouvements sur les lignes de communication.  
*Termes connexes : agencement<sup>2</sup> ; étape<sup>2</sup>.*  
25 sept. 1998

**zone de tir / zone of fire**  
Zone dans laquelle une unité terrestre désignée ou des ressources d'appui-feu sont prêtes à exécuter, ou exécutent des tirs.  
04 nov. 2005

**zone de tir contre-avions / fire-power umbrella**  
Zone de dimensions spécifiées délimitant un espace aérien au-dessus d'une force navale à la mer à l'intérieur duquel le feu des armes antiaériennes des bâtiments peut mettre les aéronefs en danger, et à l'intérieur duquel des procédures spéciales ont été établies pour l'identification et la mise en oeuvre des appareils amis.  
*Terme connexe : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.*  
01 mars 1973

**zone de tir contrôlé**  
*Terme privilégié : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.*

**zone de tirs d'appui / fire support area**  
Zone de manœuvre appropriée affectée aux bâtiments chargés des tirs de soutien d'où ils appuient une opération amphibie par leurs tirs d'artillerie.  
*Termes connexes : zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup> ; zone de soutien naval.*  
01 mars 1973

**zone d'exercice / exercise area**

Zone géographique spécialement délimitée dans le temps et dans l'espace en vue de la conduite des activités d'entraînement.

Note : la zone d'exercice est délimitée en coordination avec les pays hôtes.

01 oct. 2001

**zone d'identification de défense aérienne / air defence identification zone**

Espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel on exige que l'identification, la localisation et le contrôle des aéronefs puissent être effectués à tout moment.

*Terme connexe : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.*

01 févr. 1973

**zone d'impact / impact area réceptacle**

Zone dont on a fixé des limites à l'intérieur desquelles tout engin balistique doit prendre contact avec le sol.

01 mars 1973

**zone d'influence / area of influence**

Zone géographique dans laquelle un commandant est directement en mesure d'influencer les opérations, grâce à la manœuvre ou aux systèmes d'appui-feu qui se trouvent normalement sous son contrôle ou ses ordres.

*Termes connexes : secteur ; zone d'intérêt.*

01 mars 1977

**zone d'intérêt / area of interest ZI**

Zone qui intéresse un commandant en fonction des objectifs liés aux opérations en cours ou planifiées. Elle englobe ses zones d'influence, d'opérations ou de responsabilité, ainsi que les zones qui leur sont adjacentes.

*Termes connexes : zone de responsabilité<sup>1</sup> ; zone de responsabilité du renseignement ; zone d'influence ; zone d'opérations.*

13 déc. 1999

**zone d'intérêt désignée / named area of interest**

Zone géographique où des renseignements bruts sont recueillis pour satisfaire à des besoins en renseignement particuliers.

02 mars 2007

**zone d'intérêt opérationnel / area of operational interest**

En défense aérienne, zone dans laquelle le transfert des pistes dignes d'intérêt est assuré automatiquement vers une station adjacente en fonction de sa situation et de sa nature.

01 sept. 1974

**zone d'intérêt tactique / tactical locality**

Point du terrain qui, en raison de sa situation ou de ses traits caractéristiques, présente un intérêt tactique dans les circonstances particulières du moment.

01 nov. 1968

**zone d'obstacles réglementée / barrier restricted area**

Zone décrétée par une autorité habilitée, dans laquelle les systèmes d'obstacles ne doivent pas gêner la manœuvre des forces amies. Les restrictions imposées peuvent inclure une interdiction de poser des obstacles dans certains secteurs pendant des périodes données.

09 janv. 1996

**zone d'opérations / area of operations**

Zone opérationnelle définie par un commandant interarmées pour la conduite d'opérations militaires par des forces terrestres ou maritimes. Normalement, elle n'englobe pas toute la zone d'opérations interarmées du commandant interarmées, mais est de taille suffisante pour que le commandant de la composante de la force interarmées puisse accomplir les missions qui lui ont été assignées et protéger les forces.

*Termes connexes : commandement de composante<sup>1,2</sup> ; zone de responsabilité<sup>1,2</sup> ; zone d'intérêt ; zone d'opérations interarmées.*

14 oct. 2002

**zone d'opérations de défense aérienne / air defence operations area**

**zone de tir contrôlé**

Zone géographique à l'intérieur de laquelle sont appliquées des procédures destinées à minimiser les interférences entre les opérations de défense aérienne et les autres types d'opérations. Elle

peut comprendre la désignation d'une ou plusieurs des zones suivantes :

- a. zone d'action de défense aérienne ;
- b. zone de défense aérienne ;
- c. zone d'identification de défense aérienne ;
- d. zone de tir contre-avions.

*Termes connexes : zone d'action de défense aérienne ; zone d'identification de défense aérienne ; zone de tir contre-avions.*

04 oct. 2000

**zone d'opérations interarmées / joint operations area**

Zone temporaire définie par le Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe, dans laquelle un commandant interarmées désigné planifie et exécute une mission particulière au niveau opératif. La zone d'opérations interarmées et ses paramètres, tels que la durée, la portée de la mission et la zone géographique, sont fonction des circonstances ou de la mission et sont normalement associés aux opérations d'un groupement de forces interarmées multinationales.

*Termes connexes : niveau opératif ; zone de responsabilité<sup>1,2</sup> ; zone d'opérations.*

17 janv. 2005

**zone d'opérations réglementée / restricted operations area**

Espace aérien de dimensions définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien en fonction des besoins et des situations opérationnelles particuliers dans lequel la mise en opération d'un ou plusieurs utilisateurs de l'espace aérien est réglementée.

01 mars 1981

**zone du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord / North Atlantic Treaty area**

En vertu de l'article 6 du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, zone comprenant le territoire des Parties en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, ainsi que le territoire de la Turquie, la mer Méditerranée et le secteur de l'Atlantique Nord situé au nord du tropique du Cancer.

01 oct. 2001

**zone en angle mort<sup>1</sup> / dead**

**space<sup>1</sup>****zone non battue**

Zone comprise dans la portée maximum d'une arme, d'un radar ou d'un observateur et qui ne peut être battue par le feu ou observée depuis un emplacement donné en raison de l'interposition d'obstacles, de la nature du terrain, des caractéristiques de la trajectoire ou des limites de possibilité de pointage de l'arme.  
01 mars 1982

**zone en angle mort<sup>2</sup> / dead space<sup>3</sup>****zone de silence**

Surface ou zone située dans la limite de portée d'un émetteur radio, mais dans laquelle l'émission de ce poste ne peut être captée.  
01 mars 1982

**zone en angle mort<sup>3</sup> / dead space<sup>2</sup>**

Volume situé au-dessus et autour d'un canon ou d'un site de lancement d'un missile, dans lequel on ne peut tirer en raison de limitations mécaniques ou électroniques.  
01 mars 1982

**zone fermée / closed area**

Zone définie où les passages et les survols de tous genres sont interdits.  
*Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone interdite<sup>1</sup> ; zone réglementée<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 mars 1973

**zone interdite<sup>1</sup> / prohibited area<sup>1</sup>**

Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou des eaux territoriales d'un État, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est interdit.  
*Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone fermée ; zone réglementée<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 juin 1981

**zone interdite<sup>2</sup> / prohibited area<sup>2</sup>**

Zone définie sur les cartes et à l'intérieur de laquelle la navigation ou l'ancrage sont interdits sauf autorisation expresse d'une autorité habilitée.  
*Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone fermée ; zone réglementée<sup>1</sup>.*  
01 juin 1981

**zone maritime menacée / dangerously exposed waters**

Zone adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé.  
*Terme connexe : littoral gravement menacé.*  
01 févr. 1989

**zone minée / mined area**

Zone dangereuse du fait de la présence réelle ou supposée de mines.  
01 oct. 2001

**zone non battue**

*Terme privilégié : zone en angle mort<sup>1</sup>.*

**zone plastique / plastic zone**

Région située au-delà de la zone de rupture associée aux cratères résultant d'une explosion ; aucune crevasse n'y est visible, mais le sol a subi une déformation permanente et se trouve très fortement comprimé.  
*Terme connexe : zone de rupture.*  
01 juil. 1970

**zone protégée / secure area**

Lieu ou zone désignés dans lesquels des forces de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN assument un certain degré de responsabilité à l'endroit de personnes ou de biens et peuvent imposer des restrictions de mouvements.  
Note : le recours à la force peut être autorisé pour établir et protéger cette zone.  
*Terme connexe : zone de sécurité<sup>2</sup>.*  
01 oct. 2001

**zone réglementée<sup>1</sup> / restricted area<sup>1</sup>**

Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou des eaux territoriales d'un État, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est subordonné à certaines conditions spécifiées.  
*Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone fermée ; zone interdite<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
01 sept. 2003

**zone réglementée<sup>2</sup> / restricted area<sup>2</sup>**

Zone dans laquelle des mesures restrictives spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter ou de limiter les interférences entre des forces amies.  
01 sept. 2003

**zone réservée / restricted area<sup>3</sup>**

Zone sous juridiction militaire dans laquelle des mesures de sécurité spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter une entrée non autorisée.  
*Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone fermée ; zone interdite<sup>1,2</sup>.*  
09 mai 2000

**zone réservée à l'artillerie/artillery reserved area**

Zone réservée exclusivement à la mise en place de l'artillerie.  
*Terme connexe : zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie.*  
16 juil. 1999

**zone vitale / vital zone**

Zone ou installation déterminée qui doit être défendue par des unités de défense antiaérienne.  
20 nov. 1996



PART 4  
4<sup>e</sup> PARTIE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS  
LISTE D'ABRÉVIATIONS

<b>A/C</b>		<b>AI<sup>1</sup></b>	air interception
<b>AC</b> (admitted)		<b>AI<sup>2</sup></b>	air interdiction
aircraft		<b>AIR</b>	area of intelligence responsibility
<b>A/S</b>		<b>Alt.</b>	altitude
area search	<b>ADACV</b>	<b>AAM</b>	air-to-air missile
<b>AAM</b>	<b>ADAC/ADAV</b> (déconseillé)	<b>AMA</b>	artillery manoeuvre area
air-to-air missile	aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux	<b>AML</b>	additional military layer
<b>AAW</b>	<b>ADC</b>	<b>ANL</b>	arme non létale
anti-air warfare	air defence command	<b>AOA</b>	amphibious objective area
<b>AC<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>ADCC</b>	<b>AOI</b>	area of interest
aircraft	air defence control centre	<b>AOO</b>	area of operations
<i>Preferred abbreviation: A/C</i>	<b>ADCAV</b>	<b>AOOI</b>	area of operational interest
<b>AC<sup>2</sup></b>	aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical	<b>AOR</b>	area of responsibility
<b>ASC</b> (admitted)	<b>ADCON</b>	<b>APIC</b>	Allied press information centre
airspace control	administrative control	<b>AR<sup>1</sup></b>	air reconnaissance
<b>AC<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>ADGE</b>	<b>AR<sup>2</sup></b>	air route
army corps	air defence ground environment	<b>ARA</b>	artillery reserved area
<b>ACA</b>	<b>ADIZ</b>	<b>ARM</b>	antiradiation missile
airspace control authority	air defence identification zone	<b>AS<sup>1</sup></b>	air superiority
<b>ACC</b>	<b>ADM<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>AS<sup>2</sup></b>	associated support
area control centre	atomic demolition munition	<b>ASC</b>	airspace control
<b>ACINT</b>	<b>ADM<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>Preferred abbreviation: AC<sup>2</sup></i>	
acoustic intelligence	arme de destruction massive		
<b>ACP</b>	<b>ADR<sup>1</sup></b>		
airborne command post	aerodrome damage repair		
<b>ACS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>ADR<sup>2</sup></b>		
aircraft cross-servicing	air defence region		
<b>ACS<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>AECC</b>		
airspace control system	aeromedical evacuation control centre		
<b>ACU</b>	<b>AECO</b>		
aircraft control unit	aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer		
<b>ACV</b>	<b>AEROMEDEVAC</b>		
air cushion vehicle	aeromedical evacuation		
<b>AD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>AES</b>		
aerodrome	aeromedical evacuation system		
<b>AD<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>AF</b>		
air defence	<b>AUF</b> (admitted)		
<b>ADA</b>	augmentation force		
air defence area	<b>AFCS</b>		
<b>ADAC</b>	automatic flight control system		
aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts	<b>AG</b>		
<b>ADAC/ADAV</b>	army group		
aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux	<b>AH</b>		
<i>Abréviation privilégiée : ADACV</i>	attack helicopter		

<b>ASM</b> air-to-surface missile	<b>C2W</b> command and control warfare	<b>CDOS</b> combat day of supply
<b>ASOC</b> air support operations centre	<b>CA<sup>1</sup></b> coordinating authority	<b>CE</b> crisis establishment
<b>ASR</b> available supply rate	<b>CA<sup>2</sup></b> counter-aggression	<b>CEM</b> compatibilité électromagnétique
<b>ASW</b> antisubmarine warfare	<b>CA<sup>3</sup></b> corps d'armée	<b>CEP</b> circular error probable
<b>ASWF</b> antisubmarine warfare free area	<b>CAA</b> contrôleur air avancé	<b>CHOP</b> change of operational control
<b>AT</b> antiterrorism	<b>CAG</b> carrier air group	<b>CI</b> counter-intelligence
<b>ATCC</b> air traffic control centre	<b>CAO</b> counter-air operation	<b>CIC</b> combat information centre
<b>ATF</b> amphibious task force	<b>CAP</b> combat air patrol	<b>CIMIC</b> civil-military cooperation
<b>AUF</b> augmentation force <i>Preferred abbreviation: AF</i>	<b>CARP</b> computed air release point	<b>CIS</b> communication and information systems
<b>AWSM</b> acoustic warfare support measures	<b>CARSTRIKFOR</b> carrier striking force	<b>CL</b> combat load
<b>BC</b> battle casualty	<b>CAS</b> close air support	<b>CM</b> crisis management
<b>BDA</b> battle damage assessment	<b>CAT</b> container anchorage terminal	<b>Cmdt</b> commandant
<b>BDR</b> battle damage repair	<b>CBU</b> cluster bomb unit	<b>CME</b> contre-mesures électroniques
<b>Bie</b> batterie	<b>CC<sup>1</sup></b> component command	<b>CMR</b> contre-mesures radar
<b>BM</b> ballistic missile	<b>CC<sup>2</sup></b> component commander	<b>CNA</b> computer network attack
<b>BPA</b> battlefield psychological activities	<b>CC<sup>3</sup></b> compression chamber	<b>CNE</b> computer network exploitation
<b>Bty</b> battery	<b>CCCA</b> centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne	<b>COA</b> course of action
<b>BW</b> biological warfare	<b>CCRP</b> continuously-computed release point	<b>COG</b> centre of gravity
<b>C/S</b> call sign	<b>CCT</b> combat control team	<b>COIN</b> contre-insurrection <i>counter-insurgency</i>
<b>C2CS</b> command and control communication system	<b>CCTA</b> centre de contrôle tactique Air	<b>COLPRO</b> collective chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection
<b>C2S</b> command and control system	<b>CDC</b> centre de détection et de contrôle	<b>COM</b>

commander	<b>CZ</b> combat zone	état-major
<b>COMINT</b> communications intelligence	<b>DA<sup>1</sup></b> damage assessment	<b>EMI</b> electromagnetic interference
<b>COMMZ</b> communication zone	<b>DA<sup>2</sup></b> direct action	<b>EN</b> electronic neutralization
<b>CONOPS</b> concept of operations	<b>DA<sup>3</sup></b> défense aérienne	<b>EO</b> electro-optics
<b>CONPLAN</b> contingency plan	<b>DAMCON</b> damage control	<b>EOB</b> electronic order of battle
<b>COTS</b> commercial off-the-shelf	<b>DF</b> defensive fire	<b>EOD</b> explosive ordnance disposal
<b>CP<sup>1</sup></b> collection plan	<b>DISSUB</b> distressed submarine	<b>EOM</b> end of mission
<b>CP<sup>2</sup></b> command post	<b>DISTAFF</b> directing staff <i>Preferred term: exercise directing staff.</i>	<b>EOR</b> explosive ordnance reconnaissance
<b>CP<sup>3</sup></b> control point	<b>DMZ</b> demilitarized zone	<b>EPM</b> electronic protective measures
<b>CPX</b> command post exercise	<b>DP</b> distribution point	<b>ESM</b> electronic warfare support measures
<b>CRC</b> control and reporting centre	<b>DS</b> direct support	<b>EW<sup>1</sup></b> early warning
<b>CRD</b> commander's required date	<b>DTG</b> date-time group	<b>EW<sup>2</sup></b> electronic warfare
<b>CRG</b> communication reporting gate	<b>DZ</b> drop zone	<b>EX</b> exercise
<b>CRS</b> control and reporting system	<b>ECM</b> electronic countermeasures	<b>EXSPEC</b> exercise specifications
<b>CS<sup>1</sup></b> close support	<b>ECP</b> écart circulaire probable	<b>EZ</b> extraction zone
<b>CS<sup>2</sup></b> combat support	<b>ED</b> electronic deception	<b>FAC</b> forward air controller
<b>CSAR</b> combat search and rescue	<b>EE</b> emergency establishment	<b>FC</b> fire control
<b>CSS</b> combat service support	<b>EJ</b> electronic jamming	<b>FCR</b> fire control radar
<b>CSU</b> casualty staging unit	<b>ELINT</b> electronic intelligence	<b>FCS</b> fire control system
<b>CT</b> counterterrorism	<b>EMC</b> electromagnetic compatibility	<b>FEBA</b> forward edge of the battle area
<b>CTZ</b> control zone	<b>EMCON</b> emission control	<b>FFE</b> fire for effect
<b>Cvy</b> convoy	<b>EM</b>	<b>FIR</b> flight information region

<b>FIS</b> flight information service	<b>HA</b> humanitarian assistance	<b>IFE</b> individual protective equipment
<b>FLOT</b> forward line of own troops	<b>HDC</b> helicopter direction centre	<b>IPF</b> in-place force
<b>FO</b> forward observer	<b>HIDACZ</b> high-density airspace control zone	<b>IPIR</b> initial programmed interpretation report
<b>FOV</b> field of view	<b>HN</b> host nation	<b>IR</b> information requirements
<b>FP</b> force protection	<b>HNS</b> host-nation support	<b>IRLS</b> infrared linescan system
<b>FPF</b> final protective fire	<b>HOB</b> height of burst	<b>IS</b> information system <i>système d'information</i>
<b>FRAGO</b> fragmentary order	<b>HSO</b> heure sur l'objectif	<b>IVC</b> immediately vital cargo
<b>FS</b> fire support	<b>HUD</b> head-up display	<b>J</b> joint staff
<b>FSA</b> fire support area	<b>HUMINT</b> human intelligence	<b>JFENGR</b> joint force engineer
<b>FSC</b> fire support coordination	<b>IAP</b> instrument approach procedure	<b>JOA</b> joint operations area
<b>FSCL</b> fire support coordination line	<b>IDP</b> internally displaced person	<b>KIA</b> killed in action
<b>GCI</b> ground-controlled interception	<b>IED</b> improvised explosive device	<b>LAA</b> lutte antiaérienne
<b>GDH</b> groupe date-heure	<b>IEF</b> in-transit evacuation facility	<b>LASM</b> lutte anti-sous-marine
<b>GE</b> guerre électronique	<b>IFF</b> identification, friend or foe	<b>LCFA</b> ligne de coordination des feux d'appui
<b>GEM</b> ground-effect machine	<b>ILDPA</b> inter-look dormant period	<b>LF</b> landing force
<b>GEP</b> generic plan	<b>ILS<sup>1</sup></b> instrument landing system	<b>LIVEX</b> live exercise
<b>GFR</b> gap-filler radar	<b>ILS<sup>2</sup></b> integrated logistic support	<b>Log.</b> logistics
<b>GIC</b> <b>PPI</b> (désuet) gabarit international de chargement	<b>INS</b> inertial navigation system	<b>LP</b> landing point
<b>GLO</b> ground liaison officer	<b>Int.</b> <b>INTEL</b> (admitted) intelligence	<b>LRN</b> lay reference number
<b>GOTS</b> government off-the-shelf	<b>INTEL</b> intelligence <i>Preferred abbreviation: Int.</i>	<b>LS</b> lever section
<b>GZ</b> <b>SZ</b> (admitted) ground zero	<b>IP</b> initial point	<b>LSD</b> landing ship dock

<b>LZ</b> landing zone	mine warfare	<b>OA</b> objective area
<b>MASCAL</b> mass casualties	<b>NAI</b> named area of interest	<b>Obj</b> objective
<b>MASINT</b> measurement and signature intelligence	<b>NALSS</b> naval advanced logistic support site	<b>OCA</b> offensive counter-air operation
<b>MC</b> mission commander	<b>NC3S</b> NATO consultation, command and control systems	<b>OCE</b> officer conducting the exercise
<b>MCC</b> movement control centre <i>Preferred term: movement control<sup>2</sup>.</i>	<b>NCAGS</b> naval cooperation and guidance for shipping	<b>OCS</b> officer conducting the serial
<b>MEF</b> mission-essential force	<b>NEM</b> neutralisation des explosifs et munitions	<b>ODBE</b> ordre de bataille électronique
<b>MER</b> maximum effective range	<b>NEO</b> non-combatant evacuation operation	<b>OFN</b> other forces for NATO
<b>MERSHIP</b> merchant ship	<b>NFLS</b> naval forward logistic site	<b>OMF</b> originating medical facility
<b>MGRS</b> military grid reference system	<b>NGO</b> non-governmental organization	<b>ONG</b> organisation non gouvernementale
<b>MIO</b> maritime interdiction operation	<b>NLW</b> non-lethal weapon	<b>Op</b> <b>OP<sup>1</sup></b> (admitted) operation <i>opération</i>
<b>MISREP</b> mission report	<b>NMA<sup>1</sup></b> national military authority	<b>OP<sup>1</sup></b> operation <i>opération</i> Preferred abbreviation: Op <i>Abréviation privilégiée : Op</i>
<b>MLC</b> military load classification	<b>NMA<sup>2</sup></b> NATO military authority	<b>OP<sup>2</sup></b> observation post
<b>MN</b> multinational	<b>NMB</b> NATO military body	<b>OPCOM</b> operational command
<b>MOS</b> minimum operating strip	<b>NOTAM</b> notice to airmen	<b>OPCON</b> operational control
<b>MPE</b> mesures de protection électronique	<b>NOTS</b> NATO off-the-shelf	<b>OPFOR</b> opposing forces
<b>MSA</b> minimum safe altitude	<b>NRT</b> near real time	<b>OPINTEL</b> operational intelligence
<b>Msg</b> message	<b>NSA</b> national shipping authority	<b>OPLAN</b> operation plan
<b>MSG</b> manpower scaling guideline	<b>NTM</b> notice to move	<b>OPORD</b> operation order
<b>Msn</b> mission	<b>NW</b> nuclear warfare	<b>OPS</b> operational performance standard
<b>MSR</b> main supply route	<b>NWS</b> nuclear-weapons state <i>Preferred term: military nuclear power.</i>	<b>OPSEC</b> operations security
<b>MW</b>		

<b>OR</b> operational requirement	<b>PROCOL</b> protection chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire collective (privilégié) - protection nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique collective (privilégié)	<b>RP<sup>1</sup></b> release point
<b>ORBAT</b> order of battle	<b>PSF</b> peace support force	<b>RP<sup>2</sup></b> reporting post
<b>ORE</b> operational readiness evaluation	<b>PSO</b> peace support operation	<b>RPV</b> remotely piloted vehicle
<b>OSE</b> officer scheduling the exercise	<b>PsyOp</b> psychological operation	<b>RSP</b> render safe procedures <i>Preferred term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.</i>
<b>OSINT</b> open source intelligence	<b>PZ</b> point zéro	<b>RSR</b> required supply rate
<b>OTC</b> officer in tactical command	<b>R/A</b> radius of action	<b>RV</b> re-entry vehicle
<b>PC</b> poste de commandement	<b>RA</b> rear area	<b>RVR</b> runway visual range
<b>PCA</b> psychological consolidation activities	<b>RAM</b> ravitaillement à la mer	<b>SA</b> staging area
<b>PE<sup>1</sup></b> peace enforcement	<b>RAS</b> replenishment at sea	<b>SAA</b> submarine action area
<b>PE<sup>2</sup></b> peacetime establishment	<b>RDF</b> radio direction finding	<b>SACC</b> supporting arms coordination centre <i>Preferred term: fire support coordination centre.</i>
<b>PE<sup>3</sup></b> probable error <i>Preferred term: horizontal error.</i>	<b>RECCE</b> reconnaissance	<b>SACEUR</b> Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
<b>PI</b> public information	<b>RECCEXREP</b> reconnaissance exploitation report	<b>SACT</b> Supreme Allied Commander Transformation
<b>PIC</b> press information centre	<b>RECO</b> reconnaissance	<b>SAM</b> surface-to-air missile
<b>Pk</b> kill probability	<b>RECSHIP</b> receiving ship	<b>SAR</b> search and rescue
<b>PK</b> peacekeeping	<b>REP</b> recognized environmental picture	<b>SC</b> strategic command
<b>PL</b> phase line	<b>RES</b> radiation exposure state	<b>SCATMIN</b> scatterable mine
<b>PLB</b> personal locator beacon	<b>RESCO</b> recherche et sauvetage de combat	<b>SD</b> soutien direct
<b>PM</b> preventive maintenance	<b>ROA</b> radius of action <i>Preferred abbreviation: R/A</i>	<b>SDA</b> secteur de défense aérienne
<b>POE</b> port of embarkation	<b>ROE</b> rules of engagement	<b>SDOS</b> standard day of supply
<b>PPI<sup>1</sup></b> (désuet / obsolete) gabarit international de chargement / abréviation privilégiée : GIC <i>international loading gauge</i>		<b>SEAC</b>

submarine exercise area  
coordinator

**SEAD**  
suppression of enemy air  
defences

**SHELREP**  
shelling report

**SIC**  
systèmes d'information et de  
communication

**SIF**  
selective identification feature

**SIGINT**  
signals intelligence

**SITREP**  
situation report

**SLAR**  
side-looking airborne radar

**SM**  
scatterable mine

**SMAA**  
submarine movement advisory  
authority

**SOA**  
speed of advance

**SOP<sup>1</sup>**  
standard operating procedure  
*Preferred term: standing  
operating procedure.*

**SOP<sup>2</sup>**  
standing operating procedure

**SP**  
start point

**SPA<sup>1</sup>**  
strategic psychological  
activities

**SPA<sup>2</sup>**  
submarine patrol area

**SRT**  
short-range transport aircraft

**STANAG**  
NATO standardization  
agreement

**SUBNOTE**  
submarine notice

**SUBOPAATH**  
submarine operating authority

**SUPIR**  
supplemental programmed  
interpretation report

**Sy**  
security

**SYNEX**  
synthetic exercise

**SZ<sup>1</sup>**  
surface zero  
*Preferred term: ground zero.*

**SZ<sup>2</sup>**  
surface zéro  
*Terme privilégié : point zéro.*

**TA**  
tasking authority

**TACC**  
tactical air control centre

**TACOM**  
tactical command

**TACON**  
tactical control

**TACP**  
tactical air control party

**TACS**  
tactical air control system

**TCD**  
transport de chalands de  
débarquement

**TEC**  
tableau d'effectifs du temps de  
crise

**TED**  
tableau d'effectifs et de  
dotation

**TEP**  
tableau des effectifs du temps  
de paix

**TEU**  
tableau d'effectifs d'urgence

**TF**  
task force

**TI**  
thermal imagery

**TO&E**  
table of organization and

equipment  
*Preferred term: establishment<sup>2</sup>.*

**TOA**  
transfer of authority

**TOO**  
target of opportunity

**TOT**  
time on target

**TPA**  
track production area

**TR**  
transit route<sup>1</sup>

**UAV**  
unmanned aerial vehicle

**USL**  
underslung load

**UTM**  
universal transverse Mercator  
grid

**UW**  
unconventional warfare

**UXO**  
unexploded explosive ordnance

**VDDS**  
very deep draught ship

**VECTAC**  
vectored attack

**VMFI**  
visual mine firing indicator

**VOR**  
very high frequency  
omnidirectional radio

**VTH**  
visualisation tête haute

**VTOL**  
vertical take-off and landing

**WCS**  
weapon control status

**WEZ**  
weapon engagement zone

**WH**  
warhead

**WIA**  
wounded in action

**WMD**



weapon of mass destruction

**WRM**

war reserve modes

**WSM**

waterspace management

**ZDA**

zone de défense aérienne

**ZI**

zone d'intérêt

**ZRR**

zone de responsabilité du  
renseignement



