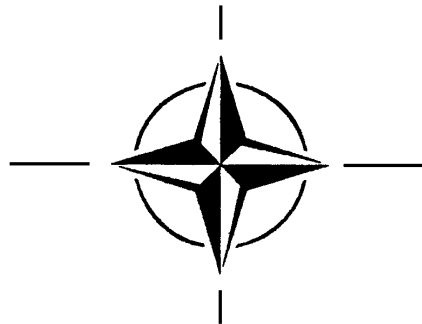


NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION
NATO STANDARDIZATION
AGENCY
(NSA)
2006

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
AGENCE OTAN DE
NORMALISATION
(AON)
2006

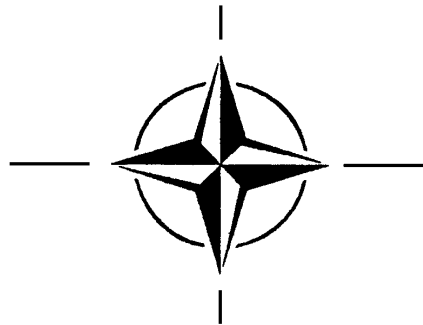


NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS
AND DEFINITIONS
(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)

GLOSSAIRE OTAN
DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS
(ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)

Listing terms of military significance and their definitions for use in NATO, together with an index of NATO Documents containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

Liste de termes et définitions d'importance militaire à l'usage de l'OTAN, accompagnée d'un répertoire des documents OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION
NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY
(NSA)

1. AAP-6(2006) is promulgated by the NATO Standardization Agency and is effective NATO-wide upon receipt.
2. This publication completes actions under NATO Agreed list up to and including N□ 93.
3. All terms are followed by a date, (day, month, year), indicating when they became NATO Agreed and introduced to AAP-6 as terms or amended if they were already included in AAP-6.

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

1. L'AAP-6(2006) est promulguée par l'Agence OTAN de Normalisation et entre en vigueur dans l'ensemble de l'OTAN dès réception.
2. Cette publication met un terme aux mesures prises au titre des listes agréées OTAN jusqu'à la liste N□ 93.
3. Tous les termes sont suivis de la date, (jour, mois, année), indiquant quand ils ont atteint le statut Agréé OTAN et ont été introduits à l'AAP-6 en tant que nouveaux termes ou modifiés s'ils paraissaient déjà à l'AAP-6.

**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

January 2006

Janvier 2006

1. AAP-6(2006) - NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH) is a NATO Allied Publication. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3680.

1. L'AAP-6(2006) - GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS) est une Publication interalliée OTAN. L'accord par lequel les pays se sont engagés à utiliser cette publication a été consigné dans le STANAG 3680.

2. AAP-6(2006) is effective upon receipt. It supersedes AAP-6(2005) which shall be destroyed in accordance with the local procedure for destruction of documents.

2. L'AAP-6(2006) entre en vigueur dès réception. Elle remplace l'AAP-6(2005), qui sera détruite conformément aux procédures locales de destruction des documents.

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(Signed by / signé par)

J. MAJ

Brigadier General, POL(A) / Général de Brigade, POL(A)
Director, NSA / Directeur de l'AON

**RECORD OF CHANGES
RÉPERTOIRE DES MODIFICATIONS**

Change N□ and Date Modification N□ et Date	Date Entered Date d'inscription	By Whom Entered: (Signature and Rank) Inscrit par: (Signature et grade)

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**PREFACE
PRÉFACE**

1. This glossary is compiled by direction of the Military Committee and with the approval of the NATO Council. Its purpose is to standardize terminology used throughout NATO, thereby promoting mutual understanding. The definitions contained herein reflect current NATO use and do not modify or establish NATO policy and doctrine.

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 web site, nsa, publications, aap-6.

3. In accordance with STANAG 3680 and the Directive on the NATO Terminology Programme, the terms and definitions contained herein have been approved by all NATO nations.

4. The Concise Oxford Dictionary (11th edition) is the reference for English in AAP-6. Le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (2006 edition) is the reference for French in AAP-6.

5. The glossary is divided into four main parts:

Part 1. Policy and Procedures for the Military Committee Terminology Standardization Programme.

Part 2. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in English. Corresponding French terms are shown immediately following the English terms e.g., no-fire line / ligne de sécurité.

1. Le présent glossaire est réalisé sur les instructions du Comité militaire, avec l'approbation du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord. Il a pour but de normaliser la terminologie utilisée au sein de l'OTAN et de développer ainsi la compréhension mutuelle. Les définitions qui y figurent reflètent l'usage OTAN courant et ne modifient ni ne déterminent la politique et la doctrine de l'OTAN.

2. Le glossaire est disponible en version électronique dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, l'anglais et le français. Ces versions sont révisées et publiées annuellement sur l'Internet : <http://www.nato.int/docu/stanag/aap006/aap6.htm> ou l'Intranet (MINERVA ou CRONOS) : nato hq web site, nsa, publications, aap-6.

3. En vertu du STANAG 3680 et de la Directive sur le Programme OTAN de terminologie, les termes et définitions qui y figurent ont été approuvés par toutes les nations de l'OTAN.

4. L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie anglaise de l'AAP-6 est le Concise Oxford Dictionary (11^e édition). L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie française de l'AAP-6 est le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (édition 2006).

5. Le glossaire est divisé en quatre parties :

1^{re} Partie. Politiques et procédures pour le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie du Comité militaire.

2^e Partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en anglais. Les termes français correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme anglais, par exemple no fire line / ligne de sécurité.

Part 3. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in French . Corresponding English terms are shown immediately following the French terms e.g. redressement / rectification.

Part 4. Index of NATO Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

6. This year's edition shows the first signs of the transition to a new presentation that will be implemented in all NATO glossaries when the Guide to the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology takes effect. The entries for "objective" and "target" now better reflect the corresponding French term.

7. Cross-references are used as follows:

a. *Preferred term(s)* - Is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms e.g. "ground mine / mine de fond. *Preferred term: bottom mine*".

b. *Related term(s)* - Is used after a definition to draw attention to terms of the same family e.g. "bottom mine / mine de fond. A mine ... *Related term: mine*".

c. *Synonym(s)* - Is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definition, e.g. "coastal refraction / réfraction côtière. The change of the direction ... *Synonyms: land effect; shore line effect*".

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order and separated by semi-colons.

8. Separation of equivalent terms by a long dash, e.g. elevation / élévation - cote, indicates that the two French terms are synonymous. When synonyms are shown and more than one English definition exists, the corresponding French term is indicated, in quotation marks, at the end of the

3^e Partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en français . Les termes anglais correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme français, par exemple redressement / rectification.

4^e Partie. Répertoire des documents OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.

6. L'édition de cette année annonce la transition vers une nouvelle présentation qui sera d'application dans tous les glossaires de l'OTAN lorsque le Guide pour le développement et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN entrera en vigueur. Les entrées pour "objective" et "target" reflètent maintenant mieux le terme français correspondant.

7. Les renvois suivants sont utilisés :

a. *Terme(s) préféré(s)* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer à un synonyme avec définition ou à l'élément approprié d'une famille de termes. Exemple : "position d'attaque / attack position. *Terme préféré : zone de démarrage*".

b. *Terme(s) connexe(s)* - Employé après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes de la même famille. Exemple : "acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition. Opération ... *Terme connexe : analyse d'objectifs*".

c. *Synonyme(s)* - Employé après un terme avec définition pour signaler un ou plusieurs synonymes sans définition. Exemple : "réfraction côtière / coastal refraction. Modification de la direction ... *Synonymes : effet de côte; effet de terre*".

Ces renvois sont séparés par un point-virgule et classés dans l'ordre alphabétique de la langue source.

8. La séparation par un tiret de deux termes équivalents signifie qu'ils sont, en anglais synonymes. Exemple : angle de dépression / angle of depression - depression angle . Quand des synonymes sont indiqués et que plus d'une définition française existe, le terme anglais

definition.

correspondant est repris, entre guillemets, à la fin de la définition.

9. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or deletion of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with Section III of Part 1 and the prescribed format at Annex A to Part 1.

9. 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 Section III de la Partie 1 et sous la forme prescrite à l'Annexe A à la Partie 1.

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

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

NATO Terminology Coordinator
Office of NATO Terminology Co-ordination
NATO Standardization Agency (NSA)
NATO Headquarters
B. 1110 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel: (2) 707-5601 or (2) 707-5560
Fax: (2) 707-5718
Email: nsa.terminology@hq.nato.int

Coordonnateur OTAN de la terminologie
Bureau de Co-ordination de Terminologie
de l'OTAN
Agence OTAN de Normalisation (AON)
Siège de l'OTAN
B. 1110 Bruxelles (Belgique)
Tel: (2) 707-5601 ou (2) 707-5560
Fax: (2) 707-5718
Email: nsa.terminology@hq.nato.int

PART 1**POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE
TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMME****SECTION I - INTRODUCTION****GENERAL**

1. a. The Military Committee Terminology Standardization Programme (MCTSP) was originally established as the NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme by the NATO Standing Group in February 1954 which:
 - (1) Assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) (predecessor of the NATO Standardization Agency (NSA)).
 - (2) Outlined the initial steps for processing terminology.
 - (3) 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 2004, the Military Committee (MC) formalized the name change of the NATO Terminology Conference to Military Committee Terminology Conference (MCTC). The NATO Terminology Standardization Programme was also renamed MCTSP. The MCTC received tasking authority from the MC to standardize terminology under the purview of the MC.

DIRECTIVES

2. The following is a list of directives that govern the MCTSP:
 - a. C-M(2003)37-AS1, NATO Policy for Standardization of
22 May 2003 Terminology;
 - b. MC 20/10, Military Committee (MC) Policy on
27 May 2004 Standardization;

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| c. | STANAG 3680
(Edition 5, Amendment 1) | Agreement of NATO nations to use AAP-6; |
| d. | C-M(2005)0023,
14 April 2005 | Directive on the NATO Terminology Programme; |
| e. | NATO Standardization Agency Procedures (NSAP) (October 2001) | Chapter 1 - outline the responsibilities of the NATO Terminology Coordinator (TC) and the Service Boards towards the Terminology Standardization Programme. |

DEFINITIONS

3. For the purpose of AAP-6, the following definitions will be used:
- a. Agreed List. A listing of proposals that have been agreed for addition, modification or deletion in and from AAP-6. Agreed Lists are numbered sequentially.
 - b. Military Committee Terminology Conference (MCTC). An executive body in continuous session embracing all NATO nations in which the Strategic Commands (SCs) participate as official advisers.
 - c. Military Committee Terminology Conference Meeting. The semi-annual meeting of all NATO nations in which the Strategic Commands (SCs) participate as official advisers and PfP countries participate as observers.
 - d. NATO Agreed Terminology. That terminology, which has been approved, in both NATO official languages, by the NATO member nations through the NATO Terminology Programme.
 - e. Proposal (PL). A formal request by an authorized proposer to modify AAP-6 by adding, changing or deleting entries.
 - f. Rejection List. A listing of proposals that have been rejected at an MCTC meeting. Rejection Lists are numbered sequentially.
 - g. Silence Procedure. A procedure by which concurrence is achieved unless a NATO member nation submits an objection by a given date.
 - h. Status Report. A listing of proposals under active consideration by a nation, a tasking authority (TA) or another NATO body. It also includes proposals that have been deferred for further study.
 - i. Suspense Date. A date by which a formal response is to be sent to the TC.
 - j. Withdrawal List. A listing of proposals that have been withdrawn by the proposers. Withdrawal Lists are numbered sequentially.

SECTION II - POLICY

OBJECT

1. The Military Committee Terminology Standardization Programme (MCTSP) is defined as that part of the NATO Terminology Programme (NTP) through which standardized terminology under the purview of the Military Committee (MC) is developed, coordinated, agreed, managed, documented and distributed.
2. The purpose of the MCTSP is to promote mutual understanding throughout NATO by the:
 - a. Publication in the two official NATO languages of a glossary of NATO Agreed terms of military significance and their definitions entitled "NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)" (AAP-6).
 - b. Regular updating of AAP-6 as a NATO Allied publication.

CRITERIA

3.
 - a. Terms embodied in the "glossary" parts of AAP-6 are to be of a general application for NATO.
 - b. Specialized terms of narrow application or terms already adequately defined in English in "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" (COD) and in French in "Le Petit Robert" will not normally be considered for inclusion in AAP-6.
 - c. Whenever appropriate, terms and definitions will be taken directly from publications of recognised international standardization bodies (e.g. ISO, IEC, ITU, etc.) and will be adapted in accordance with the lexicographic conventions of AAP-6. The publication number and date will identify such terms and definitions. For example, a definition taken from ISO could be identified by "(ISO 1087-2(2002))" where "ISO 1087-2" is the source and "2002" the year of publication. If required, a request will be made to the appropriate organizations by the Chairman of the MCTC for permission to incorporate their terminology in AAP-6.
 - d. Only those terms and definitions which have been agreed by consensus of all NATO member nations, in both English and French, and are coordinated through the Office of NATO Terminology Coordination (ONTC) will be considered "NATO AGREED".
 - e. Terms and definitions in AAP-6 must be NATO UNCLASSIFIED and releasable on the Internet.

PROPOSERS

4. Terms and definitions may be proposed by:
 - a. A NATO member nation, a NATO tasking authority (TA) or one of its bodies, an SC, a NATO agency or NATO staff.

- b. An organization within NATO Commands, but the proposal must be coordinated through the appropriate SC.

SUBMISSION OF A PROPOSAL

5. All proposals are to be submitted in English and/or in French to the ONTC in the format prescribed at Annex A to Part 1.

MANAGEMENT OF A PROPOSAL

6. On receipt of a proposal, the Chairman of the MCTC ensures first that it meets the basic criteria for inclusion in AAP-6 and that there are no discrepancies with other, similar definitions. Where problems exist with the proposal, the Chairman of the MCTC staffs the proposal back to the proposer with the necessary explanations. If and when the proposal meets the basic criteria and there are no discrepancies with other definitions, the Chairman of the MCTC harmonizes the English and French terms and definitions of the proposal and submits the proposal under a silence procedure to all NATO member nations for approval and to the SCs for comments. Only with the unanimous consent of all NATO member nations and after coordination with and through the ONTC is the proposal considered "NATO AGREED".

7. If a NATO member nation breaks silence on the proposal, the Chairman of the MCTC further staffs the proposal until consensus is achieved. If consensus still cannot be achieved, the proposal is placed on the agenda of the next MCTC meeting for resolution.

8. Terms and definitions of proposals agreed at MCTC meetings by NATO member nations will be promulgated as "NATO AGREED" if no "break of silence" is received by the Chairman of the MCTC within 60 days after the distribution of the meeting decision sheet. Comments received by the Chairman of the MCTC from the SCs and other NATO bodies during the 60-day grace period will be forwarded to all NATO member nations for consideration.

9. If a proposal is rejected by a NATO member nation and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, the proposal is placed automatically on the agenda of the next MCTC meeting. If resolution cannot be achieved at the MCTC meeting, the proposal is rejected and placed on a "Rejection List".

COORDINATION

10. The Chairman of the MCTC is responsible for the general coordination of the proposals. He will provide a status report on a proposal in the MCTSP to the proposer, or whenever requested by a nation or SC. At any time, proposers can withdraw their proposals, in this case he prepares a "Withdrawal List" accordingly and distributes it to the MCTC for information.

TIME LIMIT ON THE STAFFING OF A PROPOSAL

11. A proposal that is more than three years old and for which no resolution is in sight will be submitted to the next appropriate MCTC meeting for decision. The MCTC will either reject the proposal or agree to extend the staffing for a given period. If the proposal does not reach agreement within that additional given period, it will be automatically rejected and placed on a "Rejection List".

MCTC MEETINGS

12. The MCTC holds two meetings a year, normally six months apart. The Chairman of the MCTC prepares MCTC meeting convening orders including their meeting agenda and supporting documents, and distributes them to all NATO member nations and SCs 90 days prior to MCTC meetings. Updated convening orders including the comments of NATO member nations and SCs on agenda items are distributed 14 days prior to MCTC meetings.

13. MCTC meetings are organized alternatively by the NSA and ACT (Allied Command Transformation). MCTC meetings are conducted alternatively in one of the two official NATO languages. It is understood that discussions may be in either language as required. Simultaneous interpretation is available at each MCTC meeting.

14. The MCTC may hold special meetings when required. An MCTC special meeting convening order will be published at least 30 days in advance of a special meeting. MCTC special meetings are normally conducted at NATO HQ in one of the two official NATO languages. Simultaneous interpretation may not be available at each MCTC special meeting.

SECTION III - CONVENTIONS AND GUIDELINES

GENERAL

1. The purpose of this section is to establish the English conventions when developing terms and definitions for AAP-6, Part 2. The French conventions are under the same section in the French version of this document. Proposals shall conform to the syntactic or grammatical rules of the language in which they are written.

REFERENCE SOURCES

2. a. Dictionaries (C-M(2003)37-AS1 dated 22 May 2003)
 - (1) The latest edition of "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" (COD) is the authorized reference source for the English language in NATO.
 - (2) The latest edition of "Le Petit Robert" is the authorized reference source for the French language in NATO.
- b. Other references. When these dictionaries do not suffice, other references may be used.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF TERMINOLOGY PROPOSALS (PL)

3. Proposer research and documentation in the preparation of a proposal will enhance the probability of its approval. It will also facilitate its study by the personnel involved in the approval process, thereby expediting that process. The suggestions that follow will help originators to better prepare their terminology proposals:

- a. Check with the Office of NATO Terminology Coordination (ONTC) to ensure that the subject matter is not already being addressed through another proposal.
- b. Search the NATO Terminology Database for related terms or definitions to ensure that no duplication, contradiction or other anomaly will result after the approval of the proposal. The proposal should also indicate the impact that the approval may have on existing AAP-6 entries.
- c. Search other NATO publications to ensure that the proposed definition is consistent with the authoritative publication, e.g., ATPs, STANAGs.
- d. If possible, ensure the proposal is not at variance with terms and definitions adopted and published by international organizations. If differences are inevitable, specify the reasons.
- e. Ensure proposed definitions are written clearly and concisely.
- f. When preparing a definition for a term, if a definition is already available, it should be retained unless it is ungrammatical, difficult to understand or too technical.

- g. Use existing AAP-6 terms, English and French, in proposed definitions when applicable or when translating into the other language.
- h. Provide a comprehensive justification clearly stating why the proposal should be adopted and provide all relevant references to support this proposal.
- i. Ensure that the proposal is agreed by all Services and relevant defence echelons in the case of a national proposal or a coordinated staff position when proposed by an agency or command.
- j. A proposed term should be in the singular unless the term is normally used in the plural. This is necessary to ensure entry in the Glossary in correct alphabetical order, particularly when the term consists of more than one word.
- k. Ensure that every definition which is proposed:
 - (1) is suitably qualified when the corresponding term is or may be used in relation to a different definition;
 - (2) correctly relates to its corresponding term, i.e., define a noun as a noun, an adjective as an adjective and a verb as a verb;
 - (3) contains cross-references to other AAP-6 entries when applicable;
 - (4) does not contain abbreviations or acronyms, unless they are listed as words in the COD or "Le Petit Robert";
 - (5) does not constitute an official statement of doctrine or procedure although it is to be expected that a definition may necessarily reflect established doctrine or procedure; and
 - (6) does not contain examples unless considered essential for clarity.

CONVENTIONS (English)

4. a. Cross-references

(1) Preferred term(s) - is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms, e.g., "ground mine / mine de fond - *Preferred term: bottom mine*".

(2) Related term(s) - is used after a definition to draw attention to terms of the same family e.g., "bottom mine / mine de fond - A mine... *Related term: mine*".

(3) Synonym(s) - is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definition, e.g., "bottom mine / mine de fond - A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. *Synonym: ground mine*".

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order in the original language, separated by semi-colons and printed in italics.

b. Qualifiers. A qualifier is not permitted in an AAP-6 term. Qualifiers may be used at the beginning of a definition. (MAS(TC)86-NATO/1 - 1983 dated 20 July 1983).
Example:

Entry with incorrect qualifier:

pass time (road) / durée d'écoulement
The time that ...

Entry with correct qualifier:

pass time / durée d'écoulement
In road transport, the time that ...

c. Abbreviations. With the exception of acronyms, abbreviations are not to be used in terms or definitions in AAP-6. Exceptionally, on a case by case basis, abbreviations may be included if the expanded form is not normally used.

d. Comma

(1) A comma is used to separate introductory phrases and clauses from the remainder of a sentence. Examples:

(a) "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."

(b) "An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations."

(2) A comma is used to separate items in a series. Examples:

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

(b) "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."

(3) Coordinate (equal-rank) adjectives modifying the same noun are separated by a comma. (If the word "and" can be placed between the adjectives without altering the meaning of the sentence, they are considered to be coordinate). Example:

"Vigorous, aggressive troops are needed for the exploitation of enemy weakness in this area."

e. Verbs. Terms which can be defined either as a noun or a verb should be defined as a verb. The definition should normally begin with the word "to".

f. Hyphenated words. The COD is the source reference for English terminology, and composite words should be used as they appear therein. Compound words not shown in the COD are those of recent use, specialist terms or temporarily agglomerated words. In this case the rule of thumb suggests that hyphens are necessary if and when confusion is to be avoided.

g. Use of pronouns "that" and "which". When developing a definition containing these relative pronouns there is no specific rule. However, as a guide, the pronoun "that"

should be used to restrict or define a clause, and "which" for non-defining clauses when developing definitions in English for AAP-6. (MAS(TC)143-UK 27 August 1984).

h. Use of and/or. The conjunction "and/or" is only used when necessary and in accordance with the COD.

i. Use of numerals. The common NATO rule, which is not to spell numerals is to be observed.

j. Metric system. The two measurement systems are to be shown to avoid possible confusion. The English system is to be in parentheses.

k. Quotation marks. The rule is to follow the COD.

l. Repetition. The term should not be included in the definition, as a term cannot be defined by itself. However, the use of a generic component of the term is permitted if it is already defined in AAP-6 or in the COD, e.g. "standing order - A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled". The repetition of a word in a definition should be avoided as far as possible.

m. Capitalization. There is a tendency to make excessive use of capitals in English. As a general rule, capitals are to be avoided except where required by the grammar of the language, e.g. for proper nouns, nationalities or for official titles, e.g. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Notes. To avoid including unnecessary detail or extraneous elements in a definition, such indications may be shown after it, when required, preceded by the word "Note". Ex:

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; military grid; mosaic; photomap.* 14/10/2002

o. Mathematical symbols. Mathematical signs shall not be used in place of a lexical expression, e.g. "=" instead of "is the same as" or "+" instead of "plus" or "more".

PROPOSAL (PL) N° - TITLE
PROPOSITION (PL) N° - TITRE

(Available electronically via the NSA website on the internet : <http://nsa.nato.int> and on the intranet [MINERVA and CRONOS]. / Disponible sous forme électronique sur le site de l'AON sur internet : <http://nsa.nato.int> et sur l'intranet [MINERVA and CRONOS].)

- DATE :
- PROPOSER/
AUTEUR : State the nation, strategic command, agency or other body proposing the terminology, e.g. MOD UK, ACT, NSA Air Board.
- SOURCE : Reference the source document, letter or report
containing the initial proposal.
- PROPOSAL/
PROPOSITION : The proposal is to be submitted in two paragraphs as follows:
- (1) Nature of the proposal (e.g. add a new term
 - (2) and definition, change an existing entry, delete an existing entry).
 - (3) Proposal in English and French whenever
 - (4) possible. If not provided in both languages, translation is to be proposed by the ONTC.
- JUSTIFICATION : The justification is to be submitted in two paragraphs as follows:
- (1) Reasons for the proposal especially when a change to an existing entry is recommended.
 - (2) Detailed justification in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation is to be proposed by the ONTC.
- AAP-6 ENTRY/
ENTREE AAP-6 : Include the current English and French versions of the entry to be modified or deleted (if not a proposed new entry), noting the AAP-6 edition used as reference. In the case of an entry not yet in AAP-6, state the NATO Agreed List.
- OTHER SOURCE/
AUTRE SOURCE : Any additional references may be included here, such as specialist terms and definitions, ISO 1087-2, etc.

TC COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES DU TC (date):
As required.

1^{re} PARTIE**POLITIQUE ET PROCÉDURES POUR LE PROGRAMME DE
NORMALISATION DE LA TERMINOLOGIE DU COMITÉ MILITAIRE****SECTION I - INTRODUCTION****GÉNÉRALITÉS**

1. a. Le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTSP) était 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 :

(1) attribuait la responsabilité de la coordination de la terminologie militaire de l'OTAN au Bureau militaire de standardisation (BMS) (prédécesseur de l'Agence OTAN de normalisation (AON));

(2) précisait les étapes préliminaires du traitement de la terminologie;

(3) définissait un mandat général.

b. Ce mandat a été périodiquement modifié et mis à jour pour tenir compte de 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'armées, Groupes de travail et Commissions d'experts à aborder la terminologie dans leurs domaines de compétence.

c. Le but du STANAG 3680, tel qu'il est décrit dans la 5^e Édition (Amendement 1), est d'enregistrer l'engagement des pays à utiliser l'AAP-6. Les modalités de l'accord stipulent que "les nations participantes sont convenues d'utiliser l'AAP-6, y compris ses corrections ultérieures, comme principal glossaire OTAN de termes d'importance militaire et leurs définitions".

En 2004, le Comité militaire (CM) a officialisé le changement de nom de la Conférence de terminologie de l'OTAN pour devenir la Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTC). Le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN a changé également d'appellation pour devenir le MCTSP. La MCTC fut être habilitée par le CM à normaliser la terminologie du ressort du CM.

DIRECTIVES

2. Les directives qui régissent le MCTSP sont contenues dans les documents suivants :

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|
| a. | C-M(2003)37-AS1,
22 mai 2003 | Politique de l'OTAN en matière de normalisation de la terminologie; |
| b. | MC 20/10, 27 mai 2004 | Politique du Comité militaire en matière de normalisation; |
| c. | STANAG 3680 (Edition 5, | Accord de normalisation relatif à l'emploi de Amendement 1) l'AAP-6 par les pays; |

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| d. | C-M(2005)0023, | Directive relative au Programme de terminologie
14 April 2005 de l'OTAN; |
| e. | Procédures de l'Agence | Le Chapitre 1 définit les responsabilités
OTAN de normalisation du Coordonnateur de
terminologie de l'OTAN (NSAP) (octobre 2001)
(CT) et des Bureaux d'armées en ce qui
concerne le Programme de normalisation de la
terminologie. |

DÉFINITIONS

3. Les définitions ci-après sont utilisées dans le cadre de l'AAP-6 :
- a. Conférence de Terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTC). Organe exécutif, siégeant en continu, réunissant tous les pays de l'OTAN et auquel participent les Commandements stratégiques (SC) de l'OTAN à titre de conseillers officiels.
 - b. Délai de réponse. Date à laquelle une réponse officielle doit être envoyée au CT.
 - c. Liste agréée. Liste des propositions de terminologie qui ont été adoptées en vue de leur ajout dans l'AAP-6, de leur modification ou de leur retrait de l'AAP-6. Les listes agréées sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
 - d. Liste des propositions rejetées. Liste des propositions qui ont été rejetées à une réunion de la MCTC. Ces listes sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
 - e. Liste des propositions retirées. Liste des propositions qui ont été retirées par leurs auteurs. Ces listes sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
 - f. Procédure d'accord tacite. Procédure permettant d'entériner un accord sous réserve d'une objection soulevée par un pays membre de l'OTAN avant l'expiration d'un délai donné.
 - g. Proposition (PL). Recommandation officielle formulée par une source habilitée à proposer une modification à l'AAP-6 par ajout, modification ou suppression d'entrées.
 - h. Rapport de situation. Liste des propositions de terminologie en cours d'examen par un pays, une autorité responsable ou un organisme de l'OTAN; on y retrouve aussi les propositions renvoyées pour étude complémentaire.
 - i. Réunion de la Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire. Réunion semestrielle de tous les pays de l'OTAN, à laquelle les Commandements stratégiques (SC) participent à titre de conseillers officiels et les pays du PPP à titre d'observateurs.
 - j. Terminologie agréée OTAN. Terminologie qui a été approuvée dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, par les pays membres de l'OTAN par le biais du Programme de terminologie de l'OTAN.

SECTION II - POLITIQUE

BUT

1. Le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTSP) est défini comme étant la partie du Programme de terminologie de l'OTAN (NTP) par laquelle la terminologie normalisée, du ressort du Comité militaire (CM), est élaborée, coordonnée, approuvée, traitée, documentée et diffusée.
2. Le MCTSP a pour but de faciliter la compréhension mutuelle au sein de l'OTAN par :
 - a. la publication dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN d'un glossaire de termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN intitulé "Glossaire OTAN de termes et définitions (anglais et français) (AAP-6)";
 - b. la mise à jour régulière de l'AAP-6, qui est une publication interalliée de l'OTAN.

CRITÈRES

3. a. Les termes figurant dans la partie "glossaire" de l'AAP-6 doivent être d'application militaire générale dans l'OTAN.
- b. Les termes techniques d'application restreinte ou les termes définis de façon satisfaisante en anglais dans le "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" (COD) et en français dans "Le Petit Robert" ne sont généralement pas inclus dans l'AAP-6.
- c. Les termes et définitions doivent, dans la mesure du possible, être directement extraits de publications d'organismes internationaux de normalisation reconnus (par ex. ISO, CEI, UIT, etc.) et seront adaptés conformément aux conventions lexicographiques applicables à l'AAP-6. Le numéro et la date de la publication identifieront la source de ces termes et définitions. Par exemple, une définition empruntée à l'ISO peut être identifiée par "(ISO 1087-2(2002))", "ISO 1087-2" étant la référence et "2002" l'année de publication. Si besoin est, le président de la MCTC demande aux organismes compétents l'autorisation d'introduire leur terminologie dans l'AAP-6.
- d. Seuls les termes et définitions approuvés à l'unanimité par tous les pays membres de l'OTAN, en français et en anglais, et coordonnés par le biais du Bureau OTAN de coordination de la terminologie (ONTC) sont considérés comme "AGRÉÉS OTAN".
- e. Les termes et définitions figurant dans l'AAP-6 doivent être OTAN SANS CLASSIFICATION et accessibles sur l'Internet.

AUTEURS

4. Les termes et définitions peuvent être proposés par :
 - a. un pays membre de l'OTAN, une autorité OTAN ou un de ses organismes, un SC, une agence OTAN ou un état-major de l'OTAN;
 - b. une organisation au sein des commandements de l'OTAN, mais, dans ce cas, les propositions doivent être coordonnées par le SC compétent.

SOUSSION D'UNE PROPOSITION

5. Les propositions de terminologie doivent être soumises à l'ONTC en anglais, en français ou dans ces deux langues, selon le modèle prescrit à l'Annexe A de la Partie 1.

GESTION D'UNE PROPOSITION

6. Lorsqu'il reçoit une proposition, le président de la MCTC s'assure en premier lieu qu'elle répond aux critères de base régissant son inclusion dans l'AAP-6 et qu'il n'y a pas d'incompatibilité avec d'autres définitions similaires. En cas de problèmes, le président de la MCTC renvoie la proposition à son auteur avec les explications nécessaires. Si la proposition répond aux critères de base et qu'il n'y a pas d'incompatibilité avec d'autres définitions, le président de la MCTC harmonise les termes et définitions proposés en anglais et en français et soumet la proposition conformément à une procédure d'accord tacite à tous les pays membres de l'OTAN pour approbation et aux SC pour commentaires. Ce n'est qu'avec le consentement unanime de tous les pays membres de l'OTAN et après coordination avec le Bureau OTAN de coordination de la terminologie que la proposition est déclarée "AGRÉÉE OTAN".

7. Si un pays membre de l'OTAN formule une ou des objections et rompt ainsi le silence, le président de la MCTC renvoie la proposition jusqu'à l'obtention du consensus. Si celui-ci n'est toujours pas réalisé, la proposition est inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion de la MCTC pour trouver une solution.

8. Les termes et définitions de propositions ayant reçu l'approbation des pays membres de l'OTAN aux réunions de la MCTC seront promulgués "AGRÉÉS OTAN" si le président de la MCTC ne reçoit aucune objection dans un délai de 60 jours à compter de la diffusion du compte rendu de décisions de la réunion. Les commentaires envoyés au président de la MCTC par les SC et autres organismes de l'OTAN au cours de la période de grâce de 60 jours seront communiqués comme il convient pour examen à tous les pays membres de l'OTAN.

9. Si une proposition est rejetée par un pays membre de l'OTAN et qu'un compromis par correspondance paraisse improbable, la proposition est inscrite automatiquement à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion de la MCTC. Si une solution n'est pas trouvée à la réunion de la MCTC, la proposition est rejetée et placée sur une "liste des propositions rejetées".

COORDINATION

10. Le président de la MCTC est responsable de la coordination générale des propositions de terminologie. Il informe l'auteur d'une proposition de l'évolution de cette dernière au sein du MCTSP, ou chaque fois qu'un pays ou un SC en fait la demande. À tout moment, les auteurs peuvent retirer les propositions qu'ils ont soumises. Il prépare en conséquence une "liste des propositions retirées" et la communique à la MCTC pour information.

DÉLAI ACCORDÉ POUR L'EXAMEN D'UNE PROPOSITION

11. Toute proposition datant de plus de trois ans et pour laquelle aucune résolution n'est en vue sera soumise pour décision à l'examen de la prochaine réunion appropriée de la MCTC. La MCTC peut alors décider soit de la rejeter, soit de prolonger son étude pour une durée donnée. À défaut d'accord dans ce laps de temps supplémentaire accordé, la proposition est automatiquement rejetée et placée sur une "liste de propositions rejetées".

RÉUNIONS DE LA MCTC

12. La MCTC tient deux réunions par an, normalement à intervalles de six mois. Le président de la MCTC prépare les convocations, qui comprennent l'ordre du jour de la réunion et les documents à l'appui, et il les envoie à tous les pays membres de l'OTAN et aux SC 90 jours avant lesdites réunions. Les convocations mises à jour, qui tiennent compte des commentaires des pays membres de l'OTAN et des SC sur des points de l'ordre du jour, sont communiquées 14 jours avant les réunions.

Les réunions de la MCTC sont organisées alternativement par l'AON et l'ACT (Commandement allié Transformation). Chaque réunion de la MCTC est menée, en alternance, dans l'une des deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, étant entendu que les discussions se font dans l'une ou l'autre de ces deux langues en fonction des nécessités. L'interprétation simultanée est fournie à chaque réunion.

14. La MCTC peut tenir des réunions spéciales si nécessaire. La convocation d'une réunion spéciale de la MCTC sera publiée au minimum 30 jours avant la réunion. Ces réunions spéciales ont normalement lieu au siège de l'OTAN dans l'une des deux langues officielles de l'OTAN. L'interprétation simultanée peut ne pas toujours être fournie à chaque réunion spéciale de la MCTC.

SECTION III - CONVENTIONS ET INSTRUCTIONS

GÉNÉRALITÉS

1. Le but de la présente section est de regrouper les conventions françaises employées lors de l'élaboration de termes et définitions pour l'AAP-6, Partie 3. Les conventions anglaises figurent dans la même section de la version anglaise du document. Les propositions doivent être conformes aux règles grammaticales et syntaxiques de la langue dans laquelle elles sont rédigées.

SOURCES DE RÉFÉRENCE

2. a. Dictionnaires (C-M(2003)37-AS1, 22 mai 2003)

(1) L'ouvrage de référence officiel de la terminologie anglaise à l'OTAN est la dernière version publiée du "Concise Oxford Dictionary" (COD).

(2) L'ouvrage de référence officiel de la terminologie française à l'OTAN est la dernière version publiée du "Petit Robert".

b. Autres références. Lorsque ces dictionnaires ne suffisent pas, d'autres références peuvent être employées.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVES À L'ÉLABORATION DES PROPOSITIONS DE TERMINOLOGIE (PL)

3. La recherche et la documentation dont a fait l'objet l'élaboration d'une proposition de terminologie augmentent les chances de cette dernière d'être approuvée. De plus, cela facilite et, par conséquent, accélère le processus d'approbation pour les personnes qui en sont chargées. Les suggestions qui suivent aideront les auteurs à mieux préparer les propositions qu'ils soumettent :

a. Vérifier auprès du Bureau de coordination de la terminologie de l'OTAN (ONTC) que la question n'est pas déjà en cours d'étude dans le cadre d'une autre proposition.

b. Vérifier que l'adoption de la proposition n'introduira pas de doubles emplois, de contradictions ou d'autres anomalies par rapport aux termes de la même famille déjà définis dans la base de données terminologique de l'OTAN. La proposition doit indiquer aussi l'incidence que son adoption pourrait avoir sur les entrées déjà existantes de l'AAP-6.

c. Consulter d'autres publications de l'OTAN faisant autorité (ATP et STANAG par exemple) afin de s'assurer que la définition proposée leur est conforme.

d. Si possible, s'assurer que la proposition n'est pas en conflit avec les termes et définitions adoptés et publiés par des organismes internationaux. Lorsqu'une telle divergence est inévitable, les raisons doivent en être précisées.

e. S'assurer que les définitions proposées sont écrites d'une façon aussi claire et concise que possible.

- f. Lors de la rédaction de la définition d'un terme, conserver la définition qui existe déjà, à moins qu'elle soit grammaticalement incorrecte, difficile à comprendre ou trop technique.
- g. Employer les termes anglais et français de l'AAP-6 pour élaborer une définition, lorsque cela est possible, ou pour la traduction dans l'autre langue.
- h. Fournir une justification détaillée et complète expliquant les raisons pour lesquelles la proposition devrait être adoptée et fournir toutes les références à l'appui de cette proposition.
- i. S'assurer que la proposition est approuvée par toutes les armées concernées et par tous les autres organismes de la défense, dans le cas d'une proposition nationale, ou exprime une position commune lorsqu'elle émane d'une Agence ou d'un Commandement.
- j. Proposer les termes au singulier, à moins qu'ils ne soient normalement utilisés au pluriel, afin qu'ils figurent dans le glossaire dans l'ordre alphabétique correct, particulièrement lorsqu'ils comportent plusieurs mots.
- k. S'assurer que la définition proposée :
- (1) est convenablement décrite lorsque le terme correspondant est ou peut être employé avec une définition différente;
 - (2) définit correctement le terme (c'est-à-dire définir un nom par un nom, un adjectif par un adjectif et un verbe par un verbe);
 - (3) fait référence à d'autres entrées de l'AAP-6, lorsque cela est nécessaire;
 - (4) ne contient ni abréviation ni sigle, à moins qu'ils ne soient employés comme termes dans le "COD" ou "Le Petit Robert";
 - (5) ne constitue pas un énoncé officiel de doctrine ou de procédure, bien qu'il faille s'attendre à ce qu'une définition puisse refléter la doctrine ou la procédure établies;
 - (6) ne contient pas d'exemples, sauf s'ils sont jugés indispensables pour des raisons de clarté.

CONVENTIONS (français)

4. a. Renvois

- (1) *Terme(s) préféré(s)* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer à un synonyme avec définition ou à l'élément approprié d'une famille de termes. Exemple : "**position d'attaque / attack position**". *Terme préféré : zone de démarrage*".
- (2) *Terme(s) connexe(s)* - Employé après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes de la même famille. Exemple : "**acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**". *Terme connexe : analyse d'objectifs*".
- (3) *Synonyme(s)* - Employé après un terme avec définition pour signaler un ou plusieurs synonymes sans définition. Exemple : "**zone de démarrage / forming up place**". *Synonyme : position d'attaque*".

Ces renvois sont séparés par un point-virgule, classés dans l'ordre alphabétique de la langue source et écrits en italique.

- b. Qualifiants. Les qualifiants ne doivent pas être utilisés dans un terme de l'AAP-6. Ils peuvent être employés au début de la définition. (MAS(TC)86-NATO/1 - 1983 du 20 juillet 1983).

Exemple d'un terme avec un qualifiant avant l'introduction de cette politique :

durée d'écoulement (circulation routière) / pass time (road)

Temps qui ...

Maintenant, le terme et la définition se lisent :

durée d'écoulement / pass time

En circulation routière, temps ...

- c. Abréviations. Hormis les acronymes, les abréviations ne doivent pas être utilisées dans les termes et définitions de l'AAP-6. Exceptionnellement, et au cas par cas, des abréviations peuvent être employées si leur forme développée n'est pas usuelle.
- d. Verbes. Les termes qui peuvent être définis soit comme noms, soit comme verbes, doivent être définis comme verbes. Si le terme est un verbe pronominal, la forme pronominale doit être rajoutée entre parenthèses après le verbe, afin de conserver le classement alphabétique du terme.
- e. Adjectifs et participes passés. Les termes qui peuvent être définis soit comme adjectifs ou participes passés, soit comme noms, sont définis comme noms.
- f. Mots avec traits d'union. "Le Petit Robert" est le document de référence de la terminologie française, et les mots composés qui y figurent sont repris tels quels, en l'absence d'une règle grammaticale qui en fixe l'emploi. Les mots composés non répertoriés dans "Le Petit Robert" sont des mots récents, spécialisés ou temporairement réunis. Dans tous les cas, on admet l'omission du trait d'union sauf lorsque sa présence évite une ambiguïté ou lorsqu'il doit être placé avant et après le "t" euphonique intercalé à la troisième personne du singulier entre une forme verbale et un pronom sujet postposé. Lorsque c'est le cas, on pourra utilement se référer aux volumes du nouveau dictionnaire de l'Académie française (volumes I à V et suivants, à mesure de leur parution).
- g. Emploi des chiffres. Selon l'usage de l'OTAN, les chiffres ne sont en général pas orthographiés dans les définitions.
- h. Système de mesure. Les deux systèmes de mesure (métrique et impérial) doivent être indiqués pour éviter toute confusion. Le système impérial doit figurer entre parenthèses.
- i. Ponctuation. La ponctuation est marquée conformément aux règles de la langue française. On pourra utilement se référer dans ce domaine au "Bon Usage" de Maurice Grevisse, édition en vigueur.

Notamment :

- . **Les guillemets** s'emploient, en langue française, comme suit :
 - obligatoirement :
 - . pour indiquer une expression, un tour ne faisant pas partie du langage régulier (néologismes, régionalismes, emprunts à une langue étrangère);
 - facultativement :
 - . pour indiquer une citation;
 - . pour mettre en évidence un élément d'une phrase;
 - . comme marque itérative (c'est-à-dire pour indiquer que certains des mots sont virtuellement répétés).
- . **Les guillemets français** (<< >>) et les guillemets anglais (" ") peuvent être utilisés indifféremment. L'apostrophe et la minute (' ') peuvent être utilisées pour guillemeter une citation à l'intérieur d'une phrase elle-même guillemetée.
- . **La barre oblique**, dans l'AAP-6, est utilisée exclusivement pour séparer le terme anglais du terme français.
- . **Deux tirets** s'emploient pour isoler certains éléments d'une phrase et peuvent servir à mettre en valeur ce qu'ils isolent. Le second tiret est habituellement mis devant une ponctuation forte.
- . **Les parenthèses** s'emploient pour intercaler dans un texte une indication accessoire ou la coexistence de deux formes, laissant le choix entre celles-ci. Les parenthèses ne doivent pas être utilisées pour transformer en qualificatif un complément du nom.

Ex : "Schéma d'assemblage (de cartes)" doit se lire "Schéma d'assemblage de cartes".
- . **La virgule** est un signe de ponctuation faible, utilisé pour marquer une pause dans le discours sans changer d'idée. Elle précède les conjonctions de coordination, sauf la conjonction "et" lorsque celle-ci est utilisée dans son sens premier, c'est-à-dire comme marque de liaison exclusive (Pierre et Paul). La virgule peut précéder "et" lorsque les éléments coordonnés sont au nombre de trois au moins et que la conjonction "et" est utilisée devant plusieurs éléments.
- . **Les points de suspension ...** sont une marque de ponctuation forte indiquant qu'une énumération n'est pas exhaustive. Cette marque équivaut à la locution latine "et caetera", en abrégé etc.
- j. **Temps.** Dans la mesure du possible, la définition d'un terme est donnée à l'indicatif présent, sauf nécessités de concordance des temps.

k. Emploi des articles. Conformément aux règles de lexicographie de la langue française, aucune définition ne commence par un article, défini ou indéfini.

l. Redites. Le terme ne doit pas être repris dans la définition, étant donné qu'un terme ne peut se définir par lui-même. Toutefois, l'emploi d'un composant générique du terme est autorisé, s'il a déjà été défini dans l'AAP-6 ou dans "Le Petit Robert". Par ailleurs, il y a lieu d'éviter, dans toute la mesure du possible, l'emploi répétitif d'un vocable dans la définition; par exemple "Ordre permanent - Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé".

m. Et, ou. La locution conjonctive "et/ou" est à proscrire, son emploi étant inutile et déconseillé, car elle laisse au lecteur le soin de choisir lui-même entre deux propositions antinomiques. Elle peut, en effet, dans tous les cas, être remplacée par et, ou, soit ... soit, ni ... ni. Toutefois, afin d'éviter les confusions dues au sens à la fois inclusif et exclusif de la conjonction "ou", la construction "soit ... soit, ou les deux" est à utiliser dans la définition lorsque la coordination peut être à la fois inclusive et exclusive.

n. Emploi des majuscules. On emploie la majuscule :

- après un point;
- au début d'un texte lorsqu'une phrase est subdivisée en alinéas;
- au début d'un nom propre, d'un nom de lieu, d'un nom de personne désignant les habitants d'un pays, d'une ville ou d'une région, d'un nom de fonction officielle. Les points cardinaux ne prennent la majuscule que s'ils sont utilisés comme noms propres (la mer du Nord);
- au premier mot uniquement d'un syntagme désignant un titre (ouvrage, organisme, grade ...).

NOTE : la majuscule ne s'emploie après deux points que s'il s'agit d'une citation (avec ou sans guillemets); les points de suspension sont suivis d'une majuscule s'ils terminent une phrase, car ils équivalent à un point. Ils sont suivis d'une minuscule lorsqu'utilisés à l'intérieur d'une phrase.

o. Note, nota, nota bene. Pour indiquer une remarque supplémentaire sur le texte d'une définition, il est convenu de faire précéder celle-ci du mot "Note".

p. Signes mathématiques. L'emploi des signes mathématiques (= au lieu de "égale" ; + au lieu de "plus") à la place d'une locution lexicale doit être évité.

PROPOSITION (PL) N° - TITRE
PROPOSAL (PL) N° - TITLE

(Disponible sous forme électronique sur le site de l'AON sur internet : <http://nsa.nato.int> et sur l'intranet [MINERVA and CRONOS]. / Available electronically via the NSA website on the internet : <http://nsa.nato.int> and on the intranet [MINERVA and CRONOS].)

- DATE :
- PROPOSER/
AUTEUR : Indiquer le pays, le commandement stratégique, l'agence ou tout autre organisme soumettant la proposition de terminologie (par exemple MDN UK, ACT, AON Bureau Air).
- SOURCE : Indiquer le document de référence dans lequel la proposition trouve son origine.
- PROPOSAL/
PROPOSITION : La proposition est articulée en deux paragraphes comme suit :
- (1) Nature de la proposition (par exemple : ajout d'un nouveau terme et de sa définition, modification d'un texte existant, suppression d'un texte existant).
 - (2) Soumission de la proposition en anglais et en français si possible. Dans le cas contraire, la traduction est proposée par l'ONTC.
- JUSTIFICATION : La justification est articulée en deux paragraphes comme suit :
- (1) Raisons pour lesquelles cette proposition est soumise, particulièrement lorsque la correction d'un terme existant est recommandée.
 - (2) Soumission de la justification détaillée en anglais et en français si possible. Dans le cas contraire, la traduction est proposée par l'ONTC.
- AAP-6 ENTRY/
ENTREE AAP-6 : Indiquer le texte de l'entrée en anglais et en français (s'il ne s'agit pas d'une nouvelle entrée) et devant être modifiée ou supprimée en précisant l'édition de l'AAP-6 concernée. Dans le cas d'une entrée non incluse dans l'AAP-6, préciser la "liste agréée OTAN".
- OTHER SOURCE/
AUTRE SOURCE : Indiquer toute référence supplémentaire utile telle que termes et définitions techniques, ISO 1087-2, etc.
- COMMENTAIRES DU CT / TC COMMENTS (date) :
Selon les besoins.

PART 2**SUMMARY OF CHANGES****1. NEW TERMS**

- 1562-002 medical predeployment preparation / mise en condition sanitaire
 1562-003 health and medical support / soutien sanitaire
 1598-001 medical intelligence / renseignement médical
 1604-001 movement order / ordre de mouvement
 order to move / ordre de déplacement
 1610-001 zone of fire / zone de tir
 1610-006 decision point / point de prise de décision
 1610-013 unmanned aerial vehicle / véhicule aérien sans pilote
 1612-001 port of debarkation - port of disembarkation / port de débarquement
 1612-002 port of embarkation / port d'embarquement
 1613-002 Supreme Allied Commander, Europe / Commandant suprême des Forces alliées
 en Europe - Supreme Allied Commander Transformation / Commandant
 suprême allié Transformation
 1613-004 transformation / transformation
 1616-001 military interoperability / interopérabilité militaire
 1618-001 dedicated mine countermeasures asset / moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les
 mines
 1627-001 maritime interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction maritime

2. DELETED TERM

- 1621-002 landing area³ / zone de poser

3. MODIFIED TERMS

- 1579-001 NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN
 1605-001 rendezvous point / point de regroupement
 1605-002 laser range-finder / télémètre laser
 1605-003 taxiway / voie de circulation – chemin de roulement - taxiway
 1606-001 fire-control system / système de conduite de tir
 1609-001 task force / force opérationnelle
 1610-008 general support reinforcing / action d'ensemble et renforcement - appui général et
 renforcement
 1613-002 NATO strategic commander / commandant stratégique de l'OTAN
 1613-003 strategic command / commandement stratégique
 1613-011 acceptance trial / essai de recette - essai à la réception
 1621-001 helipad / aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères
 1621-002 landing area / 1. zone d'assaut amphibie; 2. zone de mise à terre
 1621-004 landing site / 1. site d'atterrissage ; 2. site de débarquement
 1621-005 landing zone / zone d'atterrissage – zone d'amerrissage – zone d'appontage
 1621-006 touchdown zone / zone de posé
 1624-001 force interoperability / interopérabilité des forces
 1626-005 objective / objectif¹
 1626-006 target^{1 2 3} / objectif^{2 3 4} - target⁴ / coup au but

4. EDITORIAL CHANGES

Parts 2 and/or 3

None

A

abac scale / abaque de conversion

A nomogram for obtaining the conversion angle to apply when plotting great circle bearings on a Mercator projection. 1/7/73

abeam / par le travers

Bearing approximately 090° or 270° degrees relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle. 18/08/98

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. 1/7/80

abort / avorter

1. 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.
2. To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch. 1/5/73

abrasion / rayure

In photography, a scratch or mark produced mechanically on an emulsion surface or film base. 1/1/73

absolute filter / filtre absolu

A filter capable of cutting off 100 % by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/1/80

absolute height / hauteur absolue

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying. *Related term: altitude.* 1/7/94

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. 1/2/73

acceleration error / erreur d'accélération

An error caused by the deflection of the vertical reference due to any change in acceleration of the aircraft. 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

acceptance trial / essai de recette - essai à la réception

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 term: production logistics. 4/11/05

access procedure / procédure d'accès

Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 9/1/96

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. 1/10/84

acknowledgement / aperçu

A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood. 1/1/74

acknowledgement signal / signal d'accusé de réception

A signal sent to indicate that a message has been received properly. 9/5/2000

aclinic line / équateur magnétique - ligne aclinique

Preferred term: magnetic equator. 1/2/73

acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique

A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target. *Related term: mine.* 2/5/95

acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique

Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. 1/11/86

acoustic mine / mine acoustique

A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep. *Related term: mine.* 1/8/76

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. 1/11/75

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.* 13/12/99

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.* 13/12/99

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.* 13/12/99

acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record and analyze radiated acoustic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiation. The use of acoustic warfare support 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.* 13/12/99

action information centre / centre d'information de combat

Preferred term: combat information centre. 1/3/73

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. 13/12/99

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. 1/2/73

active / actif(ve)

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit energy capable of being detected. 1/11/75

active air defence / défense aérienne active

Direct defensive action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defence weapons, weapons not used primarily in an air defence role and electronic warfare. *Related term: air defence.* 1/11/86

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.* 25/1/05

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.* 20/11/96

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.* 1/2/73

active material / matière fissile

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction. 1/2/73

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/11/90

actual ground zero / point zéro réel

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of an actual nuclear detonation. *Related terms: desired ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

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. 9/1/96

actuator / servocommande

A mechanism that furnishes the force required to displace a control surface or other control element. 1/1/80

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.* 1/3/79

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. 1/9/74

additional military layer / couche militaire additionnelle

A unified range of digital geospatial data products designed to satisfy the totality of NATO non-navigational maritime defence requirements. 1/10/2003

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.* 1/11/90

adjust fire / 1. prêt à régler; 2. réglage

In artillery and naval fire support:
1. A method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.
2. An order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire. 1/9/74

adjustment of fire / ajustage observé de tir - 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. 1/2/73

administration / administration

1. The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy.
2. The internal management of units. 29/5/02

administrative chain of command / voie administrative

The normal chain of command for administration. *Related terms: chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/6/84

administrative control / contrôle administratif

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; control; full command; operational command; operational control.* 1/4/71

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. 1/10/78

administrative loading / chargement administratif

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. *Synonym: commercial loading.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

administrative order / ordre administratif

An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/6/81

advance to contact / marche à l'ennemi

An offensive operation designed to gain or re-establish contact with the enemy. *Related term: approach march.* 1/10/78

advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé

An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area. *Related term: aerodrome.* 20/11/96

advanced base / base avancée

A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations. 1/3/81

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.* 1/2/73

advanced guard / avant-garde

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

- to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system;
- to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition;
- to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body. *Related term: main guard.* 1/2/73

adversary / adversaire

A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. 14/10/2002

advisory area / région à service consultatif

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available. 1/2/73

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. 1/11/75

aerial picket / avion piquet-radar

Preferred term: air picket. 1/8/76

aerial reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne

Preferred term: air reconnaissance. 1/3/81

aerodrome / aérodrome

An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft. *Related terms: advanced aerodrome; air strip; air traffic; alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; landing area; landing site; main aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome; touchdown zone.* *Synonym: airfield.* 1/10/2001

aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome

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

- reconnaissance to assess the damage and essential recuperative work;
- explosive ordnance disposal;
- restoration of minimum operating surfaces, including aircraft manoeuvring areas and access tracks;
- restoration of services and facilities essential for the conduct of air operations. *Commonly called: "ADR".* 3/8/98

aerodrome traffic / circulation d'aérodrome

- All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome
- All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome. *Related term: air traffic.* 1/10/2001

aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path. *Related terms: ballistic missile; guided missile.* 1/11/94

aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne

The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. 1/2/73

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

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. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur des évacuations sanitaires aériennes

An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment. 10/6/2003

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. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

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. 1/2/73

aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique

A chart specifically designed to meet air navigation requirements. *Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart;*

aeronautical topographic chart; map.
1/11/91

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.
1/2/73

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; map.* 1/10/84

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; map.* 1/2/73

aeropause / aéropause

Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist. 1/2/73

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. 1/12/74

afterburning / postcombustion

1. The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.
2. The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine). 1/2/73

after-flight inspection / vérification après le vol

General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft. *Synonym: post flight inspection.* 1/2/73

agency / organisme de renseignement

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

agent; intelligence cycle; source.
Synonym: collection agency. 1/9/81

agent / agent

In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report information. *Related terms: agency; source.* 1/9/81

age of moon / âge de la lune

The elapsed time, usually expressed in days, since the last new moon. 1/2/73

agonic line / ligne agonale

A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified year date. 1/2/74

agreed point / repère convenu

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment. 1/2/73

airborne/1. 2. 3. aéroporté; 4. de bord; 5. en vol

Adjective used to describe the following:

1. 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.*
2. Materiel specially designed for airborne troops.
3. Aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.
4. Items forming an integral part of an aircraft.
5. The state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. 1/10/2001

airborne alert / alerte en vol

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action. *Related term: fighter cover.* 1/2/73

airborne assault / assaut aéroporté

Preferred term: assault phase 2. 1/2/73

airborne command post / poste de commandement volant

A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the conduct of his operations. 1/10/2003

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.* 1/2/73

airborne force / force aéroportée

A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations. *Related term: force(s).* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

airborne interception equipment / centrale d'interception

A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception. 1/8/73

airborne operation / opération aéroportée

An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air. *Related term: air transportable unit.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/81

air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique

A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography. *Synonym: mapping camera.* 1/5/73

air cartographic photography / photographie aérienne cartographique - photographie topographique aérienne

The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting purposes. *Synonym: air survey photography.* 1/2/73

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 controller; tactical air control centre; terminal control area. 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

aircraft / aéronef

An aeroplane, helicopter or other machine capable of flight. 1/10/2003

aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours

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. *Synonym: emergency barrier. Related term: aircraft arresting system.* 1/11/94

aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef

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. *Synonym: aircraft arresting wire. Related term: aircraft arresting system.* 1/7/94

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.* 1/1/83

aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef - crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear. *Synonym: tail hook. Related term: aircraft arresting system.* 1/7/94

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. 1/11/94

aircraft arresting wire / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef

Preferred term: aircraft arresting cable. 1/1/83

aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef

Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means. 1/8/74

aircraft captain / commandant de bord

Preferred term: aircraft commander. 1/3/79

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. 4/10/2000

aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef

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. *Synonym: aircraft captain. Related term: mission commander.* 1/10/2001

aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air

A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s). 1/11/75

aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs

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 transient servicing; operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement.* 1/11/94

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

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. 25/9/98

aircraft guide / guide d'aéronef

Preferred term: aircraft marshaller. 1/2/73

aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

aircraft marshaller / signaleur

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. *Synonym: aircraft guide.* 1/2/73

aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs - aire d'attente

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing. *Related term: manoeuvring area.* 1/2/73

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. *Synonym: aircraft role equipment.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. *Synonym: aircraft tie-down.* 1/12/74

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. 1/2/73

aircraft role equipment / équipement de soute

Preferred term: aircraft mission equipment. 1/2/73

aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat

Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness. 1/2/73

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. 1/12/79

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 term: payload 1. 1/9/81

aircraft tie-down / amarrage d'un aéronef

Preferred term: aircraft picketing. 1/2/73

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 term: aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/7/94

aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap

The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings. 1/2/73

air cushion vehicle / aéroglisseur

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.* 9/1/96

air data computer / centrale aérodynamique

Preferred term: central air data computer. 1/3/81

air defence / défense aérienne

All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. *Related terms: active air defence; passive air defence.* 1/3/85

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.* 1/7/93

air defence area / zone de défense aérienne

A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided. 1/7/93

air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne

The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne

A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne

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.* 9/7/97

air defence early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne

Preferred term: early warning. 1/3/81

air defence ground environment / réseau de défense aérienne

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. 1/1/83

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

Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required. *Related term: air defence operations area.* 1/2/73

air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne - zone de tir contrôlé

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:

- a. air defence action area;
- b. air defence area;
- c. air defence identification zone;
- d. firepower umbrella. *Related terms: air defence action area; air defence identification zone.* 4/10/2000

air defence region / région de défense aérienne

A geographical subdivision of an air defence area. 1/12/74

air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne

A geographical subdivision of an air defence region. 1/2/73

air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne

The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence. 1/2/73

air draught / tirant d'air

The vertical distance between the waterline and the highest point of a ship's structure. *Related term: draught.* 4/10/2000

airdrop / largage

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight. *Related terms: airdrop platform; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

air evacuation / évacuation par air

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo. 1/2/73

airfield / terrain d'aviation

Preferred term: aerodrome. 1/2/73

air freighting / aérotransport de matériel

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air. 1/2/73

airhead / tête de pont aérienne

1. 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.
2. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air.
Related terms: beach-head; bridgehead. 1/2/73

air interception / interception aérienne

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.* 1/12/74

air interdiction / mission d'interdiction aérienne

Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. 1/2/73

air landed / posé

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering. *Related term: air movement; landing area.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/11/75

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; load; payload 1.* 22/6/2004

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.* 22/6/2004

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. 4/10/2000

airmiss / quasi collision

Preferred term: near miss. 1/8/82

air mission / mission aérienne

Preferred term: mission 2. 1/2/73

airmobile forces / force aéromobile

The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation. 1/3/79

airmobile operation / opération aéromobile

An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat. 1/11/92

airmobility / aéromobilité

A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat. 1/12/77

air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel. *Related terms: airdrop; air landed; air trooping; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.* 1/11/94

air movement officer / régulateur

An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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 matériel. 1/2/73

air observation post / observatoire aérien

Preferred term: observation post. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

air picket / avion piquet-radar

An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts. *Synonym: aerial picket. Related term:*

airborne early warning and control.
1/8/76

air plot / 1.2. graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air - 3. plot air

1. A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.
2. A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.
3. Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship. 1/2/73

air policing / police aérienne

The use of interceptor aircraft, in peacetime, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of a specified airspace. 1/12/74

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; air-transportable.* 1/10/2001

air position / position air

The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect. *Synonym:* *no-wind position.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

air raid reporting control ship / bâtiment contrôleur des renseignements de raids aériens

A ship to which the air defence ship has delegated the duties of controlling air warning radar and air raid reporting. 1/2/73

air reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne

The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors. *Related term:* *reconnaissance.* *Synonym:* *aerial reconnaissance.* 1/3/81

air-round 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. 1/2/73

air route / route aérienne

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. 1/2/73

airspace control / contrôle de l'espace aérien

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.* 22/6/2004

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. 1/3/81

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

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.* 22/6/2004

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. 1/3/81

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

An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. 1/9/81

airspace restrictions / restrictions de l'espace aérien.

Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions. 1/7/80

airspace warning area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne

Preferred term: *danger area.* 1/2/73

airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse air - badin

An instrument which displays the indicated airspeed of the aircraft derived

from inputs of pitot and static pressures. 1/3/81

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. 1/12/93

air station / point de prise de vue

In photogrammetry, the point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure. *Synonym:* *exposure station.* 1/9/74

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.* 1/2/73

air superiority / supériorité aérienne

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. 1/2/73

air supply / ravitaillement par air

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing. 1/2/73

air support / appui aérien

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea. *Related terms:* *call mission; close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support.* 1/2/73

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

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.* 1/1/83

air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference. 1/2/73

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.* 25/9/98

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.* 1/2/73

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. 1/1/83

air survey photography / photographie topographique aérienne

Preferred term: air cartographic photography. 1/2/73

air terminal / aérogare

An installation on an aerodrome with facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and processing traffic (passengers, baggage, cargo and mail). 1/7/87

air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air

An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *Related term: guided missile.* 1/8/82

air-to-surface guided missile / missile air-surface

An air-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *Related term: guided missile.* 1/8/82

air traffic / circulation aérienne

All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome. (ICAO) *Related terms: aerodrome; aerodrome traffic.* 1/10/2001

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

A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre. *Related terms: air control; area control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/11/80

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; air-portable.* 1/10/2001

air transportable unit / unité aérotransportable

A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement. *Related terms: airborne, airborne operation.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

air transported force / force aérotransportable - force transportée par air

A force which is moved by air. *Related term: force(s).* 1/2/73

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

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien

Related terms: strategic air transport operations; tactical air transport operations. 1/2/73

air trooping / aérotransport de personnel

The non-tactical air movement of personnel. *Related term: air movement.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

alert / 1.2.3. alerte; 4. alerter

1. Readiness for action, defence or protection.
2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.
3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.
4. To forewarn; to prepare for action. *Related term: airborne alert.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

lighting area / aire d'amerrissage

A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing. 1/2/73

alignment / alignement

1. The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.
2. Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail. 1/2/73

Allied commander / commandant interallié

Preferred term: NATO commander. 1/3/84

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.* 16/7/99

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

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.* 1/11/91

allocation / 1. allocation; 2. attribution des ressources

1. 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. 1/3/82

2. The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission. *Related terms: mission; sortie.* 16/7/99

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. 1/6/81

allowable load / charge offerte

The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume. *Related term: load.* 1/6/84

all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources

Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies. *Related term: intelligence.* 1/12/90

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.* 17/10/84

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. *Related terms: aerodrome; main aerodrome.*

(ICAO Lexicon (Doc 9294/5 Vol II, 1985). 1/7/93

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 of time. 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

altimeter / altimètre

An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level. 1/11/92

altitude / altitude

The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level. *Related terms: absolute altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; elevation; height; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.* 1/2/73

altitude acclimatization / accoutumance à l'altitude

A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure. 1/2/73

altitude chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

Preferred term: hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

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 term: altitude.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

altitude hole / cône mort - secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection

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. *Synonym: altitude slot.* 1/12/74

altitude slot / secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection

Preferred term: altitude hole. 1/3/81

altitude tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

Preferred term: hypsometric tinting. 1/2/73

ammunition / munition - munitions

Preferred term: munition. 1/10/92

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/88

amphibious assault / assaut amphibie

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *Related term: amphibious operation.* 1/10/2001

amphibious assault area / zone de mise à terre

Preferred term: landing area. 1/7/80

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 term: combat chart.* 1/8/79

amphibious command ship / navire de commandement amphibie

A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations. 1/2/73

amphibious control group / groupe de contrôle amphibie

Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation. 1/2/73

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.* 1/7/83

amphibious force / force amphibie

1. A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations. *Related term: amphibious task force; task force.*
2. In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet. *Related term: landing force.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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

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. 1/7/83

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.* 14/10/2002

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.* 1/7/87

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. 1/10/80

amphibious squadron / escadron amphibie

A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious assault shipping to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious assault operation. 1/2/73

amphibious task force/force opérationnelle amphibie

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, task force.* 17/1/05

amphibious transport group / groupe de transport amphibie

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships. 1/1/83

amphibious vehicle / véhicule amphibie

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. *Related terms: landing craft; vehicle.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/7/87

amplifying report / compte rendu supplémentaire de contact

Preferred term: contact report. 1/2/73

analysis / analyse

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.* 1/9/91

analysis staff / équipe d'analyse

Preferred term: central analysis team. 1/2/73

anchor / crapaud

Preferred term: sinker. 1/11/75

anchor cable / câble de parachutage

In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached. 1/3/82

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. 1/2/73

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. 21/11/96

angle of convergence / convergence oculaire

The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus. 1/11/91

angle of depression / angle de dépression

1. The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.
2. In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal. *Synonym: depression angle. Related term: tilt angle.* 1/3/79

angle of safety / angle de sécurité

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. *Synonym: safety angle. Related term: elevation of security.* 1/2/73

angle of view / angle de vue

1. The angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to two opposite corners of the format.
2. In photogrammetry, twice the angle whose tangent is one half the length of the diagonal of the format divided by the calibrated focal length. *Related term: field of view.* 1/2/73

angle T / angle d'observation - angle O

In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line. 1/2/73

angular velocity sight / viseur à défilement angulaire

Related term: bomb sighting systems 3. 1/12/74

annotated print / épreuve renseignée

A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols. 1/2/73

annotation / annotation

A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance. 1/2/73

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.* 1/8/76

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. 1/2/73

anti-air warfare / lutte antiaérienne

Measures taken to defend a maritime force against attacks by airborne weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based sites. 13/12/99

antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère antichar

A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets. *Synonym: antitank helicopter.* 1/11/86

anticountermining device / dispositif anti-contre-minage

A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock. 1/8/76

anticrop agent / agent anticultures

A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

anticrop operation / opération anticultures

The employment of anticrop agents in military operations to destroy the

enemy's source of selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

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. 14/10/2002

antimateriel agent / agent antimatériel

A living organism or chemical used to cause deterioration of, or damage to, selected materiel. 1/2/73

antimateriel operation / opération antimatériel

The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations. 1/2/73

antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations

A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. *Related term: guided missile.* 1/2/73

antirecovery device / dispositif antirécupération

In naval mine warfare, any device in a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism. *Synonym: prevention of stripping equipment.* 1/11/75

antisubmarine action / action de lutte anti-sous-marin

An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine. *Related term: antisubmarine warfare.* 16/07/96

antisubmarine barrier / barrage anti-sous-marin

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 terms: antisubmarine patrol; barrier.* 1/2/73

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

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. *Synonym: hunter-killer group.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/77

antisubmarine patrol / barrage anti-sous-marin

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: antisubmarine barrier.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

antisubmarine search / recherche anti-sous-marin

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

antisubmarine warfare / guerre anti-sous-marin

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines. 1/2/73

antisubmarine warfare free area / zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marin

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 term: submarine action area.* 16/07/96

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

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. *Synonym: pouncer operation. Related term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.* 4/10/2000

antisurface air operation / opération aérienne antisurface

An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces. 1/3/82

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. 1/11/75

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.* 1/11/75

antitank helicopter / hélicoptère antichar

Preferred term: antiarmour helicopter. 1/11/86

antitank mine / mine antichar

A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank. *Related term: mine.* 1/2/73

antiterrorism / antiterrorisme

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: counter-terrorism.* 1/10/2003

antivignetting filter / filtre compensateur - filtre dégradé

A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types. 1/2/73

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.* 1/11/75

apparent horizon / horizon apparent

The visible line of demarcation between land/sea and sky. 1/2/73

apparent precession / précession apparente

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. *Synonym: apparent wander. Related term: precession.* 1/8/74

apparent wander / précession apparente

Preferred term: apparent precession. 1/8/74

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 of time. *Related term: allocation.* 9/5/2000

appreciation of the situation / appréciation de la situation

Preferred term: estimate of the situation. 1/2/73

approach end of runway / entrée de piste - début de piste

That end of the runway nearest to the direction from which the final approach is made. 18/12/97

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/8/74

approach route / route d'approche

A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route. 1/11/75

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. 4/10/2000

approach sequence / séquence d'approche

The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach. 1/9/81

approach time / heure d'approche

The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing. 1/2/73

apron / aire de trafic

A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft. 1/11/92

area bombing / bombardement de zone

Bombing of a group of targets constituting an area rather than a pinpoint target. 4/10/2000

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.* 14/10/2002

area control centre / centre de contrôle régional

A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction. *Related terms: air traffic control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/2/73

area interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction - opération de harcèlement

An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area. 1/6/78

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 term: sector.* 1/3/77

area of intelligence responsibility / zone de responsabilité de renseignement

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.* 1/3/82

area of interest / zone d'intérêt

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 influence; area of operations; area of responsibility.* 13/12/99

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. 1/11/92

area of operational interest / zone d'intérêt opérationnel

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. 1/9/74

area of operations / zone d'opérations

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 responsibility; component command; joint operations area.* 14/10/2002

area of responsibility / zone de responsabilité

1. The geographical area assigned to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. *Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; joint operations area; operational level of war; strategic command; NATO strategic commander.*
2. 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; joint operations area; operational level of war; strategic command.* 17/1/05

area operations / opérations de zone

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force. 1/8/79

area search / recherche sur zone

Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated

information on general or specific situations and/or activities. 1/9/81

area target / objectif non ponctuel

A target consisting of an area rather than a single point. 1/2/73

armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé

A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems. 1/11/75

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. 2/5/95

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. 1/2/73

armed sweep / drague armée

A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings. 1/11/75

arming / armement

As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness. 2/5/95

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. 16/7/99

arming lanyard / fil d'armement

Preferred term: arming wire. 1/7/93

arming pin / goupille de sécurité

A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle. *Synonym: safety pin. Related term: safety device.* 2/5/95

arming wire / fil d'armement

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. *Synonym: arming*

lanyard. Related term: safety wire. 1/7/93

army / armée

1. A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps.
2. In certain nations "army" is the land component of the armed forces.
3. In certain nations "armée" covers all the armed forces. 1/7/83

army corps / corps d'armée

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. *Synonym: corps.* 1/7/83

army group / groupe d'armées

The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander. 1/7/83

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.* 1/2/73

artificial horizon / horizon artificiel

Preferred term: attitude indicator. 1/8/79

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.* 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie

An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use. 3/8/98

artillery preparation / préparation d'artillerie

Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence. 1/2/73

artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie

An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets. 16/7/99

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. 1/8/82

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. 1/2/73

assault / assaut

1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.
2. 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; follow-on echelon; follow-up.* 1/3/81

assault aircraft / aéronef de transport d'assaut

A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area. 1/3/92

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. 1/7/80

assault echelon / échelon d'assaut

The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. 1/8/82

assault phase / phase d'assaut

1. 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.
2. 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.* 1/9/91

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. 1/2/73

assault wave / vague d'assaut

Related term: wave. 1/2/73

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; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement

An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships. *Related terms: emergency anchorage; holding anchorage; laying-up position.* 1/6/78

assembly area / 1. aire de montage; 2. zone de rassemblement

1. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.
2. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. *Related term: rendezvous point.* 1/2/73

assign / affecter

1. 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.
2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. *Related term: attach.* 1/7/80

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. 1/10/92

associated support / soutien associé

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.* 25/9/98

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. 1/3/81

astro altitude / hauteur astronomique

The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body. 1/11/75

astro compass / astrocompas

An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies. 1/2/75

astronomical twilight / crépuscule astronomique

Preferred term: twilight. 1/1/73

astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur

A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude. 1/1/73

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/10/2003

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. 1/11/75

atomic demolition munition / charge nucléaire statique

A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition. 1/3/82

atomic weapon / arme atomique

Preferred term: nuclear weapon. 1/2/73

attach / détachement pour mise aux ordres - mise aux ordres

1. 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.

2. 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. 1/3/81*

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. 1/2/73

attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque

A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets. 1/11/85

attack position / position d'attaque - zone de démarrage

Preferred term: forming up place. 1/3/82

attenuation / atténuation

1. 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.

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

3. In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object of surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background. *Synonym: tone down. 1/11/91*

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. 1/2/73

attitude / orientation

1. 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.

2. The grid bearing of the long axis of a target area. 1/1/83

attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette

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. 1/3/79

attrition / attrition - usure

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel. 1/2/73

attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition

In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships. *Related term: minefield. 1/11/75*

attrition rate / taux d'attrition - taux d'usure

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. 1/2/73

attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition

The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible. 1/8/76

augmentation force / force d'appoint

Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces. *Related term: reinforcing force. 1/7/87*

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. 1/2/73

authentication / authentification

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

2. A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions. 1/2/73

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. 9/5/00

automatic flight control system / système de contrôle automatique de vol

A system which 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. 1/2/73

automatic search jammer / brouilleur à poursuite automatique

An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics. *Synonym: search jammer. 1/2/73*

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. 1/1/73

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. 1/2/73

auxiliary contours / courbe auxiliaire

Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval. 1/2/73

available supply rate / taux de ravitaillement consenti

The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period. 1/10/84

average heading / cap moyen

The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time. 1/1/73

average speed / vitesse moyenne

The average distance travelled per hour calculated over the whole journey

excluding specifically ordered halts.
1/1/70

**aviation medicine / médecine
aéronautique**

The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight. 1/2/73

axial route / pénétrante

A route running through the rear area and into the forward area. *Related term: route.* 1/2/73

axis / axe

In land warfare, the general direction of movement, planned or achieved, usually between assigned boundaries. 1/2/89

azimuth angle / angle d'azimut

An angle measured clockwise in the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line. 1/2/73

**azimuth guidance / guidage
directionnel**

Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track. 1/10/80

**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. 1/3/81

B

backfilling / remplèment

The use of reserves, individually or collectively, to undertake the duties of regulars deployed forward to a theatre of operations. 1/10/2001

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. 1/2/73

background radiation / radioactivité naturelle

Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surrounding to which individuals are always exposed. 1/2/73

back tell / transfert descendant

Related term: track telling. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

balance station zero / plan de référence - centrage zéro

Preferred term: reference datum. 1/11/68

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

ballistic missile / missile balistique

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; guided missile.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/2/73

balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon

In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes. 1/12/74

bank angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis. 1/1/80

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 term: altitude.* 1/11/94

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. *Related term: fire 3.* 1/2/73

barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies. *Related term: jamming.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

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.* 31/1/05

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. 9/1/96

bar scale / échelle des distances - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire

Preferred term: graphic scale. 1/3/73

base / 1. base; 2. base de départ - base de feux

1. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. *Related terms: emergency fleet operating base; establishment.*
2. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base. 1/3/73

base fuze / fusée de culot

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb. *Related term: fuze.* 1/3/73

baseline / 1. 2. base géodésique; 3. base de radionavigation; 4. base de triangulation

1. In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.
2. 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.
3. In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.
4. 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. 1/11/94

base map / carte de base

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.* 1/3/74

base map symbol / symbole de carte de base

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart. *Synonym: base symbol.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

base symbol / symbole de base

Preferred term: base map symbol. 1/3/73

basic intelligence / renseignement de base - renseignement de documentation

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.* 1/11/94

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/79

basic stocks / stocks initiaux

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial predetermined period. *Related terms: stock; sustaining stocks.* 1/2/88

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. 1/12/79

bathymetric contour / courbe bathymétrique

Preferred term: depth contour. 1/3/73

battery / batterie

1. Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.
2. 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. 1/3/73

battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie

The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level. 1/11/75

battle casualty / perte au combat

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.* 1/6/89

battle damage assessment / évaluation des dommages de combat

The assessment of effects resulting from the application of military action, either lethal or non-lethal, against a military objective. 17/1/05

battle damage repair / réparation au combat

Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. 1/6/89

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.* 1/3/82

battlefield psychological activities / activités psychologiques du champ de bataille

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. 16/7/99

battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille

Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence. *Related term: surveillance.* 1/8/79

beach capacity / capacité de plage

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of the cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day. *Related term: port capacity.* 1/3/73

beach group / élément de plage - groupe de plage

Preferred term: shore party. 1/8/79

beachhead / tête de pont - 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 matériel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore. *Related terms: airhead; bridgehead.* 1/12/93

beach minefield / champ de mines antidébarquement

A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach. *Related term: minefield* 1/11/77

beach reserves / réserves de plage

In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas. 1/3/92

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. 1/3/73

beam rider / guidé sur faisceau

A missile guided by radar or radio beam. 1/3/73

bearing / azimut - relèvement

The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction. 9/1/96

before-flight inspection / préparation pour le vol

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. *Commonly called: preflight inspection.* 1/4/90

belligerent / belligérant

In time of crisis or war, an individual, entity, military force or state engaged in conflict. 1/10/2003

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 term: infrastructure.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

binding / chargement sur palette

The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet. *Related term: palletized unit load.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

biological ammunition / munition biologique

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent. 1/3/92

biological defence / défense biologique

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents. 1/10/92

biological environment / environnement biologique

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons. *Related term: biological agent.* 1/11/90

biological operation / opération biologique

Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Synonym: biological warfare. Related term: biological agent.* 1/3/73

biological warfare / guerre biologique

Preferred term: biological operation. 1/3/73

biological weapon / arme biologique

An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. *Related term: biological agent.* 1/3/73

blast / souffle

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. 1/3/73

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 term: shock wave.* 1/10/92

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.* 16/7/99

bleeding edge / champ vif

That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet. 1/8/79

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. 1/3/73

blip / spot

The luminous image of an object on a visual display. 2/5/95

blister agent / agent vésicant

A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. *Synonym: vesicant agent.* 1/8/76

blocking and chocking / calage

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit. 1/3/73

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. 17/1/05

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. 1/6/78

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 term: loading.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

blood agent / hémotoxique

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. 1/11/91

blowback / 1. fuite de gaz vers l'arrière; 2. pression des gaz vers l'arrière

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/3/73

blue commander / commandant bleu

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

blue forces / forces bleues

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises. *Related term: force(s).* 1/10/80

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

boattail / tronçon de queue

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag. 1/3/73

boat wave / vague d'embarcations

Related term: wave. 1/3/73

body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte

That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

bombing errors / écarts de bombardement

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.) 1/3/73

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. 1/1/83

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

bomb sighting systems / viseurs de bombardement

1. Vector sights - 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.
2. Tachometric or 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.
3. Angular velocity sight - 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. 1/12/76

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.* 1/10/80

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.* 1/10/2001

booster / 1. propulseur d'appoint; 2. renforçateur d'amorçage

1. 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.

2. 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 term: charge.* 1/1/91

border / marge intérieure

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

border crosser / frontalier

An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

bottom mine / mine de fond

A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. *Synonym: ground mine.* *Related term: mine.* 1/12/76

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. 1/12/76

bound / bond

In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire. 1/9/91

boundary / limite

In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined. 1/6/78

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

branch / branche

Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area. *Related terms: cell; division; section.* 1/7/88

breakaway / séparation de l'onde de choc

The onset of a condition in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/79

break-up / éclatement

1. 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.
2. 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. *Synonym: split-up.* 1/12/74

brevity code / code abrégé - code condensé

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. 1/3/73

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; beachhead.* 1/3/82

bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. *Related term: objective area.* 1/3/73

briefing / exposé

The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information. 4/10/2000

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/82

burial / inhumation

Preferred term: emergency burial. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de combustion

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out. 20/11/96

C

calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée

Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors.

Synonym: rectified airspeed. 1/3/73

calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée

Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors.

Related term: altitude. 1/3/73

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 term: focal length.*

1/3/73

call for fire / demande de tir

A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. *Related term: on call.*

1/3/73

call sign / indicatif d'appel

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.* 1/3/73

camera axis / axe focal

An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues

The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second. 1/11/75

camera magazine / magasin

A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained. *Related term: cassette.* 1/3/73

camera nadir / nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue - nadir de la photographie

Preferred term: photo nadir. 1/3/73

camera window / hublot de prise de vue

A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/77

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.* 1/12/74

camouflet / camouflet

The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface. 1/3/73

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. 16/7/99

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. 1/12/74

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/3/77

capsule / capsule

1. A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.
2. An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface. 1/3/73

captive firing / essai au banc

A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand. 1/3/73

cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos

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.

Synonym: normal impact effect. 1/3/73

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; wanted cargo.* 1/3/81

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. 1/3/73

carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis - tapis de bombes

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. 1/3/73

carriage / affût - affût de canon

Preferred term: gun carriage. 1/3/73

carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué

A group of aircraft squadrons placed under a single command for administrative and tactical control of operations from an aircraft carrier. 4/10/2000

carrier striking force / force d'attaque de porte-avions

A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable of conducting offensive operations. 18/12/97

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

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.* 1/3/73

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; non-battle casualty.* 1/6/89

casualty staging unit / unité de transit des malades et blessés

A medical unit caring for in-transit patients under medical personnel supervision. *Related term: in-transit evacuation facility.* 22/6/2004

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. 1/3/73

caution area / zone à restrictions

An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/83

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

cell / cellule

Part of a NATO headquarters section which produces work of a specific nature within a major functional area. *Related terms: branch; division 2; section.* 1/7/88

centigray / centigray

A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad). 1/7/87

central air data computer / centrale de bord

A device which computes altitude, vertical speed, air speed and Mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature. *Synonym: air data computer.* 1/2/74

central analysis team / groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice

A team composed of representatives from two or more Major NATO Commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large-scale NATO exercise. *Synonym: analysis staff.* 1/3/73

centralized control / contrôle centralisé

1. The retention of authority by a commander to direct actions to achieve his objectives. *Related Term: decentralized execution.*
2. In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. *Related Term: decentralized control.* 22/6/2004

central planning team / groupe central de planification

A team composed of representatives of two or more NATO or national commands, responsible for the production of an exercise operation order in accordance with the exercise specification and/or exercise planning directive. *Synonym: planning staff.* 1/3/81

centre of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts

Preferred term: mean point of impact. 1/10/78

centre of gravity / centre de gravité

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. 25/9/98

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. 1/3/73

certificate of security clearance / certificat de sécurité

Preferred term: security certificate. 1/10/2003

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. *Related terms: rope; rope-chaff.* 1/3/81

chain of command / chaîne de commandement

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. *Synonym: command channel. Related terms: administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/3/73

chalk commander / chef de transport

The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number. *Related term: chalk troops.* 1/3/73

chalk number / numéro-repère

The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier. *Related term: chalk troops.* 1/3/73

chalk troops / troupe numérotée

A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number. *Related terms: chalk commander; chalk number.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

**change of operational control /
changement de contrôle opérationnel**

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. *Synonym: chop.* 1/3/73

**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. 1/11/75

**characteristic actuation width /
intercept caractéristique**

The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear. 1/11/75

**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. 1/11/75

**characteristic detection width /
intercept caractéristique de détection**

The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run. 1/11/75

charge / 1.2. charge

1. 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.*
2. A quantity of explosive prepared for demolition purposes. *Related terms: booster 2; cutting charge; cratering charge; inert filling; primed charge; priming charge; shaped charge.* 22/6/2004

**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 - state 1 - safe; state of readiness - state 2 - armed.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/10/2001

**charging point / prise de
ravitaillement**

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. *Synonym: filler point.* 1/3/73

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; amphibious chart; chart base; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; map; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; non-submarine chart.* 16/07/96

chart base / carte de base

A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed. *Synonym: topographic base. Related terms: base map; topographic base.* 1/3/73

**chart index / carte index - schéma
d'assemblage (topographie)**

Preferred term: map index. 1/3/73

chart series / série de cartes

Preferred term: map series. 1/3/73

chart sheet / carte

Preferred term: map sheet. 1/3/73

check firing / halte au tir

In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing. 1/7/87

checkout / vérification systématique

A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof. 1/3/73

**checkpoint / 1. 2. point de référence; 3.
centre d'impact; 4. poste de contrôle
de la circulation**

1. 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.
2. Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electrical means.
3. Centre of impact; a burst centre.
4. A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations. *Related term: contact point.* 1/3/73

**check sweeping / dragage de
vérification**

In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation. 1/12/76

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: chemical ammunition; chemical defence; chemical dose; chemical environment; riot control agent.* 1/12/93

**chemical ammunition / munition
chimique**

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent. *Related terms: chemical agent; multi-agent munition.* 1/3/73

**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. 1/3/73

**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.* 1/11/91

chemical dose / dose chimique

The amount of chemical agent, expressed in milligrams, that is taken or absorbed by the body. *Related term: chemical agent.* 1/2/88

**chemical environment / environnement
chimique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons. *Related term: chemical agent.* 1/11/90

chemical horn / corne chimique

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. *Synonym: Hertz-Horn.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/8/76

chemical monitoring / veille chimique
The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present. *Related term: chemical survey.* 1/2/88

chemical operation / opération chimique
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. *Synonym: chemical warfare.* 1/8/79

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.* 1/9/81

chemical warfare / guerre chimique
Preferred term: chemical operation. 1/3/73

chop / chop
Preferred term: change of operational control. 1/3/73

chronic radiation dose / dose d'irradiation chronique
A dose of ionising radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period of time. A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death but if received at a low dose rate a significant portion of the acute cellular damage will be repaired. *Related terms: acute radiation dose; radiation dose; radiation dose rate.* 1/8/82

chuffing / toux d'une fusée
The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise. 1/3/73

circling approach / approche indirecte
An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing. (ICAO). 4/10/2000

circular error probable / écart circulaire probable
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: delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/3/73

civil defence / protection civile
Mobilization, organization, and direction of the civil population, designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of enemy action against all aspects of civil life. 1/3/73

civil disturbance / troubles publics
Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

civil-military cooperation / coopération civilo-militaire
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. 14/10/2002

civil twilight / crépuscule civil
Preferred term: twilight. 1/3/73

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. 4/10/2000

classification of bridges and vehicles / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules
Preferred term: military load classification. 1/12/79

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.* 1/3/73

cleansing station / station de décontamination
Preferred term: decontamination station. 1/3/73

clearance diving / déminage par plongeur
The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines. 1/8/76

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/7/80

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 term: fighter.* 1/10/84

climb mode / montée automatique
In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme. 1/3/73

close air support / appui aérien rapproché
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 term: air support.* 1/3/73

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 term: close-controlled air interception.* 1/11/90

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.* 1/3/73

closed area / zone fermée
A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited. *Related terms: danger area; prohibited area; restricted area.* 1/3/73

close support / appui rapproché
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 term: support.* 1/3/73

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 term: supporting fire.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/76

cloud amount / couverture nuageuse

The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered. *Synonym: cloud cover.* 1/7/80

cloud cover / couverture nuageuse

Preferred term: cloud amount. 1/7/80

cluster / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. grappe; 7. groupe énergétique

1. Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.
2. Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.
3. Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.
4. 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.
5. In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.
6. 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.
7. Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit. 1/3/81

cluster bomb unit / arme à dispersion

An expendable aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions. *Related terms: aircraft store; dispenser; submunition.* 4/10/2000

coarse mine / mine coriace

In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine. *Related term: mine.* 1/11/75

coastal convoy / convoi côtier

A convoy whose voyage lies in general on the continental shelf and in coastal waters. *Related term: convoy.* 1/12/77

coastal refraction / réfraction côtière

The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land. *Synonyms: land effect; shore line effect.* 1/3/73

cocooning / coconisation

An operation consisting in covering equipment with a wrapping to protect it against the action of atmospheric factors. *Synonym: plastic spray packaging.* 1/10/2001

code word / mot-code

1. A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.
2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. 1/8/76

collapse depth / immersion d'écrasement - immersion de destruction

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. 1/3/81

collateral damage / dommages collatéraux

Inadvertent casualties and destruction in civilian areas caused by military operations. 17/1/05

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.* 1/2/88

collection / recherche

Related term: intelligence cycle. 1/3/73

collection agency / organisme de renseignement

Preferred term: agency. 1/9/81

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: also intelligence; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/90

collection plan / plan de recherche

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.* 1/7/93

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 term: call sign.* 1/3/73

collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective

Protection provided to a group of individuals in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment which permits relaxation of individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection. 1/4/82

collimating mark / repère de fond de chambre - repère de cliché

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. *Synonym: fiducial mark.* 1/3/73

collocation / co-implantation

The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location. 1/7/80

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 term: cover.* 1/3/73

column formation / formation en ligne de file

A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. *Related terms: trail formation; transport stream.* 1/3/73

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. 1/12/79

column length / longueur d'encombrement

The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement. *Related term: road space.* 1/10/80

combat air patrol / patrouille aérienne de combat

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; combat patrol; objective area; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 4/10/2000

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.* 1/12/93

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 term: amphibious chart.* 1/10/80

combat control team / équipe de guidage

In air transport operations, 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. 1/11/83

combat day of supply / approvisionnement d'un jour de combat

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 term: one day's supply.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/82

combat information centre / centre d'information de combat

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. *Synonym: action information centre. Related term: air defence control centre.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/9/81

combat load / charge de combat

The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft. *Related terms: load; payload.* 22/6/2004

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 term: loading.* 1/3/73

combat patrol / patrouille de combat

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. *Synonym: fighting patrol. Related terms: combat air patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 1/3/82

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. 1/8/74

combat readiness / prêt au combat

Preferred term: combat ready. 1/9/80

combat ready / prêt au combat

1. As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.
2. As applied to personnel : qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned. 9/1/96

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.* 1/12/93

combat search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage de combat

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.* 1/10/2003

combat service support / soutien logistique du combat

The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics. 1/12/74

combat support / appui tactique

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. 1/11/94

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. 1/3/73

combat zone / zone de combat

1. That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
2. 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.* 1/7/83

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.* 25/9/98

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.* 1/3/81

combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée

A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a

predetermined order. *Synonym:* *combined influence mine*. *Related term:* *mine*. 1/11/94

combined / multinational

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate. *Synonym:* *multinational*. *Related term:* *joint*. 16/7/99

combined airspeed indicator / badin combiné - indicateur combiné de vitesse air

An instrument which displays both indicated airspeed and Mach number. 1/3/81

combined force / force multinationale

A force composed of elements of two or more nations. 25/9/98

combined influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée

Preferred term: *combination influence mine*. 1/11/94

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:* *combined; joint; multinational*. 16/7/99

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*. 1/11/94

combined operation / opération interalliée

An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

command / 1. 2. 3. commandement; 4. 5. commander

1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.

2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed

for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.

3. A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual.

4. To dominate an area of situation.

5. To exercise command. *Related terms:* *administrative control; full command; functional command; national command; operational command*. 29/5/2002

command and control communication system / système de communication de commandement et de contrôle

A communication system which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes.

Related term: *command and control information system*. 29/5/2002

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*. 29/5/2002

command and control system / système de commandement et de contrôle

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, that enables commanders and their staffs to exercise command and control. 14/10/2002

command and control warfare / guerre du commandement et du contrôle

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*. 4/10/2000

command axis / axe de déplacement des postes de commandement - axe de transmission

A line along which a headquarters will move. 1/3/73

command channel / chaîne de commandement

Preferred term: *chain of command*. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/84

command destruct signal / signal de destruction télécommandé

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile. 1/3/73

command-detonated munition / munition télécommandée

A munition that is deliberately and remotely detonated by the person in control of that munition. 1/10/2003

command ejection system / système d'éjection commandée

Related term: *ejection systems*. 1/3/81

commander / commandant

Related terms: *executing commander; exercise commander; Major NATO Commander; national command; national force commander; national territorial commander; releasing commander*. 1/3/73

commander's required date / date exigée par le commandant

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; G-day*. 29/5/2002

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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*. 13/12/99

command post / poste de commandement

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. 1/3/73

command post exercise / exercice de poste de commandement

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters. *Related terms: exercise; field exercise.* 1/11/83

command select ejection system / système d'éjection à commande sélective

Related term: ejection systems. 1/3/81

commercial loading / chargement administratif

Preferred term: administrative loading. 1/3/73

commercial off-the-shelf / commercial sur étagère - commercial standard

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.* 1/10/2001

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 term: loading.* 1/3/73

commonality / communauté

The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used. *Related terms: compatibility; interchangeability; standardization.* 4/10/2000

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 term: infrastructure.* 1/3/73

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 term: interchangeability.* 1/7/82

communication and information systems / systèmes d'information et de communication

Collective term for communication systems and information systems. *Related terms: communication system; NATO consultation, command and control systems.* 29/5/2002

communication centre / centre de communication - centre de transmissions

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. *Synonym: signal centre.* 1/10/2003

communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu

A geographical point or area at which ships under naval control of shipping are required to report to the naval control of shipping authority. *Related term: naval control of shipping.* 3/8/98

communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communication systems by other than intended recipients or users. 1/10/2001

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 term: communication and information system.* 29/5/2002

communication zone / zone des communications

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.* 1/3/73

comparative cover / couverture de comparaison - couverture de référence

Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details. *Related terms: cover; coverage.* 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

compass direction / direction de compas

The horizontal direction expressed as an angular distance measured clockwise from compass north. 1/3/73

compass north / nord du compas - nord d'une boussole

The uncorrected direction indicated by the north seeking end of a compass needle. *Related term: magnetic north.* 1/3/73

compass rose / rose du compas

A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium. 1/3/73

compatibility / compatibilité

The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions. (ISO-IEC) *Related terms: commonality; interchangeability; standardization.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/3/73

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 term: reliability diagram.* 1/3/73

complete round / coup complet

Ammunition which contains all the components necessary for it to function. 1/9/81

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 term: assembly; equipment; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

component command / commandement de composante

1. In the NATO military command structure, a third-level command organization with specific air, maritime or land capabilities. It is responsible for region-wide operational planning and conduct of subordinate operations as directed by the NATO regional commander. Note: its headquarters is distinct from the regional command headquarters.

2. 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 terms: area of operations; component commander; NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander; NATO strategic commander; regional command; subregional command. 14/10/2002

component commander / commandant de composante

1. A single-service or functional component commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure.

Related terms: component command; NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander; NATO strategic commander; subregional command.

2. A designated commander responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force. 29/5/2002

component life / durée de vie d'un composant

The period of normal usage of a component after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases. 4/10/2000

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. 1/12/76

compression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare

Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber. 1/10/84

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. 1/3/73

computer network attack / attaque de réseau informatique - attaque informatique

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. 17/1/05

computer network exploitation / exploitation de réseau informatique

Action taken to make use of a computer or computer network, as well as the information hosted therein, in order to gain advantage. 17/1/05

computed air release point / point de largage calculé

A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point.

Related term: release point. 1/3/73

concealment / dissimulation

The protection from observation or surveillance. *Related terms: cover; screen.* 1/11/75

concentrated fire / tir de concentration

1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target.

2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area.

Related term: fire. 1/3/73

concentration area / zone de concentration

1. An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.

2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time. 1/3/73

concept / concept

A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure. 1/11/83

concept of operations / concept de l'opération - idée de manœuvre

A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission. 1/3/82

conduct of operations / conduite des opérations

The art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives. 14/10/2002

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 term: Z marker beacon. 1/3/73

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.* 14/10/2002

confusion reflector / réflecteur-brouilleur

A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors. 1/3/73

connecting route / itinéraire de raccordement

A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes. *Related term: route.* 1/6/78

console / 1. console; 2. pupitre de commande

1. A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate.

2. 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. 1/3/73

consolidation of position / organisation d'une position conquise

Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy. 1/3/73

constant of the cone / constante du cône

For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection. *Preferred term: grid convergence factor. Related term: convergence factor.* 1/3/73

consular shipping advisor / conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale

A naval officer appointed to the staff of a consular authority in a neutral country for naval control of shipping duties. *Related term: naval control of shipping.* 9/7/97

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. 1/10/2001

consultation, command and control systems / systèmes de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle

Preferred term: NATO consultation, command and control systems. 1/10/2001

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 term: production logistics.* 22/6/2004

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. 1/3/73

contact / contact

Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors. 16/7/96

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. 9/1/96

contact mine / mine à contact

A mine detonated by physical contact. *Related term: mine.* 1/3/77

contact point / point de jonction

1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.

2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. *Related terms: check point; control point; coordinating point; pull-up point; rendezvous; turn-in point.* 1/12/76

contact print / tirage contact

A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material. 1/3/73

contact report / compte rendu de contact - compte rendu initial de contact - compte rendu supplémentaire de contact

A report indicating any detection of the enemy. *Synonyms: amplifying report; initial contact report.* 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs

A sheltered anchorage (not a port) with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from containerhips to other vessels. 1/6/78

contamination / contamination - infection

The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects. *Related terms: fall out; induced radiation; residual radiation.* 1/11/94

contamination control / contrôle de contamination

Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

contingency plan / plan de circonstance

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. 25/9/98

continuous fire / tir continu

1. Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.

2. 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. 9/1/96

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.* 1/3/73

continuously computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage

Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds. 1/11/75

continuously set vector / viseur à affichage continu

Related term: bomb sighting systems part 1. 1/8/76

continuous processor / machine à traitement continu

Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/3/73

contour interval / équidistance
Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines. 1/3/73

contour line / courbe de niveau
A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation. 1/3/73

control / 1. contrôle; 2. réseau de points de contrôle
1. 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.
2. 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; operational control; tactical control.* 1/9/81

control and reporting centre / centre de détection et de contrôle
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.* 1/3/73

control and reporting system / réseau de détection et de contrôle
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. 1/3/73

control area / région de contrôle
A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth. *Related terms: air control; airway; control zone; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

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.* 1/11/91

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; terminal control area.* 1/3/73

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 term: cargo.* 1/7/82

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.* 1/8/76

controlled interception / interception aérienne contrôlée
An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station. *Related term: air interception.* 1/3/73

controlled item / article contrôlé
Preferred term: regulated item. 1/11/91

controlled mosaic / mosaïque contrôlée - photoplan
A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction. *Related terms: mosaic; rectification.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

controlled route / itinéraire réglementé
A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised. *Related term: route.* 1/6/84

control point / 1. point de référence; 2. point repère; 3. poste de contrôle
1. A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check, in marking mosaics.
2. 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.
3. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. *Related terms: contact point; field control; ground control.* 1/3/73

control zone / zone de contrôle
A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit. *Related terms: airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

conventional weapon / arme classique
A weapon which is neither nuclear, biological nor chemical. 1/3/79

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. 1/3/82

convergence / convergence
Related terms: convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence. 1/3/73
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: constant of the cone; grid convergence factor.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

conversion scale / échelle de conversion
A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement. *Related term: scale.* 1/3/73

convoy / convoi
1. 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 terms: coastal convoy; evacuation convoy; ocean convoy.*
2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. 1/3/73

convoy assembly port / port de rassemblement de convois

A port from which convoys, whether ocean going or coastal, sail. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/74

convoy dispersal point / point de dislocation d'un convoi

The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter. *Related term: dispersion 6.* 1/6/78

convoy escort / escorte de convoi

1. A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection.
2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured. *Related term: escort.* 1/3/79

convoy joiner / navire ralliant un convoi

Preferred term: joiner. 1/6/78

convoy leaver / navire quittant un convoi - navire quittant

Preferred term: leaver. 1/10/78

convoy loading / chargement par convoi

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in vessels of the same movement group, but not necessarily in the same vessel. *Related term: loading.* 1/3/73

convoy route / route de convoi

The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority. 1/3/73

convoy schedule / plan de convois

Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval. 1/3/79

convoy speed / vitesse de convoi

For ships, the speed which the convoy commodore orders the guide of the convoy to make good through the water. *Related terms: scheduled speed; speed.* 1/3/73

convoy terminal area / zone terminale de convoi

A geographical area, designated by the name of a port or anchorage on which it is centred, at which convoys or sections of convoys arrive and from which they will be dispersed to coastal convoy systems or as independents to their final destination. 1/12/79

convoy through escort / escorte de bout en bout de convoi

Those ships of the close escort which normally remain with the convoy from its port of assembly to its port of arrival. *Related term: naval augmentation group.* 1/3/73

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. 1/10/78

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/79

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.* 4/10/2000

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 coordinates; grid coordinate system.* 1/3/73

coordinating authority / autorité de coordination

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. 1/7/85

coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur

In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units. *Related terms: commander(s); executing commander.* 9/1/96

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.* 1/3/73

copy negative / copie négative

A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale. 1/12/74

corner reflector / 1. réflecteur polyédrique; 2. réflecteur à écho renforcé

1. A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.
2. 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. 1/7/80

corps / corps

Preferred term: army corps. 1/7/83

corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée - troupes de corps

Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps. 1/3/73

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: maintenance; preventive maintenance.* 1/10/2001

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. 2/5/95

correlation factor / facteur de corrélation - facteur de restitution

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. *Synonym: restitution factor.* 1/3/73

counter-aggression / contre-agression

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. 1/10/2001

counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne

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. 1/8/79

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.* 1/1/60

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. 29/5/2002

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.* 29/5/2002

counter-espionage / contre-espionnage

Action designed to detect and counteract espionage. *Related term: counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

counterfire / tir contre armes à feu

Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. *Related term: fire.* 1/3/73

counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguerrilla

Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas. 1/11/90

counter-insurgency / mesure anti-insurrectionnelle

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency. 1/3/73

counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence

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: counter-espionage; counter-sabotage; counter-subversion; protective security; security; security intelligence.* 1/7/80

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. 1/10/2001

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. 1/9/2003

countermine operation / opération de contremineage

In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields. *Related terms: demining; proofing.* 14/10/2002

countermove / contre-mouvement

An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy. *Related term: counter-attack.* 1/3/82

counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation

Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. *Related term: fire.* 1/3/73

counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage

Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage. *Related term: counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

countersign / signal d'identification convenu

A secret challenge and its reply. *Related terms: challenge; password; reply.* 1/3/73

counter-subversion / contre-subversion

Action designed to detect and counteract subversion. *Related terms: counter-intelligence; subversion.* 1/3/81

countersurveillance / contre-surveillance

All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. *Related terms: camouflage; surveillance.* 1/9/81

counter-terrorism / contre-terrorisme

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: anti-terrorism.* 1/10/2003

country cover diagram / schéma de surface couverte

A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only. 1/12/74

course / route à suivre

The intended direction of movement in the horizontal plane. 1/10/78

course of action / mode d'action - plan d'action

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.* 29/5/2002

cover / 1. 2. couverture; 3. veille radio; 4. abri

1. The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offence, defence, or threat of either or both.
2. Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.
3. The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.
4. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial. *Related terms: column cover; comparative cover; concealment; fighter cover.* 1/3/81

coverage / couverture

The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems. *Related term: comparative cover.* 1/3/81

covering fire / tir de protection

1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.
2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping. *Related term: fire.* 1/3/73

covering force / 1. force de couverture - troupes de couverture; 2. force de sécurité - troupes de sécurité

1. 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.
2. 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. *Synonym: covering troops. Related term: force(s).* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/83

covering troops / troupes de couverture - troupes de sécurité

Preferred term: covering force. 1/12/74

cover search / recherche de couverture

In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/74

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. 1/12/74

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; personal locator beacon.* 1/7/87

cratering charge / charge enterrée

A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater. *Related term: charge 1.* 1/3/79

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/3/77

crisis management / gestion des crises

The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result. 2/5/95

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 repositioned ships. 3/8/98

critical altitude / altitude critique

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily. *Related term: altitude.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/93

critical speed / allure vibratoire

A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena. *Related terms: scheduled speed; speed.* 1/6/78

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 term: regulated item.* 1/10/92

crossing area / zone de franchissement

A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander. 1/12/77

cross-servicing / services mutuels - soutien logistique mutuel

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 term: mutual support.* 1/10/78

cross tell / transfert latéral

Related term: track telling. 1/3/73

cruising altitude / altitude de croisière

A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof. *Related term: altitude.* 1/3/73

cruising level / niveau de croisière

A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight. *Related term: altitude.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.
1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

currency / fiabilité

The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time.
1/3/73

current intelligence / renseignement de situation

Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level. *Related terms: basic intelligence; intelligence.* 1/9/81

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. 1/3/73

customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies. 1/6/80

cut-off / arrêt du réacteur

The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine. 1/3/73

cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/76

cutting charge / charge coupante

A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry.
Related term: charge 1. 1/11/90

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. 1/11/75

damage assessment / évaluation des dommages

The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. 1/3/73

damage control / organisation sécurité

In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish water-tight 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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

danger area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne

In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. *Synonym: airspace warning area. Related terms: closed area; prohibited area; restricted area.* 1/7/80

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. 1/3/73

dangerous cargo / cargaison dangereuse

Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport. *Related term: cargo.* 1/3/73

dangerously exposed waters / zone maritime menacée

The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline. *Related terms: evacuation of dangerously exposed waters; severely threatened coastline.* 1/2/89

dan runner / bâtiment longe-bouées dan

A ship running a line of dan buoys. 1/12/76

data block / légende

Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation. 1/12/93

date line / ligne de changement de date

Preferred term: international date line. 1/3/73

date-time group / groupe date-heure

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. 1/3/81

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". 1/3/73

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. 1/12/76

datum level / niveau de référence

A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related. *Related term: altitude.* 1/3/73

datum point / datum

Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken. *Related term: pinpoint.* 1/3/73

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 term: fighter.* 1/10/84

D-day / jour J

Related term: designation of days and hours. 1/8/82

deadly force / force létale - force mortelle

Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death. *Related term: non-deadly force.* 1/10/2001

dead mine / mine inerte - mine morte

A mine which has been neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe. *Related terms: disarmed mine; mine.* 1/8/76

dead space / 1. 2. zone en angle mort; 3. zone de silence

1. 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. *Synonym: dead zone.*
2. The volume of space above and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.
3. An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received. 1/3/82

dead zone / zone non battue

Preferred term: dead space 1. 1/3/73

debarkation / débarquement

The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship. *Related terms: port of debarkation; port of embarkation.* 1/3/73

debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement

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. *Synonym: disembarkation schedule.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

decentralized execution / exécution décentralisée

Delegation of the appropriate authority to subordinate commanders to execute their assigned tasks and missions. *Related terms: centralized control; delegation of authority.* 22/6/2004

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. 1/3/73

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 term: decision height.* 1/8/76

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 term: decision altitude.* 1/6/78

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. 6/1/06

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. 13/12/99

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. *Related terms: scheduled speed; speed.* 1/12/77

declassify / déclassifier

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter. *Related term: downgrade.* 1/3/73

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. *Related terms: magnetic declination; magnetic variation.* 1/3/73

decompression chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

Preferred term: hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

decontamination / décontamination - désinfection

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.* 1/3/73

decontamination station / station de décontamination

A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants. *Synonym: cleansing station.* 1/11/75

decoy / leurre

An imitation of a person, object or phenomenon, which is intended to deceive hostile surveillance or detection systems or mislead the adversary. *Synonym: dummy.* 4/10/2000

decoy ship / navire-piège

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. *Synonym: Q-ship.* 1/3/82

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.* 6/1/06

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 term: shallow fording capability.* 1/8/73

deep minefield / champ de mines profond

An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross. *Related term: minefield.* 1/8/76

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; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

deep water / grands fonds

Water having a depth greater than 200 metres. 14/10/2002

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. 1/9/81

defector / transfuge

A person who repudiates his or her country when beyond its jurisdiction or control. 1/9/91

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/3/83

defence readiness condition / état de préparation

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises. *Synonym: state of readiness.* 1/2/73

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. 1/10/78

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. 1/2/73

defensive fire / tir défensif

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action. 1/11/75

defensive mine countermeasures / mesures de protection contre les mines

Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying. 1/8/76

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.* 1/12/76

defilade / défilement

1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.
2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.
3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles. 1/3/73

defoliant operation / opération de défoliation

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations. 1/3/73

defoliating agent / agent défoliant

A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely. 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/76

de jure boundary / frontière de droit

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized. 1/9/81

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/8/76

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.* 22/6/2004

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.* 1/6/78

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. 1/1/91

deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé

The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. *Related term: hasty crossing.* 1/7/87

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.* 1/3/73

delivering ship / bâtiment ravitailleur

In replenishment at sea, the ship that delivers the rig(s). *Related term: receiving ship.* 4/10/00

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; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/10/84

demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée

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. 1/3/73

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; mine clearance; mine disposal; unexploded explosive ordnance.* 29/5/2002

demolition / destruction

The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means. *Related term: uncharged demolition target.* 1/7/93

demolition chamber / chambre de destruction

Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges. 1/11/94

demolition firing party / équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction

The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition. *Related term: demolition guard.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

demolition kit / lot de destruction

The demolition tool kit complete with explosives. *Related term: demolition tool kit.* 1/1/91

demolition target / ouvrage à détruire

A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition. 1/11/92

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.* 1/1/91

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; diversion; diversionary attack.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

density altitude / densité-altitude

An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere. 1/3/73

departure end / fin de bande

That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial departure is made. 1/8/79

departure point / point d'origine

1. A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.
2. 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. 1/7/80

deployment / 1.2.3. déploiement; 4. redéploiement

1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.
2. The movement of forces within areas of operations.
3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.
4. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations. *Related term: disposition.* 1/2/88

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; emergency fleet operating base.* 1/9/75

depression angle / angle de dépression

Preferred term: angle of depression. 1/8/79

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. 1/3/73

depth contour / ligne bathymétrique - courbe bathymétrique - ligne des fonds

A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum. *Synonym: bathymetric contour or depth curve.* 1/3/73

depth curve / ligne des fonds

Preferred term: depth contour. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/77

description of target / description de l'objectif

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. *Synonym: target description.* 1/8/73

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. 1/3/73

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.
K-day - The day on which a convoy system is introduced or is due to be introduced on any particular convoy lane.
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.* 1/10/2001

desired ground zero / point zéro désiré

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned nuclear detonation. *Related terms: actual ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

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.* 9/5/2000

destruction fire mission / mission de destruction

In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target. *Related terms: fire.* 1/8/82

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. 1/11/75

detachment / détachement

1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.
2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. 1/3/73

detail / détail

The basic graphic representation of features. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

detecting circuit / détecteur

The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target. 1/3/77

detection / détection

The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or phenomenon of potential military significance. *Related terms: identification; identification, friend or foe (IFF); recognition.* 1/12/76

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. 20/11/96

detention / détention

The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order. 22/6/2004

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. 1/8/79

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. 9/1/96

detonating cord / cordeau détonant

A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave. 1/11/94

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. 1/12/77

detonator / détonateur

A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave. 1/7/80

détour / 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. 1/8/73

deviation / 1. déviation; 2. écart

1. The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.
2. The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target. *Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

diapositive / diapositive

A positive photograph on a transparent medium. *Related terms: plate; transparency.* 1/3/73

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; killed in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/4/90

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. 1/11/75

diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique

Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels. 1/3/73

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. 1/6/78

direct action / action directe

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. 1/10/2001

direct action fuze / fusée percutante

Preferred term: impact action fuze. 1/3/73

direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des dommages

A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation. 1/03/73

direct fire / tir direct

Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer. *Related term: fire.* 1/3/73

direct illumination / éclairage direct

Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights. 1/3/73

directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice

Preferred term: exercise directing staff. 1/3/81

direction / 1. gisement d'observation; 2. orientation

1. 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.
2. *Related term: intelligence cycle.* 1/1/83

directive / directive

1. A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.
2. A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.
3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure. 1/3/73

direct laying / pointage à vue

Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target. 1/8/74

direct support / 1. appui direct; 2. 3. soutien direct

1. 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.*
2. 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.*
3. 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.* 22/6/2004

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; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

disabled submarine / sous-marin desespéré

A submarine that has lost all or part of its means of propulsion, steering or buoyancy control. 16/7/99

disabling fire / tir désespérant

Fire directed at a vessel so as to impair its manoeuvrability but not its seaworthiness. 14/10/2002

disarmed mine / mine désarmée

A previously armed mine which has been returned to a safe state. *Related terms: dead mine; inert mine.* 9/5/2000

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.). 1/8/76

disembarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement

Preferred term: debarkation schedule. 1/3/73

dispenser / distributeur

In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release submunitions. *Related term: cluster bomb unit.* 1/7/80

dispersal / dispersion

In naval control of shipping, reduction of the concentration of shipping by reberthing within a port area or at working/holding anchorages in the vicinity. 3/8/98

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. 1/3/73

dispersed site / site isolé

A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area. 1/7/87

dispersion / dispersion

1. A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and

projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.

2. In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.

3. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.

4. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form.

5. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.

6. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection in order to minimize the risk of damage from attack.

Related terms: circular error probable; convoy dispersal point; delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; disposition; horizontal error. 1/9/81

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; delivery error; deviation; dispersion.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

disposition / dispositif

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft. *Related terms: deployment; dispersion.* 1/3/73

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. 1/12/74

dissemination / diffusion

Related term: intelligence cycle. 1/3/73

distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse

A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface. *Commonly called: DISSUB.* 16/7/99

distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse

Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued. *Synonym: DISSUB personnel.* 18/12/97

distributed fire / tir sur zone

Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target. *Related term: fire.* 1/3/73

distribution point / point de distribution

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. 1/3/73

diversion / 1. 2. diversion; 3. 4. 5. déroutement; 6. déviation

1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation.

2. An attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention. *Related term: demonstration.*

3. 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.

4. In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended.

Related terms: alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome. 1/7/80

5. The act of deflecting or turning persons or objects from their planned route. 1/10/2001

6. 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.* 14/10/2002

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; redeployment aerodrome.* 1/11/94

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 term: demonstration.* 1/3/73

diving chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

Preferred term: hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

division / division

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command. *Related term: branch; cell; section.* 1/3/73

doctrine / doctrine

Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application. 1/3/73

dome / dôme - dôme d'écume

Preferred term: spray dome. 1/3/73

door bundle / colis d'accompagnement

A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/76

dormant / insensible

In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated. 2/5/95

dormant state / état dormant - état insensible - en sommeil

In mine warfare, the transitory state of a mine during which design features prevent it from being actuated. *Related term: actuate.* 4/10/2000

dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive

A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same. *Synonym: isodose rate line.* 1/3/73

dosimetry / dosimétrie

The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques. 1/3/73

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: limited access route; route; single flow route.* 1/11/80

down / plus bas

In artillery and naval fire support:

- a. 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;
- b. a correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired. 1/9/74

downgrade / déclasser

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material. *Related term: declassify.* 1/3/73

down lock / verrou train sorti

A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position. 1/7/80

draftee / isolé - maintenu en attente

Preferred term: transient. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/79

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. 3/8/98

drainage system / réseau hydrographique

Rivers, streams, and other inland water features. 1/3/73

draught / tirant d'eau

The vertical distance between the waterline and the lowest point of a ship. *Related term: air draught.* 4/10/2000

drawing key / fond provisoire

An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *Related terms: blue key; key.* 1/3/73

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. 1/4/74

drift angle / angle de dérive

The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good. 1/3/73

drifting mine / mine dérivante

A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide. *Related term: floating mine.* 1/3/73

drill mine / mine d'entraînement

An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials. *Related terms: mine; practice mine.* 1/1/91

drone / drone

An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source. *Related term: remotely*

piloted vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle. 1/2/88

droop stop / butées centrifuges

A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown. 1/3/81

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. 1/9/74

drop altitude / altitude de largage

The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. *Related terms: altitude; drop height.* 1/3/73

drop height / hauteur de largage

The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft. *Related term: drop altitude.* 1/3/73

drop message / message lesté

A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit. 1/3/73

drop zone / zone de largage

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

dual capable unit / unité à double capacité

A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions. 1/10/84

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.* 1/3/81

dud / raté

Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed. 1/3/83

dummy / leurre

Preferred term: decoy. 1/11/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/75

dump / dépôt temporaire

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies. 1/3/73

duplicate negative / copie négative

A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive. 1/8/73

durable materiel / matériel non consommable

Preferred term: non-expendable supplies and materiel. 1/1/80

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. 1/8/74

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.* 1/3/73

E

early resupply / premiers ravitaillements

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply. *Related term: element of resupply.* 1/3/73

early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne - pré-alerte

Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. *Synonym: air defence early warning.* 1/3/81

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/3/84

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.* 1/7/80

easting / vers l'est

Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

echelon / 1. 2. 3. échelon; 4. en échelon

1. A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon, rear echelon.
2. Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.
3. 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.
4. A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a lateral and even spacing to the same side. 1/3/73

echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons

Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

economic potential / potentiel économique

The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services. *Related term: strength.* 1/3/73

economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique

Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military. 3/8/98

E-day / jour E

Related term: designation of days and hours. 1/8/82

edition / édition

In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues. 1/3/73

edition designation / désignation d'édition

The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another. 1/3/73

ejection / éjection

1. Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.
2. In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation. 1/7/83

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. 1/3/81

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. 4/10/2000

electro-explosive device / dispositif électro-explosif

An explosive or pyrotechnic component that initiates an explosive, burning, electrical, or mechanical train and is activated by the application of electrical energy. 1/11/86

electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique

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.* 9/5/2000

electromagnetic environment / environnement électromagnétique

The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location. 1/7/93

electromagnetic interference / interférence électromagnétique

Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment. 1/7/87

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. 1/11/90

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.* 1/7/87

electronic countermeasures / contre-mesures électroniques

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. 9/1/96

electronic deception / déception électronique

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. 9/1/96

electronic intelligence / renseignement électronique

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users. 9/1/96

electronic jamming / brouillage électronique

The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems. *Related term: jamming.* 13/12/99

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. 1/11/91

electronic neutralization / neutralisation électronique

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum. 20/11/96

electronic order of battle / ordre de bataille électronique

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. 1/10/2003

electronic protective measures/ mesures de protection électronique

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.* 20/11/96

electronic warfare / guerre électronique

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 counter-measures; electronic protective measures ; electronic support measures.* 9/1/96

electronic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de guerre électronique

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. 9/1/96

electro-optics / optoélectronique

The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state. 1/11/86

element of resupply / élément de réapprovisionnement

Related terms: early resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe. 1/3/73

elevation / élévation - cote

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; height.* 1/3/73

elevation guidance / guidage en altitude

Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path. 1/10/80

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.* 1/3/73

elevation tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

Preferred term: hypsometric tinting. 1/3/73

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 term: loading, port of debarkation; port of embarkation.* 1/10/92

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. 1/3/73

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 term: movement table.* 1/3/79

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; working anchorage.* 1/3/73

emergency barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours

Preferred term: aircraft arresting barrier. 1/11/94

emergency burial / inhumation d'urgence - inhumation

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.
Synonym: burial. 1/10/80

emergency complement / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise

Preferred term: emergency establishment. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise

A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions. *Synonym: emergency complement.* 1/11/75

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; deployment operating base.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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; personal locator beacon.* 1/6/87

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 term: degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

emission control / contrôle d'émission

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. 1/11/94

emplacement / 1. emplacement; 2. mise en batterie

1. 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.
2. The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired. 1/6/81

end item / matériel complet

In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use. 1/11/94

end of mission / cessez le feu !

In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific target. 1/9/2003

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. 4/10/2000

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. *Related term: speed.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/80

engagement / engagement

1. In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralize it.
2. In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it. 29/5/2002

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/93

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.* 1/10/78

environment/ environnement

The surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation. 14/10/2002

equal area projection / projection équivalente

One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map. 1/3/73

equipment / équipement

All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization. *Related terms: assembly; component; establishment; part; sub-assembly; supplies.* 1/10/92

equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé

The movement within the logistic system of an equipment requiring maintenance. 4/10/2000

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 term: focal length.* 1/3/73

escort / escorte

1. A combatant unit(s) assigned to accompany and protect another force or convoy.
2. Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.
3. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.
4. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour. *Related term: convoy escort.* 1/12/79

essential cargo / cargaison essentielle
Preferred term: essential supply. 1/3/73

essential supply / approvisionnement essentiel - cargaison essentielle

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. *Synonym: essential cargo. Related term: cargo.* 1/3/73

establishment / 1. organisme; 2. tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement

1. An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.
2. The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit/formation. *Synonyms: table of organization; table of organization and equipment. Related terms: base; equipment; unit equipment.* 1/3/73

estimate of the situation / appréciation de la 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. *Synonym: appreciation of the situation. Related term: course of action.* 29/5/2002

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. 1/3/73

evacuation convoy / convoi d'évacuation

A convoy which is used for evacuation of dangerously exposed waters. *Related terms: convoy; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/12/77

evacuation of dangerously exposed waters / évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée

The movement of merchant ships under naval control from severely threatened coastlines and dangerously exposed waters to safer localities. *Related terms: dangerously exposed waters; evacuation convoy; severely threatened coastline.* 1/2/89

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. 1/11/94

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.* 4/10/2000

evaluation / évaluation

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.* 1/9/81

evasion / évasion

Measures taken either to avoid or escape detection, or to break contact with a hostile or potentially hostile unit. 1/10/2001

evasion and escape / évasion

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. 9/1/96

exaggerated stereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie

Preferred term: hyperstereoscopy. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/90

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.* 1/11/94

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(s); coordinating commander.* 9/1/96

exercise / exercice

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 exercise; field exercise.* 1/3/81

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. 1/10/2001

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(s).* 1/6/84

exercise directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice

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. *Synonym: directing staff.* 1/3/81

exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à compte 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.* 1/8/76

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. 1/6/81

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; practice mine.* 1/10/78

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. 1/11/75

exercise programme / programme annuel d'exercices ou de manoeuvres

The specifications of the exercises programmed by a NATO commander for a particular calendar year. 1/12/77

exercise specifications / spécifications d'un exercice

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. 1/6/84

exercise sponsor / officier prescrivant l'exercice

The commander who conceives a particular exercise and orders that it be planned and executed either by his staff or by a subordinate headquarters. 1/9/81

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. 1/11/83

expeditionary operation / opération expéditionnaire

The projection of military power over extended lines of communications into a distant operational area to accomplish a specific objective. 7/7/2003

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

exploitation / exploitation

1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.
2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.
3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. 1/3/81

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/6/89

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.* 1/12/76

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; munition; proofing.* 14/10/2002

explosive ordnance disposal / neutralisation des explosifs et munitions

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. 1/6/89

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. 1/12/74

explosive ordnance disposal procedures / procédures d'élimination des explosifs

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. 1/10/80

**explosive ordnance reconnaissance /
reconnaissance de munition explosive**

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. 1/3/73

explosive train / chaîne de mise à feu

A succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function. 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

exposure station / point de prise de vue

Preferred term: air station. 1/3/73

**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.* 1/11/85

**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. 1/6/84

**extraction drop / largage par
extraction**

The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes. *Related terms: gravity extraction; platform drop.* 15/7/2000

**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.* 4/10/2000

**extraction zone / zone de largage à
faible hauteur**

A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground. 1/7/80

F

face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte

The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears. 1/3/73

fair drawing / dessin final

A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction. 1/3/73

fallout contours / courbe(s) d'isointensité

Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fallout pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour. 1/3/73

fallout pattern / diagramme des retombées radioactives

The distribution of fallout as portrayed by fallout contours. 1/3/73

fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées

A wind sector diagram based on the wind structure from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

false origin / fausse origine - point de référence relatif

A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/81

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 term: tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

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 term: tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

feature / détail cartographique

In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

fiducial mark / repère de cliché

Preferred term: collimating mark. 1/3/73

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, ground control.* 1/8/79

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

field of view / angle de champ

1. 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.*
2. The total solid angle available to the gunner when looking through the gun sight. *Related term: field of vision.* 1/12/74

field of vision / angle de vision

The total solid angle available to the gunner from his normal position. *Related term: field of view.* 1/5/73

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.* 1/2/89

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; cover.* 1/7/93

fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat

An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft. 1/7/93

fighter engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs

Related term: weapon engagement zone. 1/7/83

fighter interceptor / chasseur d'interception - intercepteur

Preferred term: interceptor. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

fighting patrol / patrouille de combat

Preferred term: combat patrol. 1/3/73

filler point / prise de remplissage

Preferred term: charging point. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.

1/3/77

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.

1/3/73

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. 1/11/83

final destination / destination finale

In naval control of shipping, the final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent) irrespective of whether or not routing instructions have been issued. *Related term: original destination.* 1/3/73

final disposal procedures / procédé de destruction définitive

Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/11/74

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; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/7/80

final protective fire / tir d'arrêt

An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy

movement across defensive lines or areas. 1/12/79

fire / 1. feu; 2. tir; 3. tir

1. The command given to discharge a weapon(s).
2. To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system.
3. *Related terms: barrage fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire; counterfire; counterpreparation fire; covering fire; 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; supporting fire; unobserved fire.* 1/11/75

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. 1/9/2003

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. 1/8/73

fire-control / conduite de tir

The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target. 1/3/77

fire-control radar / radar de tir

Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system. 1/3/77

fire-control system / système de conduite de tir

A group of interrelated fire control equipment and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons. 6/1/06

fire coordination / coordination des tirs - coordination des tirs d'appui

Preferred term: fire support coordination. 1/8/79

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. 1/8/74

fire direction centre / bureau de conduite de tir - 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. 1/8/76

fire for effect / tir d'efficacité

1. Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point.
2. Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired. 1/3/73

fire mission / mission de tir

1. Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan.
2. Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

fire-power / puissance de feu

1. The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.
2. Ability to deliver fire. 1/3/73

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. *Related term: air defence operations area.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/81

fire support / appui-feu

The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy. *Related term: naval fire support.* 1/11/94

fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui

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; landing area.
1/3/73

**fire support coordination /
coordination des tirs d'appui -
coordination des tirs**

The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons.
Synonym: fire coordination. 1/3/73

**fire support coordination centre /
centre de coordination des feux
d'appui - centre de coordination des
armes d'appui**

A single location in which are centralized communication facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. *Synonym: supporting arms coordination centre.* 1/8/79

**fire support coordination line / ligne
de coordination des feux d'appui**

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. 4/10/2000

**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. 1/3/73

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.
20/11/96

firing / mise à feu

Actuation of the firing system. *Related term: firing system.* 25/9/98

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. 1/12/76

**firing circuit / circuit de mise de feu -
mécanisme de mise de feu**

1. In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected charges from a firing point.
2. In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter. *Synonym: firing mechanism.* 1/7/80

**firing mechanism / mécanisme de mise
de feu - circuit de mise de feu**

Preferred term: firing circuit. 1/7/80

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. 1/3/79

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.* 25/9/98

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. 1/11/75

fission products / produits de fission

A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission. 1/3/73

**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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

fix / point

A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data. 1/3/73

**fixed ammunition / munition
encartouchée**

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile. *Related term: munition.* 1/3/73

**fixed medical treatment facility /
installation fixe du service de santé**

A medical treatment facility which is designed to operate for an extended period of time at a specific site. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

**fixer network / réseau de
détermination de position - système de
détermination de position**

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. *Synonym: fixer system.* 1/3/73

**fixer system / système de
détermination de position**

Preferred term: fixer network. 1/3/73

flame-thrower / lance-flammes

A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel. 1/3/73

flank guard / flank-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.* 1/8/76

flanking attack / attaque de flank

An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy. *Related term: frontal attack.* 1/7/83

flare / arrondi

The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of descent for touchdown. *Synonym: roundout.* 1/3/73

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. 1/11/83

flash burn / brûlure par l'éclair

A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation. 1/3/73

flash suppressor / cache-flamme - dispositif antilueur

Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases. 1/3/73

flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son

The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard. 1/7/88

flat / non contrasté

In photography, lacking in contrast. 1/3/77

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. 1/3/73

flight information centre / centre d'information de vol

A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service. 1/3/73

flight information region / région d'information de vol

An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided. *Related terms: air traffic control centre; area control centre.* 1/3/73

flight information service / service d'information de vol

A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights. 1/2/88

flight levels / niveaux de vol

Surfaces of constant atmospheric pressure which are related to a specific pressure datum, 1013.2 mb (29.92 in), and are separated by specific pressure intervals. (Flight levels are expressed in three digits that represent hundreds of feet; e.g. flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet and flight level 255 is an indication of 25,500 feet.) 1/3/73

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. 1/10/80

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

flight surgeon / médecin de l'air

A physician specially trained in aviation medical practice whose primary duty is the medical examination and medical care of aircrew. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

floatation / flottabilité

The capability of a vehicle to float in water. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

floating mine / mine flottante

In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface. *Related terms: drifting*

mine; free mine; watching mine; mine. 1/11/75

floating reserve / réserve non débarquée

In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed. *Related term: general reserve.* 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

fluxgate / fluxmètre

A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis. *Synonym: fluxvalve.* 1/1/80

fluxvalve / fluxmètre

Preferred term: fluxgate. 1/1/80

focal length / distance focale

Related terms: calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/6/78

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; follow-up.* 1/3/82

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. 1/10/2001

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; follow-on echelon.* 1/3/82

follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement

In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. 1/7/83

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: interoperability; military interoperability.* 6/1/06

force protection / protection des forces

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. 22/6/2004

force ratio / rapport de forces

The qualitative and quantitative ratio between friendly and hostile forces at a specific time and location. 1/10/2001

force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces

A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force. *Synonym: group rendezvous.* 1/3/81

force(s) / force(s)

Related terms: airborne force; air transported force; black forces; blue forces; combined force; covering force; forces allocated to NATO; garrison force; national forces for the defence of the NATO area; NATO assigned forces; NATO command forces; NATO earmarked forces; opposing forces; other forces for NATO; purple forces; task force; underway replenishment force; white forces. 1/7/94

forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN

Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:

- NATO command forces;
- NATO assigned forces;
- NATO earmarked forces;
- other forces for NATO. *Related term: force(s).* 1/8/79

forces in being / forces constituées

Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document. 1/3/85

format / format

- In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.
- In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart. 1/3/73

formation / formation

- An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.
- An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander. 1/10/80

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.* 1/7/87

forming-up place / zone de démarrage - position d'attaque

The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure. *Synonym: attack position.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

form overlay / cadre de surimpression

A pattern, such as a report form, grid or map, used as background image. 5/9/2000

forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant - évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire

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. 1/3/73

forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé

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. 1/8/82

forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille

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. 1/7/83

forward line of own troops / ligne avant des forces amies

A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. 1/3/91

forward observer / observateur avancé

An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information. 1/3/81

forward overlap / recouvrement longitudinal

Preferred term: overlap. 1/3/73

forward slope / glacis

Any slope which descends towards the enemy. 1/3/73

forward tell / transfert ascendant

Related term: track telling. 1/3/73

found shipment / marchandise non manifestée

Freight received but not listed or manifested. 1/3/73

fragmentary order / ordre simplifié

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. 1/3/91

frame / cliché

In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

free drop / largage en chute libre

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. *Related terms: airdrop; air movement; free fall; high-velocity drop; low-velocity drop; release.* 1/3/73

free fall / saut en commandé

A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or

automatically, at a predetermined altitude. *Related term: free drop.*
1/3/71

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.* 1/7/87

free mine / mine dérivante

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut. *Related terms: floating mine; mine.*
1/11/75

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.*
1/6/84

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: hostile; identification; neutral; unknown.*
1/10/2003

front / front

1. The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.
 2. The direction of the enemy.
 3. The line of contact of two opposing forces.
 4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.
- 1/3/73

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.* 1/12/77

full beam spread / faisceau ouvert

Preferred term: indirect illumination.
1/11/75

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; operational command; operational control.*
4/10/2000

full naval control of shipping / contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale

Mandatory worldwide naval control of shipping for all Allied merchant shipping or specified categories thereof. *Related terms: naval control of shipping; regional naval control of shipping.*
9/7/97

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.* 1/11/90

functional command / commandement fonctionnel

A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas. *Related term: command.* 1/3/73

fusion / 1. fusion ; 2. fusionnement

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/11/91

fuze / fusée

A device which initiates an explosive train. *Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.* 1/10/80

fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage

A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze.
1/12/79

G

gap-filler radar / radar de couverture complémentaire

A radar used to supplement the coverage of the principal radar in areas where coverage is inadequate. 1/12/74

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 term: marker.* 1/3/81

garnishing / garnissage de camouflage

In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage. 1/12/74

garrison force / garnison

All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities. *Related term: force(s).* 1/3/73

G-day / jour G

Related terms: commander's required date; designation of days and hours. 1/2/89

general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire

Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport. *Related term: cargo.* 1/7/87

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. 1/9/81

general support / action d'ensemble - appui général

That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. 1/8/76

general support reinforcing / action d'ensemble et renforcement - appui général 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. 30/6/05

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.* 1/3/82

generic plan / plan générique

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. 25/9/98

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.* 14/10/02

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; geocoded image.* 1/3/73

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.* 16/7/99

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 14/10/02

geospatial / géospatial

Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth. *Related term: geomatics.* 13/12/99

go around / remise de gaz

Preferred term: overshoot. 1/8/79

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. 1/3/82

government off-the-shelf / gouvernemental sur étagère - gouvernemental standard

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.* 1/10/01

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

graphic scale / échelle graphique - échelle des distances - échelle linéaire

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. Synonyms: bar scale; linear scale.* 1/2/74

grapnel / grappin

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut. 1/11/75

graticule / graticule

1. In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.
2. In imagery interpretation. *Preferred term: reticle. Related terms: image map; neatlines.* 1/11/77

graticule ticks / amorce de réseau géographique

In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect. 1/3/73

gravity extraction / largage par gravité

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

great circle route / orthodromie

The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points. 1/3/73

grid / carroyage militaire - grille

Preferred term: military grid. 1/3/73

grid bearing / azimuth grille

Bearing measured with reference to grid north. *Related terms: bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.* 9/1/96

grid convergence / convergence de la grille

The horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north. *Related terms: convergence; grid convergence factor.* 1/3/73

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 factor; grid convergence.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/12/74

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; geocoded image.* 1/3/73

grid interval / intervalle d'un quadrillage

The distance represented between the lines of a grid. 1/3/73

grid magnetic angle / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north. *Synonyms: grid variation; grivation. Related term: isogriv.* 1/3/73

grid navigation / navigation-grille

A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference. *Related term: navigational grid.* 1/12/74

grid north / nord de la grille

The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

grid variation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

Preferred term: grid magnetic angle. 1/3/73

gripper edge / bord d'entraînement

The edge by which paper or other printing material is drawn into the printing machine. 1/3/73

grivation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

Preferred term: grid magnetic angle. 1/3/73

gross weight / poids total en charge

1. 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.
2. Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding. *Related term: net weight.* 1/3/82

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. 1/4/74

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; field control; traverse.* 1/3/73

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. 13/12/99

ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol

A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or guided missiles for the purpose of effecting interception. 1/8/73

ground-effect machine / appareil à effet de sol

A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air cushion. 1/11/94

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.* 1/7/80

ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre

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.* 1/3/73

ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres

A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters. 1/3/82

ground mine / mine de fond

Preferred term: bottom mine. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

ground position / point sol

The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft. 1/3/73

ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol

An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft. 1/3/73

ground return / écho de sol

The radar reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image. 9/5/2000

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.* 1/3/73

ground speed / vitesse sol

The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface. 1/11/75

ground zero / point zéro - surface zéro

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned or actual nuclear detonation. *Synonym: surface zero. Related terms: actual ground zero; desired ground zero.* 1/9/81

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. 1/8/76

group rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces

Preferred term: force rendezvous. 1/8/76

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.* 1/3/81

guarded frequency / fréquence gardée

An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled. 9/1/96

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. 1/3/73

guerilla warfare / guérilla

Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/81

guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol

The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight. 1/3/73

guided missile / missile

An unmanned self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, is controlled. *Related terms: aerodynamic missile; air-to-air guided missile; antiradiation missile; ballistic missile; sea skimmer; surface-to-air guided missile; surface-to-surface guided missile.* 1/8/82

guide signs / signal indicateur

Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/84

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. 1/11/75

gull / leurre flottant

In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes. 1/12/73

gun carriage / affût de canon - affût

A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms. *Synonym: carriage.* 1/3/73

gun direction / direction de tir

The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship. 1/3/73

gun empty / pièce vide

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered. *Synonym: gun clear.* 16/07/96

gun-target line / ligne pièce-but

An imaginary straight line from gun to target. 2/5/95

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. 1/3/79

gyromagnetic compass / compas gyromagnétique

A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit. 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

half thickness / demi-épaisseur

Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/85

hang fire / long feu

An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system. 1/10/78

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.* 1/3/73

harassment / harcèlement

Repeated, deliberate and intimidating activities intended to discourage, impede and disrupt. 14/10/02

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.* 1/12/74

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. 1/3/81

hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/7/85

hard stand / 1. aire de stationnement; 2. aire de stockage

1. A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.
2. Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material. 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/83

hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide

The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method. 1/7/80

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.* 1/1/91

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.* 1/3/73

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). 1/3/73

heading indicator / répéteur de cap

An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system. 1/11/80

headroom / hauteur libre

The vertical distance between the top of the superstructure of a vehicle or the head of a person and any obstruction above them. *Related term: overhead clearance.* 4/10/00

head-up display / présentation tête haute

A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. *Related term: horizontal situation display.* 1/11/80

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. 30/6/05

health service support / soutien santé

All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

height / hauteur

1. The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum. (ICAO)
 2. The vertical dimension of an object.
Related terms: altitude; elevation.
 1/3/73

height of burst / hauteur d'écèlement - hauteur d'explosion

The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst.
Related terms: optimum height of burst; safe burst height. 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/80

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.
 1/3/73

helicopterborne operation / opération hélicoptérée

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.
 20/11/96

helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères

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. 1/3/82

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.
 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/80

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.
 1/8/79

helicopter wave / vague d'hélicoptères

Related term: wave. 1/3/73

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 term: aerodrome. 30/6/05

heliport / héliport

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters. 1/3/73

Hertz-Horn / corne Hertz

Preferred term: chemical horn. 1/11/75

H-hour / heure H

Related term: designation of days and hours. 1/8/82

high altitude / haute altitude

Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet). *Related term: altitude.* 1/3/73

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 term: type of burst.* 1/3/73

high angle / tir vertical

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire (superior to 45°). 1/9/74

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. 1/8/79

high density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons/airspace users.
 1/9/81

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

hoist / treuil

In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically. 1/3/82

hold / 1. cale; 2. tenir; 3. fixer; 4. maintenir en attente

1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.
 2. In land operations, to maintain possession of a position or area by force. 1/10/01
 3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.
 4. 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. 1/3/73

holdee / isolé - maintenu en attente

Preferred term: transient. 1/3/73

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 term: cease engagement.* 1/7/83

holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente

An anchorage where ships may lie:
 a. if the assembly or working anchorage, or port, to which they have been assigned is full;
 b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from proceeding immediately on their next voyage;
 c. when dispersed from a port to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack. *Related terms: assembly anchorage; emergency anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/6/78

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/84

holding position / position d'attente

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. 1/3/79

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. 1/11/75

hollow charge / charge perforante

A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation. 1/12/77

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. 1/3/79

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse

In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target. *Related term: mine.* 1/11/75

hook operation / transport sous élingue

In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads. *Related term: underslung load.* 1/7/88

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.* 1/1/91

horizontal error / écart probable horizontal - écart probable

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. *Synonym: probable error. Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error.* 1/3/73

horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale

Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. *Related term: loading.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/80

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. 1/11/73

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.* 1/11/75

horse collar / sangle de sauvetage

Preferred term: rescue strop. 1/6/84

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; neutral; unknown.* 1/10/03

hostile track / piste hostile

A track determined to be a threat in accordance with established criteria. 4/10/00

host nation / pays hôte

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.* 4/10/00

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. 1/11/75

host-nation support / soutien fourni par le pays hôte

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.* 4/10/00

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. 1/3/73

hovering / plongée statique - vol stationnaire

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

human intelligence / renseignement humain - humint

A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. *Synonym: humint.* 1/1/83

humanitarian aid / aide humanitaire

The resources needed to directly alleviate human suffering. *Related*

terms: humanitarian assistance; humanitarian operation. 22/6/04

humanitarian assistance / assistance humanitaire

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. 22/6/04*

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. 22/6/04*

humint / humint - renseignement humain

Preferred term: human intelligence. 1/1/83

hunter-killer group / groupe hunter-killer

Preferred term: antisubmarine carrier group. 1/3/73

hunter track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur

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. *Synonym: sweeper track. 1/11/75*

hydrogen bomb / bombe à hydrogène
Preferred term: thermonuclear weapon. 1/11/75

hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique

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. *Synonym: nautical chart. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73

hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare - caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression

A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment. It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving. *Synonyms: compression chamber; diving chamber; recompression chamber. 1/10/84*

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 terms: decca; loran. 1/12/74*

hyperfocal distance / distance hyperfocale

The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

hypersonic / hypersonique

Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound. *Related term: speed of sound. 1/3/73*

hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie

Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base. *Synonym: exaggerated stereoscopy. 1/3/73*

hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare - caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée

A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude. This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes. *Synonyms: altitude chamber; decompression chamber; diving chamber. 1/10/84*

hypometric tinting / teinte hypométrique - coloriage hypométrique - teinte de niveau

A method of showing relief on maps and charts by colouring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels. *Synonyms: altitude tint; elevation tint; layer tint. 1/3/73*

I

**identification / 1. 2. identification;
3. identité**

1. The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.

2. 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.* 1/10/2003

3. In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class. *Synonym: identity.* 15/7/2000

**identification, friend or foe /
identification ami/ennemi**

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.

Commonly called: IFF. Related terms: detection; identification; recognition. 1/8/82

identity / identité - identification

Preferred term: identification. 1/11/75

igniter / allumeur

A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train. 18/12/97

**illumination by diffusion / éclairage
par diffusion**

Preferred term: indirect illumination. 1/11/75

**illumination by reflection / éclairage
par réflexion**

Preferred term: indirect illumination. 1/11/75

illumination fire / tir éclairant

Fire designed to illuminate an area. 1/3/73

**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. atmospherics, snow, cover, etc..., are not associated with the term. 1/11/75

**image displacement / déformation de
l'image**

In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error. 1/3/73

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; military grid; mosaic; photomap.* 14/10/2002

**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. 1/3/73

imagery / imagerie

Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media. 1/3/73

**imagery collateral / documents
d'interprétation**

The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function. 1/6/78

**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. 1/11/75

**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. 1/12/76

**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. 1/9/74

imagery interpretation /**1. interprétation d'une représentation;
2. interprétation photographique**

1. The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.

2. The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images. *Synonym: photographic interpretation.* 1/12/74

**imagery interpretation key / clé
d'interprétation**

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. *Synonym: photo interpretation key.* 1/3/73

**imagery pack / dossier de
représentation d'objectif**

An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area. 1/12/74

**imagery sortie / sortie de
reconnaissance photographique -
sortie photographique**

One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery. *Synonym: photographic sortie.* 1/3/73

**immediate air support / appui aérien
immédiat - appui aérien urgent**

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 term: air support.* 1/3/73

**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.* 1/11/91

**immediate destination / destination
immédiate**

The next destination of a ship or convoy, irrespective of whether or not onward routing instructions have been issued to it. *Related term: original destination.* 1/3/73

**immediately vital cargo / cargaison
immédiatement vitale**

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.* 1/3/73

**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.* 1/3/81

impact action fuze / fusée percutante

A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze. *Synonym: direct action fuze. Related term: fuze.* 1/3/73

**impact area / zone d'impact -
réceptacle**

An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground. 1/3/73

impact point / point d'impact

Preferred term: point of impact. 1/12/74

impact pressure / pression d'impact

The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure. 1/8/79

implementation / mise en application

In NATO standardization, the fulfilment by a member nation of its obligations as specified in an standardization agreement. *Related terms: NATO standardization agreement; ratification; reservation.* 1/11/94

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. 1/11/85

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. 1/3/73

**improvised early resupply /
ravitaillement improvisé**

The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships. *Related term: element of resupply.* 1/3/73

**improvised explosive device / dispositif
explosif de circonstance**

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.* 1/10/92

**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.* 1/3/82

**inclination angle / assiette
longitudinale**

Preferred term: pitch angle. 1/12/79

**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 term: call sign.* 1/3/73

independent / indépendant

A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship. *Related term: military independent.* 1/6/78

**independent ejection system / système
d'éjection indépendant**

Related term: ejection systems. 1/3/81

independent mine / mine autonome

A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying. *Related term: mine.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/3/73

**index to adjoining sheets / carton
index**

Preferred term: inter-chart relationship diagram. 1/11/91

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. 1/3/81

**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 term: air support.* 1/3/73

indirect fire / tir indirect

Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer. *Related term: fire.* 1/3/73

**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 terms: battlefield illumination; full beam spread.* 1/11/75

**individual nuclear, biological and
chemical protection / protection
nucléaire, biologique et chimique
individuelle**

Protection provided to the individual in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment by protective clothing and/or personal equipment. 1/4/82

**individual protective equipment /
équipement individuel de protection**

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.
1/7/93

induced precession / précession induite

A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyroscope.
Related term: precession. 1/8/76

induced radiation / radiation induite

Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons.
Related terms: contamination; residual radiation. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

inert filling / charge inerte

A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling.
Related term: charge 1. 1/11/75

inertial navigation system / système de navigation à inertie

A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity. 1/10/80

inert mine / mine inerte - mine morte

A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion. *Related terms: disarmed mine; drill mine; mine; practice mine.* 1/11/86

infill / teinte de remplissage

In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc. 1/3/73

infiltration / infiltration

A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection. 1/8/82

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. 1/3/73

influence field / champ d'influence

The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment. 1/12/76

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 4/10/2000

information / information - renseignement brut

Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence. *Related terms: collection plan; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/91

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: reference box; reliability diagram.* 1/7/88

information requirements / besoins en information - besoins en renseignement brut

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.* 1/7/80

information system / système d'information

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information processing functions. 14/10/2002

infrared film / film infrarouge

Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. 1/11/77

infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire

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.* 1/12/79

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/6/84

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. 1/3/73

initial contact report / compte rendu initial de contact

Preferred term: contact report. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/79

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 term: element of resupply.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/75

initial point / 1. 2. point initial; 3. trace origine; 4. point d'orientation (air); 5. point de contrôle

1. A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.
2. A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used as a reference. *Related term: target approach point.*
3. The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.
4. In air transport operations, a navigational checkpoint over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made.
5. An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites. 1/9/74

initial programmed interpretation report / compte rendu initial d'interprétation

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. 1/9/81

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 term: residual radiation.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/6/81

initiation / amorçage

1. 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.
2. (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). 1/9/81

in-place force / force en place

A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO Command to which it is committed. 1/7/85

inset / carton intérieur

In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized:
a. an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale;
b. a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale;
c. a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

instructional mine / mine d'instruction

An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose. *Related terms: inert mine; practice mine.* 1/10/84

instrument approach procedure / procédure d'approche aux instruments

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. 1/9/81

instrument flight / vol aux instruments

Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments. 1/3/73

instrument landing system / système d'atterrissage aux instruments

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.* 1/1/80

instrument recording photography / enregistrement photographique des instruments

Photography of the presentation of instrument data. 1/3/73

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; support.* 22/6/2004

insurgency / sédition

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. 1/7/80

integrated logistic support / soutien logistique intégré

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/10/2003

integrating circuit / mise de feu à intégration

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence. 1/11/75

integration / 1. superposition; 2. synthèse

1. 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.
2. 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.* 1/7/94

intelligence / renseignement

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: all-source intelligence; basic intelligence; collection management; combat intelligence;*

current intelligence; intelligence cycle; security intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence.
1/3/81

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.
- Dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it. *Related terms: agency; analysis; collation; collection; collection management; collection plan; direction 2; dissemination; evaluation; information; integration; intelligence; interpretation; priority intelligence requirements; processing.* 1/9/81

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

interceptor / intercepteur - chasseur d'interception

A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects. *Synonym: fighter interceptor. Related term: fighter.* 1/4/73

interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne

An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes. *Related term: air control.* 1/4/73

intercept point / point d'interception

The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception. 1/4/73

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. 1/4/73

interchangeability / interchangeabilité

The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements. *Related terms: commonality; compatibility; standardization.* 4/10/2000

inter-chart relationship diagram / carton index

A diagram on a map or chart showing names and/or numbers of adjacent sheets in the same (or related) series.

Synonym: index to adjoining sheets. Related term: map index. 1/12/74

inter-command exercise / exercice inter-commandements

An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands. *Related term: extent of a military exercise.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/8/76

interdiction fire / tir d'interdiction

Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point. *Related term: fire.* 1/4/73

inter-look dormant period / période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions

In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register. 1/12/76

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. 1/6/84

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). 1/4/73

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.* 1/4/73

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 term: marker.* 1/4/73

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. 1/2/88

intermittent arming device / dispositif de réceptivité intermittente

A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times. 1/11/75

intermittent illumination / éclairage intermittent

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals. 1/3/74

internally displaced person / personne déplacée

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.* 4/10/2000

internal radiation / rayonnement interne

Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body. 1/4/73

international actual strength / effectif international réel

The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts. 1/12/76

international call sign / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif

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.* 1/4/73

international civilian personnel with NATO status / personnel civil international à statut OTAN

Civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized NATO international civilian posts. 1/10/78

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. 1/7/85

international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date

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. *Synonym: date line.* 1/4/73

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. 1/3/81

international job description / fiche de poste international

A delineation of the specific duties, responsibilities and qualification pertaining to a specific international post. 1/11/75

international loading gauge (GIC) / gabarit international de chargement (GIC)

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", formerly called PPI. 1/7/85

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. 1/11/75

international map of the world / carte internationale du monde

A map series at 1: 1,000,000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications. 1/8/74

international military personnel / personnel militaire international

Military persons assigned or appointed to authorized international military posts. 1/11/77

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. 1/8/76

international personnel / personnel international

Military and civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized international posts. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

interoperability / interopérabilité

The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. *Related term: force interoperability, military interoperability, standardization.* 22/6/2004

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. 1/12/79

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.* 1/7/94

interrupted line / ligne discontinue

A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart. 1/4/73

interval / intervalle

1. The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.
2. The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.
3. The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.
4. The time lapse between photographic exposures.
5. 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.
6. At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between

successive rounds from each gun.
1/4/73

intervention / intervention

Action taken to exert influence over, modify or control a specific activity.
1/10/2001

intra-command exercise / exercice

intra-commandement

An exercise which involves part of a NATO strategic command or subordinate command. *Related term: extent of a military exercise.* 4/10/2000

in-transit evacuation facility / centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire

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.* 22/6/2004

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. 9/1/96

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. 1/4/73

inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel

That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. *Commonly called: inventory management; materiel control; materiel management and supply management.* 1/4/73

inverter / onduleur

In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current. *Related term: rectifier.* 1/7/83

ionization / ionisation

The process of producing ions by the removal of electrons from, or the addition of electrons to, atoms or molecules. 1/4/73

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. 1/1/91

isocentre / isocentre

The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular. 1/8/74

isodose rate line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive

Preferred term: dose rate contour line. 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/74

J

jamming / brouillage

Preferred terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming. 1/3/73

jettison / délestage

Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat. 1/7/83

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.* 1/10/78

joiner / navire ralliant un convoi

An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy. *Synonym: convoy joiner.* *Related terms: joiner convoy; joiner section.* 1/6/78

joiner convoy / convoi ralliant

A convoy sailed to join the main convoy. *Related terms: joiner; joiner section.* 1/10/78

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.* 1/6/78

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. 17/1/05

joint / interarmées

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organisations in which elements of at least two services participate. *Synonym: multiservice.* *Related term: combined.* 16/7/99

joint amphibious operation / opération amphibie interarmées

An amphibious operation conducted by significant elements of two or more services. 1/4/73

joint amphibious task force / force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées

A temporary grouping of units of two or more services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in an amphibious operation. 1/4/73

joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées

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; operational level of war.* 17/1/05

joint staff / état-major interarmées - état-major interforces

A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country. *Related terms: integrated staff; staff.* 1/10/2003

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.

Related terms: component command; regional command; strategic command; subregional command level. 4/10/2000

join up / rassemblement

To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation. *Related term: rendezvous.* 1/8/76

jump speed / vitesse de largage

The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft. 1/4/74

K

K-day / jour K

Related term: designation of days and hours. 1/8/82

key / clé

In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend". *Related terms: blue key; drawing key; legend.* 1/4/73

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. 1/4/73

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. 1/4/73

key terrain / position clé

Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. 1/4/73

killed in action / tué au combat

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: battle casualty; died of wounds received in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

kill probability / probabilité de destruction

A measure of the probability of destroying a target. 1/4/73

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.* 1/4/73

kite / plongeur

In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level without sideways displacement. 1/11/75

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. 16/7/99

land effect / effet de terre

Preferred term: coastal refraction.
1/3/73

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.
1/4/73

landing approach / approche d'atterrissage

The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area. 1/4/73

landing area / 1. zone d'assaut amphibie ; 2. zone de mise à terre

1. 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.

Synonym: amphibious assault area.
Related terms: amphibious force; fire support area; landing site; objective area.

2. The area used for air landing of troops and materiel.

Related terms: air landed; landing zone.
30/6/05

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.
1/10/01

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. 4/10/00

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 loading.* 1/4/73

landing force / force de débarquement

The task organization of ground and aviation units assigned to an amphibious operation. *Related term: amphibious force.* 1/10/01

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. 1/7/80

landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) - plaque semi-perforée

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. 1/4/73

landing point / point d'atterrissage

A point within a landing site where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land. *Related term: landing site.* 1/10/80

landing roll / course à l'atterrissage

The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration to taxi speed or full stop. 1/7/80

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.
1/4/73

landing ship dock / bâtiment de transport de chalands de débarquement

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. 1/4/73

landing site / 1. site d'atterrissage ; 2. site de débarquement

1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points. *Related terms: aerodrome; landing point; landing zone.*

2. In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over

which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means. *Related term: landing area.* 30/6/05

landing zone / zone d'atterrissage – zone d'amerrissage – zone d'appontage

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on land, water or deck. Note: in French, the equivalent of landing zone is “zone d'atterrissage”, “zone d'amerrissage”, or “zone d'appontage”, depending on whether the landing takes place on land, water or deck respectively.

Related terms: aerodrome; landing area; landing site. 30/6/05

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. 1/9/81

landmark / repère terrestre

A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference. 1/4/73

land mine warfare / guerre des mines terrestre - guerre des mines

Preferred term: mine warfare. 1/4/73

lane marker / marqueur de cheminement

In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane. Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker. *Related terms: marker; minefield lane.* 1/6/84

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. 1/11/75

lap course / route de dragage

In naval mine warfare, the true course desired to be made good during a run along a lap. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

lap turn / retournement

In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out during the period between the completion of one

run and the commencement of the run immediately following. 1/6/78

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. 1/11/75

large ship / grand bâtiment

A ship of over 137 metres (or 450 feet) in length. *Related term: small ship.* 1/11/75

laser designator / marqueur laser

A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object. *Synonym: laser illuminator.* 31/5/00

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.* 4/10/00

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 term: laser seeker.* 1/12/79

laser illuminator / illuminateur laser

Preferred term: laser designator. 13/12/99

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 term: infrared linescan system.* 1/3/81

laser pulse duration / durée d'impulsion laser

The time during which the laser output pulse power remains continuously above half its maximum value. 1/1/80

laser range-finder / télémètre laser

A device that uses a laser to determine the distance from the device to a place or object. 4/11/05

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 term: laser guided weapon.* 1/8/79

laser target designating system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser

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. *Synonym: laser target marking system.* 1/11/75

laser target marker / marqueur laser

Preferred term: laser designator. 1/11/75

laser target marking system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser

Preferred term: laser target designating system. 1/7/80

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. 1/7/80

lashing / arrimage

Preferred term: tie down. 1/12/74

lashing point / point d'arrimage

Preferred term: tie down point. 1/8/79

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. 1/8/74

lateral gain / gain latéral

The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area. 1/4/73

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.* 1/4/73

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 term: designation of days and hours.* 1/10/01

latitude band / zone de latitude

Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth. *Commonly called: latitudinal band.* 1/4/73

lattice / canevas

A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained. 1/4/73

launcher / rampe de lancement

A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing. 1/4/73

launching site / site de lancement

Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface. 1/4/73

launch pad / aire de lancement

A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned. 1/4/73

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. 1/4/73

layer tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

Preferred term: hypsometric tinting. 1/4/73

laying-up position / mouillage d'attente

Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations. *Related term: waiting position.* 1/10/84

lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage

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. 1/11/75

lead aircraft / avion leader

1. An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions.
2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft. 1/4/73

lead collision course / cap de collision

A vector which, if maintained, would result in a collision between an interceptor and a target. 1/10/01

lead pursuit / cap de poursuite

An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target. 1/12/74

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. 1/4/73

leaver / navire quittant - navire quittant un convoi

A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and becomes independent. *Synonym: convoy leaver. Related terms: leaver convoy; leaver section.* 1/9/89

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.* 1/6/78

leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi

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.* 1/6/78

left (or right) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)

1. 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.
2. 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. *Synonym: right (or left).* 1/8/73

legend / légende

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.* 1/12/93

lens coating / couche antireflet

A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element. 1/7/70

lens distortion / distorsion

Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations. 1/7/70

lethal weapon / arme létale

A weapon that can be used to cause death or serious bodily injury. 22/6/04

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.* 1/2/88

level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements

The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands. 1/4/73

liaison / liaison

That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. 1/4/71

liberated territory / territoire libéré

Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces. 1/4/73

life-guard submarine / sous-marin de sauvetage

A submarine employed for rescue in an area which cannot be adequately covered by air or surface rescue facilities because of enemy opposition, distance from friendly bases, or other reasons. It is stationed near the objective and sometimes along the route to be flown by the strike aircraft. 1/4/73

light damage / dégât léger

Preferred term: nuclear damage. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/79

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. 1/10/80

light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit - ligne de black-out

A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights at night. 1/4/73

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. 1/1/80

limit of fire / limite de tir

1. The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.
2. Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets. 1/2/74

linear scale / échelle des distances - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire
Preferred term: graphic scale. 1/2/74

line astern / formation en ligne

Preferred term: trail formation. 1/11/77

line gauge / largeur de ligne

A measurement of line width. 1/2/74

line of arrival / ligne d'incidence

Preferred term: line of impact. 1/8/73

line of departure / ligne de départ

1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.
2. In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times. 1/11/85

line of impact / ligne d'incidence

A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst. *Synonym: line of arrival.* 1/3/82

line of operation / ligne d'opération

In a campaign or operation, a line linking decisive points in time and space on the path to the centre of gravity. *Related terms: campaign; centre of gravity; decisive point; operation.* 1/10/01

line overlap / recouvrement linéaire

Preferred term: overlap part 1. 1/3/81

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. 1/8/79

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. 1/6/81

link / 1. liaison; 2. bretelle

1. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communication facilities between two points.

2. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes. 1/11/75

liquid explosive / explosif liquide

Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

list of targets / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs

Preferred term: target list. 1/7/80

live exercise / exercice réel

An exercise using real forces and units. 1/8/74

load / 3. charge

The total weight of passengers or cargo transported. *Related terms: airlift capability; airlift requirement; combat load; standard load.* 22/6/04

load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement

Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone. 1/12/76

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.* 1/10/01

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; convoy loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/2/74

loading point / point de chargement

A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded. 1/12/76

loading site / site de chargement

An area containing a number of loading points. 9/7/97

load spreader / répartiteur de charges - plateau-répartiteur

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed stress. 1/3/73

local mean time / temps local moyen

The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's antimeridian. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/78

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; instrument landing system; radio beacon.* 1/11/80

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: map index.* 1/3/73

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 (to) part 2.* 4/10/00

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. 4/10/00

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.* 1/3/73

logistics / logistique

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:

a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution,

maintenance, evacuation, and disposal of materiel;

b. transport of personnel;

c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;

d. acquisition or furnishing of services; and

e. medical and health service support.

22/9/04

long-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action

Related term: transport aircraft. 1/2/74

look / période de réceptivité

In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence. 1/11/75

loran / loran

A long-range radio navigation position fixing system using the time difference of reception of pulse type transmissions from two or more fixed stations. This term is derived from the words long-range electronic navigation. *Related term: hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/7/70

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. 1/2/74

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 term: type of burst.* 1/8/76

low angle / tir plongeant

In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low-angle fire (less than 45). 1/9/74

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

low-level transit route / route de transit à basse altitude

A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces. 1/9/84

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.* 1/3/73

M

Mach front / front de Mach - avant de l'onde de choc

Preferred term: Mach stem. 1/9/71

Mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc - front de Mach

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). *Synonym: Mach front. 1/9/71*

magnetic bearing / azimut magnétique

Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north. *Related terms: bearing; grid bearing; relative bearing; true bearing. 9/1/96*

magnetic circuit / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique

Preferred term: magnetic mine. 1/11/75

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. 1/2/74

magnetic declination / déclinaison magnétique

The angle between the magnetic and geographical meridians at any place, expressed in degrees east or west to indicate the direction of magnetic north from true north. In nautical and aeronautical navigation, the term magnetic variation is used instead of magnetic declination and the angle is termed variation of the compass or magnetic variation. Magnetic declination is not otherwise synonymous with magnetic variation which refers to regular or irregular change with time of the magnetic declination, dip, or intensity. *Related terms: declination; magnetic variation. 1/9/71*

magnetic equator / équateur magnétique - ligne aclinique

A line drawn on a map or chart connecting all points at which the magnetic inclination (dip) is zero for a specified epoch. *Synonym: aclinic line. 1/7/72*

magnetic mine / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique

A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target. *Synonym: magnetic circuit. Related term: mine. 1/12/76*

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. 1/12/76

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. 1/3/73*

magnetic variation / 1. déclinaison magnétique; 2. variation magnétique

1. In navigation, at a given place and time, the horizontal angle between the true north and magnetic north measured east or west according to whether magnetic north lies east or west of true north.
2. In cartography, the annual change in direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field. *Related terms: declination; magnetic declination. 1/11/86*

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. *Related terms: aerodrome; alternative aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome. 1/11/94*

main attack / attaque principale

1. The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.
2. An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle. 20/11/96

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. *Preferred term: convoy. 4/10/00*

main detonating line / cordeau maître

In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches. 1/1/91

mainguard / réserve d'avant-garde

Element of an advanced guard. *Related term: advanced guard. 1/3/73*

main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement

The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. *Related term: route. 1/3/73*

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) 1/3/91

maintenance / maintenance

1. 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. 4/10/00
2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.
3. 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. 1/3/82*

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 term: nuclear power. 1/7/70*

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. *Related term: port. 1/3/73*

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 term: water terminal. 1/3/73

manoeuvre / manoeuvre

1. A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.
2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.
3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.
4. 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. 1/8/82

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.* 1/9/81

man portable / portable

Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify:

- a. 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);
- b. in land warfare, equipment which can be carried by one man over long distance without serious degradation of the performance of his normal duties. 1/10/78

manpower management / gestion du personnel

The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

manpower scaling guide / normes d'utilisation du personnel

Manpower management standards or guidelines which express a manpower

requirement as a variable dependant upon workload encountered. 1/11/75

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 topographical chart; map index; map series; map sheet.* 1/9/71

map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte

The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart. *Related term: convergence.* 1/4/71

map index / schéma d'assemblage (topographie)

Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series. *Synonym: chart index. Related terms: location diagram; map.* 1/11/90

mapping camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique

Preferred term: air cartographic camera. 1/12/74

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. 1/8/79

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. 1/1/68

map series / série de cartes - jeu de cartes

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. *Synonym: chart series. Related term: map.* 1/8/73

map sheet / carte

An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series. *Synonym: chart sheet. Related term: map.* 1/9/71

margin / marge

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border. 1/8/79

marginal data / donnée marginale - renseignement marginal

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. *Synonym: marginal information.* 1/4/71

marginal information / renseignement marginal - donnée marginale

Preferred term: marginal data. 1/4/71

maritime area / zone maritime

A maritime theatre of operations can be divided for the purposes of decentralization of command into maritime areas and sub-areas, e.g., Atlantic theatre, which is divided into maritime area and sub-area commands. 1/3/73

maritime defence sector / secteur maritime de défense

One of the subdivisions of a coastal area. 1/11/86

maritime interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction maritime

An operation conducted to enforce prohibition on the maritime movement of specified persons or material within a defined geographic area. 6/1/06

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. 1/3/73

mark / marquer un objectif

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 term: marker.* 1/2/89

marker / 1. 2. marqueur; 3. bâtiment en marquage serré

1. A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.
2. In land mine warfare: *Related terms: gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker.*
3. In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target. *Related terms: mark; shadower.* 1/2/89

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. 1/3/73

marking error / erreur de balisage

In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target. 1/11/75

marking fire / tir de balisage

Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification. 1/8/74

marking panel / panneau

A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units. *Related term: panel code.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

marshalling / agencement

1. 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.*
2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. *Related term: staging area.* 1/3/73

mass / 1. concentration; 2. formation concentrée

1. The concentration of combat power.
2. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals. 1/4/71

mass casualties / pertes massives

Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities. 1/11/86

master film / film original

The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced. 1/11/75

master plot / schéma de surface couverte

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. *Synonym: sortie plot.* 1/12/74

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. 1/3/73

maximum effective range / portée efficace maximale

The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired result. 1/7/83

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. 1/7/87

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/81

maximum ordinate / flèche

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. *Synonym: vertex height. Related term: vertex.* 1/12/74

maximum permissible concentration / concentration maximale admissible - barème de radioconcentration

Preferred term: radioactivity concentration guide. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

maximum range / portée maximale

The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion. 1/8/76

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 term: speed.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

M-day / jour M

Preferred term: designation of days and hours. 1/8/82

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.* 1/3/73

mean lethal dose / dose létale moyenne

1. The amount of nuclear irradiation of the whole body which would be fatal to 50 % of the exposed personnel in a given period of time.
2. The dose of chemical agent that would kill 50 % of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel. 1/7/87

mean point of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts

Preferred term: mean point of impact. 1/8/74

mean point of impact / point moyen des impacts - point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement

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. *Synonyms: centre of burst; mean point of burst.* 1/10/78

mean sea level / niveau moyen de la mer

The average sea level for a particular geographical location, obtained from numerous observations, at regular intervals, over a long period of time. 1/3/73

measured mile / base de vitesse

In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log. 2/5/95

measurement and signature intelligence / renseignement mesures et signature

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. 25/9/98

measuring magnifier / loupe micrométrique

A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances. 1/3/73

mechanical sweep / drague mécanique

In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/74

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. 6/1/06

medical officer / médecin militaire

Physician with officer rank. 1/10/84

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. 6/1/06

medium-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen

Related term: transport aircraft. 1/2/74

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. 1/8/73

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.* 1/3/73

member nation / pays membre

A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty. 9/1/96

merchant convoy / convoi marchand

A convoy consisting primarily of merchant ships controlled by the naval control of shipping organization. 25/9/98

merchant ship / navire de commerce - navire marchand

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits. 1/10/78

merchant ship communication system / système de télécommunication pour navires marchands - système mercomm

A worldwide system of communication to and from merchant ships using the peacetime commercial organization as a basis but under an operational control authority, with the ability to employ the broadcast mode to ships when the situation makes radio silence necessary. *Synonym: mercomm system.* 1/10/01

merchant ship control zone / zone de contrôle naval

A defined area of sea or ocean inside which it may be necessary to offer guidance, control and protection to Allied shipping. 1/3/79

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. 1/3/79

mercomm system / système mercomm - système de télécommunication pour navires marchands

Preferred term: merchant ship communication system. 1/10/01

message / message

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/6/81

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/84

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/82

military geographic information / renseignement géographique militaire

Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations. 1/8/82

military governor / gouverneur militaire - commandant 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. 1/3/73

military grid / carroyage militaire - grille

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. *Synonym: grid. Related terms: image map; military grid reference system; navigational grid.* 1/3/73

military grid reference system / système de référence de carroyage militaire

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.* 1/3/73

military independent / indépendant à statut militaire

A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit. *Related term: independent.* 1/6/78

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 term: interoperability, force interoperability.* 30/6/05

military load classification / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules

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. *Synonym: classification of bridges and vehicles. Related term: route classification.* 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

military nuclear power / état possédant des armes nucléaires - puissance nucléaire militaire

A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment. *Synonym: nuclear weapons state. Related terms: nuclear power.* 1/4/71

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. 1/3/82

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. 1/6/84

mine / mine

1. 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; antitank mine; horizontal action mine; practice mine; pressure mine; scatterable mine.* 1/10/01

2. 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: antenna mine; antisweeper mine; armed mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; chemical mine; coarse mine; contact mine; controllable mine; counter mine; creeping mine; dead mine; drill mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine; floating mine; free mine; homing mine; independent mine; inert mine; influence mine; jettisoned mines; magnetic mine; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; pressure mine; rising mine; snagline mine; watching mine.* 1/10/2003

mineable waters / eaux susceptibles d'être minées

Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target. 1/11/75

mine clearance / déminage

The process of removing all mines from a route or area. *Related terms: demining; proofing.* 1/2/88

mine countermeasures pouncer procedure / procédure de parachèvement du déminage

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. *Synonym: pouncer procedure. Related terms: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation; explosive ordnance disposal.* 4/10/00

mined area / zone minée

An area which is dangerous because of the presence or suspected presence of mines. 1/10/01

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. 1/3/73

mine disposal / déminage

The process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing or destroying mines. *Related term: demining.* 9/5/00

minefield / champ de mines

1. In land mine warfare, a defined area in which mines have been emplaced. *Related terms: mixed minefield; nuisance minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; tactical minefield.* 1/10/2001
2. 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; sustained attrition minefield; tactical minefield.* 1/3/77

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 term: minefield lane.* 1/7/88

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. 1/11/85

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 term: minefield breaching.* 16/7/99

minefield marking / marquage des champs de mines

A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield. 1/3/81

minefield record / plan de repérage d'un champ de mines - 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. 1/11/94

minehunting / chasse aux mines

The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines. 1/10/78

mine row / rangée de mines

A single row of mines or clusters. *Related term: mine strip.* 1/7/72

mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines

In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield. 1/11/75

mine strip / rangée double

In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart. *Related term: mine row.* 1/7/83

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. 1/3/73

mine warfare / guerre des mines - guerre des mines terrestre

The strategic and tactical use of mines and their counter-measures. *Synonym: land mine warfare.* 1/3/73

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. 1/10/80

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.* 1/3/81

minewatching / guet contre les mines - veille 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. 1/11/85

mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines

The collective term for all weapons which may be used in mine warfare. 1/6/78

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.* 1/3/82

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: altitude; circling approach.* 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: circling approach; height.* 4/10/00

minimum force / force minimale

Force, up to and including deadly force, limited to the degree, intensity and duration necessary to achieve the objective. 1/10/01

minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire

The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance. 1/3/73

minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire

The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time. 1/3/73

minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale

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.* 1/3/82

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. 1/12/79

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.* 1/6/78

minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité - altitude de sécurité

The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles. *Synonym: safety height. Related term: altitude.* 1/3/73

minor port / port mineur

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only. *Related term: port.* 1/3/73

misfire / raté

1. Failure to fire or explode properly.
2. Failure of a primer of the propelling charge of a round or projectile to function wholly or in part. 1/11/75

missed approach / approche interrompue

An approach which is not completed by landing. 1/8/79

**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.* 4/10/00

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. 1/3/73

missile destruct / destruction missile

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

missile engagement zone / zone d'engagement des missiles

Related term: weapon engagement zone. 1/8/82

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.* 1/3/73

mission / mission

1. A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.
2. One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task. 1/8/82

mission commander / commandant de mission - chef de mission

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 forces / forces essentielles à la mission

Forces and/or assets, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission. 1/10/01

mission report / compte rendu de mission

A standard report containing the results of a mission and significant sightings along the flight route. 1/10/80

mixed bag / macédoine

In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays and ship counter settings. 1/3/77

mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte

A minefield containing both antitank and anti-personnel mines. *Related term: minefield part 1.* 1/8/73

mobile air movements team / équipe mobile des mouvements aériens

An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties. 1/7/70

mobile mine / mine autopropulsée

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. *Synonym: propelled mine. Related term: mine.* 1/11/75

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. 1/3/82

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. 1/3/73

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 term: reinforcing force.* 1/11/86

mobilization / mobilisation

1. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.
2. 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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

moderate damage / dégât modéré

Preferred term: nuclear damage. 1/11/75

moderate nuclear risk / risque nucléaire modéré

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance. *Related term: degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

modify / modification

In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan. 1/8/76

moment / moment

In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft. 1/7/70

monitoring / 1. 2. écoute de contrôle; 3. contrôle de radioactivité

1. 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.
2. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.
3. The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments. *Synonym: radiological monitoring.* 1/7/83

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

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; geocoded image; image map; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 10/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 20/11/96

movement control / 1. mouvements et transports; 2. organisation des mouvements et transports

1. The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.
2. An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications. *Synonym: movement control centre.* 1/11/94

movement control centre / organisation des mouvements et transports

Preferred term: movement control. 1/11/94

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/10/80

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. 1/4/71

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; operation order; order to move; readiness time; warning order.* 6/1/06

movement priority / priorité de mouvement

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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 term: embarkation order, movement order, order to move.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/85

moving mine / mine mobile

The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines. 1/3/82

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 ammunition; chemical munition; munition.* 1/11/91

multimodal / multimode

In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport. 1/7/80

multinational / multinational.

Preferred term: combined. 16/7/99

multiservice / interarmées

Preferred term: joint. 16/7/99

multispectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples

The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands. 1/1/80

munition / munition - munitions

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes. *Synonym: ammunition. Note: in common usage, munitions (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition and equipment. Related terms: binary chemical munition; explosive ordnance; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/3/73

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. *Related terms: cross-servicing; support.* 1/3/73

N

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 term: command. 1/3/73

national commander / commandant national

A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées

Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands. *Related term: commander.* 1/3/73

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). 1/3/73

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 term: infrastructure.* 1/3/73

nationality undetermined post / poste de nationalité non fixée

An international military post which has not been accepted by any nation. 1/11/75

national military authority / autorité nationale militaire

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. 1/3/73

national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande

The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. 1/12/79

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 term: commander.* 1/3/73

NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN

The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters. 1/11/75

NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN

Forces in being which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at the declaration of a specific stage, state or measure in the NATO Precautionary System or as prescribed in special agreements. *Related term: force(s).* 16/7/99

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. 1/3/82

NATO commander / commandant interallié - commandant OTAN

A military commander in the NATO chain of command. *Synonym: Allied commander.* 1/6/78

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).* 1/7/80

NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle

Communication and information systems, sensor systems and facilities which enable NATO authorities and commands to carry out consultation, command and control. *Related terms: communication and*

information system; communication system; information system. 1/10/01

NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN

Forces which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future time. *Related term: force(s).* 1/7/80

NATO forces / forces de l'OTAN

Related term: force(s). 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/77

NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN

Any international military headquarters or organization covered by the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, (called the Paris Protocol) and any other military authority to which the NATO Council has applied the provisions of the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff (called the Ottawa Agreement) by virtue of the said Agreement. 1/8/79

NATO off-the-shelf / OTAN sur étagère - OTAN standard

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.* 1/10/01

NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN

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.
Synonym: STANAG. 6/1/06

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; command; component command; component commander; strategic command; Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; Supreme Allied Commander Transformation. 30/6/05

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.
20/7/00

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 term: extent of a military exercise. 9/5/00*

nautical chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique

Preferred term: hydrographic chart. 1/4/71

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. 1/10/84

nautical twilight / crépuscule nautique

Preferred term: twilight. 1/11/75

naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval

A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of operations for fleet logistic support.
Related term: naval forward logistic site. 1/12/93

naval augmentation group / groupe de renfort d'escorte

A formed group of escort ships employed to augment the through escort of convoys when passing through areas known or suspected to be threatened by enemy forces. *Related term: convoy through escort. 1/3/73*

naval beach group / groupement naval de plage

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. 1/8/74

naval beach unit / section navale de plage

Preferred term: naval beach group. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

naval control of shipping / contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

Control exercised by naval authorities of movement, routing, reporting, convoy organization and tactical diversion of Allied merchant shipping. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping. 1/12/79

naval control of shipping liaison officer / officier de liaison du contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

A naval officer designated for duty on the staff of an Allied naval control of shipping organization. 1/12/77

naval control of shipping officer / officier de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

A naval officer appointed to form merchant convoys, control and coordinate the movements of such convoys, independent merchant ships and hospital ships, in and out of a port, base, or shipping control point; subject to the direction of the commander functioning as operational control authority. *Related terms: independent; merchant convoy. 25/9/98*

naval fire support / appui-feu naval

In naval operations, fire support provided from warships. *Related term: fire support. 1/11/94*

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. 1/3/73

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.
1/3/73

naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant

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. 1/12/93*

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/4/71*

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. 4/10/00*

NBC contamination control / lutte contre la contamination NBC

The implementation of policy, doctrine and procedures, and the use of equipment to prevent or limit the spread of NBC contaminants; this includes decontamination and avoidance of contaminated areas. 4/10/00

NBC hazard avoidance / prévention des dangers NBC

The avoiding or minimizing of the immediate and residual effects of NBC contamination through the implementation of policy, doctrine, procedures and equipment used to detect, identify, predict, warn and report NBC contamination hazards. 9/5/00

NBC release other than attack / contamination NBC involontaire

The accidental dispersion of nuclear, biological or chemical contaminants, resulting from causes other than attacks by NBC weapons, excluding friendly attacks on adversary NBC weapons or adversary facilities containing NBC weapons. 9/5/00

near miss / quasi collision

Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation. *Synonym: airmiss.* 1/8/82

near real time / temps quasi réel (en)

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. 1/11/91

neatlines / limite de coupure

The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians. *Related term: graticule.* 1/9/74

negative photo plane / plan du négatif

The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure. 1/7/70

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 term: degree of nuclear risk.* 1/7/80

nerve agent / agent neurotoxique

A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. 1/11/85

net call sign / indicatif d'appel de réseau

A call sign which represents all stations within a net. *Related term: call sign.* 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

net weight / poids net à vide

1. 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.
2. Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding. *Related term: gross weight.* 1/3/82

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: friend; hostile; identification; unknown.* 1/10/03

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. 1/8/76

neutralization fire / tir de neutralisation

Fire delivered to render a target temporarily ineffective or unusable. *Related term: suppression fire.* 17/1/05

neutron induced activity / activité induite par les neutrons

Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/79

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 term: focal length.* 1/4/71

nominal scale / échelle nominale - échelle principale

Preferred term: principal scale. 1/4/71

nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale

A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons. *Related terms: kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/9/03

non-combatant evacuation operation / opération d'évacuation de non-combattants

An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety. 14/10/02

non-deadly force / force non létale - force non mortelle

Force not intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death. *Related term: deadly force.* 1/10/01

non-disabling fire / tir d'interdiction - tir non désarmant

Fire directed at a non-vital part of a vessel so as not to impair its seaworthiness and manoeuvrability. 1/10/01

non-expendable supplies and materiel / matériel non consommable

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. *Synonym: durable materiel.* 1/3/73

non-lethal weapon / arme non létale

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. 17/1/05

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. 1/1/80

non-quota post / poste hors quota

An international post 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. 1/11/75

non-registered publication / publication non enregistrée

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required. 1/3/71

non-submarine contact chart / carte des faux échos

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. *Commonly called: non-sub contact chart.* 1/10/80

normal impact effect / effet d'incidence normale

Preferred term: cardinal point effect. 1/3/79

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.* 1/1/80

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. 1/10/01

northing / vers le nord

Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

NOTAM / NOTAM

Preferred term: notice to airmen. 13/12/99

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) *Synonym: NOTAM.* 4/10/00

notice to move / préavis de mouvement

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 to order, order to move, readiness time; warning order.* 1/10/03

no-wind position / position sans vent

Preferred term: air position. 1/3/73

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 term: type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique

The agency responsible for coordinating the activities of all nuclear, biological and chemical collection centres in a given area of observation. This agency may also assume the function of a collection centre for the area in which it is located. 1/3/81

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. 1/7/80

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. 1/11/86

nuclear certified / homologué nucléaire

Preferred terms: nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle. 1/11/85

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 term: nuclear delivery unit.* 1/11/85

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 term: nuclear delivery vehicle.* 1/11/85

nuclear cloud / nuage nucléaire

An all-inclusive term for the volume of hot gases, smoke, dust, and other particulate matter from the nuclear bomb itself and from its environment, which are carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the detonation of the nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

nuclear collateral effects / effets nucléaires subsidiaires

Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons. 9/1/96

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/84

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

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.* 1/3/73

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 term: nuclear certified delivery unit.* 1/10/84

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 term: nuclear certified delivery vehicle.* 1/10/84

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. 1/3/73

nuclear incident / incident nucléaire

An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident. 1/3/73

nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire

The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. 1/3/73

nuclear nation / nation nucléaire

Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers. *Related term: nuclear power.* 1/4/71

nuclear power / puissance nucléaire

Not to be used without appropriate modifier. *Related terms: major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear nation.* 1/4/71

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. 1/9/71

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. 1/4/71

nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire

A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack. 1/8/76

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 term: type of burst.* 1/7/70

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. 1/5/63

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 term: type of burst.* 1/3/73

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 term: type of burst.* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

nuclear warfare / guerre nucléaire

Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons. 1/3/73

nuclear weapon / arme atomique - 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. *Synonym: atomic weapon.* 1/11/83

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/9/81

**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. 1/3/73

**nuclear weapons state / état possédant
des armes nucléaires - puissance
nucléaire militaire**

Preferred term: military nuclear power.
1/4/71

**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. 1/7/70

**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. *Related term: minefield.* 1/12/76

**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. 3/8/98

numbered wave / vague numérotée

Related term: wave. 1/3/73

**number ... in (out) / énième pièce
reprend le tir (incident de tir)**

In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number ... 1/8/76

**numerical scale / échelle - échelle
numérique**

Preferred term: scale. 1/7/72

O

objective / objectif¹

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. *Related term: target¹*. 6/1/06

objective area / zone de l'objectif

A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control. *Related terms: bridgehead line; target part 1; landing area*. 1/3/73

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.
- 1/7/70

observation helicopter / hélicoptère d'observation

Helicopter used primarily for observation and reconnaissance but which may be used for other roles. 1/12/74

observation post / observatoire

A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne. 1/3/73

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*. 1/3/73

observed fire procedure / réglage de tir par observation

A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/74

observer-target distance / distance d'observation

The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target. 1/11/75

observer-target line / ligne d'observation

An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target. *Related term: spotting line*. 1/9/74

obstruction / obstacle

1. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding surface or above a specified height to create a hazard to aircraft in flight.
2. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding sea bed to create a hazard to navigation. 1/8/82

obstructor / obstructeur

In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment. 1/3/77

occupation of position / occupation d'une position

Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position. 1/3/73

ocean convoy / convoi océanique

A convoy whose voyage lies, in general, outside the continental shelf. *Related term: convoy*. 1/12/77

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*. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/73

offensive counter-air operation / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien

An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible. 1/3/82

offensive mine countermeasures / mesures offensives antimines

Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines. 1/12/76

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*. 1/12/76

officer conducting the exercise / officier directeur de l'exercice

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. 1/11/83

officer conducting the serial / officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice

The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial. 1/9/74

officer in tactical command / officier assurant le commandement tactique

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command. 1/6/81

officer scheduling the exercise / officier chargé de la mise sur pied d'un exercice

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. 1/3/73

offset bombing / bombardement en déport

Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target. 1/1/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/74

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. 1/8/76

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.* 1/3/73

oiler / pétrolier

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea. 1/3/73

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; call mission.* 1/9/71

on-call mission / mission sur demande - mission sur appel

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 term: air support.* 4/10/2000

on-call target / tir à la demande - objectif à la demande

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled target on which fire is delivered when requested. 1/8/76

on-call wave / vague sur demande

Related term: wave. 1/3/73

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.* 1/9/71

one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique

A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only. 1/11/75

open route / itinéraire libre

A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions. *Related term: route.* 1/1/80

open source intelligence / renseignement de sources ouvertes

Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. 25/9/98

operation / opération

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. 1/3/73

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 term: aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/11/86

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/82

operational command / commandement opérationnel

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; operational control; tactical control.* 1/10/2001

operational control / contrôle opérationnel

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; operational command.* 1/10/2001

operational control authority / autorité de contrôle opérationnel

The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control. 1/11/94

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.* 1/10/92

operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel

Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level. *Related terms: operational level of war; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/10/2001

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. 1/3/73

operational level of war / niveau opérationnel de la guerre - niveau opératif

The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations. *Related terms: area of responsibility; joint operations area.* 1/7/93

operational performance standard / norme de performance opérationnelle

A performance standard that an individual or unit must achieve to be able to execute a mission effectively. 1/10/2003

operational procedures / procédures opérationnelles

The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out their operational tasks. 1/8/82

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. 1/8/76

operational readiness evaluation / évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle

An evaluation of the operational capability and effectiveness of a unit or any portion thereof. 14/10/2002

operational requirement / besoin opérationnel

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions. 1/10/2001

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. *Related term: route.* 1/9/81

operational stocks / stocks opérationnels

Level of stock necessary to meet possible operational requirements over and above holdings/allowances. *Related terms: stock; theatre operational stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

operational training / entraînement opérationnel

Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units. 1/4/74

operation order / ordre d'opération

A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. *Related term: operation plan, movement order, order to move.* 1/3/73

operation plan / plan d'opération

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.* 1/3/73

operations security / sécurité des opérations

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; protective security.* 1/10/92

opportunity target / objectif inopiné

Preferred term: target of opportunity. 1/3/73

opposing forces / forces d'opposition

Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises. *Related term: force(s).* 1/7/94

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. 1/7/94

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/11/75

optimum height / hauteur type

The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target. 1/3/73

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 term: height of burst.* 1/11/86

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.* 1/6/84

order / ordre

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. 1/3/73

order of battle / ordre de bataille

The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. 1/3/73

order to move / ordre de déplacement

An order given by a commander to execute a movement. *Related terms: movement order; movement table; notice to move; operation order; movement order; readiness time; warning order.* 6/1/06

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.* 1/11/94

organic / organique

Forming an integral part of a military organization. 1/3/81

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. 22/6/2004

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. 1/3/73

original destination / destination initiale

In naval control of shipping, the original final destination of a convoy or an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent). This is particularly applicable to the original destination of a voyage begun in peacetime. *Related terms: final destination; immediate destination.* 1/3/73

originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial

A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

orthomorphic projection / projection orthomorphique - projection conforme

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. 1/3/73

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: projection; rectification.* 14/10/2002

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.* 1/8/76

other forces for NATO / autres forces pour l'OTAN

Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might cooperate 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).* 1/10/80

otter / divergent

In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance. 1/8/76

outline map / carte à grandes lignes

A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it. 1/4/71

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. 1/3/73

overhead clearance / hauteur libre

The minimum vertical distance between a ground or water surface and any obstruction above it. *Related term: air draught.* 4/10/2000

overlap / recouvrement

1. 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. *Synonym: line overlap.*

2. In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.

3. 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. 1/3/81

overlap tell / transfert de recouplement

Related term: track telling. 1/8/73

overpressure / surpression

The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion. 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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/72

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. 1/7/70

overshoot / remise de gaz

A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued

to touchdown. *Synonym: go around.* 1/1/73

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; speed.* 1/7/83

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.* 1/7/72

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. 1/8/82

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. 1/9/71

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.* 1/3/73

panel code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air

A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels. *Synonym: surface code. Related term: marking panel.* 1/1/68

panoramic camera / appareil photographique panoramique

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/9/71

parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute

The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed. 1/3/73

paradrop / parachutage

Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight. 1/7/70

parallaxic angle / angle parallaxique

Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object. 1/7/70

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/81

part / pièce

In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down. *Synonym: piece part. Related terms: assembly; component; equipment; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

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.* 1/11/90

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/11/85

passive / passif

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected. 1/12/76

passive air defence / défense aérienne passive

All measures, other than active air defence, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air action. These measures include deception, dispersion, and the use of protective construction. *Related term: air defence.* 1/11/85

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*

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.* 20/11/96

passive homing guidance / guidage passif

A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target. *Related term: homing guidance.* 1/1/73

passive mine / mine passive

1. 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.
2. A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target. *Related term: active mine.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/3/91

password / mot de passe

A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge. *Related terms: challenge; countersign; reply.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/80

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. 1/7/70

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: combat air patrol, combat patrol; offshore patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol.* 1/7/70

pattern laying / pose de mines suivant schéma

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other. 1/7/72

payload / 1. charge; 2. 3. 4. charge utile

1. The sum of the weight of passengers and cargo that an aircraft can carry. *Related terms: aircraft store; airlift capability; combat load; load.*

2. The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile. *Related term: transport capacity.*

3. The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile. *Related term: transport capacity.*

4. The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation, in addition to its unladen weight. *Related term: transport capacity.* 1/11/85

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.* 14/10/2002

peace enforcement / imposition de la paix

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.* 21/01/2004

peacekeeping / maintien de la paix

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.* 17/1/05

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. 14/10/2002

peace support force / force de soutien de la paix

A military force assigned to a peace support operation. *Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation.* 17/1/05

peace support operation / opération de soutien de la paix

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.* 14/10/2002

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. 4/10/2000

peacetime complement / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix

Preferred term: peacetime establishment. 1/8/74

peacetime establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix

A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters. *Synonym: peacetime complement.* 1/8/74

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. 1/7/70

pecked line / tiretés

A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals. 1/4/71

pencil beam / pinceau lumineux

A searchlight beam reduced to, or set at, its minimum width. 1/9/74

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. 1/8/82

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/7/72

persistency / 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. 1/2/88

personal locator beacon / radiobalise individuelle de repérage

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.* 1/7/87

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/73

petroleum intersectional service / direction des essences inter-sections - direction des essences inter-zones

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. 1/7/70

petroleum, oils, and lubricants / carburants et lubrifiants

A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces. 1/7/70

phase line / ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires

A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. *Related term: report line.* 1/8/76

phony 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: gap; minefield.* 1/12/79

photoflash bomb / bombe photo-éclair

A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography. 1/7/70

photoflash cartridge / cartouche photo-éclair

A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography. 1/5/73

photogrammetric control / cheminement photogrammétrique

Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control. 1/12/74

photogrammetry / photogrammètrie

The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images. 1/7/70

photographic filter / filtre photographique

A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light. 1/7/70

photographic interpretation / interprétation photographique

Preferred term: imagery interpretation. 1/7/80

photographic reading / lecture photographique

The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques. 1/7/80

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 term: scale.* 1/3/79

photographic sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique - sortie photographique

Preferred term: imagery sortie. 1/8/70

photographic strip / bande de photographies

Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction. 1/9/69

photo interpretation key / clé d'interprétation

Preferred term: imagery interpretation key. 1/9/69

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.* 1/8/70

photo nadir / nadir de la photographie - nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue

The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane. *Synonym: camera nadir.* 1/9/69

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. *Related terms: port security; protective security; security; tactical security.* 1/8/79

pictorial symbolization / représentation conventionnelle

The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent. 1/8/71

piece part / pièce

Preferred term: part. 1/12/77

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/7/70

pinpoint / repère - point par rapport à un repère au sol

1. 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.
2. The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground. *Related term: datum point.* 1/7/70

pinpoint photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel

A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target. 1/5/73

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. 1/7/70

pitch / 1. tangage; 2. inclinaison

1. The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft. *Commonly called: tip.* 18/12/97

pitch angle / assiette longitudinale

The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane. *Synonym: inclination angle.* 1/12/79

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.* 1/3/82

planned maintenance / maintenance périodique

Preventive maintenance carried out systematically according to the degree of use of the equipment. *Related term: preventive maintenance.* 1/10/2001

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 term: element of resupply.* 1/7/70

planned target / objectif prévu

In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged. 1/8/76

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. 1/11/85

planning staff / état-major de planification

Preferred term: central planning team. 1/9/69

plan range / distance horizontale

In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground. 1/7/70

plastic explosive / explosif plastique

Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

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. 1/7/70

plastic spray packaging / emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique

Preferred term: cocooning. 1/9/69

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.* 1/7/70

plate / 1. planche; 2. plaque

1. 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").

2. In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion. *Related terms: diapositive; transparency.* 1/4/71

platform drop / largage lourd

The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors. *Related terms: airdrop; airdrop platform.* 1/9/69

plot / 1. schéma; 2. position graphique; 3. position visualisée

1. Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.
2. 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.
3. The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time. 1/7/72

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. 1/8/73

point of impact / 1. point d'atterrissage; 2. point d'impact

1. The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to land.
2. The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact. *Synonym: impact point.* 1/12/74

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. 1/9/69

point target / objectif ponctuel

A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire. 1/9/69

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.* 1/10/78

polar coordinates / coordonnées polaires

1. Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target. 1/9/74

polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires

The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates. 1/7/72

port / port

Related terms: major port; minor port; secondary port; water terminal. 1/6/78

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.* 1/9/69

port complex / complexe portuaire

A port complex comprises one or more port areas of varying importance whose activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys. 1/9/69

port designator / repère de port

A group of letters identifying ports in convoy titles or messages. 1/6/78

port evacuation of cargoes / évacuation portuaire des cargaisons

The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites. 1/7/93

port evacuation of shipping / évacuation de port par des navires marchands

The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection. 1/7/80

port of debarkation / port de débarquement

A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are unloaded from a means of transport. *Synonym: port of disembarkation. Related terms: debarkation; embarkation; port of embarkation.* 4/11/05

port of disembarkation / port de débarquement

Preferred term: port of debarkation. 4/11/05

port of embarkation / port d'embarquement

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.* 4/11/05

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; security.* 1/12/74

positional defence / défense ferme

Preferred term: position defence. 1/10/80

position defence / défense ferme

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. *Synonym: positional defence.* 1/10/80

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. 1/2/89

post-flight inspection / vérification après le vol

Preferred term: after-flight inspection. 1/2/73

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. 1/4/74

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

Preferred term: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation. 4/10/2000

pouncer procedure / procédure de parachèvement du déminage

Preferred term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure. 4/10/2000

PPI gauge / gabarit PPI

Preferred term: international loading gauge. 1/7/85

practice mine / 1. mine d'entraînement; 2. mine d'instruction

1. 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. *Related terms: instructional mine; mine.*
2. 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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/10/2001

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. 1/9/69

precession / précession

Related terms: apparent precession; induced precession; real precession. 1/8/76

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. 1/8/79

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.* 1/11/75

predicted fire / tir d'efficacité d'emblée

Fire that is delivered without adjustment. 1/1/83

predominant height / hauteur prédominante

In air reconnaissance, the height of 51 % or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material. 1/11/75

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.* 1/3/82

preload loading / chargement précurseur

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another. *Related term: loading.* 1/9/69

preparation fire / tir de préparation

Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position. 18/12/97

preplanned air support / appui aérien à temps

Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations. *Related term: air support.* 1/9/69

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. 20/11/96

prescribed nuclear load / charge nucléaire prescrite - 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. 16/07/99

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. 1/9/69

pre-set vector / viseur à préaffichage

Related term: bomb sighting systems. 1/8/76

press information centre / centre d'information de la presse

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.* 1/11/91

pressure-altitude / altitude-pressure

An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere. *Related term: altitude.* 1/3/85

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. 1/7/70

pressure front / front de choc - front de l'onde de surpression

Preferred term: shock front. 1/9/69

pressure mine / 1. mine à pression; 2. mine à dépression

1. In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target. *Related term: mine.*
2. In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. *Synonym: pressure mine circuit. Related term: mine.* 1/12/76

pressure mine circuit / circuit de mise de feu à dépression - mine à dépression

Preferred term: pressure mine 2. 1/12/76

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. 1/9/69

prevention of mutual interference / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle

1. Procedures to prevent interferences between active or between active and passive electromagnetic or acoustic sensors of friendly forces.
2. 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. 25/9/98

prevention of stripping equipment / dispositif antidémontage

Preferred term: antirecovery device. 1/11/75

preventive maintenance / maintenance préventive

Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure. *Related terms: corrective maintenance; planned maintenance.* 1/10/2001

primed charge / charge amorcée

A charge ready in all aspects for ignition. *Related term: charge 2.* 1/6/78

priming charge / charge d'amorçage

An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge. *Related term: charge 2.* 1/1/91

principal parallel / horizontale principale

On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/10/69

principal scale / échelle principale - échelle nominale

In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional relation of their respective radii. *Synonym: nominal scale. Related term: scale.* 1/8/70

principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente

On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/69

print reference / référence d'une épreuve

A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie. 1/9/69

priority intelligence requirements / besoins prioritaires en renseignement

Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision making. *Related terms: information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/80

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/11/77

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/69

prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre

A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure. 1/9/69

prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre

A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/69

probability of damage / dégâts probables

The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. 1/11/68

probable error / écart probable - écart probable horizontal

Preferred term: horizontal error. 1/11/68

probably destroyed / probablement détruit

In air operations, a damage assessment on an enemy aircraft seen to break off combat in circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash. 1/11/68

procedural control / contrôle aux procédures

A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. 1/3/81

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. 1/7/72

processing / 1. traitement; 2. exploitation

1. In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.
2. *Related term: intelligence cycle.* 1/10/80

production logistics / logistique de production

That part of logistics concerning the process and procedures of research, design, development, manufacture and acceptance of materiel. *Related term: consumer logistics; acceptance trial.* 22/6/2004

proforma / formulaire

A standard form. *Related term: standard NATO data message.* 1/10/84

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. 1/10/84

prohibited area / zone interdite

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land area or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.
2. An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority. *Related terms: closed area; danger area; restricted area.* 1/6/81

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.* 1/10/80

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. 1/8/82

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.* 1/8/70

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. 1/3/81

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; explosive ordnance; improvised explosive device; mine clearance.* 14/10/2002

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. 1/7/70

propelled mine / mine autopropulsée

Preferred term: mobile mine. 1/11/75

protected frequency / fréquence protégée

A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized. 2/5/95

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. 1/7/87

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. 1/7/70

psychological media / moyens psychologiques

The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience. 1/8/72

psychological operation / opération psychologique

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.* 13/12/99

psychological operations approach / forme d'opérations psychologiques

The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience. 1/8/72

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. 1/8/72

psychological theme / thème psychologique

An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based. 1/8/72

public information / information publique

Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support. 1/8/72

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; turn-in point.* 1/8/70

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/75

purple commander / commandant pourpre

The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

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. *Related term: force(s).* 9/1/96

pursuit / poursuite

An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. 1/8/79

pyrotechnic delay / retard

pyrotechnique

A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. 1/6/78

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. 4/10/2000

Q

q-message / message q

A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels. 1/6/78

Q-ship / navire-piège

Preferred term: decoy ship. 1/3/82

quadrant elevation / angle au niveau

The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid. 1/8/76

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. 1/11/68

quota post / poste permanent

An international post which a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely. 1/11/75

R

radar altimeter / altimètre radar

A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology. *Related term: absolute altimeter.* 1/12/93

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. 1/4/71

radar camouflage / camouflage radar

The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object. 1/8/73

radar countermeasures / contre-mesures radar

Preferred terms: electronic warfare; chaff. 1/8/73

radar coverage / couverture radar

The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/75

radar fire / tir au radar

Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar. *Related term: fire.* 1/11/68

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. 20/11/96

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. 1/6/78

radar netting / réseau radar

The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information. *Related term: radar netting station.* 1/7/70

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.* 1/7/70

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. 1/11/68

radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar

A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns. 1/9/69

radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar

A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen. 1/9/69

radar silence / silence radar

An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies. 1/11/68

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.) 1/3/81

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. 1/11/75

radiation dose / dose d'irradiation

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays. *Related term: chronic radiation dose.* 1/7/85

radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement

The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time. *Related term: chronic radiation dose.* 1/11/86

radiation exposure state / condition d'exposition aux radiations

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. 1/7/80

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/7/70

radiation situation map / carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire - carte de situation radiologique

A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest. 1/11/68

radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité

The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

radioactive decay curve / courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité

A graph line representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time. 1/3/73

radioactive decay rate / taux de décroissance de la radioactivité

The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

radioactive fallout / retombées radioactives

1. The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.
2. Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst. 20/11/96

radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioconcentration - concentration maximale admissible

The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption.
Synonym: maximum permissible concentration. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

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; fan marker beacon; localizer; z-marker beacon.* 1/11/68

radio detection / détection radioélectrique

The detection of the presence of an object by radiolocation without precise determination of its position. 1/11/68

radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie

Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions. 1/11/68

radio fix / 1. localisation radiogoniométrique; 2. point radio

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/7/83

radiological defence / défense radiologique

Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazards resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons. *Related term: nuclear defence.* 1/9/69

radiological environment / environnement radiologique

Conditions found in an area resulting from the presence of a radiological hazard. 1/11/90

radiological monitoring / contrôle de radioactivité

Preferred term: monitoring. 1/6/84

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. 1/11/68

radiological survey / reconnaissance radiologique

The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area. 1/9/81

radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique

An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids. 1/1/80

radio navigation / radionavigation

Radio location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

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.) 1/11/68

radio recognition / identification radioélectrique

The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another. 1/11/68

radio silence / silence radio

A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative. 1/7/80

radio sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radioacoustique

Preferred term: sonobuoy. 1/11/68

radius of action / rayon d'action

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. 1/11/68

radius of safety / rayon de sécurité

The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/9/74

railhead / terminal ferroviaire

A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. *Related term: navigation head.* 4/10/2000

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.* 1/3/83

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. 1/8/79

rainout / pluie radioactive

Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation. 1/5/63

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. 1/5/63

random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern. 1/10/78

range / 1. distance; 2. distance-limite; 3. champ de tir - polygone - stand de tir; 4. autonomie

1. The distance between any given point and an object or target.
2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun.
3. An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets. *Synonym: target range.*
4. 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. 1/8/82

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/69

ranging / télémétrie

The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc. *Related term: spot.* 1/5/63

rated load / charge nominale

The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions. 1/11/83

rate of fire / cadence de tir

The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute. 1/11/68

rate of march / vitesse de progression

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: pace; speed of advance.* 1/9/69

ratification / ratification

In NATO standardization, the declaration by which a member nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. *Related terms: implementation; NATO standardization agreement; reservation.* 1/11/94

readiness / préparation

Note: in English, "readiness" is a generic term covering "readiness state" and "readiness time". *Preferred terms: readiness state; readiness time.* 4/10/2000

readiness state / état de préparation

The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions. *Related terms: operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.* 4/10/2000

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: movement order, notice to move, operational readiness, order to move, readiness, readiness state.* 1/10/2003

ready / prêt

The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire. 1/1/73

ready position / position d'attente

In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up. 1/7/83

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 term: reallocation of resources.* 1/3/84

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. 1/11/68

real precession / précession vraie - dérive vraie

Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance. *Synonym: real wander.* *Related term: precession.* 1/8/76

real wander / dérive vraie - précession vraie

Preferred term: real precession. 1/8/76

rear area / zone arrière

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. 1/7/83

rear echelon / échelon arrière

Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area. 1/11/68

rear guard / arrière-garde

1. The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions:
 - a. to protect the rear of a column from hostile forces;
 - b. during the withdrawal, to delay the enemy;
 - c. during the advance, to keep supply routes open.
2. Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered. 1/8/82

receiving ship / bâtiment ravitaillé

In replenishment at sea, the ship that receives the rig(s). *Related term: delivering ship.* 4/10/2000

receptivity / réceptivité

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media. 1/1/73

recognition / reconnaissance

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; identification; identification friend or foe.* 1/2/89

recompression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare

Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber. 1/10/84

reconnaissance / reconnaissance

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.* 1/3/92

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. 1/11/68

reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance

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. *Commonly called: RECCEXREP.* 1/1/83

reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force - reconnaissance offensive

An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information. 1/7/80

reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance

For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy. *Related terms: combat air patrol; combat patrol; patrol.* 1/3/82

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. 1/1/73

recorded / enregistré

In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed. 16/07/96

recovery / 1. 2. 5. récupération; 3. retour; 4. recouvrement

1. In operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, small groups or units, or matériel.
2. 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.* 25/9/98

3. In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.

4. In battlefield maintenance, the extrication of an abandoned, disabled or immobilized vehicle and, if necessary, its removal to a maintenance point. 13/12/99

5. Measures taken after an incident or attack to restore the operational readiness of individuals, units and facilities. *Synonym: recuperation.* 1/10/2003

recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil

The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency. 1/11/75

recovery procedure / procédé d'enlèvement

Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/8/74

rectification / redressement

In photogrammetry, the process whereby an image is corrected for distortions caused by sensor tilt and projected onto a map projection system. *Related terms: controlled mosaic; orthorectification; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 14/10/2002

rectified airspeed / vitesse rectifiée

Preferred term: calibrated airspeed. 1/1/73

rectifier / redresseur

A device for converting alternating current into direct current. *Related term: inverter.* 1/1/83

recuperation / récupération

Preferred term: recovery 5. 1/10/2003

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/3/82

re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée

That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory. 1/11/68

reference box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence

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. *Synonym: refer-to box. Related term: information box.* 1/7/88

reference datum / plan de référence - centrage zéro

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. *Synonym: balance station zero. Related term: moment.* 9/7/97

reference diversion point / point de référence de déroutement

One of a number of positions selected by the routing authority on both sides of the route of a convoy or independent to facilitate diversion at sea. 1/3/79

reference point / point de référence

A prominent, easily located point in the terrain. 1/8/73

refer-to box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence

Preferred term: reference box. 1/1/73

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. 1/11/75

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.* 1/6/78

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. 4/10/2000

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.* 25/9/98

regional naval control of shipping / contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale

Naval control of shipping measures introduced within a defined limited area. *Related terms: full naval control of shipping; naval control of shipping.* 9/7/97

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. 1/10/2001

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. 1/1/73

registered matter / question enregistrée

Any classified matter registered, usually by number, and accounted for periodically. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

register glass / glace de repérage

In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure. 1/7/70

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. 1/4/71

registration fire / tir de réglage

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets. *Related term: fire.* 20/11/96

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. 1/1/73

regulated item / article contrôlé

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. *Synonym: controlled item. Related term: critical supplies and materiel.* 1/11/91

regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation

A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic. 1/11/68

rehabilitation / 1. remise en condition; 2. remise en état

1. The processing, usually in a relatively quiet area, of units or individuals recently withdrawn from combat or arduous duty, during which units recondition equipment and are rested, furnished special facilities, filled up with replacements, issued replacement supplies and equipment, given training, and generally made ready for employment in future operations.
2. The action performed in restoring an installation to authorized design standards. 1/11/68

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. 1/8/79

reinforcing / renforcement

In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit. 1/3/85

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.* 1/11/86

reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts

A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command. 1/11/86

relateral tell / transfert par tiers interposé

Related term: track telling. 1/8/73

relative altitude / altitude relative - espacement vertical

Preferred term: vertical separation. 1/8/73

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; grid bearing.* 1/3/79

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. 1/8/82

release / largage

In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store, from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store. *Related terms: air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.* 1/7/80

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. 1/8/73

release point / 1. point de dislocation; 2. point de largage

1. 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.
2. In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is airdropped. *Related term: computed air release point.* 1/7/93

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.* 1/4/71

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. 1/4/71

relief in place / relève sur place

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. 1/11/68

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.* 1/10/2001

remotely piloted vehicle / véhicule téléguidé

An unmanned vehicle capable of being controlled from a distant location through a communication link. It is normally designed to be recoverable. *Related terms: drone; vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle.* 1/10/80

render safe procedures / procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner

Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/8/74

rendezvous point / point de regroupement

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.* 4/11/05

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. 1/8/73

repeater-jammer / brouilleur-répéteur

A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming. 1/8/73

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. 1/5/63

replenishment at sea / ravitaillement à la mer

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies

when at sea. *Synonym: underway replenishment.* 1/9/81

reply / réponse

An answer to a challenge. *Related terms: challenge; countersign; password.* 1/11/68

reporting post / poste de détection

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. 1/2/74

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.* 1/8/74

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.* 1/2/88

representative downwind speed / vitesse virtuelle du vent

The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast. *Related term: downwind direction.* 1/2/88

representative fraction / échelle - échelle numérique

Preferred term: scale. 1/8/73

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/8/74

required military force / moyens nécessaires

The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time. 1/11/68

required supply rate / taux de ravitaillement requis

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. 1/6/84

requisition / réquisition

An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request. 1/11/75

rescue ship / navire de sauvetage

In shipping control, a ship of a convoy stationed at the rear of a convoy column to rescue survivors. 1/3/79

rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage

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. *Synonym: horse collar.* 1/6/84

reseau / réseau

A grid system of a standard size in the image plane of a photographic system used for mensuration purposes. 1/1/80

reservation / réserve

In NATO standardization, the stated qualification by a member nation that describes the part of a standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations. *Related terms: implementation; NATO standardization agreement; ratification.* 1/11/94

reserve / réserve

A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events. 16/7/99

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 strategic 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.* 1/7/72

reserved route / itinéraire réservé

In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation. *Related term: route.* 1/6/84

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. 1/3/82

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.* 1/10/86

resolution / pouvoir séparateur

A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions. 1/3/79

responsor / répondeur

An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto. *Related term: transponder.* 1/2/74

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. 1/3/77

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. 1/3/77

restitution / restitution

The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs. 1/9/69

restitution factor / facteur de restitution

Preferred term: correlation factor. 1/4/71

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. 1/9/69

restricted area / 1. 2. zone réglementée; 3. zone réservée

1. 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.
2. An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.
3. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. *Related terms: closed area; danger area; prohibited area.* 1/3/82

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 term: cargo.* 1/7/87

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/2/74

resupply / réapprovisionnement

The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. 1/7/85

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 term: element of resupply.* 1/11/68

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.* 1/11/75

retirement / repli

An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. 1/7/83

retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière

Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations. 3/8/98

return load / chargement de retour

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier. 1/11/68

reverse slope / contre-pente

Any slope which descends away from the enemy. 1/11/68

right (or left) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)

Preferred term: left (or right). 1/11/68

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. 1/10/2001

riot control agent / agent antiémeute

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.* 1/10/2001

riot control means / moyens anti-émeute

Non-lethal means used to deter, prevent, contain or suppress riots and other violent civil disorders. 17/1/05

ripe / réceptive

In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed". *Related term: armed mine.* 1/12/76

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.* 1/12/76

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. 1/11/68

road clearance time / durée d'encombrement

The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road. 1/7/70

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. 1/12/66

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.* 1/11/68

roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées
Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates. 1/8/73

rocket / roquette
A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled. 1/8/82

roentgen / roentgen
A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation. In field dosimetry, one roentgen is essentially equal to one rad. 1/8/76

role number / numéro caractéristique
In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities. 1/7/85

roll / 1. roulis; 2. inclinaison latérale
1. The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. *Commonly called: tilt.*
Related term: tilt angle. 1/7/72

roller conveyor / chemin de roulement
A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved. 1/9/69

romper / lâcheur
A ship which has moved more than 10 nautical miles ahead of its convoy, and is unable to rejoin it. *Related term: straggler.* 1/3/79

rotational post / poste tournant
A manpower post filled on a rotational basis. Within NATO, it may be confined to specified nations. 1/8/76

rotor governing mode / contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor
A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically. 1/1/73

roundout / arrondi
Preferred term: flare. 1/2/74

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.* 16/7/96

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; double*

flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route. 1/11/68

route capacity / capacité d'itinéraire
1. The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.
2. 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.* 1/10/80

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 terms: military load classification; route.* 1/4/71

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. 1/10/2003

route lanes / râteau de routes
A series of parallel tracks for the routing of independently sailed ships. 1/6/78

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. 1/12/79

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 term: marker.* 1/11/94

rules of engagement / règles d'engagement
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. 1/1/73

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. 1/10/2001

run / 1. passage de prise de vues; 2. passage
1. That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.
2. The transit of a sweeper-sweeper 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. 1/8/82

running fix / point par transport de lieux géométriques
The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time. 1/5/74

run-up area / zone de point fixe
A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off. 1/7/72

runway / piste
A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length. 1/12/76

runway visual range / portée visuelle de piste
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. 1/7/80

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.* 1/9/69

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. 1/6/61

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.* 1/6/78

safe area / zone de sécurité

In peace support operations, a secure area in which NATO or NATO-led forces protect designated persons and/or property. *Related term: secure area.* 29/5/02

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 term: height of burst.* 1/5/63

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/12/76

safe distance / distance de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/11/75

safe state / état de sécurité

The state in which a mine cannot function and in which it is safe to handle and transport. 9/5/2000

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. 1/11/94

safety angle / angle de sécurité

Preferred term: angle of safety. 1/11/68

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. 9/5/00

safety device / dispositif de sécurité

A device which prevents unintentional functioning. 1/11/94

safety distance / distance de sécurité

In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements. 1/9/69

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. 9/1/96

safety height / altitude de sécurité - altitude minimale de sécurité

Preferred term: minimum safe altitude. 1/4/71

safety lane / chenal de sécurité

Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces. 1/5/63

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. 1/12/77

safety pin / goupille de sécurité

Preferred term: arming pin. 1/7/80

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.* 1/7/93

safety zone / zone de sécurité

An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces. 1/3/81

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.* 1/3/81

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.* 1/11/68

salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer; 3. récupération

1. Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse. 1/7/88
2. To remove assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from an unrepairable item of equipment for reuse. *Related term: cannibalize.* 4/10/00
3. The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse. 25/9/98

salvage procedure / 1. procédure de renflouage; 2. déblaiement et renflouage

1. 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; salvage.*

2. 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. 1/12/74

S-bend distortion / distorsion en S

Preferred term: S-curve distortion.

1/1/80

scale / échelle - échelle numérique

The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth. *Synonyms: numerical scale; representative fraction. Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.* 1/8/73

scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un d'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 term: extent of a military exercise.* 1/11/85

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. 1/11/68

scan / balayage

In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base. 1/4/71

scan rate / fréquence de balayage

The rate at which individual scans are recorded. 1/1/80

scatterable mine / mine dispersable

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; remotely delivered mine.* 1/10/01

scene of action commander / commandant de la zone de contact

In antisubmarine warfare, the commander at the scene of contact. He is usually in a ship, or may be in a fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, or submarine. 1/9/69

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. 1/10/78

scheduled fire / tir sur horaire

A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time. 1/8/74

scheduled speed / vitesse type

The planned sustained speed of a convoy through the water which determines the speed classification of that convoy. *Related terms: convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; speed.* 1/6/78

scheduled target / tir à l'horaire - objectif à battre à l'horaire

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time. 1/8/76

scheduled wave / vague à l'horaire

Related term: wave. 1/11/68

scramble / décollage immédiat

An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions. 1/12/74

screen / 1. protection; 2. trame; 3. écran-rideau; 4. écran

1. An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy. *Related term: screen coordinator.*

2. 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.*

3. 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.*

4. 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.* 1/3/81

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.* 1/12/76

scribing / tracé

In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating. 1/4/71

S-curve distortion / distorsion en S

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. *Synonym: S-bend distortion.* 1/1/80

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.* 13/12/99

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.* 13/12/99

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. 1/5/63

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. 1/11/68

search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage

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.* 1/10/03

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. 1/11/75

searching fire / tir de recherche - tir sur hausses échelonnées

Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun. *Related term: fire.* 1/5/63

search jammer / brouilleur chercheur
Preferred term: *automatic search jammer*. 1/7/72

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/12/76

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: guided missile*. 1/11/75

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*. 1/11/68

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*. 1/11/68

secondary port / port secondaire

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge. *Related term: port*. 1/11/68

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 term: water terminal*. 1/1/65

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). 1/4/71

section / section

Part of a NATO headquarters branch which deals with specific assigned tasks within a major functional area. *Related terms: branch; cell; division*. 1/7/88

sector / secteur

An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. *Related terms: area of influence; zone of action*. 1/7/85

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. 1/10/78

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/4/71

sector scan / balayage sectorielle

Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle. 13/12/99

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*. 1/6/81

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*. 1/10/01

security / sécurité

1. 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.
2. The measures necessary to achieve protection against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
3. The organizations responsible for protecting against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure. *Related terms: communication security; counter-intelligence; operations security; physical security; port security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security*. 9/5/00

security certificate / certificat de sécurité

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. *Synonym: certificate of security clearance*. 1/10/03

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/1/73

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*. 1/3/81

selective identification feature / équipement d'identification sélective

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. 1/9/69

selective jamming / brouillage sélectif
Preferred term: spot jamming. 1/8/73

selective loading / chargement sélectif
The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. *Related terms: loading; selective unloading.* 1/7/80

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 terms: combat loading; loading; selective loading.* 1/7/80

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. 1/10/03

self-destroying fuze / fusée autodestructrice
A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight. *Related term: fuze.* 1/11/68

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. 1/10/03

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. 1/8/76

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 term: homing guidance.* 1/7/72

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.* 1/2/74

semi-fixed ammunition / munition à douille séparée - munition semi-encartouchée
Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile. *Related term: munition.* 1/11/68

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. 1/3/79

separate loading ammunition / munition à charge séparée
Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately. *Related term: munition.* 1/11/68

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. 1/11/75

sequence circuit / mise de feu à séquence
In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes. 1/11/75

sequenced ejection system / système d'éjection séquentielle
Related term: ejection systems. 1/3/81

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/6/89

service mine / mine réelle
A mine capable of a destructive explosion. 1/12/76

servicing / entretien courant
Cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition. In some cases, servicing may include rearming. 1/11/91

severe damage / dégât grave
Preferred term: nuclear damage. 1/11/75

severely threatened coastline / littoral gravement menacé
A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack. *Related terms: dangerously exposed waters; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/6/78

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.* 1/2/74

shadow / avion suiveur
Preferred term: trailer aircraft. 1/2/74

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: trailer aircraft; marker.* 1/2/74

shadow factor / facteur d'ombre - tangente h
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. *Synonym: tangent altitude (tan alt).* 1/12/74

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 term: deep fording capability.* 1/8/73

shallow water / petits fonds
Water having a depth between 10 metres and 200 metres. 14/10/02

shaped charge / charge formée

A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction. *Related term: charge 1.* 1/6/78

shear link assembly / lien à casser

A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load. 1/3/81

sheet explosive / explosif en feuille

Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form. 1/1/91

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.* 1/8/82

shell (specify) / à obus

A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used. 1/3/77

shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement

Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled. 1/11/68

shielding / écran de protection

1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials.
2. Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

shipping control point / point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale

A location ashore or afloat, within or close to the boundary of a naval control of shipping region, to which ships proceed in order to receive briefings, embark defence equipment and naval liaison officers and/or to await convoy or accompaniment. 9/7/97

shipping lane / route maritime

A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas. 1/2/74

shipping movement policy / plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale

The policy for the movement of merchant ships in the early days of war laid down in Military Committee documents. 1/6/78

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 term: plan for landing.* 1/11/68

shock front / front de choc - front de l'onde de surpression

The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth. *Synonym: pressure front.* 1/5/63

shock wave / onde de choc

The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air, underwater or underground. *Related term: blast wave.* 1/7/80

shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre

A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships. 1/5/63

shore line effect / effet de côte

Preferred term: coastal refraction. 1/3/73

shore party / élément de plage - groupe de plage

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. *Synonym: beach group.* *Related term: naval beach group.* 1/6/63

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. 1/3/77

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. 1/11/68

short-range air defence engagement zone / zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée

Related term: weapon engagement zone. 1/8/82

short-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action

Related term: transport aircraft. 1/2/74

short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive

A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker. 1/11/75

short take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage courts

The ability of an aircraft to clear a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing take-off or, in landing, to stop within 450 metres (1,500 feet) after passing over a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle. *Related terms: short take-off and vertical landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/7/64

short take-off and vertical landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical

Fixed-wing aircraft capable of clearing a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1500 feet) of commencing take-off run, and capable of landing vertically. *Commonly called: STOVL.* *Related terms: short take-off and landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/11/91

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. 1/6/61

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.* 1/2/74

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.* 1/11/68

sidelay / dispositif d'alignement de marge

Device on the feed board of a printing machine for controlling the lateral alignment of the printing paper. 1/12/74

side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale

An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets. 1/11/68

side overlap / recouvrement latéral

Preferred term: overlap. 1/3/81

sighting angle / angle de visée

In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical. 1/11/75

signal / 1. signal; 2. message conventionnel

1. As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.
2. 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. 1/6/65

signal area / aire à signaux

An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals. *Related term: ground signals.* 1/7/72

signal centre / centre des transmissions

Preferred term: communication centre. 1/10/03

signal letters / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif

Preferred term: international call sign. 1/4/73

signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique

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. 16/7/96

signals support / renfort de transmissions

The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communication system. 1/11/68

signature equipment / équipement caractéristique

Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the unit or formation to which it belongs. 1/7/80

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. 1/4/71

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. 1/3/79

sinker / crapaud

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. *Synonym: anchor.* 1/11/75

situation map / carte de situation

A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time. 1/11/68

situation report / compte rendu de situation

A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. 1/11/68

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. 1/8/76

slant range / distance oblique

The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum. 1/1/80

small ship / petit navire

A ship of 137 metres (or 450 feet) or less in length. *Related term: large ship.* 1/11/75

smoke screen / écran de fumée - rideau de fumée

Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres. 1/5/63

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/7/72

soft missile base / base de lancement pour missile non protégée

A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/6/64

solenoid sweep / drague à solénoïde

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube. 1/6/78

sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radioacoustique

An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when activated, transmits information by radio. *Synonym: radio sonobuoy.* 1/3/81

sortie / sortie

In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. 1/11/68

sortie number / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie

A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie. *Synonym: sortie reference.* 1/9/69

sortie plot / schéma de surface couverte

Preferred term: master plot. 1/8/79

sortie reference / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie

Preferred term: sortie number. 1/9/69

sorting / triage - tri

Preferred term: triage. 13/12/99

source / source

In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained. *Related terms: agency; agent.* 1/9/81

spare / pièce de rechange

An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment. 1/12/77

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 topographic chart* 17/1/05

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. 1/12/76

special flight / transport aérien à la demande

An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load. 1/6/65

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. 1/10/84

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. 1/9/69

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. 13/12/99

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. 4/10/00

spectrozonography / 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. 1/8/76

speed / vitesse

Related terms: convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; maximum sustained speed; scheduled speed; speed of advance; speed of sound. 1/6/78

speed of advance / vitesse de progression

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground. *Related terms: pace; rate of march; speed.* 1/1/83

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; speed; transonic.* 1/11/68

spigot / tenon

Preferred term: sprag. 1/9/69

splash / 1. arrivée; 2. destruction

1. 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.
2. In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means. 1/2/74

split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés

An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other. 1/8/70

split pair / couple de photographies à décalage latéral - verticales divisées

Preferred term: split vertical photography. 1/8/73

split-up / éclatement

Preferred term: break-up 2. 1/12/74

split vertical photography / verticales divisées - couple de photographies à décalage latéral

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. *Synonym: split pair.* 1/8/73

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. 1/3/82

spot / 1. observer; 2. situer

1. 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.*
2. To place in a proper location. 1/8/73

spot elevation / point coté

A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted. 1/1/68

spot jamming / brouillage sélectif

The jamming of a specific channel or frequency. *Synonym: selective jamming.* *Related term: jamming.* 1/6/64

spot size / dimensions du spot

The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube. 1/6/64

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. 1/8/76

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.* 1/11/94

sprag / tenon

A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin. *Synonym: spigot.* 1/9/69

spray dome / dôme d'écume - dôme

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. *Synonym: dome.* 1/12/76

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/1/73

stable base film / film à faible retrait

A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching. 1/4/71

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.* 1/10/03

stage / 1. étage; 2. 3. étape

1. 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.*

2. To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. *Related term: marshalling.*

3. The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next. 1/3/82

staged crew / équipage de relève

Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft. 1/11/68

staging area / zone d'étape

1. 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; mounting; objective area.*

2. A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications. *Related terms: marshalling; stage.* 25/9/98

STANAG / accord de normalisation OTAN - STANAG

The NATO term derived from standardization agreement. *Preferred*

term: NATO standardization agreement. 1/11/68

standard / norme

An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept, established and defined by authority, custom, or common consent to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, establishing practices or procedures, or evaluating results. A fixed quantity or quality. 1/2/74

standard day of supply / jour standard d'approvisionnement

The total amount of supplies required for an average day based on Standing Group NATO rates and/or on national rates as appropriate. *Related term: one day's supply.* 1/2/74

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; compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability.* 22/6/04

standardization objective / objectif de normalisation

Within NATO, a precise statement of objectives to be achieved within a standardization requirement. 2/5/95

standardization requirement / 1. besoin de normalisation; 2. spécification de normalisation

1. Within NATO, a detailed statement, provided by a strategic command, a nation or a NATO body, that identifies what should be standardized and the level of standardization to be achieved in the operational, procedural, materiel, technical and administrative fields. 4/10/2000

2. Within NATO, a broad statement identifying the levels of standardization that should be achieved within specific areas of operations, materiel, administration and the related procedures. 9/1/96

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.* 1/8/82

standard load / charge standard - chargement standard

A load conforming to predetermined dimensions, weight and balance and designated by a number or code. *Related term: load.* 22/6/04

standard operating procedure / instructions permanentes

Preferred term: standing operating procedure. 1/6/84

standard parallel / parallèle de référence

A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart. 1/6/81

standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire

In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid. 1/11/68

standard route / route standard

In naval control of shipping, a pre-planned single track, assigned a code name, connecting positions within the main shipping lanes. 1/6/78

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; safety device.* 9/5/00

stand fast / halte

In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately. 1/3/82

standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes

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. *Synonym: standard operating procedure.* 1/6/84

standing order / ordre permanent

A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled. 1/11/68

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.* 1/5/63

start point / point initial

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. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements. 1/11/83

state of readiness / état de préparation

Preferred term: defence readiness condition. 1/3/81

state of readiness - state 1 - safe / état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1)

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 - state 2 - armed.* 1/3/82

state of readiness - state 2 - armed / état de préparation amorcé (stade 2)

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 - state 1 - safe.* 1/3/81

static air temperature / température de l'air statique

The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air. 1/1/80

static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique

Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity. 1/12/74

static test load / charge d'épreuve statique

In sea operations, twice the safe working load. *Related term: safe working load.* 1/7/80

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/11/75

step-up / 1. bascule; 2. détachement de bascule

1. 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.
2. In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure. 1/11/75

stereogram / stéréogramme

A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing. 1/9/69

stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique

Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations. 1/9/69

stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique

The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/82

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.* 1/11/68

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. 1/5/63

stocks / stock

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use. *Related terms: basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks.* 1/2/74

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). 1/3/81

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.* 1/9/81

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. 1/12/79

straggler / 1. isolé; 2. traînard

1. Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.
2. 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. *Related term: romper.* 1/3/79

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.* 9/7/97

strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of:

- scheduled service;
- special flight;
- air logistic support;
- aeromedical evacuation. 1/9/69

strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique

Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity. 1/11/68

strategic command / commandement stratégique

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.* 30/6/05

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/83

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: operational intelligence; strategic level of war; tactical intelligence.* 14/10/2002

strategic level of war / niveau stratégique de la guerre

The level of war 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.* 1/11/94

strategic mining / minage stratégique

A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas. 1/11/75

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. 17/1/05

strategic psychological activities / activités psychologiques stratégiques

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. 16/7/99

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.* 1/9/69

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.* 1/10/92

stream take-off / décollage en série

Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation. 1/6/65

strength / potentiel

Related terms: economic potential; unit strength. 1/7/70

strike / action de choc

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective. 1/5/63

strike photography / photographie de contrôle d'attaque

Air photographs taken during an air strike. 1/4/71

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 term: marker.* 1/3/81

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. 1/9/69

strip search / reconnaissance sur axe

Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points. 1/3/81

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.* 20/11/96

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.* 1/7/87

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.* 1/10/92

subkiloton weapon / arme subkilotonnique

A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton. *Related terms: kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; nominal weapon.* 1/5/63

submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins

In naval warfare, 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.* 16/7/96

submarine base / base de sous-marins

A base providing logistic support for submarines. 1/11/68

submarine exercise area coordinator / coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins

An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned. 1/11/83

submarine haven / zone de sécurité de sous-marins

A specified sea area for submarine operations including:

- a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander;
- an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and
- 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). *Related terms:* *antisubmarine warfare; antisubmarine warfare free area; submarine action area; and waterspace management.* 16/7/96

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.* 1/2/88

submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements des sous-marins

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. 1/6/84

submarine notice / avis de mouvement des sous-marins

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. 1/11/83

submarine operating authority / autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins

The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. 1/11/83

submarine patrol area / zone de patrouille de sous-marins

A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference. *Related terms:* *prevention of mutual interference; submarine action area; waterspace management.* 16/7/96

submunition / sous-munition

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. 1/11/85

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. 1/10/01

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. 1/7/80

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; security.* 1/3/81

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. 1/8/74

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. 1/3/77

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.* 9/5/00

supplement / supplément

A separate publication, related to a basic publication and prepared for purposes of promulgating additional information or summaries, and may include extracts from the basic publication. 1/9/69

supplemental programmed interpretation report / compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/11/94

supplies / ravitaillement

All matériel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces. *Related term:* *equipment.* 1/11/86

supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur

The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred. 1/9/81

supply point / point de ravitaillement

Any point where supplies are issued in detail. 1/11/68

support / appui

The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force. *Related terms:* *close support; mutual support.* 1/11/68

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.* 4/10/00

supporting arms coordination centre / centre de coordination des armes d'appui - centre de coordination des feux d'appui

Preferred term: *fire support coordination centre.* 1/6/64

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:

- deceive the enemy;
 - destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack;
 - control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or
 - force the enemy to commit reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area.
- 1/11/83

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.* 4/10/00

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.* 1/11/68

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. 1/3/82

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.* 17/1/05

suppression of enemy air defences / mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis

That activity which neutralizes, temporarily degrades or destroys enemy air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means. 18/12/97

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe / Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe

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.* 30/6/05

Supreme Allied Commander Transformation / Commandant suprême allié Transformation

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* 30/6/05

surface code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air

Preferred term: panel code. 1/1/68

surface-to-air guided missile / missile surface-air

A surface-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *Related term: guided missile.* 1/8/82

surface-to-surface guided missile / missile surface-surface

A surface-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *Related term: guided missile.* 1/8/82

surface zero / point zéro - surface zéro

Preferred term: ground zero. 1/9/81

surf zone / zone de déferlement

The sea area from where waves start to break up, to the waterline. 14/10/02

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. 1/11/83

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.* 1/4/71

susceptibility / susceptibilité

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach. 1/12/76

suspension equipment / système d'emport

All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores. 1/3/81

suspension strop / raccord d'élingue

A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling. 1/9/69

sustainability / soutenabilité

The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives. 1/2/89

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/8/73

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 stock; stock. 1/2/88

sweeper track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur

Preferred term: hunter track. 1/11/77

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 term: jamming.* 1/8/73

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. 1/3/77

switch horn / antenne interrupteur

In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike. *Related term: horn.* 1/8/76

sympathetic detonation / détonation par influence

Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it. 1/12/77

synthetic exercise / exercice synthétique

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. 1/11/83

T

table of organization / tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement

Preferred term: establishment 2. 1/3/73

table of organization and equipment / tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement

Preferred term: establishment 2. 1/3/73

taboo frequency / fréquence taboue

A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional interference is prohibited. 2/5/95

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*. 1/2/74

tachometric or synchronous sights / viseur tachymétrique ou synchrone

Related term: bomb sighting systems. 1/11/75

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. 9/7/97*

tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique

The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. *Related term: air control. 1/11/68*

tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique

A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. 1/8/82

tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique

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. 1/12/74

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; air controller. 1/11/68*

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. 1/11/80

tactical air force / force aérienne tactique

An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces. 1/11/68

tactical air operation / opération aérienne tactique

The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to:

- a. attain and maintain air superiority;
- b. prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the combat zone and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and
- c. assist ground or naval forces in achieving their objectives by combined and/or joint operations. 4/10/2000

tactical air support / appui aérien tactique

Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations. *Related term: air support. 1/7/83*

tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of:

- a. airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing;
- b. air logistic support;
- c. special missions;
- d. aeromedical evacuation missions. 1/11/68

tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique

A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility. *Related term: call sign. 1/11/68*

tactical command / commandement tactique

The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority. 1/9/74

tactical concept / concept tactique

A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/8/76

tactical control / contrôle tactique

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. *Related term: operational command. 1/10/01*

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 of war. 1/10/01*

tactical level of war / niveau tactique de la guerre

The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units. *Related terms: tactical intelligence. 1/10/01*

tactical loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique

Preferred term: unit loading. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre - champ de mines tactique

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. 1/7/80*

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. 1/12/76

tactical range / champ de tir tactique
A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed. 1/3/82

tactical security / sûreté
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: physical security; protective security; security.* 1/11/91

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. 1/1/83

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. 9/1/96

tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique
Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances. *Related term: transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

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.* 1/2/74

tail hook / crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage - crosse d'arrêt - crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef
Preferred term: aircraft arresting hook. 1/7/94

takedown / abordage
The insertion of specially trained forces onto a vessel to compel the master to submit to a search by a boarding party. 14/10/02

tan alt / tangente h
Preferred term: shadow factor. 1/12/74

target¹ / objectif²
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* 6/1/06

target² / objectif³
In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed. 6/1/06

target³ / objectif⁴
In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing. 6/1/06

target⁴ / coup au but
In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit. 6/1/06

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.* 1/9/71

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. 1/9/74

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.* 1/5/65

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.* 1/6/66

target audience / audience-cible
An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations. 1/1/73

target complex / complexe d'objectifs
A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. *Related term: target concentration.* 1/11/68

target concentration / concentration d'objectifs
A grouping of geographically proximate targets. *Related term: target complex.* 1/2/74

target date / date d'exécution
The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated. 1/11/68

target description / description de l'objectif
Preferred term: description of target. 1/11/75

target designation / désignation d'objectif
The act of assigning a target to a weapon system. 1/10/01

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. 1/9/69

target dossier / dossier d'objectifs
A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area. 1/11/68

target folder / carnet d'objectifs - dossier d'objectifs
A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. 1/11/68

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. 1/5/63

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/6/64

targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement
The process of selecting targets and matching the appropriate response to them taking account of operational requirements and capabilities. 1/10/84

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. *Related term: intelligence.* 1/5/63

target list / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs

A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for information and fire support planning purposes. *Synonym: list of targets.* 1/7/80

target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif

The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit. 1/1/63

target of opportunity / objectif inopiné

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. *Synonym: opportunity target.* 1/1/68

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. 1/8/73

target range / polygone - stand de tir

Preferred term: range 3. 1/8/82

target signature / signature d'un objectif

1. The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.
2. In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep. 1/6/78

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. 1/11/68

target system / système d'objectifs

All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related. 1/11/68

task force / force opérationnelle

1. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.
2. A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.
3. 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. *Related term: force(s).* 6/1/06

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. 1/10/78

tasking authority / autorité responsable

1. 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.
2. In NATO operations, the authority of an organization or individual to task assets, resources or personnel. 1/10/03

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. 1/10/2001

taxiway / voie de circulation – chemin de roulement - taxiway

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] 6/1/06

technical analysis / analyse technique

In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery. 1/3/82

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. *Related term: intelligence.* 1/8/79

technical material / matériel technique

1. In intelligence, equipment, matériel, systems and procedures, technical

developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived.

2. In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communication systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and procedures. 25/9/98

technical neutralization / neutralisation technique

A technical operation to render equipment temporarily unusable. *Related term: destruction.* 4/10/00

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. 1/11/68

telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres

Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground. 18/12/97

telecommunication / télécommunication

1. Communication by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.
2. 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. 1/7/04

temporarily filled military post / poste militaire temporaire

A nationally undetermined post which a nation has agreed to fill for one tour of duty only. 1/8/76

temporary cemetery / cimetière temporaire

A cemetery for the purpose of:
a. The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or
b. The re-burial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial. 1/6/59

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. 1/11/75

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:*

airway; controlled airspace; control area; control zone. 1/1/73

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. 1/1/73

terminal velocity / 1. vitesse limite; 2. vitesse terminale

1. 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.

2. Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/90

terrain avoidance system / fonction "évitement 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. 1/2/74

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. 1/1/73

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. 1/6/84

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. 1/2/74

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. 1/9/89

test depth / immersion d'épreuve

The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence. 1/9/81

theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre

Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre. *Related terms: operational stocks; stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

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. 1/8/79

thermal imagery / imagerie thermique

Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged. 1/7/83

thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique

The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. 1/5/63

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. 1/12/76

thermal X-rays / rayonnement thermique

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/11/68

thermonuclear weapon / arme thermonucléaire

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. 1/11/68

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.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/2/88

threshold / seuil

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing. 1/12/76

tie down / arrimage

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. *Synonym: lashing.* 1/12/74

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. 1/9/69

tie down point / point d'arrimage

An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo. *Synonym: lashing point.* 1/11/68

tie down point pattern / plan de soute

The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle. 1/11/68

tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of

exposure. *Related terms: angle of depression; roll.* 1/3/79

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.* 1/11/68

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. 1/8/76

time on target / heure sur l'objectif

1. Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.
2. In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.
3. In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area. 1/7/87

time slot / créneau de temps

Period of time during which certain activities are governed by specific regulations. 1/3/82

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. 17/1/05

tir de neutralisation / neutralization fire

Tir effectué pour rendre un objectif temporairement inefficace ou inutilisable. *Terme connexe : tir de suppression.* 17/1/05

titling strip / donnée de marquage - donnée de titrage

The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information. 1/9/69

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. 1/5/63

tone / ton

Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery. 1/2/74

tonedown / atténuation

Preferred term: attenuation. 1/11/91

topographic base / base topographique
Preferred term: chart base. 1/8/70

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. 1/5/63

total dosage attack / attaque à dose totale

A chemical operation which does not involve time limit within which to produce the required toxic level. 1/11/85

total pressure / pression totale

The sum of dynamic and static pressures. 1/8/79

touchdown / posé

The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface. 1/1/73

touchdown zone / zone de posé

1. For fixed-wing aircraft, the first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.
2. For rotary-wing and vectored-thrust aircraft, the portion of the helipad or runway used for landing.

Related term: aerodrome. 6/1/06

track (to) / 1. suivre - 2. acquérir - 3. poursuivre

1. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.
2. To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. *Related term: lock on.*
3. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 18/2/98

track / 1. axe de passage; 2. trace; 3. chenille; 4. route; 5. chemin de guidage

1. In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.
2. A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.
3. One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.
4. 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).
5. A metal part forming a path for a moving object. 18/2/98

track handover / transfert de piste

In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a

track from one track production area to another. 1/9/74

tracking / poursuite

Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. 1/1/73

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. 1/12/74

track production area / zone de production des pistes.

An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station. 1/8/73

track symbology / symboles de piste

Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device. 1/8/73

track telling / transfert de pistes

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/4/71

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. 4/10/00

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/11/75

trailer aircraft / avion suiveur

Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact. *Synonym: shadow.* *Related term: shadower.* 1/2/74

trail formation / formation en ligne

A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other. *Synonym: line astern.* *Related terms: column formation; transport stream.* 1/11/77

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/11/68

transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité

Within NATO, an action by which a member nation or NATO Command gives operational command or control of designated forces to a NATO Command. 9/1/96

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. 30/6/05

transient / isolé - maintenu en attente

An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned. *Synonyms: draftee; holdee.* 1/3/79

transit bearing / relèvement en transit

A bearing determined by noting the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing. 1/8/76

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.* 1/3/82

transition layer / couche de transition

The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level. 1/1/73

transition level / niveau de transition

The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude. *Related terms: altitude; transition altitude.* 1/4/71

transit route / 1. route de transit, 2. route du large

1. 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.
2. In maritime operations, a sea route that crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes. 22/6/04

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.* 1/8/79

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.* 1/3/81

transponder / transpondeur

A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation. *Related term: sponsor.* 1/7/83

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.* 1/2/74

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.* 1/9/81

transport stream / courant aérien

Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals. *Related terms: column formation; trail formation.* 1/3/91

trans-shipment point / point de transbordement

A location where material is transferred between vehicles. *Related terms: navigation head; railhead.* 4/10/00

traverse / 1. pointer en direction; 2. cheminement graphique

1. To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.
2. 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. 1/12/74

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. 1/3/81

triage / triage - tri

1. 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. *Synonym: sorting.* 1/11/77
2. In battlefield maintenance, the evaluation and classification of equipment by a maintenance unit for further action. *Synonym: sorting.* 13/12/99

triangulation station / station de triangulation

A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation. *Commonly called: trig point.* 1/2/74

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.* 1/9/69

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. 1/4/71

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 polar and temperate zones, and at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

true bearing / azimuth géographique - relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai

Bearing measured with reference to true north. *Commonly called: bearing.* *Related terms: bearing; grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing.* 9/1/96

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.* 1/8/73

true horizon / 1. horizon vrai; 2. orizon théorique

1. The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision.
2. In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system. 1/12/74

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. 1/4/71

trunk air route / route aérienne principale

An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces. 20/11/96

turn and slip indicator / indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage

An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip indicator. 1/1/80

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.* 1/12/77

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.* 1/12/79

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.* 1/8/76

turning point / point d'inflexion

In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction. 2/5/95

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; pull-up point.* 1/11/68

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. 1/1/73

two-up / par deux

A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear. 1/5/63

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. 1/7/70

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 term: demolition.* 1/7/93

uncharged weapon / arme déchargée

A previously charged weapon which has been returned to a loaded state. *Related terms: charged weapon; loaded weapon; unloaded weapon.* 1/10/2001

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.* 1/6/63

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.* 1/9/69

unconventional warfare / guerre non conventionnelle

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. 1/4/92

underslung load / charge sous élingue

In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage. *Related term: hook operation.* 1/7/88

underwater demolition / démolition sous-marine

The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams. 1/11/68

underway replenishment / ravitaillement à la mer

Preferred term: replenishment at sea. 1/9/81

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).* 1/11/68

unexploded explosive ordnance / munition explosive non explosée

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.* 29/5/02

unit / 1. unité; 2. unité de dotation

1. A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. *Related term: task force.*
2. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. *Synonym: unit of issue.* 9/1/96

unit commitment status / état d'engagement d'unité

The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO. 1/6/84

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. 9/1/96

unit equipment / dotation

The equipment prescribed by the table of organization and equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit. *Related term: establishment.* 1/12/74

unit loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels, ships, aircraft, or land vehicles. *Synonym: tactical loading. Related term: loading.* 1/11/68

unit of issue / unité - unité de délivrance - unité de dotation

Preferred term: unit 2. 9/1/96

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.* 1/12/70

universal transverse Mercator grid / grille de Mercator transverse universelle

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. 1/8/73

unknown / inconnu

In identification, the designation given to an evaluated track, object or entity that has not been identified. *Related terms: friend; hostile; identification; neutral.* 1/10/03

unloaded weapon / arme non approvisionnée

A weapon separated from its ammunition. *Related terms: charged weapon; loaded weapon; uncharged weapon.* 1/10/01

unmanned aerial vehicle / véhicule aérien sans pilote

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.* 30/6/05

unobserved fire / tir non contrôlé - tir non observé

Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed. *Related term: fire.* 1/11/68

unscheduled convoy phase / phase des convois non planifiés

The period in the early days of war when convoys are instituted on an ad hoc basis before the introduction of convoy schedules in the regular convoy phase. 1/6/78

unwanted cargo / cargaison non requise

A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime. *Related term: cargo.* 1/3/81

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. 1/4/71

up / plus haut

In artillery and naval fire support:

a. 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;

b. a correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired.

1/2/74

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. 1/8/76

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.

1/11/83

V

valuable cargo / cargaison de valeur
Cargo which may be of value during a later stage of war. *Related term: cargo.* 1/5/63

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. 1/5/63

vectored attack / attaque sur vecteur - attaque téléguidée
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. 1/11/68

vector sights / viseur vectoriel
Related term: bomb sighting systems. 1/8/76

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.* 1/10/92

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. 1/3/82

verify / vérifier
To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator. 1/5/63

vertex / vertice
In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile. 1/11/91

vertex height / flèche
Preferred term: maximum ordinate. 1/11/91

vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale
An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth. 1/9/69

vertical interval / intervalle vertical
Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations. 1/2/74

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.* 1/5/63

vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical
The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. 1/3/81

vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales
A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information. 1/2/74

vertical separation / espacement vertical - altitude relative - étagement en altitude
Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance. *Synonym: relative altitude.* 1/7/80

vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts
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. *Commonly called: V/STOL.* *Related terms: short take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/11/91

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. 1/12/79

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. 1/11/80

vertical take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage verticaux
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; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft.* 1/11/91

very deep draught ship / navire à très grand tirant d'eau
A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more. 1/12/77

very shallow water / très petits fonds
Water having a depth less than 10 metres. *Related term: very shallow water mine countermeasures.* 14/10/2002

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.* 14/10/2002

vesicant agent / agent vésicant
Preferred term: blister agent. 1/8/76

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. 1/2/74

visual call sign / indicatif d'appel visuel
A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling. *Related term: call sign.* 1/5/63

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. 1/1/73

visual mine firing indicator / indicateur visuel de mise de feu - bombette
A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated had it been poised. 1/3/81

vital ground / terrain vital

Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission. 1/7/87

vital zone / zone vitale

A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units. 1/12/76

**voice call sign / indicatif d'appel
phonie**

A call sign provided primarily for voice communications. *Related term: call sign.* 1/5/63

VOR / VOR

A air navigational radio aid which uses phases comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing. This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range". 1/12/76

W

wading crossing / passage à gué

Related terms: deep fording capability; shallow fording capability. 1/4/71

waiting position / position d'attente

Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice. *Related term: laying-up position. 1/10/84*

walking patient / malade ambulateur

A patient not requiring a litter while in transit. 1/11/91

wanted cargo / cargaison requise

In naval control of shipping, a cargo which is not immediately required by the consignee country but will be needed later. *Related term: cargo. 1/3/81*

warble / modulation de fréquence

In naval mine warfare, the process of varying the frequency of sound produced by a narrow band noise maker to ensure that the frequency to which the mine will respond is covered. 1/11/75

war game / jeu de guerre

A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures. 4/10/2000

warhead / charge militaire

That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo or any other munition, intended to inflict damage. 25/9/98

warhead section / section du cône de charge

A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components. 1/5/63

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. 1/4/71*

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. 1/4/71*

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. 1/10/2001

warning order / ordre d'avertissement - ordre préparatoire

A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. *Related term: notice to move, movement order, order to move. 1/10/2003*

war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre

Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis. 1/12/93

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. 1/11/68*

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. 1/11/75*

waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin

In naval warfare, a system of procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines. *Related terms: antisubmarine free area; submarine action area. 16/7/96*

water terminal / terminus maritime

Related terms: alternate water terminal; major water terminal; port; secondary water terminal. 1/9/69

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. 1/10/2001

weapon engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs - zone d'engagement des missiles - zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée

In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system. *Related terms: fighter engagement zone; missile engagement zone; short-range air defence engagement zone. 1/7/83*

weapon of mass destruction / arme de destruction massive

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. 1/10/2003

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. 1/2/74

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 term: weapons hold. 1/7/83*

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. 1/7/83*

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. 1/11/86

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 term: weapons hold. 1/7/83*

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. 1/1/83

warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent. *Related terms: battle casualty; non-battle casualty.* 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

wheelbase / empatement

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. 1/12/79

white forces / forces blanches

In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires. *Related term: force(s).* 9/1/96

whiteout / voile blanc

Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky. 1/9/69

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. 1/8/82

wind velocity / vecteur vent

The horizontal direction and speed of air motion. 1/9/74

wingman / ailier

A pilot flying subordinate to and in support of his designated leader; also, the aircraft flown in this role. 1/3/81

withdrawal operation / désengagement

A planned operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force. 1/7/83

working anchorage / mouillage de travail

An anchorage where ships lie to load or discharge cargoes overside using coasters or lighters. *Related term: emergency anchorage.* 9/1/96

wounded in action / blessé au combat

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

X

X-scale / échelle en X

On an oblique photograph, the scale
along a line parallel to the true
horizon. 1/9/69

Y

yaw / lacet

1. 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.
2. The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.
3. 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. 1/12/74

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.
1/7/70

Z

**zero-length launching / départ
ponctuel**

A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher. 1/11/68

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.* 1/4/82

zone of action / zone d'action

A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility of which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. *Related term: sector.* 1/11/68

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. 4/11/05

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. 1/9/69

zulu time / heure zulu

Greenwich Mean Time. 1/9/69

3^e PARTIE**RÉCAPITULATIF DES CHANGEMENTS****1. NOUVEAUX TERMES**

1562-002	mise en condition sanitaire / medical predeployment preparation
1562-003	soutien sanitaire / health and medical support
1598-001	renseignement médical / medical intelligence
1604-001	ordre de mouvement / movement order ordre de déplacement / order to move
1610-001	zone de tir / zone of fire
1610-006	point de prise de décision / decision point
1610-013	véhicule aérien sans pilote / unmanned aerial vehicle
1612-001	port de débarquement / port of debarkation - port of disembarkation
1612-002	port d'embarquement / port of embarkation
1613-002	Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe / Supreme Allied Commander, Europe - Commandant suprême allié Transformation / Supreme Allied Commander Transformation
1613-004	transformation / transformation
1616-001	interopérabilité militaire / military interoperability
1618-001	moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines / dedicated mine countermeasures asset
1627-001	opération d'interdiction maritime / maritime interdiction operation

2. TERME SUPPRIMÉ

1621-002	zone de poser / landing area ³
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3. TERMES MODIFIÉS

1579-001	accord de normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization agreement
1605-001	point de regroupement / rendezvous point
1605-002	télémètre laser / laser range-finder
1605-003	voie de circulation - chemin de roulement - taxiway / taxiway
1606-001	système de conduite de tir / fire-control system
1609-001	force opérationnelle / task force
1610-008	action d'ensemble et renforcement - appui général et renforcement / general support reinforcing
1613-002	commandant stratégique de l'OTAN / NATO strategic commander
1613-003	commandement stratégique / strategic command
1613-011	essai de recette - essai à la réception / acceptance trial
1621-001	aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères / helipad
1621-002	zone de mise à terre / landing area
1621-002	zone d'assaut amphibie / landing area
1621-004	site d'atterrissage / landing site
1621-004	site de débarquement / landing site
1621-005	zone d'atterrissage – zone d'amerrissage – zone d'appontage / landing zone
1621-006	zone de posé / touchdown zone
1624-001	interopérabilité des forces / force interoperability
1626-005	objectif ¹ / objective
1626-006	objectif ^{2 3 4} / target ^{1 2 3}
1626-006	coup au but / target ⁴

4. CHANGEMENTS RÉDACTIONNELS

2^e et/ou 3^e parties

Aucun

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. 1/7/73

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. 14/10/2002

abri / cover

Protection naturelle ou artificielle. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/73

accord de normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization agreement

Document normatif qui enregistre un accord passé entre plusieurs ou entre tous les pays membres de l'OTAN, ratifié au niveau national autorisé, par lequel ceux-ci décident de mettre en application tout ou partie d'une norme, avec ou sans réserve. *Synonyme : STANAG.* 6/1/06

accoutumance à l'altitude / altitude acclimatization

Lente adaptation physiologique à une pression atmosphérique sensiblement réduite, adaptation résultant d'une exposition prolongée. 1/2/73

acquérir / track (to)

Verrouiller un équipement de détection électromagnétique sur un écho afin de l'utiliser pour un guidage. *Terme connexe : verrouillage radar.* 1/3/92

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.* 1/9/71

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. 1/11/75

action de choc / strike

Attaque destinée à infliger des dégâts à un objectif, à s'en emparer ou à le détruire. 1/5/63

action d'ensemble / general support

Appui donné à la force bénéficiaire considérée comme un tout et non pas à une des composantes de cette force. *Synonyme : appui général.* 1/8/76

action d'ensemble et renforcement / general support reinforcing

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. *Synonyme : appui général et renforcement.* 30/6/05

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. 1/3/73

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 : guerre anti-sous-marine.* 16/7/96

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. 1/10/2001

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. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

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. 16/7/99

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. 4/10/2000

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. 16/7/99

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. 16/7/99

adaptateur de radioralliement / 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. 1/3/73

administration / administration

1. Gestion et exécution de toutes les affaires militaires autres que celles ressortissant à la tactique et à la stratégie.
2. Gestion interne des unités. 29/5/2002

adversaire / adversary

Partie reconnue potentiellement hostile aux amis et contre laquelle l'emploi de la force peut être envisagé. 14/10/2002

aérodrome / aerodrome

Zone (y compris toutes les constructions, installations et équipements) aménagée pour permettre l'atterrissage, la vie courante et le décollage d'aéronefs. Synonyme : *appelé terrain d'aviation*. *Termes connexes : aérodrome avancé; aérodrome de dégagement; bande d'atterrissage; circulation aérienne; site d'atterrissage; terrain de déroutement ou de diversion; terrain de redéploiement; terrain principal; zone de posé.* 1/10/2001

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.* 20/11/96

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 connexe : aérodrome; terrain principal. (Lexique de l'OACI (Doc 9294/5 Vol II, 1985).* 1/7/93

aérodrome de déroutement / diversion aerodrome

Aérodrome disposant au moins des installations essentielles minimales pouvant être utilisé comme aérodrome de secours ou lorsque les aérodromes principaux ou de déploiement sont hors d'usage ou, si nécessaire, pour faciliter les opérations tactiques. *Termes connexes : aérodrome; terrain de redéploiement.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/11/94

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. 1/11/94

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). 1/7/87

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.* 9/1/96

aéromobilité / airmobility

Possibilité de forces aéromobiles de se déplacer par aéronefs et de garder quand même la possibilité d'engager un combat terrestre. 1/12/77

aéronef / aircraft

Avion, hélicoptère ou autre engin capable de voler. 1/10/2003

aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical / short take-off and vertical landing aircraft

Avion capable de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1500 pieds) du début de la course au décollage et d'atterrir verticalement. *Communément appelé : ADCAV. Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts; décollage et atterrissage courts; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.* 1/11/91

aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts / vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft

Aéronef capable d'exécuter un décollage et un atterrissage verticaux, un décollage et un atterrissage courts ou toute autre combinaison de ces manoeuvres. *Communément appelé : ADAC/ADAV. Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical; décollage et atterrissage courts; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.* 1/11/91

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. 1/9/2003

aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action / short-range transport aircraft

Terme connexe : aéronef de transport. 1/2/74

aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action / long-range transport aircraft

Terme connexe : aéronef de transport. 1/2/74

aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen / medium-range transport aircraft

Terme connexe : aéronef de transport. 1/2/74

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. 1/3/92

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.* 1/9/69

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. 1/7/93

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.* 1/12/93

aéronef marqueur / pathfinder aircraft

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.

Communément appelé : éclaireur.

Terme connexe : équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage). 1/8/80

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. 1/12/93*

aéropause / aeropause

Région dans laquelle cessent d'exister les effets fonctionnels de l'atmosphère sur l'homme et sur les aéronefs. *1/2/73*

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; aérotransportable. 1/10/2001*

aéroporté/airborne

Qualificatif employé pour décrire :

1. des troupes spécialement entraînées pour effectuer, après un mouvement par voie aérienne, des opérations, soit par parachutage, soit par poser. *Termes connexes : aéroporté; aérotransportable; force aéroportée; opération; opération aéroportée; parachutage;*
2. un matériel spécialement conçu pour des troupes aéroportées;
3. un équipement d'aéronef utilisé pour accomplir une mission particulière. *Termes connexes : de bord; en vol. 1/10/2001*

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 : aéroporté; aérotransportable. 1/10/2001*

aérotransport de matériel / air freighting

Déplacement aérien non tactique de matériel. *1/2/73*

aérotransport de personnel / air trooping

Mouvement de personnel effectué par voie aérienne et sans caractère tactique.

Terme connexe : mouvement par voie aérienne. 1/2/73

affaiblissement de l'image / image dégradation

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. *1/11/75*

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. *1/2/74*

affectation des objectifs / target allocation

En défense aérienne, répartition (après définition des armes) des objectifs entre unités de missiles ou aéronefs d'interception. *1/9/74*

affecter / assign

1. 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.
2. Confier à des individus des fonctions particulières constituant leur tâche principale ou une tâche relativement permanente. *Terme connexe : détachement pour mise aux ordres. 1/7/80*

affût / carriage - gun carriage

Terme préféré : affût de canon. 20/11/96

affût de canon / carriage - gun carriage

Support fixe ou mobile d'un canon. Comprend parfois les mécanismes de pointage en hauteur et en direction. *Synonyme : affût. 1/3/73*

âge de la lune / age of moon

Temps écoulé (généralement exprimé en nombre de jours) depuis la nouvelle lune. *1/2/73*

agencement / marshalling

1. Processus par lequel les unités participant à une opération amphibie ou aéroportée se groupent, 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.*

2. 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'étapement. 1/3/73*

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. 1/9/81*

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. *1/2/73*

agent antiémeute/ riot control agent

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. *Synonyme : agent chimique antiémeute. Terme connexe : agent incapacitant. 1/10/2001*

agent antimatériel / antimateriel agent

Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des détériorations ou des dégâts sur des matériels déterminés. *1/2/73*

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. 1/3/73*

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 antiémeutes; défense contre agents chimiques; dose chimique; environnement chimique; munition chimique. 1/12/93*

agent chimique antiémeute / riot control agent

Terme préféré : agent antiémeute. 1/10/2001

agent défoliant / defoliating agent

Produit chimique qui fait tomber prématurément les feuilles des arbres, des buissons et des autres plantes.
1/3/73

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 chimique, produit actif utilisé pour le maintien de l'ordre.*
1/3/82

agent neurotoxique / nerve agent

Agent chimique potentiellement mortel agissant sur la transmission de l'influx nerveux. 1/11/85

agent vésicant / blister agent - vesicant agent

Agent chimique qui attaque les yeux et les poumons et qui inflige à la peau des brûlures ou des cloques. 1/8/76

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). 1/9/03

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. 1/4/73

aide humanitaire / humanitarian aid

Ressources nécessaires pour alléger immédiatement les souffrances humaines. *Termes connexes : assistance humanitaire; opération humanitaire.*
22/6/04

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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 aérodrome ou d'un porte-aéronefs jusqu'à celui où il atteint une position d'où l'atterrissage peut être effectué.
1/9/03

ailier / wingman

Pilote en appui de son chef de formation. Par extension, avion de l'ailier. 1/3/81

aire à signaux / signal area

Aire de l'aérodrome où l'on place les signaux au sol. *Terme connexe : signal de trafic.* 1/7/72

aire d'amerrissage / alighting area

Surface délimitée, réservée au recueil d'appareils tributaires d'un plan d'eau pour leur retour à terre. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/03

aire d'attente / aircraft marshalling area

Terme préféré : aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

aire de lancement / launch pad

Plate-forme de béton ou autre matériau dur sur laquelle est installée une rampe de lancement pour fusée. 1/4/73

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.* 1/9/81

aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs / aircraft marshalling area

Zone dans laquelle les aéronefs peuvent se rassembler avant le décollage ou après l'atterrissage. *Synonyme : aire d'attente.*
Terme connexe : aire de manoeuvre.
1/2/73

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.* 30/6/05

aire de montage / assembly area

Dans une installation logistique, l'aire globale utilisée pour le rassemblement et le montage des éléments constitutifs, en unités, en lots ou en ensembles. *Terme connexe : zone de rassemblement, point de regroupement* 1/2/73

aire de stationnement / hard stand

Surface en dur ou compactée sur laquelle des véhicules sont parkés.
1/3/73

aire de stockage / hard stand

Emplacement à ciel ouvert comportant une surface aménagée, utilisée pour le stockage de matériel. 1/3/73

aire de trafic / apron

Aire définie sur un aérodrome, destinée au stationnement, au chargement, au déchargement et à l'entretien courant des aéronefs. 1/11/92

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'explode aussitôt influencée. 1/12/76

ajustage observé de tir / adjustment of fire

Terme préféré : réglage observé de tir.
1/2/73

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 urgente.*
1/9/71

alerte / alert

1. État de préparation caractérisé par les mesures prises pour une action offensive ou défensive.
 2. Signal avertissant d'un danger réel ou menaçant, tel qu'une attaque aérienne.
 3. Période de temps pendant laquelle une unité est en état d'alerte. *Termes connexes : alerter; alerte en vol.* 1/9/03

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. 1/9/03

alerte en vol / airborne alert

État de disponibilité d'aéronefs en vol équipés pour le combat et prêts à entrer immédiatement en action. *Terme connexe : couverture de chasse.* 1/9/03

alerte lointaine / early warning - air defence early warning

Premier avis du lancement ou de l'approche d'armes ou de vecteurs d'armes non identifiés. *Synonymes : alerte lointaine de défense aérienne; pré-alerte.* 1/3/81

alerte lointaine de défense aérienne / air defence early warning - early warning

Terme préféré : alerte lointaine. 1/9/81

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.* 1/2/73

alerter / alert

Prévenir; préparer à l'action. *Terme connexe : alerte.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/2/74

alignement / alignment

1. Ensemble des positions d'où un observateur voit deux ou plusieurs objets remarquables, tels que feux électriques, balises, etc., dans un même plan vertical.
 2. Représentation d'une route, d'une voie ferrée, etc., sur une carte par référence aux détails topographiques environnants. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/79

allocation / allocation

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 16/7/99

allumeur / igniter

Dispositif conçu pour produire une flamme ou une étincelle afin d'amorcer une chaîne de mise de feu. 18/12/97

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. *Termes connexes : vitesse; vitesse type.* 1/6/78

altimètre / altimeter

Instrument qui mesure la distance verticale le séparant d'un niveau de référence. 1/11/92

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. *Terme connexe : altimètre absolu.* 1/12/93

altitude / altitude

Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et le niveau moyen de la mer. (OACI) *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; hauteur absolue; niveau de croisière; niveau de référence; niveau de transition; référence d'altitude.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. *Terme connexe : hauteur de décision.* 1/8/76

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.* 1/3/73

altitude de sécurité / minimum safe altitude - safety height

Terme préféré : altitude minimale de sécurité. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/81

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.* 1/3/82

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.* 4/10/00

altitude minimale de sécurité / minimum safe altitude - safety height

Altitude au-dessous de laquelle il est dangereux de voler en raison du relief ou de la présence d'autres obstacles. *Synonyme : altitude de sécurité. Terme connexe : altitude.* 1/3/73

altitude-pression / pressure-altitude

Pression atmosphérique exprimée sous forme de l'altitude correspondante en atmosphère type. *Terme connexe : altitude.* 1/3/85

altitude relative / relative altitude - vertical separation

Terme préféré : espacement vertical. 1/8/73

alvéole d'amorçage / fuze cavity

Logement ménagé dans une charge pour recevoir le dispositif d'amorçage. 1/12/79

amarrage d'un aéronef / aircraft tie-down

Terme préféré : saisie d'aéronef. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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; inconnu; identification; neutre.* 1/10/2003

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

amorçage / initiation

1. 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.
2. (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). 1/9/81

amorce de réseau géographique / graticule ticks

En cartographie, amorce de traits indiquant l'intersection de certains méridiens et parallèles. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

ampleur d'un d'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.* 1/11/85

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. 1/11/75

analyse / analysis

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.* 1/9/91

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. 1/9/03

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.* 1/9/03

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. 1/11/90

analyse technique / technical analysis

En interprétation d'imagerie, description précise des détails apparaissant sur une représentation. 1/3/82

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.* 1/12/79

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.* 1/3/81

angle au niveau / quadrant elevation

Angle formé par le plan horizontal et l'axe de la bouche à feu pointée sur l'objectif. 1/8/76

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

angle de champ / field of view

1. 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.*
2. Angle solide délimitant l'espace que voit le tireur à travers son viseur. *Terme connexe : angle de vision.* 1/12/74

angle de conversion / conversion angle

Angle compris entre les relèvements orthodromiques et loxodromiques d'un point à partir d'une même origine. 1/3/73

angle de dépression / angle of depression - depression angle

1. Angle, mesuré dans un plan vertical, entre une ligne horizontale et une ligne descendante.
2. 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.* 1/3/79

angle de dérive / 1. crab angle; 2. drift angle

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/12/74

angle de sécurité / angle of safety - safety angle

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.* 1/2/73

angle de visée / sighting angle

En technique de bombardement aérien, angle compris entre la ligne de visée et la verticale. 1/11/75

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.* 1/5/73

angle de vue / angle of view

1. 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".
2. En photogrammétrie: angle égal à deux fois celui dont la tangente est égale à la moitié du quotient de la diagonale du format de la photographie par la distance focale. *Terme connexe : angle de champ.* 1/2/73

angle d'inclinaison / 1. bank angle; 2. tilt angle

1. Angle compris entre l'axe de lacet de l'aéronef et le plan vertical contenant son axe longitudinal.
2. 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; inclinaison latérale.* 1/1/80

angle d'observation / angle T

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, angle formé par la ligne de tir et la ligne d'observation. *Synonyme : angle O.* 1/2/73

angle O / angle T

Terme préféré : angle d'observation. 1/2/73

angle parallaxique / parallaxic angle

Angle formé par les axes optiques de deux instruments, par exemple une lunette et son viseur, visant le même objet. 1/7/70

annotation / annotation

Inscription ajoutée sur un document dans un but d'information complémentaire. 1/2/73

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. 1/12/74

antenne interrupteur / switch horn

En guerre des mines sur mer, dans une mine, contact électrique commandé par une antenne. *Terme connexe : corne.* 1/8/76

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.* 1/10/03

à obus / shell (specify)

Commandement ou demande prescrivant le type d'obus à utiliser. 1/3/77

aperçu / acknowledgement

Communication d'autorité indiquant que le message auquel elle se réfère a été reçu et compris par le destinataire. 1/1/74

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. *Synonyme : véhicule à coussin d'air.* *Terme connexe : véhicule.* 1/11/94

appareil de poursuite laser / laser tracker

Dispositif qui se verrouille sur l'énergie réfléchie par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et définit la direction de cet objectif par rapport à lui-même. 1/7/80

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. 1/3/73

appareil photographique panoramique / panoramic camera

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/9/71

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. 1/8/70

appréciation de la situation / appreciation of the 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.* 29/5/02

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/4/73

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. 1/11/83

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). 4/10/00

approche initiale / initial approach

1. 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, lorsqu'aucun segment intermédiaire n'existe, au point d'approche finale.
2. 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. 1/6/84

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. 1/6/84

approche interrompue / missed approach

Approche qui n'est pas terminée par un atterrissage. 1/8/79

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. 1/1/80

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. 1/3/73

approvisionnement critique / critical supplies and matériel

Ravitaillement ou matériel indispensable aux opérations qui, pour différentes raisons, est rare, ou risque de le devenir. *Terme connexe : article contrôlé.* 1/10/92

approvisionnement d'un jour de combat / combat day of supply

Quantité totale des approvisionnements requis pour soutenir un jour de combat. Elle est calculée en appliquant le facteur d'intensité à un jour d'approvisionnement standard. *Terme connexe : jour de ravitaillement.* 1/3/73

approvisionnement essentiel / essential supply

Terme préféré : cargaison essentielle. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/68

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 urgente.* 1/2/73

appui aérien à temps / preplanned air support

Appui aérien effectué conformément à un programme établi avant les opérations. *Terme connexe : appui aérien.* 1/9/69

appui aérien immédiat / immediate air support

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. *Synonyme : appui aérien urgent. Terme connexe : appui aérien.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/83

appui aérien urgent / immediate air support

Terme préféré : appui aérien immédiat. 1/3/73

1. appui direct; 2. 3. soutien direct / direct support

1. 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.**

2. 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.**

3. 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 : renforcement de l'appui général.** 22/6/04

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.** 1/11/94

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.** 1/11/94

appui général / general support

Terme préféré : action d'ensemble. 1/8/76

appui général et renforcement / general support reinforcing

Terme préféré : action d'ensemble et renforcement. 30/6/05

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.** 1/3/73

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.** 1/3/73

appui tactique / combat support

Appui-feu et assistance opérationnelle fournis à des éléments de combat. 1/11/94

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. 1/11/86

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 dispositifs d'étanchéité et/ou assurant son étanchéité. **Terme connexe : aptitude à franchir un gué profond.** 1/8/73

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. **Terme connexe : aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond.** 1/8/73

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. 1/4/71

arme à dispersion / cluster bomb unit

Charge largable emportée par avion, composée d'un distributeur et de sous-munitions. **Termes connexes : charge emportée par avion; distributeur; sous-munition.** 4/10/00

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. 1/11/85

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 non approvisionnée; arme non chargée.** 1/01/01

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.** 1/6/78

arme atomique / atomic weapon - nuclear weapon

Terme préféré : arme nucléaire. 1/2/73

arme biologique / biological weapon

Matériel qui projette, dispense ou dissémine un agent biologique, y compris les porteurs microbiens. **Terme connexe : agent biologique.** 1/3/73

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 non approvisionnée; arme non chargée.** 1/10/01

arme classique / conventional weapon

Arme qui n'est ni nucléaire, ni biologique, ni chimique. 1/3/79

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.** 1/10/01

arme de destruction massive / weapon of mass destruction

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. 1/10/03

arme de puissance nominale / nominal weapon

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est d'environ 20 kilotonnes. **Termes connexes : arme kilotonnique; arme mégatonnique; arme subkilotonnique.** 1/3/73

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.** 1/11/68

armée / army

1. Formation supérieure à un corps d'armée mais inférieure à un groupe

d'armées comprenant généralement deux corps d'armée ou davantage.

2. Dans certains pays "army" désigne la composante terrestre des forces armées.

3. Dans certains pays "armée" désigne l'ensemble des forces armées. 1/7/83

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.* 1/12/79

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.* 1/4/73

arme létale / lethal weapon

Arme pouvant être utilisée pour causer la mort ou des blessures graves. 22/6/04

arme non létale / non-lethal weapon

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. 17/1/05

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.* 1/3/73

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. 2/5/95

arme non approvisionnée / unloaded weapon

Arme à laquelle la munition n'est pas jointe. *Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée; arme chargée; arme non chargée.* 1/10/01

arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon

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.

Synonyme : arme atomique. 1/11/83

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. 1/3/79

armes de guerre des mines / mine weapons

Nom collectif utilisé pour désigner toutes les armes qui peuvent être employées en guerre des mines. 1/6/78

arme subkilotonnique / subkiloton weapon

Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est inférieure à une kilotonne. *Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale; arme kilotonnique; arme mégatonnique.* 1/5/63

arme thermonucléaire / thermonuclear weapon

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. 1/11/68

arrêt d'un aéronef / aircraft

arrestment
Immobilisation d'un aéronef à l'aide de moyens extérieurs. 1/8/74

arrêt du réacteur / cut-off

Arrêt volontaire d'un réacteur. 1/3/73

arrière-garde / rear guard

1. 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.
2. Détachement de sûreté rapproché chargé de renseigner et couvrir les arrières d'une troupe en marche. 1/8/82

arrimage / lashing - 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. 1/12/74

arrivée / splash

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. 1/2/74

arrondi / flare - roundout

Modification de la trajectoire de vol d'un aéronef destinée à réduire la vitesse verticale de descente en vue du posé. 13/12/99

article contrôlé / controlled item - 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. *Terme connexe : approvisionnement critique.* 1/11/91

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; article sous contrôle opérationnel.* 1/7/93

article d'usage commun / common user item

Article interchangeable en usage courant dans plusieurs nations ou armées d'une nation. *Terme connexe : interchangeabilité.* 1/7/82

assaut / assault

1. Point culminant d'une attaque; abordage de l'ennemi en combat corps à corps.

2. Attaque courte, violente et soigneusement organisée contre un objectif de faible dimensions, 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; renfort soutien.* 1/3/81

assaut aéroporté / airborne assault

Terme préféré : phase d'assaut 2. 1/2/73

assaut amphibie / amphibious assault

Type principal d'opération amphibie qui comporte l'implantation d'une force sur une côte hostile ou potentiellement hostile. *Terme connexe : opération amphibie.* 1/10/01

assiette longitudinale / inclination angle - pitch angle

Angle formé par l'axe longitudinal d'un sous-marin ou aéronef et le plan horizontal. 1/12/79

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. *Terme connexe : services mutuels pour aéronefs.* 1/7/94

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.* 22/6/04

astrocompas / astro compass

Instrument permettant de matérialiser une direction par rapport à des corps célestes. 1/2/75

astro-poursuiveur / astro-tracker

Équipement de navigation astronomique qui reste braqué automatiquement sur un corps céleste dont il mesure l'azimut et la hauteur. 1/9/03

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/11/85

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/83

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.* 1/3/73

attaque de flanc / flanking attack

Manoeuvre offensive visant à attaquer l'ennemi de flanc. *Terme connexe : attaque frontale.* 1/7/83

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.* 1/6/78

attaque de réseau informatique / 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. *Synonyme : attaque informatique.* 17/1/05

attaque de rupture / penetration

En opérations terrestres, type d'offensive qui vise à percer la défense ennemie et à disloquer le système défensif. 1/8/82

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.* 1/12/77

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.* 1/7/83

attaque informatique

Terme préféré : attaque de réseau informatique. 17/1/05

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. 1/3/82

attaque principale/main attack

- 1. Attaque ou effort principal où le commandant jette tout le poids de la puissance offensive dont il dispose.
- 2. Attaque dirigée sur l'objectif principal de la campagne, de l'opération de grande envergure ou de la bataille. 20/11/96

attaque sur vecteur / vectored attack

Terme préféré : attaque téléguidée. 1/11/68

attaque téléguidée / vectored attack

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. *Synonyme : attaque sur vecteur.* 1/11/68

atténuation / 1.2. attenuation; 3. tonedown

- 1. 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).
- 2. En guerre des mines, diminution de l'intensité d'une influence à mesure qu'augmente l'éloignement de sa source.
- 3. 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. 1/11/91

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.* 1/11/90

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.* 1/3/91

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. 1/10/78

attribution des ressources / allocation

Traduction de la répartition en nombre total de sorties par type d'aéronefs disponibles pour chaque opération ou mission. *Termes connexes : mission; sortie.* 16/7/99

attrition / attrition

Réduction de l'efficacité d'une force, causée par des pertes en personnel ou en matériel. *Synonyme : usure.* 1/2/73

audience-cible / target audience

Individu ou groupe choisis comme buts d'opérations psychologiques visant à les influencer ou à les frapper. 1/1/73

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. 1/8/73

authentification / authentication

1. Garantie, par la signature ou le sceau voulu, qu'un document est authentique et officiel.
2. Mesure de sécurité destinée à protéger un système de transmission contre une utilisation irrégulière. 1/2/73

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. 1/10/03

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. 1/10/03

autonomie / 1. endurance; 2. range

1. 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.*
2. Distance que 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. 1/8/82

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. 1/2/73

autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique / diplomatic authorization

Autorisation de survol et d'atterrissage obtenue au niveau des gouvernements par voie diplomatique. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/69

autorité consultative pour les mouvements des 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. 1/6/84

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.* 22/6/04

autorité de contrôle opérationnel / operational control authority

Commandant maritime responsable, à l'intérieur d'une zone géographique donnée, du contrôle naval du trafic commercial placé sous contrôle naval allié. 1/11/94

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. 9/5/00

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. 1/10/78

autorité militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military authority

État-major ou organisme militaire international, aux termes du Protocole sur le statut des états-majors internationaux, mis sur pied dans le cadre du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (dit Protocole de Paris). Ce terme s'applique également à toute autorité militaire à laquelle le Conseil de l'OTAN a décidé d'appliquer les dispositions de la Convention sur les statuts de l'OTAN, des représentants nationaux et du personnel international (dit Accord d'Ottawa). 1/9/03

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. 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

autorité responsable / tasking authority

1. 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.

2. Dans le cadre des opérations de l'OTAN, autorité donnée à un organisme ou à un individu d'affecter des moyens ou désigner du personnel pour une mission. 1/10/03

autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins / submarine operating authority

Commandant maritime qui exerce le contrôle opérationnel des sous-marins. 1/11/83

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.* 1/3/73

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).* 21/11/96

avant de l'onde de choc / Mach stem - Mach front

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). *Synonyme : front de Mach.* 1/9/71

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.* 1/9/03

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/83

avion de transport stratégique / strategic transport aircraft

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport de personnel et/ou de matériel sur grandes distances. *Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.* 1/9/69

avion leader / lead aircraft

- 1. Avion en vol désigné pour assurer certaines fonctions de commandement et de contrôle aérien.
- 2. Avion de tête d'un groupe de plusieurs avions. 1/4/73

avion piquet-radar / air picket - aerial 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.* 1/8/76

avion suiveur / shadow - trailer aircraft

Avion dont la mission est de suivre et de maintenir sous surveillance un aéronef

donné. *Terme connexe : navire suiveur.* 1/2/74

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) *Synonyme : NOTAM.* 4/10/00

avis de mouvement des 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. 1/11/83

avorter / abort

- 1. 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.
- 2. Arrêter avant terme le décollage d'un aéronef ou le lancement d'un missile. 1/5/73

axe / axis

En guerre terrestre, direction générale des mouvements planifiés ou effectués habituellement dans des limites définies. 1/2/89

axe de déplacement des postes de commandement / command axis

Ligne le long de laquelle un poste de commandement doit se déplacer. *Synonyme : axe de transmission.* 1/3/73

axe de passage / track

En reconnaissance photographique aérienne, route que le véhicule aérien doit suivre en vol pendant l'exécution de sa mission. 9/7/97

axe de transmission / command axis

Terme préféré : axe de déplacement des postes de commandement. 1/3/73

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. *Termes connexes : ligne d'observation; ligne tireur but.* 1/11/94

axe focal / camera axis

Ligne imaginaire passant par le centre optique de l'objectif et perpendiculaire au plan du cliché. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

azimut / bearing

Angle horizontal mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre une direction de référence et une direction donnée. *Synonyme : relèvement.* 9/1/96

azimut géographique / true bearing

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord géographique. *Synonymes : azimut vrai; relèvement géographique; relèvement vrai. Termes connexes : azimut; azimut magnétique; gisement; relèvement "grille".* 9/1/96

azimut grille / grid bearing

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord grille ou au nord de la carte. *Synonyme : relèvement grille. Termes connexes : azimut géographique; azimut magnétique; gisement.* 9/1/96

azimut magnétique / magnetic bearing

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord magnétique. *Synonyme : relèvement magnétique. Termes connexes : azimut; azimut géographique; gisement; relèvement "grille".* 9/1/96

azimut vrai / true bearing

Terme préféré : azimut géographique. 9/1/96

B

backfilling / remplèment

The use of reserves, individually or collectively, to undertake the duties of regulars deployed forward to a theatre of operations. 1/10/2001

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. 1/2/73

background radiation / radioactivité naturelle

Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surrounding to which individuals are always exposed. 1/2/73

back tell / transfert descendant

Related term: track telling. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

balance station zero / plan de référence - centrage zéro

Preferred term: reference datum. 1/11/68

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

ballistic missile / missile balistique

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; guided missile.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/2/73

balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon

In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes. 1/12/74

bank angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis. 1/1/80

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 term: altitude.* 1/11/94

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. *Related term: fire 3.* 1/2/73

barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies. *Related term: jamming.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

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.* 31/1/05

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. 9/1/96

bar scale / échelle des distances - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire

Preferred term: graphic scale. 1/3/73

base / 1. base; 2. base de départ - base de feux

1. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. *Related terms: emergency fleet operating base; establishment.*
2. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base. 1/3/73

base fuze / fusée de culot

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb. *Related term: fuze.* 1/3/73

baseline / 1. 2. base géodésique; 3. base de radionavigation; 4. base de triangulation

1. In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.
2. 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.
3. In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.
4. 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. 1/11/94

base map / carte de base

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.* 1/3/74

base map symbol / symbole de carte de base

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart. *Synonym: base symbol.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

base symbol / symbole de base

Preferred term: base map symbol. 1/3/73

basic intelligence / renseignement de base - renseignement de documentation

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.* 1/11/94

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/79

basic stocks / stocks initiaux

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial predetermined period. *Related terms: stock; sustaining stocks.* 1/2/88

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. 1/12/79

bathymetric contour / courbe bathymétrique

Preferred term: depth contour. 1/3/73

battery / batterie

1. Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.
2. 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. 1/3/73

battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie

The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level. 1/11/75

battle casualty / perte au combat

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.* 1/6/89

battle damage assessment / évaluation des dommages de combat

The assessment of effects resulting from the application of military action, either lethal or non-lethal, against a military objective. 17/1/05

battle damage repair / réparation au combat

Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. 1/6/89

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.* 1/3/82

battlefield psychological activities / activités psychologiques du champ de bataille

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. 16/7/99

battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille

Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence. *Related term: surveillance.* 1/8/79

beach capacity / capacité de plage

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of the cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day.

Related term: port capacity. 1/3/73

beach group / élément de plage - groupe de plage

Preferred term: shore party. 1/8/79

beachhead / tête de pont - 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 matériel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore. *Related terms: airhead; bridgehead.* 1/12/93

beach minefield / champ de mines antidébarquement

A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach. *Related term: minefield* 1/11/77

beach reserves / réserves de plage

In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas. 1/3/92

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. 1/3/73

beam rider / guidé sur faisceau

A missile guided by radar or radio beam. 1/3/73

bearing / azimut - relèvement

The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction. 9/1/96

before-flight inspection / préparation pour le vol

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. *Commonly called: preflight inspection.* 1/4/90

belligerent / belligérant

In time of crisis or war, an individual, entity, military force or state engaged in conflict. 1/10/2003

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 term: infrastructure.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

binding / chargement sur palette

The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet. *Related term: palletized unit load.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

biological ammunition / munition biologique

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent. 1/3/92

biological defence / défense biologique

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents. 1/10/92

biological environment / environnement biologique

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons. *Related term: biological agent.* 1/11/90

biological operation / opération biologique

Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Synonym: biological warfare. Related term: biological agent.* 1/3/73

biological warfare / guerre biologique

Preferred term: biological operation. 1/3/73

biological weapon / arme biologique

An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. *Related term: biological agent.* 1/3/73

blast / souffle

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. 1/3/73

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 term: shock wave.* 1/10/92

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.* 16/7/99

bleeding edge / champ vif

That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet. 1/8/79

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. 1/3/73

blip / spot

The luminous image of an object on a visual display. 2/5/95

blister agent / agent vésicant

A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. *Synonym: vesicant agent.* 1/8/76

blocking and chocking / calage

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit. 1/3/73

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. 17/1/05

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. 1/6/78

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 term: loading.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

blood agent / hémotoxique

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. 1/11/91

blowback / 1. fuite de gaz vers l'arrière; 2. pression des gaz vers l'arrière

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/3/73

blue commander / commandant bleu

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

blue forces / forces bleues

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises. *Related term: force(s).* 1/10/80

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

boattail / tronçon de queue

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag. 1/3/73

boat wave / vague d'embarcations

Related term: wave. 1/3/73

body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte

That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

bombing errors / écarts de bombardement

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.) 1/3/73

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. 1/1/83

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

bomb sighting systems / viseurs de bombardement

1. Vector sights - 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.
2. Tachometric or 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.
3. Angular velocity sight - 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. 1/12/76

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.* 1/10/80

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.* 1/10/2001

booster / 1. propulseur d'appoint; 2. renforteur d'amorçage

1. 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.

2. 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 term: charge.* 1/1/91

border / marge intérieure

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

border crosser / frontalier

An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

bottom mine / mine de fond

A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. *Synonym: ground mine.* *Related term: mine.* 1/12/76

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. 1/12/76

bound / bond

In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire. 1/9/91

boundary / limite

In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined. 1/6/78

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

branch / branche

Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area. *Related terms: cell; division; section.* 1/7/88

breakaway / séparation de l'onde de choc

The onset of a condition in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/79

break-up / éclatement

1. 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.
2. 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. *Synonym: split-up.* 1/12/74

brevity code / code abrégé - code condensé

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. 1/3/73

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; beachhead.* 1/3/82

bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. *Related term: objective area.* 1/3/73

briefing / exposé

The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information. 4/10/2000

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/82

burial / inhumation

Preferred term: emergency burial. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de combustion

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out. 20/11/96

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. 1/11/68

câble d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting cable - aircraft arresting wire

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. *Synonyme : brin d'arrêt d'aéronef. Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.* 1/9/2003

câble de parachutage / anchor cable

Câble d'un aéronef auquel sont fixées les sangles d'ouverture automatique des parachutes, ou leurs prolongateurs. 1/3/82

cache-flamme / flash suppressor

Dispositif fixé à la bouche d'une arme à feu et qui réduit la lueur émise par la combustion des gaz de propulsion. *Synonyme : dispositif antilueur.* 1/3/73

cadence de tir / rate of fire

Nombre de coups tirés par une arme en une minute. 1/11/68

cadence normale de tir / sustained rate of fire

Cadence de tir que peut réellement soutenir une arme pendant une période illimitée, sans chauffer excessivement. 1/8/73

cadre de référence / refer-to box - reference box

Terme préféré : cartouche de référence. 1/1/73

cadre de surimpression / form overlay

Dessin représentant, par exemple, un formulaire, une grille, un plan ou une carte, utilisé en fond d'image. 9/5/2000

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; cartouche de référence; documentaire.* 1/7/88

caisson d'altitude / altitude chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber - hypobaric chamber

Terme préféré : caisson hypobare. 1/10/84

caisson de compression / compression chamber - hyperbaric chamber - recompression chamber

Terme préféré : caisson hyperbare. 1/10/84

caisson de décompression / altitude chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber - hypobaric chamber

Terme préféré : caisson hypobare. 1/10/84

caisson de plongée / altitude chamber - compression chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber - hyperbaric chamber - hypobaric chamber - recompression chamber

Terme préféré : caisson hyperbare. 1/10/84

caisson de recompression / compression chamber - hyperbaric chamber - recompression chamber

Terme préféré : caisson hyperbare. 1/10/84

caisson hyperbare / hyperbaric chamber - compression chamber - recompression chamber

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. Ce type de caisson est le seul qui permette le traitement de la maladie de décompression après un vol ou une plongée. *Synonymes : caisson de compression; caisson de plongée; caisson de recompression.* 1/10/84

caisson hypobare / hypobaric chamber - altitude chamber - decompression chamber - diving chamber

Caisson utilisé pour créer une diminution de pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une montée en altitude. Ce type de caisson est employé principalement à des fins d'entraînement et d'expérimentation. *Synonymes : caisson d'altitude; caisson de décompression; caisson de plongée.* 1/10/84

calage / blocking and chocking

Utilisation de cales et de coins pour empêcher tout déplacement intempestif d'un chargement au cours d'un transport. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

cale / hold

Compartiment d'un navire dans lequel la cargaison est arrimée. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/73

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. 1/2/74

calque pour écran radar / radarscope overlay

Calque placé sur un écran radar pour permettre de comparer et d'identifier les échos. 1/9/69

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.* 1/12/77

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. 1/11/91

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. 1/8/73

camouflet / camouflet

Cavité produite par une explosion souterraine qui n'a pas débouché en surface. 1/3/73

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. 16/7/99

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/69

canevas / lattice

Réseau de lignes de position reportées sur une carte qui permettent de définir une position. 1/4/73

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 : récupération.* 4/10/00

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. 1/3/73

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). 1/4/71

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 3; charge offerte. 1/2/73

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 3.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/73

capacité de transport / transport capacity

Nombre de personnes, poids ou volume de chargement qu'un moyen de transport peut transporter dans des conditions déterminées. *Terme connexe : charge utile.* 1/9/81

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). 1/2/73

capacité d'itinéraire / route capacity

1. Débit d'itinéraire maximum des véhicules dans un seul sens au point où l'écoulement est le plus faible.
2. 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.* 1/10/80

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.* 1/3/83

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.* 1/9/69

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. 1/2/73

cap de collision / lead collision course

Vecteur qui, s'il était maintenu, entraînerait une collision entre un intercepteur et une cible. 1/10/2001

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. 1/12/74

cap moyen / average heading

Moyenne arithmétique des différentes valeurs de caps tenus au cours d'une période de temps. 1/1/73

capsule / capsule

1. 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.
2. Cabine hermétique éjectable munie d'appareils assurant la sécurité du retour au sol de ses occupants. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/03

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/82

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. 1/3/73

carburants et lubrifiants / petroleum, oils, and lubricants

Expression large qui englobe tous les produits pétroliers et assimilés, utilisés par les forces armées. 1/7/70

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*; *cargaison requise*. 1/3/81

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*. 1/3/81

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*. 1/7/82

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*. 1/7/87

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*. 1/7/87

cargaison dangereuse / dangerous cargo

Cargaison qui, en raison de son caractère dangereux, fait l'objet de règlements particuliers pour son transport. *Terme connexe* : *cargaison*. 1/3/73

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*. 1/5/63

cargaison essentielle / essential cargo - 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. *Synonyme* : *approvisionnement essentiel*. *Terme connexe* : *cargaison*. 1/3/73

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 marine commerciale. *Terme connexe* : *cargaison*. 13/12/99

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*. 1/3/81

cargaison requise / wanted cargo

En contrôle naval, cargaison que le pays destinataire réclamera dans l'avenir, non dans l'immédiat. *Terme connexe* : *cargaison*. 1/3/81

carnet d'objectifs / target folder

Terme préféré : *dossier d'objectifs*. 1/11/68

carroyage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Terme préféré : *déclinaison magnétique du carroyage*. 1/3/73

carroyage militaire / grid - military grid

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. *Synonyme* : *grille*. *Termes connexes* : *grille de navigation*; *iconocarte*; *système de référence de carroyage militaire*. 1/3/73

carte / 1. map; 2. map sheet - chart sheet

1. 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*; *schéma d'assemblage (topographique)*; *séries de cartes*.

2. Carte topographique particulière constituant un tout ou faisant partie d'une série (ou jeu). 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

carte aéronautique / aeronautical chart

Carte spécialement conçue pour répondre aux besoins de la navigation aérienne. *Termes connexes* : *carte*; *carte de tracé de route aéronautique*; *carte topographique aéronautique*. 1/11/91

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 topographique aéronautique*. 17/1/05

carte à grandes lignes / outline map

Carte avec suffisamment d'informations géographiques qui permettent une corrélation de données supplémentaires ajoutées. 1/4/71

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. 1/9/69

carte de base / base map - chart base

1. Carte présentant certaines informations fondamentales, utilisée comme fond sur lequel des renseignements supplémentaires ou particuliers sont imprimés en surcharge.
2. Également carte contenant toutes informations à partir desquelles peuvent être établies des cartes donnant des renseignements particuliers; cartes utilisées comme source de

renseignements. *Terme connexe* : base topographique. 1/9/2003

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. *Terme connexe* : carte pour opérations amphibies. 13/12/99

carte des faux échos / non-submarine contact chart

Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle variant du 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. *Communément appelée*: carte non-sub. 1/10/80

carte de situation / situation map

Carte indiquant la situation tactique, logistique ou administrative à un moment donné. 1/11/68

carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire / radiation situation map

Carte indiquant la situation réelle et/ou prévue du rayonnement dans la zone étudiée. *Synonyme* : carte de situation radiologique. 1/11/68

carte de situation radiologique / radiation situation map

Terme préféré : carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire. 1/11/68

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. 1/8/73

carte de tracé de route aéronautique / aeronautical plotting chart

Carte destinée à l'utilisation des méthodes graphiques de navigation. *Termes connexes* : carte; carte aéronautique; carte topographique aéronautique. 1/10/84

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. 1/10/84

carte hydrographique / hydrographic chart - nautical chart

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. *Synonyme* : carte nautique. 1/3/73

carte index / chart index

Terme préféré : schéma d'assemblage (topographique). 1/3/73

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. 1/8/74

carte nautique / hydrographic chart - nautical chart

Terme préféré : hydrographique. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/80

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. *Terme connexe* : carte de combat. 13/12/99

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. 1/10/80

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; 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; série de cartes. 16/07/96

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; carte aéronautique; carte de tracé de route aéronautique. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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'information; carton des références. 1/4/71

carton index / index to adjoining sheets - 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. 1/11/91

carton intérieur / inset

Carte particulière à l'intérieur d'une carte plus grande. On en distingue trois formes :

a. une zone géographiquement extérieure à la feuille, mais incluse dans celle-ci pour faciliter la publication; généralement à la même échelle;

- b. une partie de la carte à plus grande échelle;
 c. une carte à échelle réduite des zones voisines, pour permettre la localisation.
 1/3/73

cartouche de référence / refer-to box - reference box

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. *Synonyme : cadre de référence. Terme connexe : cadre d'informations.* 1/1/73

cartouche photo-éclair / photoflash cartridge

Cartouche pyrotechnique capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à basse altitude. 1/5/73

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. 1/3/73

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 2; section.* 1/7/88

centigray / centigray

Unité de mesure de la dose de rayonnement absorbée (1 centigray = 1 rad). 1/7/87

centrage zéro / reference datum - balance station zero

Terme préféré : plan de référence. 9/7/97

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. 1/11/75

centrale aérodynamique / air data computer

Terme préféré : centrale de bord. 1/3/81

centrale d'interception / airborne interception equipment

Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception. 1/8/73

centrale de bord / central air data computer

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. *Synonyme : centrale aérodynamique.* 1/9/03

centre de communication - centre de transmissions / 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. *Synonyme : centre de transmissions.* 1/10/03

centre de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control centre

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. *Terme connexe : contrôle aérien.* 1/11/68

centre de contrôle de défense aérienne / air defence control centre

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.* 9/7/97

centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control centre

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.* 13/12/99

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. 1/2/73

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 la circulation aérienne; région d'information de vol.* 1/2/73

centre de coordination des armes d'appui / fire support coordination centre - supporting arms coordination centre

Terme préféré : centre de coordination des feux. 1/8/79

centre de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination centre - supporting arms coordination centre

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. *Synonyme : centre de coordination des armes d'appui.* 1/8/79

centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical control centre

Organisme chargé de la coordination des activités des centres de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique dans un domaine d'observation donné. Cet organisme peut aussi assurer les fonctions de centre de recueil et d'interprétation pour la zone où il est situé. 1/3/81

centre de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting centre

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.* 1/9/03

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. 1/3/82

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. 25/9/98

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.* 1/7/70

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.* 20/11/96

centre des opérations de défense aérienne / air defence control centre

Terme préféré : centre de contrôle de défense aérienne. 1/7/93

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. 1/10/03

centre de transmissions / communication centre - signal centre

Terme préféré : centre de communication. 1/10/03

centre d'impact / check-point

Point moyen des éclatements. 1/3/73

centre d'information de combat / action information centre - 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 : poste de commandement de défense aérienne.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

centre d'information de vol / flight information centre

Organe chargé d'assurer le service d'information de vol et le service d'alerte. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/03

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. *Terme connexe : centre de contrôle aérien tactique.* 1/1/83

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

certificat de sécurité / security certificate - certificate of security clearance

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. 1/10/03

cessez le feu ! / end of mission

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre donné pour faire cesser le feu sur un objectif déterminé. 1/9/03

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.* 1/7/83

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.* 1/3/73

chaîne de commandement opérationnel / operational chain of command

Chaîne de commandement établie pour une opération particulière ou pour une suite d'opérations. 9/1/96

chaîne de mise à feu / explosive train

Succession d'éléments de mise de feu et d'amorçage destinés à provoquer l'explosion des charges. 1/12/79

chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation system

Organisme qui a la charge :

- du contrôle de l'acheminement des patients par voie aérienne;
- du personnel et de l'équipement spécialisés pour les soins en vol;
- 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;
- de la liaison avec les formations sanitaires de destination ou d'escale relatives aux transports aériens de patients. 1/2/73

chambre aérophotogrammétrique / air cartographic camera - mapping camera

Appareil doté de la précision et des autres caractéristiques nécessaires à la prise de vue aérienne cartographique ou topographique. 1/5/73

chambre de destruction / demolition chamber

Espace prévu dans un ouvrage pour la mise en place de charges d'explosifs. 1/11/94

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. 1/7/70

champ de mines / minefield

1. 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 mixte; champ de mines de protection; champ de mines tactique; faux champ de mines.* 1/10/01

2. 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 entretenu; champ de mines défensif; champ de mines de manoeuvre; champ de mines de protection; champ de mines d'interdiction; champ de mines factice; champ de mines offensif; champ de mines profond; faux champ de mines.* 1/3/77

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.* 1/11/77

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.* 1/3/77

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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/12/76

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.* 1/12/76

champ de mines de manoeuvre / tactical minefield

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. *Synonyme* : *champ de mines tactique.* *Terme connexe* : *champ de mines.* 1/7/80

champ de mines de protection / protective minefield

1. En guerre des mines sur terre, champ de mines destiné à la protection rapprochée d'une unité.
2. 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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/8/76

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.* 1/11/75

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 partie 1.* 1/8/73

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.* 1/12/76

champ de mines profond / deep minefield

Champ de mines anti-sous-marins sans danger pour les bâtiments de surface. *Terme connexe* : *champ de mines.* 1/8/76

champ de mines tactique / tactical minefield

Terme préféré : *champ de mines de manoeuvre.* 1/7/80

champ de tir / 1. field of fire; 2. range

1. Zone dans laquelle une arme ou un groupe d'armes est en mesure de tirer à partir d'une position donnée.
2. Zone réservée et normalement équipée pour le largage, le lancement des armes et le tir sur cibles. *Synonymes* : *polygone; stand de tir.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/82

champ d'influence / influence field

Répartition dans l'espace de l'influence d'un navire ou d'une drague. 1/12/76

champ vif / bleeding edge

Bord d'une carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'au bord de la feuille. 1/8/79

changement de contrôle opérationnel / change of operational control

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. *Synonyme* : *chop.* 1/3/73

charge / 1.2. charge; 3. load

1. 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.*
2. 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.*
3. Poids total des passagers et du fret transportés. *Termes connexes* : *capacité d'emport instantané; capacité d'enlèvement demandé; charge de combat; chargement standard.* 22/6/04

charge amorcée / primed charge

Charge munie de tous les accessoires nécessaires, prête à être mise à feu. *Terme connexe : charge 1 et 2. 1/6/78*

charge coupante / cutting charge

Charge exerçant un effet de coupure suivant son plan de symétrie. *Terme connexe : charge 2. 1/11/90*

charge d'amorçage / priming charge

Charge élémentaire destinée à transmettre la détonation à l'ensemble de la charge. *Terme connexe : charge 1 et 2. 1/1/91*

charge de combat / combat load

Ensemble des approvisionnements, équipements et matériels de combat emportés par un aéronef. *Terme connexe : charge 3. 1/3/73*

charge d'épreuve statique / static test load

Dans les opérations à la mer, deux fois la charge maximum pratique. *Terme connexe : charge maximum pratique. 1/7/80*

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. *Terme connexe : charge 3. 1/9/81*

charge enterrée / cratering charge

Charge placée à une profondeur convenable pour produire un cratère. *Terme connexe : charge 2. 1/3/79*

charge formée / shaped charge

Charge ayant une forme choisie de manière à concentrer l'énergie de

l'explosion dans une direction. *Terme connexe : charge 2. 1/6/78*

charge inerte / inert filling

Charge non explosive, ayant le même poids que la charge explosive. *Terme connexe : charge 2. 1/11/75*

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. 1/3/81*

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 convoi; chargement par destination; chargement sélectif; chargement séparé par produit; chargement standard; chargement vertical; charge offerte; charge transportée; charge utile 1; déchargement sélectif; embarquement. 1/10/92*

chargement administratif / administrative loading - commercial 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. *1/2/73*

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. 1/3/73*

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; embarquement. 1/3/73

chargement de retour / return load

Personnel et/ou fret devant être transportés par un moyen de transport sur son trajet de retour. *1/11/68*

chargement par convoi / convoy loading

Embarquement des unités avec leurs équipements et approvisionnements sur des navires appartenant à un même groupe faisant mouvement, mais pas nécessairement sur le même navire. *Termes connexes : chargement; embarquement. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73*

chargement par unité constituée / tactical loading - unit loading

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. *Synonyme : chargement tactique. Terme connexe : embarquement. 1/11/68*

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. 1/9/69*

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. 1/7/80*

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. 1/3/73*

chargement standard / standard load

Terme préféré : charge standard. 4/10/00

chargement sur palette / binding

Amarrage ou immobilisation d'objets sur une plate-forme mobile du type palette. *Terme connexe : charge palettisée.* 1/3/73

chargement tactique / tactical loading - unit loading

Terme préféré : chargement par unité constituée. 1/11/68

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.* 1/5/63

charge militaire / warhead

Partie d'un missile, d'un projectile, d'une torpille ou de toute autre munition, destinée à provoquer des dégâts. 25/9/98

charge nominale / rated load

Charge de sécurité déterminée pour un équipement dans des conditions prescrites. 1/11/83

charge nucléaire prescrite / prescribed nuclear load

Terme préféré : dotation nucléaire. 16/7/99

charge nucléaire statique / atomic demolition munition

Dispositif nucléaire conçu ou adapté pour être utilisé comme munition de démolition. 1/3/82

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 : chargement; embarquement.* 1/6/84

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 manœuvré comme une seule unité. *Termes connexes : chargement sur palette; palette d'aéronef.* 1/3/73

charge perforante / hollow charge

Charge formée destinée à produire suivant son axe de révolution une perforation profonde d'un diamètre relativement petit. 1/12/77

charge sous élingue / underslung load

En hélicoptage, toute charge suspendue sous le fuselage d'un hélicoptère. *Terme connexe : transport sous élingue.* 1/7/88

charge standard / standard load

Charge dont les dimensions, le poids et le centrage sont préétablis et qui est désignée par un numéro ou un code. *Synonyme : chargement standard.* 4/10/00

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.* 1/3/73

charge utile / payload

1. Total des charges (passagers et/ou fret y compris les équipements spécialisés et le carburant nécessaire à l'exécution de la mission) qu'un type d'aéronef, navire ou véhicule déterminé est capable d'emporter pour une mission donnée. Est exprimée en effectifs, poids ou volume. *Terme connexe : chargement.*
2. Missiles : tête militaire, y compris son enveloppe et les équipements incorporés.

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.). 1/11/68

chasse aux mines / minehunting

Repérage de mines, une à une, au moyen de bâtiments, de matériels aéroportés ou de plongeurs, suivi du déminage. 1/10/78

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques / magnetic minehunting

Utilisation de détecteurs magnétiques pour déterminer la présence de mines ou d'objets "mine possible". 1/12/76

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. 1/11/75

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.* 1/2/89

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.* 1/10/84

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.* 1/10/84

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.* 17/10/84

chasseur d'interception / fighter - interceptor

Terme préféré : intercepteur. 1/3/73

chef de mission / mission commander

Terme préféré : commandant de mission. 14/10/02

chef de transport / chalk commander

Responsable des hommes et des matériels embarqués sous un même "numéro-repère". *Terme connexe : troupe numérotée.* 1/3/73

chemin de guidage / track

Dispositif servant à guider ou limiter le déplacement de certains matériels. 18/2/98

chemin de roulement / taxiway

Terme préféré : voie de circulation.
6/1/06

cheminement graphique / traverse

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. 1/12/74

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; réseau trigonométrique. 1/3/73

cheminement photogrammétrique / photogrammetric control

Cheminement établi en utilisant des points de contrôle photogrammétrique successifs. 1/12/74

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. 1/5/63

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. 1/11/75

chenille / track

Bande sans fin, articulée, équipant les véhicules chenillés ou semi-chenillés. 18/2/98

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. 1/8/79

choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement / targeting

Processus de sélection des objectifs et de choix du mode de traitement approprié à ces objectifs, en tenant compte des capacités et des besoins opérationnels. 1/10/84

chop / chop

Terme préféré : changement de contrôle opérationnel. 1/3/73

cible / target¹

Synonyme : objectif^{2,3}. 6/1/06

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. 20/11/96

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. 1/3/81

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, contre-minage, etc). 1/8/76

circuit de mise de feu / firing circuit - firing mechanism

1. 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.
2. En guerre des mines sur mer, partie d'une mise de feu qui agit soit sur le détonateur soit sur le compteur de navires. Synonyme : mécanisme de mise de feu. 1/7/80

circuit de mise de feu à dépression / pressure mine - pressure mine circuit

Terme préféré : mine à dépression. 1/12/76

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. 1/3/81

circulation aérienne / air traffic

Ensemble des aéronefs en vol et des aéronefs évoluant sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aéroport. (OACI) Termes connexes : aéroport; circulation d'aéroport. 1/10/00

circulation d'aéroport / aerodrome traffic

1. Ensemble de la circulation sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aéroport.
2. Ensemble des aéronefs volant dans le voisinage de cet aéroport. Terme connexe : circulation aérienne. 1/10/01

cisailles / cutter

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif fixé à un brin de drague pour couper les orins de mines ou d'obstruteurs; peut-être aussi monté sur un orin de mine ou d'obstruteur pour cisailer les dragues. 1/12/76

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. 1/9/03

classement militaire / military load classification - classification of bridges and vehicles

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. Synonyme : classification des ponts et véhicules. Terme connexe : classification d'un itinéraire. 1/12/79

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. 1/11/68

classification des ponts et véhicules / classification of bridges and vehicles - military load classification

Terme préféré : classement militaire. 1/8/79

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. 1/4/71

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 ces matériels et de celles des wagons plats ordinaires de catégorie correspondante sur lesquels ils peuvent être chargés. 1/3/81

clé / key

En cartographie, terme parfois employé de façon libérale comme synonyme de "légende". *Termes connexes : fond bleu actinique; fond provisoire; légende.* 1/4/73

clé d'interprétation / imagery interpretation key - photo interpretation key

Toute aide utilisée par les interpréteurs pour l'identification rapide d'objets visibles sur les photographies. Exemple : diagrammes, cartes, tables, listes, jeux de photographies, etc. 1/3/73

cliché / frame

Photographie prise isolément et qui fait éventuellement partie d'une série de prises de vues effectuées successivement. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

coconisation / cocooning

Opération consistant à recouvrir les matériels d'une enveloppe pour les protéger contre l'action des agents atmosphériques. *Synonyme : emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique.* 1/10/01

code abrégé / brevity code

Code dont le but essentiel est de condenser les messages, mais sans en garantir le secret. 1/3/73

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. 1/1/68

code condensé / brevity code

Terme préféré : code abrégé. 1/3/73

code de panneaux / panel code - surface code

Code préétabli, destiné aux communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies, et utilisant des panneaux. *Synonyme : code de transmission sol-air. Terme connexe : panneau.* 1/1/68

code de transmission sol-air / panel code - surface code

Terme préféré : code de panneaux. 1/1/68

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/9/81

co-implantation / collocation

Utilisation simultanée par au moins deux détachements, unités, organismes ou services d'un seul et même emplacement bien défini. 1/7/80

colis d'accompagnement / door bundle

Gaine ou fardeau largué manuellement et normalement suivi par des parachutistes. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

coloriage hypsométrique / altitude tint - elevation tint - hypsometric tinting - layer tint

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. *Synonymes : teinte de niveau; teinte hypsométrique.* 1/2/73

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. 1/8/73

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'allocation de transports aériens.* 1/2/73

commandant / commander

Termes connexes : autorité territoriale nationale; commandant approbateur; commandant des forces nationales intégrées; commandant participant; commandant utilisateur; commandement national; hauts commandants militaires de l'OTAN. 1/3/73

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.* 4/10/00

commandant bleu / blue commander

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces bleues pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice. 1/7/85

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. *Termes connexes : commandant(s); commandant utilisateur.* 9/1/96

commandant d'aéronef / aircraft commander

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. *Synonyme : commandant de bord. Terme connexe : commandant de mission.* 1/10/01

commandant de bord / aircraft captain

Terme préféré : commandant d'aéronef. 1/3/79

commandant de composante / component commander

1. Commandant d'une armée ou d'une composante fonctionnelle au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN. *Termes connexes : commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN; commandant régional de l'OTAN; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN; commandement de composante; commandement sous-régional.*

2. Commandant chargé de la planification et de la conduite d'une opération maritime, terrestre, aérienne, spéciale ou autre au sein d'une force interarmées. 29/5/02

commandant de la défense aérienne / air defence commander

Officier désigné officiellement comme responsable de la défense aérienne d'une région déterminée. 1/11/75

commandant de la zone de contact / scene of action commander

En lutte anti-sous-marine, commandant se trouvant sur les lieux de l'action. Il est normalement à bord d'un bâtiment de surface; il peut aussi être à bord d'un aéronef ou d'un sous-marin. 1/9/69

commandant de mission / mission commander

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. *Synonyme : chef de mission. Terme connexe : commandant d'aéronef.* 14/10/02

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. 1/10/78

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. 1/7/94

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. *Terme connexe : commandant.* 1/3/73

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. 1/12/93

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.* 4/10/2000

commandant interallié / Allied commander - NATO commander

Terme préféré : commandant OTAN. 1/3/84

commandant militaire / military governor

Terme préféré : gouverneur militaire. 1/3/73

commandant national / national commander

Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée. 1/9/03

commandant OTAN / NATO commander

Chef militaire au sein de la chaîne de commandement OTAN. *Synonyme : commandant interallié.* 1/6/78

commandant participant / exercise commander

Dans un exercice, chef prenant part à la manœuvre 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. *Terme connexe : commandant(s).* 1/6/84

commandant pourpre / purple commander

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces pourpres pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice. 1/7/85

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 ; Commandant suprême allié Transformation ; Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe ; commandement ; commandement de composante ; commandement stratégique ; zone de responsabilité. 30/6/05

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.* 30/6/05

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.* 30/6/05

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(s); commandant coordonnateur.* 7/6/2000

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. 1/7/70

commandement / command

1. Autorité conférée à un militaire pour diriger, coordonner et contrôler des forces militaires.
2. Ordre donné par un commandant, exprimant sa volonté de voir exécuter une action donnée.
3. Unité, groupe d'unités, organisation ou zone, placés sous l'autorité d'un

même commandant. *Termes connexes* :
commandement fonctionnel;
commandement intégral;
commandement national;
commandement opérationnel; *contrôle*
administratif. 29/5/02

**commandement de composante /
 component command**

1. Dans la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, organisation de commandement du troisième échelon qui possède des capacités terrestres, aériennes ou maritimes. Elle est responsable de la planification opérationnelle à l'échelle de la région et de la conduite des opérations qui lui sont déléguées, conformément aux directives du commandant régional de l'OTAN. Note : son état-major est distinct de celui du commandement régional.

2. 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. *Termes connexes* :
commandant de composante;
commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN; *commandant régional de l'OTAN*; *commandement stratégique de l'OTAN*; *commandement régional*; *commandement sous-régional*; *zone d'opérations*. 14/10/02

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

Commandement exerçant son autorité et sa responsabilité pour la défense aérienne dans une région déterminée. 1/11/75

**commandement fonctionnel /
 functional command**

Organisation de commandement fondée sur des fonctions militaires plutôt que sur des zones géographiques. *Terme connexe* : *commandement*. 7/6/00

**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; *commandement opérationnel*; *contrôle administratif*; *contrôle opérationnel*. 4/10/00

**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;
commandement de région;
commandement sous-régional;
commandement stratégique. 4/10/00

**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. *Terme connexe* : *commandement*. 1/3/73

**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; *contrôle administratif*; *contrôle opérationnel*; *contrôle tactique*. 1/10/01

**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. *Terme connexe* : *commandant stratégique de l'OTAN*. 30/6/05

**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. 1/9/74

commander / command

1. Exercer un commandement.
 2. Dominer par le champ de tir de ses armes ou par l'observation à partir d'une position plus élevée. 1/3/73

**commercial standard / commercial off-
 the-shelf**

Terme préféré : *commercial sur étagère*. 1/10/01

**commercial sur étagère / commercial
 off-the-shelf**

Se dit d'un produit commercialisé disponible pour une acquisition rapide, et normalement utilisé sans modification. *Synonyme* : *commercial standard*. *Termes connexes* : *gouvernemental sur étagère*; *OTAN sur étagère*. 1/10/01

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. 1/10/2001

**commandeur 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. 13/12/99

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*. 22/6/04

**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. 1/12/79

**compas magnétique / magnetic
 compass**

Instrument utilisant un équipage magnétique suspendu pour indiquer la direction du nord magnétique. 1/2/74

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. (ISO-IEC)
Termes connexes : communauté; interchangeabilité; normalisation.
22/6/04

compatibilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic compatibility

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.* 9/5/00

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

complexe d'objectifs / target complex

Concentrations multiples d'objectifs dans un espace géographique limité.
Terme connexe : concentration d'objectifs. 1/11/68

complexe portuaire / port complex

Ensemble comprenant une ou plusieurs zones portuaires d'importances diverses, dont les activités sont liées géographiquement, soit parce que ces zones dépendent d'un système de transports intérieurs communs, soit parce qu'elles constituent une première destination commune des convois. 1/9/69

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.* 1/3/92

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 propulseurs ni les explosifs. 4/10/00

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/68

compte rendu de contact / contact report

Compte rendu pour avertir de toute détection de l'ennemi. *Synonymes : compte rendu initial de contact; compte rendu supplémentaire de contact.* 1/12/79

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. 1/10/80

compte rendu de mouillage de mines / minefield record

Terme préféré : plan de repérage d'un champ de mines. 1/11/94

compte rendu de raid / raid report

En défense aérienne, compte rendu destiné à contribuer à l'évaluation rapide d'une situation aérienne tactique. 1/9/74

compte rendu de situation / situation report

Rapport donnant la situation dans la zone d'une unité ou formation déterminée. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance / reconnaissance exploitation report

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. *Communément appelé : RECCEXREP.* 1/1/83

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. 1/3/73

compte rendu initial de contact / contact report - initial contact report

Terme préféré : compte rendu de contact. 1/12/79

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/9/81

compte rendu supplémentaire de contact / amplifying report - contact report

Terme préféré : compte rendu de contact. 1/2/73

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. 1/11/75

concentration / mass

Concentration de la puissance de combat. *Terme connexe : formation concentrée.* 1/4/71

concentration d'objectifs / target concentration

Groupe d'objectifs voisins les uns des autres. *Terme connexe : complexe d'objectifs.* 1/2/74

concentration maximale admissible / maximum permissible concentration - radioactivity concentration guide

Terme préféré : barème de radioconcentration. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/83

concept de l'opération / concept of operations

Expression claire et concise de la manoeuvre choisie par le chef pour exécuter la mission reçue. *Synonyme : idée de manoeuvre.* 1/3/82

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. 1/1/83

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. 1/11/83

concept tactique / tactical concept

Énoncé formulé en termes généraux à partir duquel est mise au point une doctrine tactique. 1/9/03

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. 1/7/80

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. 14/10/02

conduite de tir / fire-control

Conduite de toute opération relative à l'application d'un tir sur un objectif. 1/3/77

cône de silence / cone of silence

Espace en forme de cône inversé, situé directement au-dessus des aériens de certains types de radiobornes et dans lequel les signaux ne sont pas entendus, ou sont très affaiblis. *Terme connexe : radioborne Z.* 1/3/73

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 appelée; "secteur d'altitude"; "zone de non-détection". 1/12/74

conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale / consular shipping advisor

Officier de marine détaché auprès d'une autorité consulaire dans un pays neutre pour assurer les missions de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale. *Terme connexe : contrôle naval.* 9/7/97

console / console

Aide à grande distance à la navigation dont les émissions permettent de déterminer les relèvements grâce à leur modulation à basse fréquence. 1/3/73

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.* 14/10/02

constante du cône / constant of the cone

Projection conique conforme de Lambert. *Termes connexes : facteur de convergence; facteur de convergence de la grille.* 1/3/73

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. 1/9/03

contact / contact

Terme de procédure désignant tout objet aérien, de surface ou sous-marin, détecté par des capteurs électroniques, acoustiques ou visuels. 16/7/96

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. 9/1/96

contamination / contamination

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. *Synonyme : infection. Termes connexes : ligne de contrôle de contamination; point de contrôle de contamination; radiation induite; rayonnement résiduel.* 1/11/94

contamination NBC involontaire / NBC release other than attack

Dispersion accidentelle de contaminants nucléaires, biologiques ou chimiques, qui n'a pas pour cause une attaque par armes NBC. La dispersion de contaminants NBC provenant d'une attaque amie menée contre des armes ou installations NBC adverses en est exclue. 9/5/00

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. 1/3/82

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. 1/3/73

contingent national / national component

Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée. 1/9/2003

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". 1/3/77

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 enterrés. 1/1/91

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. 1/10/01

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.* 1/1/60

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.* 29/5/02

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 antimésures 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 la guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

contre-espionnage / counter-espionage

Action ayant pour but de détecter l'espionnage et de s'y opposer. *Terme connexe : contre-ingérence.* 1/3/81

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; renseignement de sécurité, sécurité; sûreté.* 1/7/80

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 la guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

contre-mesures électroniques / electronic countermeasures

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. 9/1/96

contre-mesures radar / radar countermeasures

Termes préférés : guerre électronique; paillettes. 1/8/73

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. 1/11/91

contre-mouvement / countermove

Opération entreprise pour réagir face à, ou pour anticiper sur un mouvement de l'ennemi. *Terme connexe : contre-attaque.* 1/3/82

contre-pente / reverse slope

Versant (ami ou ennemi) masqué par la crête aux vues de l'adversaire. 1/11/68

contre-sabotage / counter-sabotage

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de sabotage et de s'y opposer. *Terme connexe : contre-ingérence.* 1/3/81

contre-subversion / counter-subversion

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de subversion et de s'y opposer. *Termes connexes : contre-ingérence; subversion.* 1/3/81

contre-surveillance / countersurveillance

Ensemble de mesures actives ou passives prises pour contrecarrer la surveillance adverse. *Termes connexes : camouflage; surveillance.* 1/9/81

contre-terrorisme / counter-terrorism

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'endigement exécutées par les forces militaires et les organismes civils. *Terme connexe : antiterrorisme.* 1/10/03

contrôle / control

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.* 1/9/81

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; commandement intégral; commandement opérationnel; contrôle; contrôle opérationnel.* 1/4/71

contrôle aérien / air control

Termes connexes : centre de contrôle aérien tactique; centre de contrôle régional; centre de détection et de contrôle; centre de la circulation aérienne; contrôleur aérien; contrôleur aérien tactique; contrôleur d'interception aérienne; espace aérien contrôlé; région de contrôle; voie aérienne; zone de contrôle; zone de contrôle terminale. 1/2/73

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. 1/1/73

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. 1/1/73

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. 1/3/81

contrôle centralisé / centralized control

1. Autorité qui conserve un commandant pour diriger des actions de manière à atteindre ses objectifs. *Terme connexe : exécution décentralisée.*
2. En défense aérienne, mode de contrôle dans lequel un échelon supérieur assigne directement les objectifs aux unités de feu. *Terme connexe : contrôle décentralisé.* 22/6/2004

contrôle consultatif / advisory control

Mode de contrôle dans lequel le commandant de bord choisit ses vitesse, 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. 1/11/75

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.* 1/3/73

contrôle de contamination / contamination control

Ensemble de procédés destinés à éviter, à réduire, à supprimer ou à rendre inopérante de façon temporaire ou permanente une contamination nucléaire, biologique ou chimique. Ces procédés visent à maintenir ou à augmenter l'efficacité des troupes en opérations. 1/3/81

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.* 22/6/2004

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.* 13/12/99

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. 1/7/72

contrôle d'émission / emission control

Contrôle sélectif de l'énergie électromagnétique ou acoustique émise. Ce contrôle peut avoir les buts suivants :

- a. réduire la détection de cette émission et limiter l'exploitation par l'ennemi des informations qu'il pourrait recueillir;
- b. diminuer les interférences électromagnétiques et améliorer ainsi la performance des capteurs amis. 1/11/94

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. 1/12/79

contrôle de radioactivité / monitoring - radiological monitoring

Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés. 1/7/83

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. 1/1/73

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.* 1/11/68

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/89

contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale / naval control of shipping

Contrôle exercé par les autorités navales sur les mouvements, les routes, les comptes rendus, l'organisation des convois et les déroutements tactiques de la marine marchande alliée. Ce contrôle ne comprend pas l'emploi ou la protection active de la marine marchande. 1/12/79

contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale / full naval control of shipping

Contrôle naval obligatoire à l'échelle mondiale de tous les navires de commerce alliés ou de certaines catégories de navires de ce type. *Termes connexes : contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale; contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale.* 9/7/97

contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale / regional naval control of shipping

Mesures de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale prises à l'intérieur d'une zone définie et limitée, dans laquelle les navires se soumettent volontairement au contrôle, à moins que ce dernier ne leur soit imposé aux termes d'une charte-partie ou par les autorités nationales. *Termes connexes : contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale; contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale.* 9/7/97

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 opérationnel; contrôle administratif.* 1/10/01

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.* 1/11/90

contrôle tactique / tactical control

Direction et contrôle détaillés, normalement limités au plan local, des mouvements ou manœuvres nécessaires pour exécuter les missions ou les tâches assignées. *Terme connexe : commandement opérationnel.* 1/10/01

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.* 1/2/73

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 : contrôle aérien; contrôleur aérien.* 1/11/68

contrôleur air avancé / forward air controller

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. 1/8/82

contrôleur de recueil / recovery controller

Contrôleur aérien responsable de l'exécution correcte du recueil d'un avion vers l'organisme de contrôle final approprié. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/68

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.* 1/4/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

convergence des méridiens sur la carte / map convergence

Angle formé par deux méridiens sur une carte. *Terme connexe : convergence.* 1/4/71

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.* 1/8/73

convergence oculaire / angle of convergence

Angle sous lequel on voit l'écart interpupillaire d'un observateur depuis le point sur lequel il accommode. 1/11/91

convoi / convoy

1. 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.
2. À terre : groupe de véhicules organisés de façon à faciliter le contrôle et le déplacement en bon ordre, avec ou sans escorte de protection. *Termes connexes : convoi côtier; convoi d'évacuation; convoi océanique.* 1/9/03

convoi côtier / coastal convoy

Convoi dont le trajet se situe principalement au-dessus du plateau continental et dans les eaux côtières. *Terme connexe : convoi.* 1/12/77

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.* 1/6/78

convoi d'évacuation / evacuation convoy

Convoi utilisé pour l'évacuation d'eaux dangereuses. *Termes connexes : convoi;*

évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée. 1/12/77

convoi marchand / merchant convoy
Convoi constitué principalement de navires marchands et placé sous contrôle naval. 25/9/98

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. 1/3/84

convoi océanique / ocean convoy
Convoi dont le trajet est situé principalement hors du plateau continental. *Terme connexe : convoi.* 1/12/77

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.* 4/10/00

convoi ralliant / joiner convoy
Convoi en route pour s'incorporer au convoi principal. *Termes connexes : navire ralliant un convoi; section ralliant un convoi.* 1/10/78

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. 14/10/2002

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. 1/7/85

coordination des tirs / fire coordination - fire support coordination
Terme préféré : coordination des tirs d'appui. 1/8/79

coordination des tirs d'appui / fire support coordination - fire coordination
Planification et exécution des tirs d'appui en vue de battre les objectifs avec les armes ou groupes d'armes appropriés. *Synonyme : coordination des tirs.* 1/8/79

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.* 1/12/76

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. 1/11/83

coordonnées / coordinates
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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

coordonnées polaires / polar coordinates
1. Coordonnées faisant appel à la distance et à des références angulaires par rapport à un point fixe (pôle).
2. 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. 1/9/74

copie négative / copy negative - duplicate negative
Négatif obtenu à partir d'un original et pouvant être à une échelle différente de cet original. 1/12/74

cordeau détonant / detonating cord
Cordon d'explosif brisant continu dans une gaine souple et étanche, et servant à transmettre l'onde de détonation. 1/11/94

cordeau maître / main detonating line
En destruction, ensemble d'éléments d'un dispositif de mise de feu sur lequel sont branchés les différents cordons dérivés. 1/1/91

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.* 1/11/75

corne chimique / chemical horn
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. *Synonyme : corne Hertz.* 1/11/75

corne Hertz / Hertz-Horn
Terme préféré : corne chimique. 1/11/75

corps / corps
Terme préféré : corps d'armée. 1/7/83

corps d'armée / army corps
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. *Synonyme : corps.* 1/7/83

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/3/73

corps d'une carte / body of a map or chart

Surface de la carte comprise dans la limite de coupure. 1/3/73

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. 2/5/95

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/2/73

cote / elevation

Terme préféré : élévation. 1/3/73

couche antireflet / lens coating

Couche transparente ultra-mince déposée sur la surface d'un élément du système optique. 1/7/70

couche de transition / transition layer

Espace aérien compris entre l'altitude de transition et le niveau de transition. 1/1/73

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. 1/10/03

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.* 31/1/05

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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 aéroport, dans lequel un aéronef exécute tout ou partie de sa montée sous contrôle intégral. 4/10/00

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 héliportées. *Termes connexes : itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères; itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères.* 1/3/73

coup au but /target⁴

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé pour désigner qu'un objectif a été atteint. 6/1/06

coup complet / complete round

Munition qui contient tous les composants nécessaires à son fonctionnement. 1/9/81

couple de photographies à décalage latéral / split pair - split vertical photography

Terme préféré : verticales divisées. 1/8/73

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. 1/9/69

coup parti / shot

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, compte rendu indiquant qu'une arme vient de tirer. *Terme connexe : tir terminé.* 1/2/74

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.* 1/3/91

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. 1/2/73

courbe bathymétrique / bathymetric contour - depth contour

Terme préféré : ligne bathymétrique. 1/3/73

courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay curve

Représentation graphique de la diminution de la radioactivité en fonction du temps. 1/3/73

courbe de niveau / contour line

Ligne qui, sur une carte, relie des points d'égale altitude. 1/3/73

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.* 1/4/73

courbe de poursuite / curve of pursuit

La trajectoire courbe décrite par un chasseur attaquant un objectif mobile en observant la tolérance convenable de visée. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

courbe(s) d'isointensité / 1. dose rate contour line - isodose rate line; 2. fallout contours

1. 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. *Synonyme : ligne d'égalité intensité radioactive.*

2. 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). 1/3/73

course à l'atterrissage / landing roll
Mouvement d'un aéronef après le posé, pendant la phase décélération jusqu'à la vitesse de roulage ou l'arrêt complet. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/77

couverture / 1. 2. cover; 3. coverage
1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Portion de terrain représentée sur des images, photocartes, mosaïques, cartes ou autres figurations graphiques.
Termes connexes : couverture de chasse; couverture de colonne; couverture de comparaison où de référence; dissimulation. 1/3/81

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.* 1/7/93

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.* 1/3/73

couverture de comparaison / comparative cover
Couverture d'une zone ou d'un même objectif réalisée à des époques différentes afin de déceler le moindre changement de détail. *Synonyme : couverture de référence. Terme connexe : couverture.* 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

couverture de référence / comparative cover
Terme préféré : couverture de comparaison. 13/13/99

couverture nuageuse / cloud amount - cloud cover
Portion de ciel, exprimée en fraction qui est couverte par les nuages. 1/7/80

couverture radar / radar coverage
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle des objets peuvent être détectés par une ou plusieurs stations radar déterminées. 1/11/68

couverture stéréoscopique / stereoscopic cover
Photographies prises avec un recouvrement suffisant de manière à permettre un examen stéréoscopique complet. 1/9/69

crapaud / anchor - 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. 1/11/75

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.* 4/10/00

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/4/71

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. 1/12/79

créneau de temps / time slot
Période de temps au cours de laquelle certaines activités sont régies par des règles particulières. 1/3/82

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. 1/1/73

crépuscule astronomique / astronomical twilight
Terme préféré : crépuscule. 1/1/73

crépuscule civil / civil twilight
Terme préféré : crépuscule. 1/3/73

crépuscule nautique / nautical twilight
Terme préféré : crépuscule. 1/11/75

crevé / border break
Technique cartographique employée lorsqu'il est nécessaire d'étendre localement dans la marge la surface cartographiée. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

croise d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook - tail hook
Terme préféré : croise d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

croise d'appontage / aircraft arresting hook - tail hook
Terme préféré : croise d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

croise d'arrêt / tail hook
Terme préféré : croise d'arrêt d'aéronef. 1/7/94

croise d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook - tail hook
Mécanisme fixé à un aéronef pour accrocher le dispositif d'arrêt. *Synonymes : croise d'aéronef; croise d'appontage. Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.* 1/7/94

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; besoins prioritaires en renseignement; évaluation; gestion de la recherche; interprétation; organisme de renseignement; plan de recherche; regroupement; renseignement; renseignement brut; synthèse. 1/9/81

D

date d'exécution / target date

Date à laquelle il est souhaité qu'une mesure soit exécutée ou commence à l'être. 1/11/68

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.* 29/5/2002

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.* 1/10/2001

datum / datum point

Point de référence (de coordonnées connues ou supposées) à partir duquel calculs ou mesures peuvent être faits. *Terme connexe : aussi repère.* 1/3/73

débarquement / debarkation

Déchargement d'un navire ou aéronef (troupes, approvisionnements, matériels, etc.). *Termes connexes : port de débarquement ; port d'embarquement..* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

débit de dose de rayonnement / radiation dose rate

Dose de rayonnement absorbée par unité de temps. *Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chimique.* 1/11/86

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. 1/9/69

déblaiement et renflouage / salvage procedure

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. 1/12/74

de bord / airborne

Qualificatif employé pour décrire tout matériel faisant partie intégrante d'un aéronef. *Termes connexes : aéroporté; en vol.* 20/11/96

début de piste / approach end of runway

Terme préféré : entrée de piste. 18/12/97

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.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/12/79

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. 1/3/73

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. 9/1/96

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.* 1/7/80

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.* 1/3/73

déclassifier / declassify

Annuler le classement de sécurité d'un document ou matériel qui y était soumis. *Terme connexe : déclasser.* 1/3/73

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. 9/1/96

décligrille / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Terme préféré : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

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. *Termes connexes : déclinaison magnétique; variation magnétique.* 1/3/73

déclinaison magnétique / magnetic declination - magnetic variation

Angle horizontal, en un lieu et un temps donnés, entre la direction du nord géographique et celle du nord magnétique. La déclinaison magnétique est qualifiée est ou ouest selon que le nord magnétique se trouve à l'est ou à l'ouest du nord géographique. *Termes connexes : déclinaison astronomique; variation magnétique.* 1/9/71

déclinaison magnétique du carroyage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

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. *Synonymes : carroyage; décligrille; déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage; variation du carroyage; variation du quadrillage.* *Terme connexe : isogrille.* 1/3/73

déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Terme préféré : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

décollage en série / stream take-off

Décollage continu, en ligne de file ou en colonne. 1/6/65

décollage et atterrissage courts / short take-off and landing

Possibilité, pour un aéronef, 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 verticaux et courts; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.* 1/7/64

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 verticaux et courts; décollage et atterrissage courts.* 1/11/91

décollage immédiat / scramble

Ordre de décollage dans les meilleurs délais, généralement suivi d'indications concernant la mission. 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/11/91

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 immédiate; décontamination approfondie.* 1/10/92

décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay

Diminution de l'intensité du rayonnement d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps. 1/3/73

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.* 25/1/05

défense aérienne / air defence

Ensemble des mesures conçues pour supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne hostile. *Termes connexes : défense aérienne active; défense aérienne passive.* 1/3/85

défense aérienne active / active air defence

Action défensive directe visant à supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne ennemie. Elle inclut l'emploi d'aéronefs, de systèmes d'armes antiaériens, d'armes dont la capacité première n'est pas la défense aérienne, et de la guerre électronique. *Terme connexe : défense aérienne.* 1/11/86

défense aérienne passive / passive air defence

Ensemble des mesures autres que celles de défense aérienne active, prises pour réduire au minimum l'efficacité de

l'action aérienne ennemie. Elles comportent notamment la déception, la dispersion et l'utilisation d'abris. *Terme connexe : défense aérienne.* 1/11/85

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. 1/10/92

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.* 1/11/91

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. 20/11/96

défense ferme / position defence - positional 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. 1/10/80

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.* 1/3/73

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.
1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 17/1/05

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.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/9/69

défilement / defilade

- 1. Protection contre l'observation et le feu ennemis fournie par un obstacle tel que colline, ligne de hauteurs, remblai.
- 2. Hauteur du masque grâce auquel une position échappe à l'observation de l'ennemi.

- 3. Moyen de se protéger du feu et de l'observation ennemis en utilisant des obstacles naturels ou artificiels. 1/3/73

déformation de l'image / image displacement

Dans une photographie, toute erreur de dimension ou de position existante.
1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/10/2001

dégât grave / severe damage

Terme préféré : dégât nucléaire.
1/11/75

dégât léger / light damage

Terme préféré : dégât nucléaire.
1/11/75

dégât modéré / moderate damage

Terme préféré : dégât nucléaire.
1/11/75

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.
1/3/73

dégâts probables / probability of damage

Probabilité (exprimée en pourcentage ou en fraction décimale) que des dégâts seront causés à un objectif déterminé.
1/11/68

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..
20/7/2000

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. 1/3/73

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; état de préparation opérationnelle; préavis de mouvement; préparation, ordre de mouvement, ordre de déplacement.* 1/10/2003

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.*
22/6/2004

délestage / jettison

Largage volontaire de charges d'un aéronef afin d'assurer sa sécurité ou de le préparer pour le combat aérien. 1/7/83

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. 1/8/74

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/9/2003

demi-épaisseur / half thickness

Épaisseur d'un matériau absorbant qui est nécessaire pour réduire de moitié l'intensité d'une radiation le traversant. 1/9/2003

déménagement / 1. mine disposal; 2. mine clearance

1. Processus visant à rendre sûres, neutraliser, récupérer, déplacer, ou détruire des mines.
2. Action d'enlever toutes les mines d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone. 9/5/2000

déménagement par plongeur / clearance diving

L'utilisation de plongeurs pour le repérage, l'identification ou la neutralisation des mines. 1/8/76

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 préféré : trame de demi-teinte.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

démolition sous-marine / underwater demolition

Destruction ou neutralisation d'obstacles sous-marins; elle est normalement effectuée par des équipes de démolition sous-marine. 1/11/68

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.* 1/3/73

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 : opération amphibie; démonstration.* 1/7/83

densité-altitude / density altitude

Densité atmosphérique exprimée en altitude correspondant à cette densité dans l'atmosphère standard. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/85

densité du trafic / traffic density

Nombre moyen de véhicules sur la route par unité de distance. 1/11/68

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 plateforme. 1/11/68

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. 1/3/73

déploiement / deployment

1. Dans le contexte maritime, passage de la navigation en mode de croisière ou de prise de contact au dispositif de combat.
2. Déplacement de forces dans les zones d'opérations.
3. Mise en place de forces en formation de combat. *Termes connexes : dispositif; redéploiement.* 1/2/88

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 contreminage.* 29/5/2002

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 : munitions explosives; dispositif explosif de circonstance; vérification de dépollution.* 14/10/2002

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. 1/10/2003

dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war branch camp

Camp secondaire, contrôlé et administré par un camp de prisonniers de guerre. 1/11/77

dépôt temporaire / dump

Dépôt temporaire, généralement à l'air libre, de bombes, munitions, équipements ou approvisionnements. 1/3/73

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. 1/4/74

dérive vraie / real precession - real wander

Terme préféré : précession vraie. 1/8/76

déroutement / diversion

1. Modification d'un itinéraire présent pour des raisons opérationnelles ou tactiques. Excepté dans le cas d'aéronefs, un ordre de déroutement ne constitue pas un changement de destination. *Terme connexe : diversion.*
2. En circulation aérienne, action de se diriger vers un aéroport autre que celui où un atterrissage était prévu. *Termes connexes : aéroport de dégagement; aéroport de déroutement.* 1/7/80
3. Action de dévier ou de détourner des personnes ou des objets de leur itinéraire prévu. 1/10/2001

description de l'objectif / description of target - target description

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. 1/8/73

désengagement / withdrawal operation
Opération planifiée dans laquelle une force au contact se soustrait à l'ennemi. 1/7/83

désignation d'édition / edition designation

Numéro, lettre, date ou symbole permettant de distinguer une édition d'une autre. 1/3/73

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 K* jour auquel est mis en vigueur, ou doit être mis en vigueur, un système de convois sur toute route de convois déterminée.

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; dernière date d'arrivée. 1/10/2001

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. 1/3/84

désignation d'objectif / target designation

Action d'indiquer un objectif à un système d'arme. 1/10/2001

désignation en coordonnées polaires / polar plot

Méthode de désignation d'un point d'une carte au moyen de coordonnées polaires. 1/7/72

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.* 1/3/73

dessin de camouflage / disruptive pattern

Ensemble de surfaces irrégulières et colorées peintes sur un objet pour améliorer ses capacités de camouflage. 1/12/74

dessin final / fair drawing

Dessin complet à tous égards, dans le style et la forme retenue pour la reproduction. 1/3/73

destination finale / final destination

En contrôle de la navigation commerciale, destination finale d'un convoi ou d'un navire particulier (soit en convoi, soit indépendant), que des instructions sur l'itinéraire lui aient été données ou non. *Terme connexe : destination initiale.* 1/3/73

destination immédiate / immediate destination

Prochaine destination d'un navire ou d'un convoi (que des instructions sur l'itinéraire lui aient été données ou non). *Terme connexe : destination initiale.* 1/3/73

destination initiale / original destination

En contrôle de la navigation commerciale, destination fixée à l'origine à un convoi ou un navire particulier (soit en convoi, soit indépendant). Ceci s'applique notamment à l'aboutissement d'un voyage commencé en temps de paix. *Termes connexes : destination finale; destination immédiate.* 1/3/73

destruction / 1. demolition; 2. splash

1. Mise hors d'usage d'ouvrages, d'installations ou de matériel par l'emploi de moyens quelconques: feu, eau, explosifs, moyens mécaniques.

Terme connexe : ouvrage à destruction préparée.

2. En interception aérienne, destruction effective de l'objectif, enregistré par moyens visuels ou radar. 1/7/93

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. 1/11/75

destruction missile / missile destruct

Destruction volontaire d'un missile ou véhicule similaire pour des raisons de sécurité ou autres. 1/3/73

détachement / detachment

1. Partie d'une unité détachée de la formation principale pour une mission en d'autres lieux.

2. Formation temporaire de l'Armée de terre ou de mer, constituée d'unités ou de fractions d'unités de ces armées. 1/3/73

détachement de bascule / step-up

En opérations terrestres, élément d'une organisation utilisé pour réaliser une bascule. *Terme connexe : bascule.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

détachement pour emploi / allotment

Transfert temporaire de l'affectation de forces aériennes tactiques entre commandements subordonnés. Une telle décision appartient au commandant opérationnel. 1/6/81

détachement pour mise aux ordres / attach

1. 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.

2. 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.
Synonyme : mise aux ordres. Terme connexe : affecter. 1/3/81

détail / detail

Représentation graphique initiale de phénomènes quelconques. 1/3/73

détail cartographique / feature

Tout objet ainsi que la représentation orographique et hydrographique visibles au recto d'une carte. 1/3/73

détecteur / detecting circuit

En guerre des mines, partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui réagit sous l'influence d'un objectif. 1/3/77

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/4/73

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; identification amie ou ennemie; reconnaissance.* 1/12/76

détection radioélectrique / radio detection

Détection de la présence d'un objet par moyen radioélectrique, sans détermination précise de sa position. 1/11/68

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. 22/06/2004

détonateur / detonator

Artifice contenant un explosif sensible destiné à produire une onde de détonation. 1/7/80

détonation par influence / sympathetic detonation

Détonation d'une charge obtenue par celle d'une charge proche. 1/12/77

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. 1/8/73

déviatoin / 1. deviation; 2. diversion

1. Angle entre le méridien magnétique et l'aiguille du compas. *Terme connexe : dispersion.*
2. 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.* 1/3/73

diagramme des retombées radioactives / fallout pattern

Répartition des retombées radioactives représentées par les courbes d'isointensité. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/2003

diapositive / diapositive

Image photographique positive sur support transparent. *Termes connexes : épreuve transparente; plaque.* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

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.* 16/7/99

diffusion / dissemination

Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement. 1/3/73

diffusion du rayonnement / radiation scattering

Déviatoin 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. 1/11/68

dimensions du spot / spot size

Dimensions de la trace des électrons sur un écran cathodique. 1/6/64

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

direction des essences inter-sections / petroleum intersectional service

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. *Synonyme : direction des essences inter-zones.* 1/7/70

direction des essences inter-zones / petroleum intersectional service

Terme préféré : direction des essences inter-sections. 1/7/70

direction de tir / gun direction

Attribution des objectifs et direction du tir de l'artillerie d'un bâtiment. 1/3/73

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.* 1/2/88

directive / directive

1. Pièce de correspondance militaire donnant des instructions générales ou ordonnant une action déterminée.

2. Plan destiné à être mis en oeuvre sur un ordre ultérieur ou dans l'éventualité d'une circonstance donnée.
3. D'une manière générale, toute communication donnant naissance ou définissant une action à entreprendre, une ligne de conduite, une procédure de travail. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/9/69

dispersion / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. dispersion; 7. dispersal
1. Répartition autour du point moyen des impacts de bombes ou de projectiles lâchés ou tirés dans des conditions identiques.

2. En artillerie antiaérienne, répartition des coups en portée et en direction autour du point moyen d'éclatement.

3. Étalement ou séparation des troupes, du matériel, des établissements ou des activités normalement concentrés dans certaines zones, pour réduire leur vulnérabilité.

4. En opérations chimiques ou biologiques, épandage d'agents sous forme de liquide ou d'aérosol.

5. En parachutage, éparpillement du personnel ou du matériel sur la zone de largage.

6. En contrôle naval, attribution à un navire d'un nouveau poste de mouillage situé dans la périphérie de la zone portuaire ou au voisinage du port en vue d'assurer sa sécurité et de minimiser les risques d'avarie en cas d'attaque. *Termes connexes : déviation; dispersion globale; dispositif; écart circulaire probable; écart de dispersion; écart probable horizontal; point de dislocation d'un convoi.*

7. En contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale, action de réduire la concentration de navires de commerce 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. 1/9/2003

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; écart; écart circulaire probable; écart de*

dispersion; écart probable horizontal. 1/10/84

dispositif / disposition

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Disposition prévue de toutes les unités tactiques composant une escadrille ou un groupe d'aéronefs. *Termes connexes : déploiement; dispersion.* 1/3/73

dispositif anti-contre-minage / anticountermining device

Dispositif équipant une mine à influence et destiné à empêcher son déclenchement au choc. 1/8/76

dispositif antidémontage / prevention of stripping equipment

Terme préféré : dispositif antirécupération. 1/11/75

dispositif antidragage / 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. 1/11/75

dispositif antilueur / flash suppressor

Terme préféré : cache-flamme. 1/3/73

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. 14/10/2002

dispositif antirécupération / antirecovery device

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. *Synonyme : dispositif antidémontage.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/74

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.* 1/1/83

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. 4/10/2000

dispositif de réceptivité intermittente / intermittent arming device

Dispositif ne rendant une mine réceptive que dans certaines périodes. 1/11/75

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. 16/7/99

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. 1/11/75

dispositif de sécurité / safety device

Dispositif qui rend impossible tout fonctionnement accidentel. 1/11/94

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

dispositif électro-explosif / electro-explosive device

Composant explosif ou pyrotechnique produisant une explosion, une déflagration ou un effet électrique ou mécanique par apport d'énergie électrique. 1/11/86

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.* 1/10/92

diSSimulation / concealment

Protection vis-à-vis de l'observation ou de la surveillance. *Termes connexes : couverture; écran-rideau.* 1/11/75

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. 9/1/96

distance / range

Intervalle existant entre un point quelconque et un objet ou un objectif. 1/8/82

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). 1/3/73

distance de sécurité / 1. safe distance; 2. safety distance

1. En guerre des mines sur mer, distance horizontale entre le pourtour de l'aire de choc et le centre du dragueur.

2. En circulation routière, intervalle à maintenir entre véhicules successifs circulant en colonne. Il est fixé par le commandement en fonction des impératifs de sécurité. 1/11/75

distance de sécurité au largage / safe separation distance

Distance minimale entre le véhicule largueur et la munition au-delà de laquelle les risques inhérents au fonctionnement (détonation) sont acceptables. 1/3/81

distance d'observation / observer-target distance

Distance séparant l'observateur de l'objectif. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/82

distance focale / focal length

Termes connexes : distance focale équivalente; distance focale mesurée; distance focale nominale. 1/3/73

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 : aussi distance focale.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/4/71

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/73

distance-limite / range

Portée limitée pour une action quelconque, telle que: la distance franchissable d'un avion, l'autonomie d'un véhicule, la portée d'un canon. 1/8/82

distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire / minimum nuclear safe distance

Somme du rayon de sécurité et de la marge de sécurité. 21/11/96

distance oblique / slant range

Distance entre deux points situés à des niveaux différents par rapport à un plan de référence. 1/1/80

distorsion / lens distortion

Déformation de l'image optique due aux aberrations et imperfections d'un système optique. 1/7/70

distorsion en S / S-bend distortion - 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. 1/1/80

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.* 1/7/80

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. 1/8/76

diversion / diversion

1. Action d'éloigner l'attention et les forces d'un ennemi du lieu de l'opération principale.
2. Attaque, alerte ou feinte destinée à détourner l'attention. *Terme connexe : démonstration.* 1/7/80

division / division

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. À bord d'un bâtiment de guerre: groupe d'hommes constitué pour des raisons d'ordre opérationnel ou administratif. 1/9/2003

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/80

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/82

documents d'interprétation / imagery collateral

Pièces utilisées lors de l'interprétation d'une représentation. 1/6/78

dôme / dome

Terme préféré : dôme d'écume. 1/3/73

dôme d'écume / dome - spray dome

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. *Synonyme : dôme.* 1/12/76

dommages collatéraux / collateral damage

Pertes ou dégâts non souhaités, provoqués dans des zones civiles par des opérations militaires. 17/1/05

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". 1/3/73

donnée de marquage / titling strip

En photographie, renseignement normalisé porté sur le négatif et/ou le positif pour identification et référence. *Synonyme : donnée de titrage.* *Communément appelé : strip.* 1/9/69

donnée de titrage / titling strip

Terme préféré : donnée de marquage. 1/9/69

donnée marginale / marginal data - marginal information

Explication donnée en marge d'une carte qui clarifie, définit, il lustre et/ou (complète la partie "graphique" d'une feuille) explicite celle-ci. *Synonyme : renseignement marginal.* 1/4/71

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. 1/2/73

dose chimique / chemical dose

Quantité, exprimée en milligrammes, d'agent chimique absorbée par l'organisme. *Terme connexe : agent chimique.* 1/2/88

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/85

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.* 1/3/79

dose d'irradiation chronique / chronic radiation dose

Dose d'irradiation absorbée soit de façon permanente, soit par intermittence au cours d'une longue période de temps. Une dose d'irradiation chronique peut être assez forte pour engendrer la maladie des rayons et la mort, mais si l'intensité de la dose absorbée est assez basse, une part importante des cellules lésées pourra se régénérer. *Termes connexes : débit de dose de rayonnement; dose d'irradiation; dose d'irradiation aiguë.* 1/8/82

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. 1/8/74

dose létale moyenne / mean lethal dose

- 1. Quantité d'irradiation nucléaire absorbée par l'ensemble du corps et qui, après un temps déterminé, provoque la mort pour 50 % du personnel exposé.
- 2. Dose d'un agent chimique toxique qui provoque la mort pour 50 % du personnel exposé non protégé et non traité. 1/7/87

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. 1/3/73

dosimétrie / dosimetry

Mesure des doses de rayonnement. S'applique à la fois aux dispositifs utilisés (dosimètres) et aux techniques. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

dossier de représentation d'objectif / imagery pack

Ensemble des documents de représentation relatifs à un objectif déterminé. 1/12/74

dossier d'objectifs / 1. target dossier; 2. target folder

1. Dossier représentant l'ensemble de renseignements sur chaque objectif situé dans une zone géographique déterminée.
2. Dossier contenant des renseignements concernant un objectif déterminé, avec les indications utiles pour la préparation et la conduite de l'attaque de cet objectif. *Synonyme : carnet d'objectifs.* 1/11/68

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.* 1/12/74

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. 1/3/81

dotation nucléaire / prescribed nuclear load

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. *Synonyme : chargement nucléaire prescrit.* 1/9/69

dragage d'attrition / attrition sweeping

Dragage continu des champs de mines pour maintenir le niveau le plus bas possible de risque pour tous bâtiments. 1/8/76

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/76

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. 1/12/76

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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/11/75

dragage 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. 4/10/2000

dragage 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. 1/8/76

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. 4/10/2000

drague armée / armed sweep

Drague munie de cisailles ou de tout autre dispositif lui permettant de couper plus efficacement les orins des mines. 1/11/75

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. 1/6/78

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. 1/12/76

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. 1/11/75

drague mécanique / mechanical sweep

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague destinée à entrer en contact direct avec la mine ou ses appendices. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

droite (ou gauche) / left (or right) - right (or left)

Terme préféré : gauche (ou droite). 1/8/73

drone / drone

Véhicule sans équipage qui accomplit sa mission sans recevoir d'instructions d'une source extérieure. *Terme connexe : véhicule téléguidé; véhicule aérien sans pilote.* 1/2/88

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.
16/7/99

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.* 1/8/82

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. 1/7/70

durée d'encombrement / road clearance time

En circulation routière, temps total nécessaire à une colonne pour parcourir et dégager une section d'itinéraire.
1/7/70

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. 1/8/76

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.
4/10/2000

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. 1/1/80

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.* 1/9/81

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. 1/11/75

écart / deviation

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.* 1/3/73

écart circulaire probable / circular error probable

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; dispersion globale; écart; écart de dispersion; écart probable horizontal.* 1/3/73

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; dispersion globale; écart; écart circulaire probable.* 1/3/73

écart probable / horizontal error - probable error

Terme préféré : écart probable horizontal. 1/3/73

écart probable horizontal / horizontal error - probable error

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. *Synonyme : écart probable. Termes connexes : dispersion; dispersion globale; écart; écart circulaire probable; écart de dispersion.* 1/9/2003

écarts de bombardement / bombing errors

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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. 1/9/2003

échelle / scale - numerical scale - representative fraction

Rapport entre la distance mesurée sur une carte ou une photographie et la distance correspondante sur le terrain. *Synonyme : échelle numérique. Termes connexes : échelle de conversion; échelle graphique; échelle photographique; échelle principale.* 1/7/72

échelle de conversion / conversion scale

Échelle indiquant le rapport existant entre deux unités de mesure. *Terme connexe : échelle.* 1/9/2003

échelle des distances / bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale

Terme préféré : échelle graphique. 1/3/73

échelle en X / X-scale

Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long d'une parallèle à l'horizontale principale. 1/9/69

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/9/69

échelle graphique / bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale

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. *Synonyme : échelle des distances; échelle linéaire. Terme connexe : échelle.* 1/2/74

échelle linéaire / bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale

Terme préféré : échelle graphique. 1/2/74

échelle nominale / nominal scale - principal scale

Terme préféré : échelle principale. Terme connexe : échelle. 1/4/71

échelle numérique / numerical scale - representative fraction - scale

Terme préféré : échelle. 1/7/72

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 :

- très grande échelle 1:4.999 et au-dessus;
- grande échelle de 1:5.000 à 1:9.999;
- échelle moyenne de 1:10.000 à 1:24.999;
- petite échelle de 1:25.000 à 1:49.999;
- très petite échelle de 1:50.000 et au-dessous. *Terme connexe : échelle.* 1/3/79

échelle principale / principal scale - nominal scale

Échelle d'un globe réduit ou générateur, représentant la sphère ou l'ellipsoïde, définie par le rapport à leurs rayons respectifs. *Synonyme : échelle nominale. Terme connexe : échelle.* 1/9/2003

échelon / echelon

- Subdivision d'un poste de commandement, par exemple : échelon avancé, échelon arrière.
- Niveau distinct de commandement. Comparée au régiment, une division est un échelon supérieur, un bataillon un échelon inférieur.
- 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). 1/3/73

échelon arrière / rear echelon

Élément d'une force non nécessaire dans la zone de l'objectif. *Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.* 1/9/2003

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.* 1/9/2003

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; renfort-soutien.* 1/3/82

échelon de renforcement / follow-up echelon

En transport aérien, éléments transportés dans la zone de l'objectif après l'échelon d'assaut. 1/7/83

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. 1/5/63

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. 1/3/73

écho de sol / ground return

Image visualisée ou enregistrée produite par la réflexion du faisceau radar sur le sol. 9/5/2000

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. 1/7/72

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). 1/9/2003

éclairage direct / direct illumination

Éclairage produit par l'emploi en portée directe d'artifices pyrotechniques ou de projecteurs. 1/9/2003

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. *Termes connexes : éclairage du champ de bataille; faisceau ouvert.* 1/9/2003

éclairage intermittent / intermittent illumination

Procédé de tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalles irréguliers. 1/3/74

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.* 1/9/2003

éclairage par diffusion / illumination by diffusion

Terme préféré : éclairage indirect. 1/11/75

éclairage par réflexion / illumination by reflection

Terme préféré : éclairage indirect. 1/11/75

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.* 1/9/2003

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.* 1/3/82

éclatement / break-up - split-up

1. 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. *Synonyme : break-up.*

2. 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. 1/12/74

écoute de contrôle / monitoring

1. 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.

2. Écoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions ennemies dans le but d'en obtenir des renseignements. 1/9/2003

écran / screen

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. *Synonyme : sonnette. Termes connexes : élément de protection; flanc-garde.* 1/9/2003

écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine screen

Bâtiments et/ou aéronefs disposés pour la protection d'une unité contre une attaque par sous-marin. 1/2/73

écran de fumée / smoke screen

Nuage de fumée utilisé pour masquer des installations ou des manoeuvres soit amies, soit ennemies. *Synonyme : rideau de fumée.* 1/5/63

écran de protection / shielding

1. 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.

2. Obstacles qui tendent à protéger personnel ou matériels contre les effets d'une explosion nucléaire. 1/11/68

écran-rideau / screen

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.* 1/3/81

édition / edition

En cartographie, tirage particulier d'une carte, différent des autres tirages. 1/3/73

effectif international réel / international actual strength

Ensemble du personnel civil et militaire affecté à des postes internationaux au moment considéré. 1/12/76

effet de côte / shore line effect

Terme préféré : réfraction côtière. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

effet de renforcement d'échos / cardinal point effect

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. *Synonyme : effet d'incidence normale.* 1/3/73

effet de terre / land effect

Terme préféré : réfraction côtière. 1/3/73

effet d'incidence normale / normal impact effect

Terme préféré : effet de renforcement d'échos. 1/3/79

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/7/80

effets nucléaires subsidiaires / nuclear collateral effects

Pertes ou dégâts non désirés produits par l'explosion d'armes nucléaires amies. 9/1/96

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. 1/5/63

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. 1/8/79

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. 1/8/82

éjection / ejection

1. Action d'évacuer un aéronef au moyen de sièges ou de capsules munis d'un système de propulsion autonome.
2. En armement aérien, expulsion d'une charge d'un aéronef pour permettre une séparation satisfaisante. 1/7/83

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. 1/8/82

élément de plage / beach group - shore party

Groupe 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. *Synonyme : groupe de plage. Terme connexe : groupement naval de plage.* 1/8/79

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.* 1/9/2003

élément de réapprovisionnement / element of resupply

Termes connexes : premiers ravitaillements; ravitaillement de l'Europe; ravitaillement improvisé; ravitaillement initial; ravitaillement préorganisé. 1/3/73

élément organique de corps d'armée / corps troops

Troupe affectée ou adaptée à un corps d'armée mais n'appartenant pas aux divisions qui constituent le corps d'armée. *Synonyme : troupes de corps.* 1/3/73

élévation / elevation

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. *Synonyme : cote. Termes connexes : altitude; hauteur.* 1/3/73

élingue de suspension / cargo sling

Sangle, chaîne ou autre agrès fixé à une charge extérieure pour son hissage ou sa suspension. 1/3/73

emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique / plastic spray packaging

Terme préféré : coconisation. 1/10/2001

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 convoi; chargement par destination; chargement par unité constituée; charge offerte; port de débarquement; port d'embarquement.* 1/10/92

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 empattements

successifs sont tous indiqués en allant de l'avant vers l'arrière du véhicule.
1/12/79

emplacement / emplacement

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.
1/6/81

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/11/77

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. 1/3/73

employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local / local wage rate NATO civilian employe

Employé civil n'occupant pas une fonction internationale OTAN et ne bénéficiant pas du statut OTAN.
1/10/78

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; 0 appui.* 22/6/2004

enclos de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war enclosure

Subdivision d'un camp de prisonniers de guerre. 1/9/69

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. 1/3/82

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. 1/3/73

en échelon / echelon

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. 1/3/73

engagement / engagement

1. 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.
2. Dans le cadre des règles d'engagement, action entreprise contre un aéronef dans le but de le détruire. 29/5/2002

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. 1/10/84

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.* 1/11/80

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. 1/7/80

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/8/76

enregistré / recorded

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, réponse indiquant que l'ordre d'enregistrer un objectif a été exécuté. 16/7/96

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. 1/12/76

enregistrement photographique des instruments / instrument recording photography

Photographies des indications affichées par des appareils ou instruments de mesure. 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

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; pièce; sous-ensemble.* 1/3/92

en sommeil / dormant state

Terme préféré : état dormant. 4/10/2000

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. 1/8/74

entraînement opérationnel / operational training

Entraînement destiné à créer, à conserver ou à améliorer l'état de préparation opérationnelle d'unités ou d'individus. 13/12/99

entrée de piste / approach end of runway

Extrémité de la piste la plus rapprochée de la direction à partir de laquelle l'approche finale est effectuée. *Synonyme : début de piste.* 18/12/97

entretien courant / servicing

Nettoyage, graissage, complément des pleins, inspections et réparations mineures du matériel ayant pour but de le maintenir en état de fonctionnement.

Dans certains cas, l'entretien courant peut inclure l'approvisionnement en munitions. 1/11/91

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.* 1/10/78

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. 14/10/2002

environnement biologique / biological environment

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes biologiques. *Terme connexe : agent biologique.* 1/11/90

environnement chimique / chemical environment

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes chimiques. *Terme connexe : agent chimique.* 1/11/90

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. 1/6/89

environnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic environment

Ensemble des phénomènes électromagnétiques existant à un endroit donné. 1/7/93

environnement radiologique / radiological environment

Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées à la présence d'un danger radiologique. 1/11/90

en vol / airborne

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; de bord.* 20/11/96

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. 1/9/2003

épreuve renseignée / annotated print

Photographie sur laquelle on a porté des détails d'interprétation, en utilisant un langage clair ou symbolique. 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/81

équateur magnétique / magnetic equator - aclinic line

Ligne joignant les points où l'inclinaison magnétique est nulle à une époque déterminée. *Synonyme : ligne aclinique.* 1/2/73

équidistance / contour interval

Différence de cote entre deux courbes de niveau consécutives. 1/3/73

équipage de relève / staged crew

Équipage mis en place à l'avance en point déterminé pour assurer l'utilisation continue de l'aéronef. 1/9/2003

équipe d'analyse / analysis staff

Terme préféré : groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice. 1/2/73

équipe de contrôle du chargement / load control group

Personnel chargé du contrôle et de l'organisation du chargement dans une zone de chargement 1/12/76

équipe de guidage / combat control team

En opérations de transport aérien, équipe spécialement entraînée qui peut être parachutée afin d'assurer le contrôle de la circulation aérienne locale et donner tous les renseignements nécessaires sur la zone d'atterrissage, de largage et/ou de largage à faible hauteur. 1/11/83

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/92

équipement caractéristique / signature equipment

Tout matériel qui révèle le type et la nature de l'unité ou de la formation qui en est dotée. 1/7/80

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. 1/3/73

équipement de soute / aircraft role equipment

Terme préféré : équipement particulier d'un aéronef. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/7/93

équipement particulier d'un aéronef / aircraft mission equipment

Équipement dont un aéronef doit être doté pour qu'il soit en mesure d'exécuter une mission ou tâche particulière. *Synonyme : équipement de soute.* 1/9/2003

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.
1/9/2003

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 fissible ou fusible; est exprimée en quantité de trinitrotoluène (TNT) qui libérerait la même quantité d'énergie que l'explosion. 1/9/2003

erreur d'accélération / acceleration error
Erreur due à la déviation de l'axe de référence vertical par suite des accélérations parasites affectant l'aéronef. 1/2/73

erreur de balisage / marking error
En guerre des mines sur mer, distance et azimut d'un marqueur à partir d'une cible. 1/11/75

escadron amphibie / amphibious squadron
Formation tactique et administrative composée de bâtiments amphibies d'assaut et constituée en vue de transporter des troupes et leurs matériels pour une opération d'assaut amphibie.
1/2/73

escorte / escort
1. Une ou plusieurs unités de combat chargées d'accompagner et de protéger une autre force ou un convoi.
2. Aéronefs ayant pour mission de protéger d'autres aéronefs au cours d'une mission.
3. Garde en armes accompagnant un convoi, un train, des prisonniers, etc.
4. Garde en armes accompagnant des personnes en signe d'honneur. *Terme connexe : escorte de convoi.* 1/12/79

escorte de bout en bout de convoi / convoy through escort
Bâtiments de l'escorte rapprochée qui restent normalement avec le convoi depuis son port de rassemblement jusqu'à son port d'arrivée. *Terme connexe : groupe de renfort d'escorte.*
1/3/73

escorte de convoi / convoy escort
1. Un ou plusieurs bâtiments de guerre ou aéronefs accompagnant un convoi et responsables de sa protection.
2. Escorte destinée à empêcher un convoi de véhicules d'être dispersé,

détruit ou capturé. *Terme connexe : escorte.* 1/3/79

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. 1/10/78

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 terminale.* 1/3/73

espace aérien OTAN / NATO airspace
Espace aérien au-dessus de n'importe quel pays OTAN et de ses eaux territoriales. 1/11/75

espacement vertical / vertical separation - relative altitude
Espacement entre aéronefs exprimé en unités de distance verticale.
Synonymes : altitude relative; étagement en altitude. 1/7/80

essai à la réception / acceptance trial
Terme préféré : essai de recette. 4/11/05

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

essai de recette / acceptance trial
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. *Synonyme : essai à la réception. Terme connexe : logistique de production.* 4/11/05

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/4/74

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. *Terme connexe : relief par ombres portées.*
1/3/73

étage / stage
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. 1/9/2003

étagement en altitude / vertical separation
Terme préféré : espacement vertical.
1/7/80

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. 1/3/73

étape / stage
1. Zone définie où l'on fournit le nécessaire aux troupes en transit d'une localité vers une autre. *Terme connexe : agencement.*
2. Partie d'un itinéraire aérien comprise entre deux escales. *Terme connexe : zone d'étape.* 1/3/82

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/6/84

état de préparation / 1. defence readiness condition; 2. readiness state

1. Numéro-repère ou mot conventionnel désignant, sur le plan "défense", l'état de préparation d'une unité en vue d'opérations ou d'exercices. 1/2/73

2. 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.* 4/10/2000

état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) / state of readiness - state 2 - armed

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.* 1/9/2003

état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1) / state of readiness - state 1 - safe

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.* 1/9/2003

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. 1/8/76

état de sécurité / safe state

État dans lequel une mine ne peut pas fonctionner et peut être manipulée et transportée sans danger. 1/9/2003

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.* 1/9/2003

état dormant / dormant state

En guerre des mines, état transitoire dans lequel certains éléments empêchent le déclenchement d'une mine. *Synonymes : état insensible; en sommeil. Terme connexe : déclencher.* 4/10/2000

état final / end state

Situation politique ou militaire à obtenir à la fin d'une opération, qui indique que l'objectif a été atteint. 4/10/2000

état insensible / dormant state

Terme préféré : état dormant. 4/10/2000

état-major / staff

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.* 1/10/2003

état-major de direction d'exercice / directing staff - 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. 1/3/81

état-major de planification / planning staff

Terme préféré : groupe central de planification. 1/9/69

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.* 1/10/2003

état-major interarmées / joint staff

Etat-major comprenant des personnels de plusieurs armées du même pays. *Synonyme : état-major interforces. Termes connexes : état-major; état-major intégré.* 1/10/2003

état-major interforces / joint staff

Terme préféré : état-major interarmées. 1/3/81

état possédant des armes nucléaires / military nuclear power - nuclear weapons state

Terme préféré : puissance nucléaire militaire. 1/4/71

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. 1/9/2003

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/11/94

évacuation de port par des navires marchands / port evacuation of shipping

Appareillage, pour raisons de sécurité, de navires marchands hors d'un port menacé. 1/7/80

évacuation du matériel endommagé / equipment casualty evacuation

Acheminement à l'intérieur du système logistique d'un matériel nécessitant un acte de maintenance. 4/10/2000

évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée / evacuation of dangerously exposed waters

Mouvement des navires marchands sous contrôle naval d'une zone maritime adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé vers des lieux plus sûrs. *Termes connexes : convoi d'évacuation; littoral gravement menacé; zone maritime menacée.* 1/2/89

évacuation par air / air evacuation

Évacuation par avion de personnels et de matériels. 1/9/2003

évacuation portuaire des cargaisons / port evacuation of cargoes

Transfert des cargaisons d'un port menacé vers d'autres zones de dépôt. 1/7/93

évacuation sanitaire aérienne / aeromedical evacuation

Transport par voie aérienne de patients à destination de formations sanitaires, ou entre celles-ci. 1/2/73

évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant / forward aeromedical evacuation

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. *Synonyme :*

évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire.
1/3/73

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne
primaire / forward aeromedical
evacuation**

*Terme préféré : évacuation sanitaire
aérienne de l'avant.* 1/3/73

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne
secondaire / tactical aeromedical
evacuation**

*Terme préféré : évacuation sanitaire
aérienne tactique.* 1/11/68

**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.* 9/7/97

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique /
tactical aeromedical evacuation**

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. *Synonyme : évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire. Terme connexe : évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique.* 9/7/97

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.* 4/10/2000

évaluation / evaluation

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.* 1/9/81

**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. 1/7/80

**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. 1/7/70

**évaluation des dommages / damage
assessment**

Estimation des dégâts entraînés par les attaques d'objectifs. 1/3/73

**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. 17/1/05

**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. 1/9/2003

**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. 1/9/2003

**évaluation logistique / logistic
assessment**

Évaluation du soutien logistique nécessaire à la conduite d'une opération militaire par rapport au soutien logistique réellement ou potentiellement disponible pour mener cette dernière. 1/9/2003

**évasion / 1. evasion and escape;
2. evasion**

1. 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. 9/1/96
2. Mesures prises pour éviter la détection ou y échapper, ou pour rompre le contact avec une unité hostile ou potentiellement hostile. 1/10/2001

**exécution décentralisée / decentralized
execution**

Délégation de l'autorité appropriée à des commandants subordonnés pour remplir les tâches et missions assignées. *Termes connexes : contrôle centralisé; délégation de pouvoirs.* 22/6/2004

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 exercice de combat à simple action; poste de commandement.* 1/3/81

**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.* 9/5/2000

**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.* 1/6/84

**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.* 1/3/73

**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.* 1/9/81

**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. 1/11/83

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/8/76*

exercice inter-commandements / inter-command exercise

Exercice auquel participent les deux commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ou leurs commandements subordonnés. 4/10/2000

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. 4/10/2000

exercice réel / live exercise

Exercice auquel participent des éléments et des unités constitués. 1/8/74

exercice synthétique / synthetic exercise

Exercice dans lequel les forces amies et/ou ennemies sont créées, représentées et mises en action par des moyens électroniques ou autres, sur des simulateurs, écrans radar ou autres matériels d'instruction. 1/11/83

exploitation / 1. 2. 3. exploitation; 2. processing

1. Développement des gains initiaux pour tirer un plein parti du succès dans la bataille.
2. 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.*
3. Opération offensive généralement exécutée à la suite d'une attaque réussie en vue de désorganiser l'ennemi en profondeur. 1/3/81

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. 17/1/05

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. 1/9/74

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. 1/7/80

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. 1/6/89

explosif en feuille / sheet explosive

Explosif plastique se présentant sous forme de feuille. 1/1/91

explosif liquide / liquid explosive

Explosif se présentant à l'état liquide, aux températures normales d'utilisation. 1/12/77

explosif plastique / plastic explosive

Explosif malléable aux températures normales d'utilisation. 1/12/77

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. 14/5/2002*

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. 1/2/73*

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. 1/8/76*

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/7/70*

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73*

exposé / briefing

Acte par lequel on donne des instructions ou des informations préalables. *Synonyme : briefing. 4/10/2000*

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.* 1/9/2003

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.* 1/9/2003

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/73

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 de la grille.* 1/3/73

facteur de corrélation / correlation factor

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. *Synonyme : facteur de restitution.* 1/3/73

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. 1/11/85

facteur de restitution / restitution factor - correlation factor

Terme préféré : facteur de corrélation. 1/3/73

facteur d'ombre / shadow factor

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. *Synonyme : tangente h.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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 recourent de manière convenable. *Termes connexes : faisceau d'appareils photo; faisceau de photographies.* 1/9/69

faisceau ouvert / full beam spread

Terme préféré : éclairage indirect. 1/11/75

fausse origine / false origin

Terme préféré : point de référence relatif. 1/3/73

faux champ de mines / phoney minefield

Zone simulant tout ou partie d'un champ de mines, ne contenant aucune mine réelle et destinée à tromper l'ennemi. *Termes connexes : champ de mines; couloir.* 1/12/79

feu / fire

Commandement donné pour ouvrir le feu. *Terme connexe : mission de destruction.* 1/11/75

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/3/73

fiche de poste international / international job description

Description détaillée des devoirs spécifiques, des responsabilités et des qualifications requises par un poste international. 1/11/75

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. 1/6/64

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. 1/9/69

fil d'armement / arming lanyard - 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.* 1/7/93

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.* 1/7/93

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. 1/5/63

film à faible retrait / stable base film

Film dont les caractéristiques dimensionnelles sont très stables. 1/4/71

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.* 1/3/73

film infrarouge / infrared film

Film doté d'une émulsion particulièrement sensible à la partie infrarouge proche du spectre électromagnétique. 1/11/77

film original / master film

Le premier film (négatif ou positif) dont on peut tirer des copies. 1/11/75

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. 1/3/73

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.

1/3/77

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. 1/1/80

filtre compensateur / antivignetting filter

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.
Synonyme : filtre dégradé. 1/2/73

filtre dégradé / antivignetting filter

Terme préféré : filtre compensateur. 16/7/99

filtre nominal / nominal filter

Ligne en deçà de laquelle l'artillerie terrestre ou navale ne peut tirer que sur la demande ou avec l'approbation du commandant de l'unité appuyée, mais au-delà de laquelle elle peut tirer à volonté sans danger pour les forces amies. 1/3/79

filtre optique / light filter

Élément optique tel que verre, gélatine ou plastique, coloré de manière spécifique pour absorber sélectivement la lumière de certaines couleurs. 1/9/2003

filtre photographique / photographic filter

Couche transparente (verre, gélatine, etc.) qui modifie des faisceaux lumineux la traversant. 1/7/70

fin de bande / departure end

L'extrémité de la piste la plus proche de la direction dans laquelle un départ a lieu. 1/8/79

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

fixer / hold

Au cours d'une attaque, exercer une pression suffisante pour empêcher les mouvements ou le redéploiement des forces ennemies. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/2003

flèche / maximum ordinate - vertex height

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. 1/9/2003

flottabilité / floatation

Aptitude d'un véhicule à flotter sur l'eau. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

fluxmètre / fluxgate - fluxvalve

Dispositif qui donne un signal proportionnel à la composante, selon son axe, du champ magnétique extérieur. 1/1/80

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. 1/1/73

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. 1/2/74

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. 1/2/74

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. 1/3/73

fond provisoire / drawing key

Image ou dessin préliminaire utilisé comme guide pour le tracé ou le dessin.
Termes connexes : clé; fond bleu actinique. 1/3/73

force aérienne tactique / tactical air force

Force aérienne chargée d'exécuter des opérations aériennes tactiques en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales. 1/11/68

force aéromobile / airmobile forces

Unités de combat, d'appui et de transport par air nécessaires à la conduite d'une opération aéromobile. 1/3/79

force aéroportée / airborne force

Formation de combat (avec son soutien logistique) organisée, équipée et instruite en vue d'effectuer des opérations aéroportées. *Terme connexe : force(s)* 1/2/73

force aérotransportable / air transported force

Terme préféré : force transportée par air. 1/2/73

force amphibie / amphibious force

1. Ensemble des forces navales, des troupes de débarquement et des forces de soutien, organisé, équipé et entraîné en vue d'opérations amphibies. *Terme connexe: force opérationnelle amphibie, force opérationnelle.*
2. Dans la marine: titre du commandement organique de la partie amphibie d'une flotte. *Terme connexe : force de débarquement.* 1/2/73

force d'appoint / augmentation force

Toute force désignée par une nation pour le renfort de ses forces nationales. *Terme connexe : force de renfort.* 1/7/87

force d'assaut d'hélicoptères / helicopter assault force

Groupe opérationnel combinant des hélicoptères, leurs unités de soutien et des unités de troupes hélicoptées pour les opérations d'assaut hélicoptées. 1/3/73

force d'attaque de porte-avions / 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. 18/12/97

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. 1/6/81

force de couverture / covering force

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. *Synonyme : troupes de couverture. Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/2001

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. 1/4/90

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. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/11/68

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.* 1/11/86

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. 1/6/84

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.* 1/11/86

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. 1/10/2001

force de sécurité / covering force

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. *Synonyme : troupes de*

sécurité. Terme connexe : force(s). 1/3/73

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.* 17/1/05

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. 1/7/85

force létale / deadly force

Force dont l'emploi a pour objectif ou risque de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux conséquences mortelles. *Synonyme : force mortelle. Terme connexe : force non létale.* 1/10/2001

force minimale / minimum force

Force, jusques et y compris la force létale, limitée au niveau, à l'intensité et à la durée nécessaires à la réalisation de l'objectif. 1/10/2001

force mortelle / deadly force

Terme préféré : force létale. 1/10/2001

force multinationale / combined force

Force composée d'éléments de plusieurs pays. 25/9/98

force non létale/ non-deadly force

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. *Synonyme : force non mortelle. Terme connexe : force létale.* 1/10/2001

force non mortelle / non-deadly force

Terme préféré : force non létale. 1/10/2001

force opérationnelle / task force

1. Groupement temporaire d'unités placé sous l'autorité d'un même commandant et constitué pour exécuter une opération ou une mission déterminée.
2. Groupement semi-permanent d'unités constitué sous l'autorité d'un même chef en vue de poursuivre une mission déterminée.
3. 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. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 6/1/06

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. *Terme connexe : force amphibie, force opérationnelle.* 17/1/05

force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées / joint amphibious task force

Groupement temporaire de plusieurs armées (ou forces) placées sous un commandement unique, et constitué dans le but d'effectuer une opération amphibie. *Synonyme : force opérationnelle amphibie interforces.* 1/4/73

force opérationnelle amphibie interforces / joint amphibious task force

Terme préféré : force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées. 1/4/73

force(s) / force(s)

Termes connexes : autres forces pour l'OTAN; force aéroportée; force aérotransportable; force combinée; force de couverture; force de ravitaillement à la mer; force de sécurité; force opérationnelle; forces affectées à l'OTAN; forces allouées à l'OTAN; forces d'opposition; forces blanches; forces bleues; 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. 1/7/94

forces affectées à l'OTAN / NATO assigned forces

Forces constituées que des pays acceptent de placer sous commandement opérationnel ou sous contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de l'OTAN à la déclaration d'un stade, d'un état ou d'une mesure du Système de mesures de précaution de l'OTAN ou en application d'accords particuliers. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 16/7/99

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. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/8/79

forces blanches / white forces

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces utilisées comme arbitre. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 9/1/96

forces bleues / blue forces

Forces jouant le rôle des Alliés dans les exercices de l'OTAN. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/10/80

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. 1/3/85

forces de l'OTAN / NATO forces

Terme connexe : force(s). 1/3/73

forces d'opposition / opposing forces

Forces jouant le rôle de l'ennemi dans les exercices OTAN. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/7/94

forces essentielles à la mission / mission-essential forces

Forces ou moyens dont l'absence ou la perte mettrait vraisemblablement le commandant dans l'impossibilité d'accomplir sa mission. 1/10/2001

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. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/3/73

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 avions. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 9/1/96

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. 1/12/74

forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN / NATO earmarked forces

Forces que les nations ont convenu de mettre sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN à une date ultérieure. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/7/80

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. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/7/80

force transportée par air / air transported force

Force faisant mouvement par air. *Synonyme : force aérotransportable.* *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/2/73

format / format

1. En photographie, dimensions et/ou forme des négatifs ou des épreuves tirées de ces négatifs.
2. En cartographie, forme et dimensions d'une carte. 1/3/73

format de carte / printing size of a map or chart

Dimensions du plus petit rectangle contenant la partie utile d'une carte. 1/9/69

formation / formation

1. Disposition ordonnée de troupes et/ou de véhicules, dans un but bien déterminé.
2. Disposition ordonnée de plusieurs navires, unités ou avions, opérant ensemble aux ordres d'un chef. 1/10/80

formation concentrée / mass

Formation militaire dans laquelle les unités sont séparées par des espaces plus petits que les distances et les intervalles normaux. *Terme connexe : concentration.* 1/4/71

formation en ligne / line astern - 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.* 1/11/77

formation en ligne de file / column formation

Dispositif suivant lequel véhicules, avions ou navires se déplacent l'un derrière l'autre, à intervalles donnés. *Termes connexes : courant aérien; formation en ligne.* 1/3/73

format massicoté / trim size

Dimensions d'un document après que l'excédent de papier ait été massicoté. 1/4/71

forme d'opérations psychologiques / psychological operations approach

Désigne la technique adoptée pour susciter la réaction souhaitée de la part de l'audience-cible. 1/8/72

formulaire / proforma

Formule imprimée de modèle courant. *Terme connexe : message OTAN de données normalisé.* 1/10/84

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. 1/3/73

fouillis / clutter

Terme préféré : fouillis d'échos. 9/1/96

fouillis d'échos / radar clutter

Terme préféré : interférence radar. 9/1/96

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.* 1/1/91

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.* 1/7/87

fréquence de balayage / scan rate

Nombre de lignes de balayage par unité de temps. 1/1/80

fréquence gardée / guarded frequency

Fréquence ennemie utilisée comme source d'information, sur laquelle le brouillage est donc contrôlé. 9/1/96

fréquence protégée / protected frequency

Fréquence amie sur laquelle les interférences doivent être minimisées. 2/5/95

fréquence taboue / taboo frequency

Fréquence amie sur laquelle le brouillage ou d'autres interférences intentionnelles sont interdits. 2/5/95

front / front

1. Espace en largeur occupé par un élément et mesuré de l'extrémité d'un flanc à l'extrémité de l'autre flanc.
2. Direction de l'ennemi.

3. Ligne de combat entre deux forces opposées.

4. 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. 1/3/73

frontalier / border crosser

Individu résidant près d'une frontière qu'il est appelé à traverser fréquemment pour des motifs légitimes. 1/3/73

front de choc / pressure front - shock front

Limite avant de l'ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion. *Synonyme : front de l'onde de surpression.* 1/9/69

front de l'onde de surpression / pressure front - shock front

Terme préféré : front de choc. 1/9/69

front de Mach / Mach front - Mach stem

Terme préféré : avant de l'onde de choc. 1/9/71

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. 1/8/79

frontière de droit / de jure boundary

Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité sont reconnues. 1/9/81

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. 1/9/81

fuite de gaz vers l'arrière / blowback

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. 1/9/2003

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.* 1/10/80

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.* 1/11/68

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.* 1/3/73

fusée à temps / time fuze

Fusée contenant un dispositif réglant l'intervalle de temps après lequel la fusée fonctionnera. *Terme connexe : fusée.* 1/11/68

fusée autodestructrice / self-destroying fuze

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile avant la fin de sa trajectoire. *Terme connexe : fusée.* 1/11/68

fusée de culot / base fuze

Fusée située au culot d'un projectile ou d'une bombe. *Terme connexe : fusée.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/8/76

fusée percutante / direct action fuze - 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.* 1/3/73

fusion / fusion

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. 1/11/91

fusionnement / fusion

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. 1/11/91

G

gabarit international de chargement (GIC) / international loading gauge (GIC)

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. Anciennement appelé PPI. 1/7/85

gabarit PPI / PPI gauge

Terme préféré : gabarit international de chargement. 1/7/85

gain latéral / lateral gain

Accroissement latéral de la surface couverte obtenu à chaque passage successif sur la zone à photographier. 1/4/73

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. *Terme connexe : force(s).* 1/3/73

garnissage de camouflage / garnishing

Matériau naturel ou artificiel utilisé pour réaliser ou améliorer le camouflage d'un objet. 1/12/74

gauche (ou droite) / left (or right) - right (or left)

1. 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).
2. 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. *Synonyme : droite (ou gauche).* 1/8/73

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.* 16/7/99

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.* 1/3/73

géospatial / geospatial

Appartenant ou se rapportant à toute entité dont la position est déterminée en prenant la terre pour référence. *Terme connexe : géomatique.* 13/12/99

gestion de l'eau / waterspace management

Terme préféré : gestion de l'espace marin. 1/10/92

gestion de la recherche / collection management

Dans le domaine du renseignement, processus de conversion des besoins en renseignement en besoins de recherche, d'affectation, 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.* 1/11/90

gestion de l'espace marin / waterspace management

En guerre navale, ensemble des procédures de contrôle des armes anti-sous-marines visant à prévenir l'engagement accidentel de sous-marins amis. *Synonyme : gestion de l'eau.* *Termes connexes : zone d'action sous-marine; zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine.* 16/7/96

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. 2/5/95

gestion du personnel / manpower management

Moyen de contrôle du personnel destiné à l'emploi le plus efficace et le plus économique du personnel. 1/11/75

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.* 1/4/73

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 : azimuth; relèvement "grille".* 1/3/79

gisement d'observation / direction

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). 1/1/83

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. 1/7/70

glacis / forward slope

Versant qui descend en direction de l'ennemi. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/82

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.* 1/9/2003

gouvernemental standard / government off-the-shelf

Terme préféré : gouvernemental sur étagère. 1/10/2001

gouvernemental sur étagère / government off-the-shelf

Se dit d'un produit développé pour un gouvernement national et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification. *Synonyme : gouvernemental standard.* *Termes connexes : commercial sur étagère; OTAN sur étagère.* 1/10/2001

gouverneur militaire / military governor

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. *Synonyme : commandant militaire.* 1/3/73

grand bâtiment / large ship

Bâtiment dont la longueur dépasse 450 pieds (ou 137 mètres). *Terme connexe : petit navire.* 1/11/75

grands fonds / deep water

Eau dont la profondeur est supérieure à 200 mètres. 14/10/2002

graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air / air plot

1. En navigation aérienne : ligne continue sur une représentation graphique des caps vrais suivis et des distances parcourues par rapport à l'air.
2. Ligne continue représentant graphiquement la position d'un aéronef et indiquant les caps vrais suivis et les distances parcourues par rapport à l'air. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

grappe / cluster

1. Signal par artifices, composé d'un groupe d'étoiles brûlant en même temps.
2. Groupe de bombes larguées ensemble. Un groupe est habituellement composé de bombes à fragmentation ou incendiaires.
3. Ensemble de plusieurs parachutes utilisés simultanément pour le largage de charges légères ou lourdes.
4. 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.
5. En chasse aux mines sur mer, un ensemble de contacts mines-possible.
6. 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. 1/3/81

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. 1/11/75

graticule / graticule

1. En cartographie, canevas de lignes représentant les parallèles et les méridiens terrestre.
2. En interprétation photo, voir réticule. *Termes connexes : iconocarte; limite de coupure.* 1/11/77

grille / grid - military grid

Terme préféré : carroyage militaire. 1/3/73

grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) / landing mat

Plaque préfabriquée, portable, 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. *Synonyme : plaque semi-perforée.* 1/4/73

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. 1/8/73

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. 1/8/73

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.* 1/4/71

grille d'objectif / target grid

Appareil permettant, au moyen d'un graphique, de rapporter au plan de tir les observations des éclatements effectués par l'observateur par rapport à sa ligne d'observation. 1/5/63

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. 4/10/2000

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

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. *Synonyme : groupe hunter-killer.* 1/2/73

groupe central de planification / central planning team

Groupe constitué de représentants de plusieurs commandements de l'OTAN ou nationaux, responsable de l'élaboration d'un ordre d'opération d'exercice conformément à la spécification ou à la directive pour la planification de cet exercice. *Synonyme : état-major de planification.* 1/3/81

groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice / central analysis team

Équipe composée de représentants de plusieurs grands commandants OTAN, conjointement responsables devant leurs propres autorités de l'analyse détaillée et du compte rendu d'un exercice OTAN de grande envergure. *Synonyme : équipe d'analyse.* 1/9/2003

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/2/73

groupe date-heure / date-time group

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. 1/3/81

groupe de contrôle amphibie / amphibious control group

Personnel, bâtiments et embarcations affectés au contrôle des mouvements navire-rivage au cours d'une opération amphibie. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/81

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. 1/7/80

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 préféré : groupe de guerre des mines.* 1/3/81

groupe de plage / beach group - shore party

Terme préféré : élément de plage. 1/8/79

groupe de renfort d'escorte / naval augmentation group

Groupe organisé d'escorteurs utilisé pour renforcer l'escorte des convois lorsque ceux-ci traversent des zones connues pour être sous la menace ennemie, ou supposées l'être. *Terme connexe : escorte de bout en bout de convoi.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/82

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 hélicoptérés et d'évacuer les blessés et prisonniers de guerre désignés. 1/8/79

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. 1/3/82

groupe de transport amphibie / amphibious transport group

Subdivision d'une force opérationnelle amphibie composée principalement de bâtiments de transport. 1/1/83

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. 1/8/76

groupe énergétique / cluster

Ensemble formé de plusieurs moteurs couplés entre eux de telle sorte qu'ils fonctionnent comme une seule source de puissance. 1/3/81

groupe hunter-killer / antisubmarine carrier group - hunter-killer group

Terme préféré : groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions. 1/2/73

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. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

groupement naval de plage / naval beach group

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.* 1/8/74

guérilla / guerilla warfare

Actions de combat conduites en principe en territoire tenu par l'ennemi, principalement par des forces militaires ou paramilitaires autochtones. 1/3/73

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 la guerre acoustique.* 13/12/99

guerre aérienne stratégique / strategic air warfare

Opérations aériennes destinées à provoquer la destruction et la désintégration progressives du potentiel de guerre de l'ennemi. 1/11/68

guerre anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine warfare

Opérations menées avec l'intention d'interdire à l'ennemi l'utilisation efficace de ses sous-marins. 1/2/73

guerre biologique / biological warfare

Terme préféré : opération biologique. 1/3/73

guerre chimique / chemical warfare

Terme préféré : opération chimique. 1/3/73

guerre des mines / mine warfare - land mine warfare

Opérations comportant l'emploi offensif (stratégique ou tactique) de mines et l'utilisation des mesures de défense appropriées. *Synonyme : guerre des mines terrestre.* 1/4/73

guerre des mines terrestre / land mine warfare - mine warfare

Terme préféré : guerre des mines. 1/4/73

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 des 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.* 1/10/2001

guerre électronique / electronic warfare

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 électronique.* 9/1/96

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. 1/4/92

guerre nucléaire / nuclear warfare

Guerre impliquant l'emploi des armes nucléaires. 1/3/73

guet contre les mines / minewatching

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. *Synonyme : veille contre les mines.* 1/11/85

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.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

guidage des appareils par transmission de cap / aircraft vectoring

Contrôle directionnel des aéronefs en vol par transmission du cap. 1/2/73

guidage directionnel / azimuth guidance

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la route donnée. 1/10/80

guidage en altitude / elevation guidance

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la trajectoire de descente donnée. 1/10/80

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. 1/11/75

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.* 1/1/73

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.* 1/7/72

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/72

guide d'aéronef / aircraft guide

Terme préféré : signaleur. 1/2/73

guidé sur faisceau / beam rider

Se dit d'un missile guidé par un faisceau radar ou radio. 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

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. 1/3/73

halte / stand fast

En artillerie, ordre à la suite duquel toute activité sur la position cesse immédiatement. 1/3/82

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. *Terme connexe : cessez l'engagement.* 1/7/83

halte au tir / check firing

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement ayant pour but d'arrêter temporairement le tir. 1/7/87

harcèlement / harassment

Activités répétées, délibérées et menaçantes destinées à décourager, entraver et désorganiser. 14/10/2002

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 rendu. *Terme connexe : angle de sécurité.* 1/3/73

haute altitude / high altitude

Conventionnellement, altitude supérieure à 10.000 mètres (33.000 pieds). *Terme connexe : altitude.* 1/3/73

hauteur / height

1. Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et un niveau de référence.
2. Dimension verticale d'un objet.
Termes connexes : altitude; élévation. 1/3/73

hauteur absolue / absolute height - absolute altitude

Hauteur d'un aéronef au-dessus de la surface ou du terrain survolé. *Terme connexe : altitude.* 1/2/73

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/1/83

hauteur d'éclatement / height of burst

Terme préféré : hauteur d'explosion. 1/3/73

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 commandement militaire. *Terme connexe : hauteur d'explosion.* 1/5/63

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. *Terme connexe : altitude de décision.* 1/6/78

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.* 1/3/73

hauteur d'explosion / height of burst

Distance verticale séparant la surface de la terre ou de l'objectif du point d'explosion. *Synonyme : hauteur d'éclatement. Termes connexes : hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité; hauteur-type d'explosion.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

hauteur libre / 1. overhead clearance; 2. headroom

1. 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.*
2. 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.* 4/10/2000

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.* 4/10/2000

hauteur prédominante / predominant height

En reconnaissance aérienne, hauteur atteinte par plus de la moitié des constructions à l'intérieur d'une zone homogène. 1/11/75

hauteur type / optimum height

Hauteur d'explosion qui correspond au maximum d'effets recherchés contre un type d'objectif. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/86

hélicoptère antichar / antiarmour helicopter - antitank helicopter

Hélicoptère spécifiquement armé pour la destruction des blindés. 1/11/86

hélicoptère armé / armed helicopter

Hélicoptère sur lequel sont montés des armes ou des systèmes d'armes. 1/11/75

hélicoptère d'attaque / attack helicopter

Hélicoptère spécialement conçu pour l'emploi d'armes diverses pour l'attaque et la destruction d'objectifs ennemis. 1/11/85

hélicoptère de manoeuvre / utility helicopter

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. *Synonyme : hélicoptère d'appui.* 1/11/83

hélicoptère d'observation / observation helicopter

Hélicoptère utilisé principalement pour l'observation et la reconnaissance mais qui peut être utilisé pour d'autres missions. 1/12/74

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'ailes, afin de réduire la portance demandée au(x) rotor(s). 1/12/76

héliport / heliport

Installation destinée à mettre en oeuvre, à baser, à ravitailler et à entretenir les hélicoptères. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/91

heure d'approche / approach time

Heure à laquelle un aéronef commence son approche finale, préparatoire à l'atterrissage. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/81

heure H / H-hour

Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

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. 1/8/72

heure sur l'objectif / time on target

1. Heure prévue à laquelle un aéronef doit attaquer ou photographier un objectif.
2. En dehors des opérations aériennes, heure du premier effet des armes sur l'objectif ou le groupe d'objectifs.
3. En opérations maritimes coordonnées, heure d'arrivée de la première charge militaire dans une zone d'objectifs déterminée. 1/7/87

heure zulu / zulu time

Heure du méridien de Greenwich. 1/9/69

homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified

Termes connexes : unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire; vecteur homologué nucléaire. 1/11/85

hôpital de transit "air" / aeromedical staging unit

Unité médicale spécialisée dans le transit de patients alités. Située sur ou à proximité d'une base aérienne d'embarquement ou de débarquement, elle a pour mission d'assurer l'admission, l'administration, l'acheminement, l'alimentation et les soins médicaux courants des patients en transit empruntant la voie d'évacuation aérienne. 1/2/73

horaire d'approche / approach schedule

En opérations amphibies, horaire indiquant, pour chaque vague à l'heure :
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. 4/10/2000

horaire de débarquement / debarkation schedule - disembarkation 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. 1/3/73

horizon apparent / apparent horizon

Généralement, ligne de séparation visible entre d'une part la terre ou la mer et d'autre part le ciel. 1/2/73

horizon artificiel / artificial horizon

Terme préféré : indicateur d'assiette. 1/8/79

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. 1/6/78

horizontale principale / principal parallel

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne parallèle à l'horizon et passant par le point principal. 1/9/69

horizon théorique / true horizon

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. 1/12/74

horizon vrai / true horizon

Limite d'un plan horizontal passant par un point de vision. 1/12/74

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; inconnu; neutre.* 1/10/2003

hublot de prise de vue / camera window

Partie transparente du compartiment photographique qui permet les prises de vues. 1/3/73

humint / human intelligence - humint

Terme préféré : renseignement humain. 1/1/83

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

hyperstéréoscopie / exaggerated stereoscopy - hyperstereoscopy

Procédé qui en augmentant la longueur de la base permet d'amplifier l'effet de relief. 1/3/73

I

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; neutre.*
1/10/2003

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; mosaïque; photocarte.* 14/10/2002

idée de manoeuvre / concept of operations

Terme préféré : *concept de l'opération.*
1/3/82

identification / 1. 2. identification; 3. identity

1. Manifestation de son identité ou de son caractère ami par un acte ou un moyen quelconque.

2. 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.*
1/10/2003

3. En interprétation d'imagerie, discrimination entre plusieurs objets appartenant à une même classe déterminée. *Synonyme* : *identité.*
15/7/00

identification ami/ennemi / identification, friend or foe

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. *Communément appelé* : *IFF.* *Termes connexes* : *détection; identification; reconnaissance.* 1/8/82

identification de l'observateur / observer identification

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, premier élément d'une demande de tir. II

est destiné à identifier l'observateur.
1/9/74

identification radioélectrique / radio recognition

Détermination par moyen radioélectrique de l'identité ou du caractère ami ou ennemi. 1/11/68

identité / identity

Terme préféré : *identification.* 1/3/82

illuminateur laser / laser illuminator

Terme préféré : *marqueur laser.*
13/12/99

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.* 14/10/02

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.* 14/10/02

imagerie / imagery

Toute reproduction d'objets faite par des procédés électroniques ou optiques sur des films, des écrans électroniques, ou d'autres équipements. 1/3/73

imagerie thermique / thermal imagery

Images produites par la détection et l'enregistrement de l'énergie thermique émise ou réfléchie par les objets examinés. 1/7/83

immersion d'écrasement / collapse depth

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. *Synonyme* : *immersion de destruction.* 1/3/81

immersion d'épreuve / test depth

Immersion à laquelle un sous-marin est éprouvé par plongée réelle ou simulée.
1/9/81

immersion de destruction / collapse depth

Terme préféré : *immersion d'écrasement.* 1/3/81

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. 1/9/81

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 intercommandements; exercice interne à un commandement; exercice OTAN de grande envergure.* 1/11/85

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.* 21/1/04

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/12/74

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. 1/9/03

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). 1/9/03

inclinaison / pitch

En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan de symétrie vertical de l'aéronef. 18/12/97

inclinaison latérale / roll

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.* 1/7/72

indépendant / independent

Navire marchand sous contrôle naval, qui navigue isolément et sans escorte. *Terme connexe : indépendant à statut militaire.* 1/6/78

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.* 1/6/78

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. 1/4/71

indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage / turn and slip indicator

Instrument qui combine les fonctions d'indicateur de virage et d'indicateur de dérapage. 1/1/80

indicateur combiné de vitesse air / combined airspeed indicator

Terme préféré : badin combiné. 1/3/81

indicateur d'assiette / attitude indicator

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. 1/3/79

indicateur de position-sol / ground position indicator

Instrument qui détermine et affiche automatiquement la position sol d'un aéronef. 1/3/73

indicateur de vitesse air / airspeed indicator

Instrument donnant la vitesse indiquée d'un aéronef en fonction de données provenant du tube pitot et des prises de pression statique. *Synonyme : badin.* 1/3/81

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. 1/11/80

indicateur radio magnétique / radio magnetic indicator

Instrument qui indique le cap et le relèvement par rapport à des aides radio à la navigation données. 1/1/80

indicateur visuel de mise de feu / visual mine firing indicator

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. *Synonyme : bombette.* 1/3/81

indicateur 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.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel collectif / collective call sign

Indicatif 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.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel de réseau / net call sign

Indicatif d'appel qui représente toutes les stations comprises dans un réseau. *Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel indéfini / indefinite call sign

Indicatif 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.* 1/3/73

indicateur d'appel international / international call sign - signal letters

Indicatif 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.* 1/4/73

indicateur d'appel phonie / voice call sign

Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions en radiotéléphonie. *Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.* 1/5/63

indicateur d'appel tactique / tactical call sign

Indicatif d'appel qui identifie un commandement tactique ou une station de transmissions tactique. *Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.* 1/11/68

indicateur d'appel visuel / visual call sign

Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions visuelles. *Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.* 1/5/63

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. 1/7/87

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/81

infection / contamination

Terme préféré : contamination. 1/11/94

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. 1/8/82

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. 1/8/76

information / information

Terme préféré : renseignement brut. 1/11/91

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. 1/11/77

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. 1/8/72

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

inhumation / burial - emergency burial

Terme préféré : inhumation d'urgence. 1/3/73

inhumation d'urgence / emergency burial

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. *Synonyme : inhumation.* 1/10/80

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. 2/5/95

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.* 1/11/90

installation fixe du service de santé / fixed medical treatment facility

Installation du service de santé destinée à travailler pendant une période prolongée, en un lieu déterminé. 1/3/73

instructions permanentes / standard operating procedure - 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. 1/6/84

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/11/68

interarmées / joint - multiservice

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations, auxquelles participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées. *Terme connexe : multinational.* 1/9/03

intercept caractéristique / characteristic actuation width

La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être interceptées par un passage unique de la drague. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

intercepteur / interceptor - fighter interceptor

Avion de chasse piloté conçu pour l'interception aérienne. *Synonyme : chasseur d'interception.* *Terme connexe : chasseur.* 1/4/73

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. 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/8/73

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. 1/3/77

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 : communauté; compatibilité; normalisation.* 22/6/04

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. 1/3/73

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.* 13/12/99

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. 1/12/74

interférence électromagnétique / electromagnetic interference

Toute perturbation électromagnétique, intentionnelle ou non, qui interrompt, gêne, dégrade ou limite les performances escomptées des équipements électroniques ou électriques. 1/7/87

interopérabilité / interoperability

Aptitude à opérer en synergie dans l'exécution des tâches assignées. *Terme connexe : interopérabilité des forces, interopérabilité militaire, normalisation.* 22/6/04

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 des forces.* 6/1/06

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 militaire.* 30/6/05

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.* 1/7/94

interprétation d'une représentation / imagery interpretation

Séquence comprenant la localisation, la reconnaissance, l'identification et la description des objets, des activités et du

terrain figurant sur une représentation. 1/12/74

interprétation photographique / imagery interpretation - photographic interpretation

Obtention d'informations à partir de photographies ou d'autres images enregistrées. 1/12/74

intervalle / interval

1. Espace séparant deux groupes adjacents de navires ou d'embarcations, l'intervalle est mesuré entre unités correspondantes de chaque groupe.
2. Espace séparant des individus, des véhicules terrestres ou des unités en formation voisins, et placés côte à côte, mesuré de front.
3. Espace séparant des aéronefs voisins, mesuré de l'avant vers l'arrière, en unités de temps ou de distance.
4. Laps de temps qui s'écoule entre deux ouvertures successives d'un appareil photographique.
5. 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.
6. Lors du tir d'efficacité l'intervalle est le temps exprimé en secondes, qui sépare deux coups consécutifs tirés par la même pièce. 1/4/73

intervalle d'un quadrillage / grid interval

Distance séparant les lignes d'un quadrillage. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/88

intervalle vertical / vertical interval

Différence entre les altitudes absolues de deux points déterminés. 1/2/74

intervention / intervention

Mesure prise en vue d'influencer, de modifier ou de contrôler une activité particulière. 1/10/01

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. 9/1/96

ionisation / ionization

Phénomène dans lequel un ion est produit par extraction ou addition d'électrons périphériques d'un atome. 1/4/73

isocentre / isocentre

En photographie: intersection du plan d'un cliché et de la bissectrice intérieure de l'angle d'inclinaison. 1/8/74

isogrille / isogriv

Ligne tracée sur une carte joignant les points d'égal déclivité. *Terme connexe : déclivité magnétique du carroyage.* 1/8/74

isolé / 1. straggler; 2. draftee - holdee - transient

1. Tout personnel, véhicule, bâtiment ou aéronef qui, sans raison apparente ou sans en avoir reçu mission, évolue séparément de son unité, colonne ou formation.
2. 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. *Synonyme : maintenu en attente.* 1/3/73

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; 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.* 1/11/68

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.* 1/1/80

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.* 1/11/80

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.* 1/3/79

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.* 1/10/80

itinéraire de raccordement / connecting route

Itinéraire reliant les pénétrantes et/ou les rocades. *Terme connexe : itinéraire.* 1/6/78

itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères / helicopter retirement route

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères un site ou une zone de poser donnés. *Termes connexes : couloir d'hélicoptères; itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères.* 1/10/80

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.* 1/11/83

itinéraire libre / open route

Itinéraire non soumis à des restrictions affectant la circulation ou le contrôle des déplacements. *Terme connexe : itinéraire.* 1/1/80

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.* 1/9/81

itinéraire principal de ravitaillement / main supply route

Itinéraire ou réseau d'itinéraires désignés dans une zone d'opérations pour l'acheminement du trafic destiné au soutien des opérations militaires. *Terme connexe : itinéraire.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/6/84

itinéraire réservé / reserved route

En circulation routière, itinéraire spécifique réservé exclusivement à une autorité ou à une formation. *Terme connexe : itinéraire.* 1/6/84

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.* 1/3/79

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. 1/11/83

moyen, basée sur les taux OTAN ou nationaux. *Terme connexe : jour de ravitaillement.* 1/2/74

justesse de tir / accuracy of fire

Précision du tir traduite par l'écart du point moyen des impacts par rapport à l'objectif. 1/10/84

jeu de cartes / map series

Terme préféré : série de cartes. 1/8/73

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. 4/10/2000

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.* 1/9/2003

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 : approvisionnement d'un jour de combat; jour standard d'approvisionnement.* 1/9/71

jour E / E-day

Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour G / G-day

Termes connexes : date exigée par le commandant; désignation des jours et des heures. 1/2/89

jour J / D-day

Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour K / K-day

Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour M / M-day

Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures. 1/8/82

jour standard d'approvisionnement / standard day of supply

Quantité d'approvisionnement requise pour satisfaire aux besoins d'un jour

K

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L

lacet / yaw

1. 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.
2. Rotation d'un appareil de prise de vues ou d'un système de coordonnées photographiques autour de l'axe des Z (photographique ou extérieur).
3. 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. 1/12/74

lâcheur / romper

Navire qui a pris plus de 10 milles nautiques d'avance sur son convoi et se trouve dans l'incapacité de le rejoindre. *Terme connexe : traînard.* 1/3/79

lance-flammes / flame-thrower

Arme qui projette un liquide incendiaire et qui est dotée d'un système d'allumage. 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

largage / 1. airdrop; 2. release

1. 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.*
2. 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.* 1/2/73

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; largage en chute libre; mouvement par voie aérienne.* 1/3/73

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; largage en chute libre; mouvement par voie aérienne. 1/3/73

largage en chute libre / free drop

Largage depuis un aéronef, de matériel ou de ravitaillement sans utilisation de parachutes. *Termes connexes : largage; largage à faible vitesse de descente; largage à vitesse de descente élevée; mouvement par voie aérienne; saut en commandé.* 1/3/73

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; plate-forme de largage.* 9/7/97

largage par extraction / extraction drop

Largage de charges sous l'action d'un ou plusieurs parachutes éjecteurs. *Termes connexes : largage lourd; largage par gravité.* 15/7/2000

largage par gravité / gravity extraction

Largage des charges sortant de la soute de l'aéronef sous l'action de leur propre poids. 1/3/73

largeur de bande interceptée / lap width

Rapport de l'intercept d'un bâtiment ou d'une formation au pourcentage de couverture recherché. 1/11/75

largeur de ligne / line gauge

Mesure de la largeur d'une ligne. 1/2/74

lecture photographique / photographic reading

Détermination des caractéristiques, naturelles ou non, du terrain par simple examen de photographie et sans utilisation des techniques d'interprétation. 1/7/80

légende / 1. legend; 2. data block

1. Code donnant la signification des symboles utilisés sur une carte, un croquis, etc.; il figure généralement dans une cartouche du document.
2. Informations complémentaires affichées sur une image photographique, optoélectronique ou radar, ayant pour but d'en améliorer l'exploitation. 1/12/93

leurre / decoy - dummy

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. 4/10/2000

leurre flottant / gull

En guerre électronique réflecteur radar flottant utilisé pour simuler un objectif marin en surface pour des raisons de déception. 1/12/73

liaison / 1. liaison; 2. link

1. 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.
2. Terme général indiquant l'existence d'installations de transmission reliant deux points. 1/4/71

lien à casser / shear link assembly

Dispositif conçu pour se rompre sous l'effet d'une force mécanique donnée. 1/3/81

ligne acclinique / aclinic line - magnetic equator

Terme préféré : équateur magnétique. 1/2/73

ligne agonale / agonic line

Ligne tracée sur une carte et joignant les points de déclinaison magnétique nulle, à une date donnée. 1/2/74

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. 1/3/91

ligne bathymétrique / depth contour

Ligne joignant les points d'égale profondeur au-dessous du niveau de référence. *Synonymes : courbe bathymétrique; ligne des fonds.* 1/3/73

ligne de black-out / light line

Terme préféré : ligne d'éclairage réduit. 1/4/73

ligne de changement de date / date line

Terme préféré : ligne internationale de changement de date. 1/3/73

ligne d'éclairage réduit / light line

Ligne en avant de laquelle les véhicules doivent utiliser les "yeux de chat" (feux de black-out) la nuit. *Synonyme : ligne de black-out.* 1/4/73

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.* 1/8/74

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.* 1/3/73

ligne de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination line

Dans la zone d'opérations qui 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. 4/10/2000

ligne de départ / line of departure

1. En opérations terrestres, ligne servant à coordonner le départ des éléments d'attaque.
2. 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. 1/11/85

ligne d'égale intensité radioactive / dose rate contour line - isodose rate line

Terme préféré : courbe d'isointensité. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

ligne de plus grande pente / principal vertical

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne perpendiculaire à l'horizon théorique et passant par le point principal. 1/9/69

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. 1/7/70

ligne de recueil / handover line

Ligne de contrôle suivant de préférence des points marquants du terrain et sur laquelle la responsabilité pour la conduite du combat est transmise d'une formation à une autre. 1/7/85

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. 1/4/71

ligne des fonds / depth contour - depth curve

Terme préféré : ligne bathymétrique. 1/3/73

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. 1/5/63

ligne d'incidence / line of arrival - line of impact

Tangente à la trajectoire au point d'impact ou au point d'éclatement. 1/8/73

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. 1/4/73

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.* 1/8/76

ligne d'observation / observer-target line

Ligne droite imaginaire de l'observateur au but. *Terme connexe : axe d'observation.* 1/9/74

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.* 1/10/2001

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. 1/3/73

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. *Synonyme : ligne de changement de date.* 1/4/73

ligne pièce-but / gun-target line

Ligne droite imaginaire reliant la pièce à l'objectif de tir. 2/5/95

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 arrières, et par lesquels le matériel et les renforts sont acheminés. 1/6/81

limite / boundary

En guerre sur terre, ligne séparant les zones de responsabilité d'unités ou de formations adjacentes. 1/6/78

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/3/81

limite de coupure / neatlines

Ligne géographique ou ligne de quadrillage qui limite généralement le dessin cartographique proprement dit. *Terme connexe : graticule.* 1/9/74

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. 1/8/79

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. 1/9/69

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.* 13/12/99

limite de tir / limit of fire

1. Tracé délimitant la zone dans laquelle l'artillerie peut intervenir.
2. Secteur angulaire de l'intérieur duquel il est possible de tirer sur des objectifs aériens. 1/2/74

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. 1/3/73

liste d'objectifs / list of targets - target list

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.

Synonyme : répertoire des objectifs.
1/7/80

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. *Termes connexes : évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée; zone maritime menacée.* 1/6/78

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. 1/8/79

localisation radiogoniométrique / radio fix

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. 1/7/83

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. 22/9/2004

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.* 22/6/2004

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; essai de recette.* 22/6/2004

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). 1/11/68

long feu / hang fire

Retard anormal dans le fonctionnement d'un dispositif de mise de feu. 1/10/78

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.* 1/11/68

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.* 1/10/80

loran / loran

Système de navigation à longue portée basé sur le décalage de temps entre les émissions à impulsions synchronisées provenant de plusieurs stations fixes. Note: sigle de "long range electronic navigation". *Terme connexe : système de navigation hyperbolique.* 1/7/70

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.* 1/1/91

lot de destruction / demolition kit

Lot de destruction auquel sont ajoutés les explosifs. *Terme connexe : lot d'artificier.* 1/1/91

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 : munitions.* 1/2/88

loupe micrométrique / measuring magnifier

Instrument grossissant doté d'un réseau gradué et conçu pour la mesure des très faibles longueurs. 1/3/73

lutte antiaérienne / anti-air warfare

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. 13/12/99

lutte antiguérilla / 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. 1/11/90

lutte contre la contamination NBC / NBC contamination control

Mise en oeuvre de politiques, doctrines et procédures, et utilisation de matériels pour empêcher ou limiter la propagation de contaminants NBC; elle comprend la décontamination et l'évitement des zones contaminées. 4/10/2000

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.* 14/10/2002

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. 1/3/77

machine à traitement continu / continuous processor

Équipement permettant d'effectuer de manière continue le développement des films ou le tirage sur papier photographique. 1/3/73

magasin / camera magazine

Partie amovible d'un appareil de prise de vues qui contient la totalité du film, vierge ou exposé. *Terme connexe* : *chargeur*. 1/3/73

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) 1/3/91

maintenance / maintenance

1. 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. 4/10/2000
2. Toute opération d'approvisionnement, de ravitaillement et de réparation pour maintenir une formation en état de remplir sa mission.
3. 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*. 1/10/2001

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*; *maintenance préventive*. 1/10/2001

maintenance périodique / planned maintenance

Maintenance préventive effectuée systématiquement en fonction du degré d'utilisation du matériel. *Terme connexe* : *maintenance préventive*. 1/10/2001

maintenance préventive / preventive maintenance

Maintenance systématique et/ou prescrite destinée à réduire le risque de panne. *Termes connexes* : *maintenance corrective*; *maintenance périodique*. 1/10/2001

maintenir en attente / hold

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. 1/3/73

maintenu en attente / draftee - holded - transient

Terme préféré : *isolé*. 1/3/73

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*. 17/1/05

maîtrise de l'air / air supremacy

Degré de supériorité aérienne à partir duquel les forces aériennes adverses sont incapables d'intervenir efficacement. 1/2/73

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*. 13/12/99

malade ambulatoire / walking patient

Malade dont le transport n'exige pas de brancard. 1/11/91

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. 1/7/70

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*. 1/3/81

manoeuvre / manoeuvre

1. Mouvement destiné à mettre des bâtiments ou aéronefs en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi.
2. Exercice tactique effectué en mer, dans les airs, sur terre ou sur la carte pour simuler des opérations de guerre.
3. Mise en oeuvre d'un bâtiment, aéronef ou véhicule de manière à lui faire exécuter les évolutions voulues.
4. 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. 1/8/82

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

marchandise non manifestée / found shipment

Fret reçu mais non enregistré, ou ne figurant pas sur le manifeste. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/81

marche à l'ennemi / advance to contact
Manoeuvre offensive consistant à établir ou rétablir le contact avec l'ennemi.
Terme connexe : marche d'approche.
1/10/78

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.* 1/8/74

marge / margin
En cartographie, secteur de la carte à l'extérieur du cadre. 1/8/79

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.
1/3/73

marge intérieure / border
En cartographie, partie comprise entre les limites de la coupure et le cadre qui entoure celle-ci. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/77

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. 1/3/73

marquage des champs de mines / minefield marking
Signalisation réglementaire qui indique l'emplacement et les limites d'une zone minée. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/73

marquer un objectif / mark
1. 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.
2. 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.* 1/2/89

marqueur / marker
1. Dispositif visuel ou électronique employé pour signaler un point déterminé.
2. 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. 1/2/89

marqueur de cheminement / lane marker
En guerre des mines sur terre, panneau servant à marquer les passages à travers un champ de mines. 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; passage à travers un champ de mines.* 1/6/84

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. 1/9/69

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. *Terme connexe : marqueur.* 1/3/81

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.*
1/4/73

marqueur laser / laser designator - laser illuminator
Appareil émettant un faisceau d'énergie laser afin de marquer un endroit ou un objet donné. *Synonyme : illuminateur laser.* 13/12/99

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/3/77

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. 13/12/99

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. 13/12/99

matériel complet / end item
Dans le domaine de la logistique, combinaison achevée d'ensembles, de composants ou de pièces prêts à l'usage prévu. 1/11/94

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/74

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. 25/9/98

matériel non consommable / durable materiel - 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). 1/1/80

matériel récupéré / salvage

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. 1/7/88

matériel technique / technical material

1. Dans le domaine du renseignement, équipement, matériel, systèmes et procédures, développements et moyens techniques destinés aux activités opérationnelles permettant d'extraire du renseignement.

2. 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. 25/9/98

matière fissile / active material

Matière, telle que le plutonium et certains isotopes d'uranium, susceptible d'entretenir une réaction de fission en chaîne. 1/2/73

maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux / international manpower ceiling

Nombre total des postes internationaux, militaires et civils, qui ont été ouverts pour chaque organisation internationale. 1/11/75

mécanisme de mise de feu / firing circuit - firing mechanism

Terme préféré : circuit de mise de feu. 1/7/80

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. 1/11/94

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. 9/1/96

médecin de l'air / flight surgeon

Médecin spécialisé dans la pratique de la médecine aéronautique et dont les fonctions principales sont l'examen médical des équipages. 1/3/73

médecine aéronautique / aviation medicine

Spécialité de la médecine qui a trait aux problèmes biologiques et psychologiques du vol. 1/2/73

médecin militaire / medical officer

Médecin ayant rang d'officier. 1/10/84

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. 1/8/73

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. 1/10/2003

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. 1/3/73

message conventionnel / signal

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. 1/6/65

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. 1/3/73

message lesté / drop message

Message largué d'un aéronef vers une unité terrestre ou un bâtiment de surface. 1/3/73

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. 1/6/78

mesure anti-insurrectionnelle / counter-insurgency

Mesure militaire, paramilitaire, politique, économique, psychologique ou civile destinée à combattre les menées insurrectionnelles. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

mesures de protection contre les mines / defensive mine countermeasures

Mesures destinées à réduire les effets des mines mouillées par l'ennemi. 1/8/76

mesures de protection électronique / electronic protective measures

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 : mesures de protection électronique actives; mesures de protection électronique passives.* 20/11/96

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.* 20/11/96

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.* 20/11/96

mesures de soutien de guerre électronique / electronic warfare support measures

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. 9/1/96

mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare support measures

En milieu sous-marin, mesures qui comportent l'écoute, l'interception, la localisation, l'enregistrement et l'analyse de l'énergie acoustique rayonnée en vue de l'exploitation de ces ondes. 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.* 13/12/99

mesures offensives antimines / offensive mine countermeasures

Mesures qui ont pour but de contrecarrer le mouillage et/ou la pose de mines par l'ennemi. 1/12/76

mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle / prevention of mutual interference

1. Procédures pour prévenir les interférences entre les capteurs actifs ou entre les capteurs actifs et passifs, électromagnétiques ou acoustiques amis.
2. 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. 25/9/98

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.* 1/10/80

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/6/81

minage stratégique / strategic mining

Campagne de minage de longue durée destinée à interdire à l'ennemi l'emploi de certaines voies ou zones maritimes. 1/11/75

mine / mine

1. 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; mine dispersable; mise de feu acoustique.* 1/10/2001

2. 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 : mine à antennes; mine à contact; mine à dépression; mine à flotteur largable; mine à influence; 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; mine d'exercice; mine d'exercice à compter d'influence; mine flottante;*

mine inerte; mine ludion; mine magnétique; mine mûre; mine rampant; mines rejetées à la mer; contre-miner. 1/10/2003

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.* 1/1/91

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.* 1/8/76

mine à contact / contact mine

Mine qui explose au contact. *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/3/77

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.* 1/8/76

mine à dépression / pressure mine

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. *Synonyme : circuit de mise de feu à dépression.* *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/12/76

mine à dispositif actif / active mine

Mine déclenchée par la réflexion sur un objectif d'un signal qu'elle émet. *Terme connexe : mine passive.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/12/76

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.* 1/11/94

mine à influences combinées / combination influence mine - combined influence mine

Mine conçue pour n'être déclenchée que si deux ou plusieurs influences sont

reçues simultanément ou dans un ordre prédéterminé. *Synonyme : mine combinée. Terme connexe : mine.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/11/75

mine antichar / antitank mine
Mine conçue pour immobiliser ou détruire un char de combat. *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/11/75

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 antirepérage; mine; mine flottante.* 1/11/75

mine à pression / pressure mine
En guerre des mines sur terre, mine dont l'allumeur fonctionne par pression exercée directement par l'objectif. *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/12/76

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. 2/5/95

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.* 1/11/75

mine autonome / independent mine
Mine dont on ne conserve pas le contrôle après la pose ou le mouillage. *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/11/94

mine autopropulsée / mobile mine - propelled 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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/11/75

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.* 1/12/76

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.* 1/8/76

mine combinée / combination influence mine - combined influence mine
Terme préféré : mine à influences combinées 1/11/94

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.* 1/11/91

mine coriace / coarse mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à influence de sensibilité relativement faible. *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/11/75

mine de fond / bottom mine - ground mine
Mine à flottabilité négative qui repose sur le fond de la mer. *Terme connexe : mine.* 1/12/76

mine d'entraînement / 1. drill mine; 2. practice mine
1. Mine inerte ou objet ressemblant à une mine utilisée pour l'entraînement et les essais de chargement, mouillage ou déchargement.
2. En guerre des mines sur terre, mine inerte munie d'un dispositif inoffensif capable de simuler le fonctionnement. *Termes connexes : mine; mine d'instruction.* 1/1/91

mine dérivante / 1. drifting mine; 2. free mine
1. Mine flottante ou de flottabilité nulle pouvant se déplacer librement sous l'effort des vagues, du vent, des courants ou des marées.
2. En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont l'orin a cassé ou a été cisaillé. *Termes connexes : mine; mine flottante.* 1/3/73

mine désarmée / disarmed mine
Mine précédemment armée, remise en état de sécurité. *Terme connexe : mine inerte.* 9/5/2000

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; mine d'instruction.* 1/10/78

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; mine chargée; mine disponible; mine inerte.* 1/8/76

mine d'instruction / 1. practice mine; 2. instructional mine
1. 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; mine d'exercice; mine d'instruction; mine inerte.*
2. Mine inerte employée pour l'instruction et généralement présentée en coupe. *Termes connexes : mine d'entraînement; mine inerte.* 1/10/84

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; mine posée à distance.* 1/10/2001

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.* 1/11/75

mine flottante / floating mine

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine visible en surface. *Termes connexes : mine, mine à orin en surface; mine dérivante.* 1/11/75

mine inerte / 1. dead mine; 2. inert mine

1. Mine qui a été neutralisée, insensibilisée ou désamorcée. *Synonyme : mine morte. Termes connexes : mine, mine d'entraînement; mine désarmée; mine d'instruction.*
2. Mine ou copie d'une mine incapable de produire une explosion. *Termes connexes : mine, mine d'entraînement; mine désarmée; mine d'instruction.* 1/8/76

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.* 1/8/76

mine magnétique / magnetic mine - magnetic circuit

Mine dont la mise de feu réagit au champ magnétique provoqué par un objectif. *Synonyme : mise de feu magnétique. Terme connexe : mine.* 1/11/75

mine mobile / moving mine

Terme générique applicable aux mines telles que dérivantes, ludion, rampantes, autopropulsées, remontantes, à tête chercheuse ou bouquet. 1/3/82

mine morte / dead mine - inert mine

Terme préféré : mine inerte. 1/8/76

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.* 1/10/78

mine passive / passive mine

1. 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.
2. Mine qui n'émet pas de signal pour détecter la présence d'un objectif. *Terme connexe : mine à dispositif actif.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/10/2001

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.* 1/11/75

mine réelle / service mine

Mine capable de produire une explosion destructive. 1/12/76

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.* 1/10/78

mise à feu / firing

Action de déclencher la mise de feu. *Terme connexe : mise de feu.* 25/9/98

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.* 1/7/80

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.* 1/7/80

mise aux ordres / attach

Terme préféré : détachement pour mise aux ordres. 1/3/81

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. *Terme connexe : mise à feu.* 25/9/98

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. 1/6/78

mise de feu acoustique / acoustic circuit

Circuit qui réagit au champ acoustique d'un objectif. *Synonyme : circuit acoustique. Terme connexe : mine.* 2/5/95

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. 1/11/75

mise de feu à impulsion unique / one-look circuit

Mise de feu qui ne demande qu'une seule influence. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

mise de feu combinée/combo 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.* 25/9/98

mise de feu magnétique / magnetic circuit - magnetic mine

Terme préféré : mine magnétique. 1/11/75

mise en application / implementation

Dans le cadre de la normalisation de l'OTAN, exécution par un pays membre des obligations découlant pour lui d'un accord de normalisation. *Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN; ratification; réserve.* 1/11/94

mise en batterie / emplacement

Mise en place d'une arme à feu dans une position préparée à partir de laquelle elle peut tirer. 1/6/81

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. 6/1/06

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. 18/12/97

missile / guided missile

Véhicule sans pilote autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol est guidée. *Termes connexes : missile aérodynamique; missile air-air; missile antiradiations; missile à trajectoire rasante; missile balistique; missile surface-air; missile surface-surface.* 1/8/82

missile aérodynamique / aerodynamic missile

Missile utilisant des forces aérodynamiques pour maintenir sa trajectoire de vol. *Termes connexes : missile; missile balistique.* 1/11/94

missile air-air / air-to-air guided missile

Missile lancé d'un aéronef vers un objectif aérien. *Terme connexe : missile.* 1/8/82

missile air-urface / air-to-surface guided missile

Missile lancé à partir d'une plate-forme aérienne et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface. *Terme connexe : missile.* 1/8/82

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.* 1/2/73

missile à trajectoire rasante / sea skimmer

Missile conçu pour survoler la mer à moins de 15 m de la surface. *Terme connexe : missile.* 1/11/75

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.* 4/10/2000

missile surface-air / surface-to-air guided missile

Missile lancé de la surface vers un objectif aérien. *Terme connexe : missile.* 1/8/82

missile surface-surface / surface-to-surface guided missile

Missile lancé à partir de la surface et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface. *Terme connexe : missile.* 1/8/82

mission / mission

1. Expression claire et concise de l'action à accomplir et du but poursuivi.
2. Un ou plusieurs aéronefs pour accomplir une tâche particulière. 1/8/82

mission aérienne / air mission

Terme préféré : mission 2. 1/2/73

mission de destruction / destruction fire mission

En artillerie, engagement d'un objectif ponctuel dans le but de le détruire. *Terme connexe : aussi feu.* 1/8/82

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. 1/11/68

mission de tir / fire mission

1. Mission spécifique de tir attribuée à une unité et qui fait partie intégrante d'un plan déterminé.
2. 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. 1/3/73

mission d'interdiction aérienne / air interdiction

Opérations aériennes dont le but est de détruire ou de neutraliser le potentiel militaire ennemi avant qu'il ne puisse agir efficacement contre les forces amies, à une distance telle des forces amies qu'une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec leurs feux ou leurs mouvements n'est pas nécessaire. 1/2/73

mission sur appel / on-call mission

Terme préféré : mission sur demande. 4/10/2000

mission sur demande / on-call mission

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. *Synonyme : mission sur appel.* *Termes connexes : à la demande; appui aérien.* 4/10/2000

mobilisation / mobilization

1. Action de se préparer à la guerre ou à tout autre état d'urgence en rassemblant et organisant les ressources nationales.
2. 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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 17/1/05

mode d'action / course of 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. *Synonyme : plan d'action.* *Terme connexe : appréciation de la situation.* 29/5/2002

modes réservés pour le temps de guerre / war reserve modes

Caractéristiques ou procédures d'exploitation du matériel ou des systèmes tenues en réserve pour le temps de guerre ou les périodes de crise. 1/12/93

modification / modify

En artillerie, ordre donné par un officier ayant autorité pour modifier un plan de tir. 1/8/76

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. 1/2/73

modulation de fréquence / warble

En guerre des mines sur mer, opération consistant à faire varier la fréquence du son émis par un bruiteur à bande de fréquence étroite, pour être sûr de couvrir la fréquence à laquelle la mine doit répondre. 1/11/75

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

mosaïque contrôlée / controlled mosaic

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. *Synonyme : photoplan.*

Termes connexes : mosaïque; redressement. 1/3/73

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.* 1/2/74

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.* 1/9/69

mot-code / code word

1. 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.
2. Mot dont le sens caché sert à identifier des informations classifiées. 1/8/76

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.* 1/3/73

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; mouillage de chargement-déchargement; mouillage de rassemblement.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/2/73

mouillage d'attente / holding anchorage - laying-up position

1. Mouillage où des navires peuvent stationner :

a. lorsque le mouillage de rassemblement ou la rade de travail ou le port qui leur avait été assigné est complet;
b. 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.
2. 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 chargement-déchargement; mouillage de rassemblement; position d'attente.* 1/6/78

mouillage de rassemblement / assembly anchorage

Mouillage destiné au rassemblement et à la mise en route de navires. *Termes connexes : mouillage auxiliaire; mouillage d'attente.* 1/6/78

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. 1/8/76

mouillage de travail / working anchorage

Mouillage où des navires stationnent pour charger ou décharger leurs cargaisons en utilisant des caboteurs ou des allèges. *Synonyme : mouillage de transbordement.* *Termes connexes : mouillage auxiliaire; mouillage d'attente.* 9/1/96

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.* 1/6/78

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. 1/12/76

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/11/90

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.* 1/11/90

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.* 1/11/68

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.* 1/11/90

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; largage à faible vitesse de descente;*

largage à vitesse de descente élevée; largage en chute libre; posé. 1/11/94

mouvements et transports / movement control

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/8/76

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. 17/1/05

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. 20/11/96

moyens nécessaires / required military force

Forces nécessaires pour mener à bien une mission pendant une période déterminée. 1/11/68

moyens psychologiques / psychological media

Moyens, techniques ou non, qui permettent d'établir les contacts de toute nature avec une audience-cible. 1/8/72

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.* 6/1/06

multimode / multimodal

En opérations de transport, terme s'appliquant au mouvement de passagers et de fret par plus d'un mode de transport. 1/7/80

multinational / combined - multinational

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations

auxquelles participent des forces ou organismes de plusieurs pays. *Terme connexe : interarmées.* 16/7/99

munition / munition -ammunition

Dispositif complet chargé de produits explosifs, propulsifs, pyrotechniques, d'amorçage, ou encore d'agents nucléaires, biologiques ou chimiques, utilisé dans le cadre d'opérations militaires, y compris les destructions. Certaines munitions, modifiées à cet effet, peuvent servir à l'instruction, lors de cérémonies ou à d'autres usages non opérationnels. *Synonyme : munitions. Note : en anglais, le mot munitions (au pluriel) peut désigner non seulement des munitions, mais aussi des armes et des matériels militaires. Termes connexes : explosifs et munitions; munition à agents multiples; munition à charge séparée; munition à douille séparée; munition chimique binaire; munition encartouchée.* 1/10/92

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.* 1/11/91

munition à charge séparée / separate loading ammunition

Munition dans laquelle le projectile et la charge sont introduits séparément dans le canon. *Terme connexe : munition.* 1/11/68

munition à douille séparée / semi-fixed ammunition

Munition dans laquelle la douille n'est pas fixée au projectile d'une façon permanente. *Synonyme : munition semi-encartouchée. Termes connexes : munition; munition semi-encartouchée* 1/11/68

munition biologique / biological ammunition

Munition dont le constituant principal est un agent biologique. 1/3/92

munition chimique / chemical ammunition

Type de munition contenant principalement un agent chimique. *Termes connexes : agent chimique; munition à agent multiples.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/91

munition encartouchée / fixed ammunition

Munition dans laquelle la douille est fixée à demeure au projectile. *Terme connexe : munition.* 1/3/73

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.* 29/5/2002

munitions / munition - ammunition

Terme préféré : munition. 1/10/92

munition semi-encartouchée / semi-fixed ammunition

Terme préféré : munition à douille séparée 1/11/68

munition télécommandée / command-detonated munition

Munition dont l'explosion est provoquée à distance, de manière délibérée, par la personne qui en a le contrôle. 1/10/2003

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. 1/3/73

nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue / camera nadir - photo nadir

Terme préféré : nadir de la photographie. 1/3/73

nadir de la photographie / photo nadir - camera nadir

Point d'intersection avec le plan du cliché d'une ligne verticale passant par le centre de perspective de l'objectif. *Synonyme : nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue.* 1/9/69

nation nucléaire / nuclear nation

Puissance nucléaire, militaire ou civile. *Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.* 1/4/71

navigation-grille / grid navigation

Technique de navigation utilisant des coordonnées par rapport à une grille. *Terme connexe : grille de navigation.* 1/12/74

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. 1/11/75

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). 1/12/77

navire de commandement amphibie / amphibious command ship

Bâtiment de guerre depuis lequel un commandant exerce le contrôle d'opérations amphibies. 1/2/73

navire de commerce / merchant ship

Terme préféré : navire marchand. 1/10/78

navire de sauvetage / rescue ship

En contrôle naval, navire d'un convoi placé en queue d'une colonne pour repêcher les survivants. 1/3/79

navire marchand / merchant ship

Tout navire à vocation commerciale à l'exception des engins fluviaux ou d'estuaire, ou opérant exclusivement dans les eaux portuaires. *Synonyme : navire de commerce.* 1/10/78

navire-piège / decoy ship - q-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. 1/3/82

navire quittant / leaver - convoy leaver

Navire marchand qui se sépare d'un convoi pour faire route vers une destination différente et qui devient un navire isolé. *Synonyme : navire quittant un convoi.* *Termes connexes : convoi détaché; section à détacher d'un convoi.* 1/10/78

navire quittant un convoi / convoy leaver - leaver

Terme préféré : navire quittant. 1/10/78

navire ralliant un convoi / convoy joiner - joiner

Navire marchand indépendant en route pour rejoindre un convoi. *Termes connexes : convoi ralliant; section ralliant un convoi.* 1/6/78

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". 1/3/73

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.* 1/2/74

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/77

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

neutralisation des explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance disposal

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. 1/6/89

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. 20/11/96

neutralisation technique / technical neutralization

Opération technique visant à rendre un matériel provisoirement inutilisable. *Terme connexe : destruction.* 4/10/2000

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; inconnu.* 1/10/2003

niveau de croisière / cruising level

Niveau auquel un aéronef se maintient pendant une partie appréciable du vol. *Terme connexe : altitude.* 1/3/73

niveau de référence / datum level

Surface à laquelle se réfèrent les hauteurs et les profondeurs portées sur une carte. *Terme connexe : altitude.* 1/3/73

niveau des approvisionnements / level of supply

Quantité d'approvisionnements ou de matériels détenus normalement ou par ordre particulier, en prévision des besoins ultérieurs. 1/4/73

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.* 1/4/71

niveau moyen de la mer / mean sea level

Hauteur moyenne du niveau de la mer en un lieu géographique particulier. Elle est déterminée à partir de nombreuses observations faites à intervalles réguliers et portant sur une longue période de temps. 1/3/73

niveau opératif / operational level of war

Terme préféré : niveau opérationnel de la guerre.

Terme connexe : zone de responsabilité ; zone d'opérations interarmées. 1/7/93

niveau opérationnel de la guerre / operational level of war

Niveau de la guerre 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. *Synonyme : niveau opératif.* 1/7/93

niveau stratégique de la guerre / strategic level of war

Niveau de la guerre auquel un État, ou un groupe d'Etats, 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.* 1/11/94

niveau tactique de la guerre / tactical level of war

Niveau de la guerre auquel les batailles et les engagements sont planifiés et exécutés pour atteindre les objectifs militaires assignés aux formations et unités tactiques. 1/7/94

niveaux de vol / flight levels

Surfaces isobares liées à une pression de référence spécifiée, 1013,2 mb (29.92 pouces de mercure), et séparées par des intervalles de pression spécifiés. (Les niveaux de vol sont exprimés par 3 chiffres qui indiquent les centaines de pieds; par exemple, le niveau de vol 250 correspond à une altitude indiquée de

25.000 pieds; le niveau de vol 255, à 25.500 pieds.) 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

non contrasté / flat

En photographie, manque de contraste. 1/3/77

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/74

nord de la grille / grid north

Direction nord ou zéro indiquée par les informations de référence directionnelle données par une grille. 1/3/73

nord du compas / compass north

Direction (non corrigée) qu'indique l'extrémité "nord" de l'aiguille d'une boussole ou d'un compas. *Synonyme : nord d'une boussole. Terme connexe : nord magnétique.* 1/3/73

nord d'une boussole / compass north

Terme préféré : nord du compas. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

nord vrai ou géographique / true north

Direction joignant la position d'un observateur au pôle nord géographique. Direction d'un méridien géographique quelconque. 1/4/71

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.* 22/6/2004

norme / standard

Valeur abstraite ou concrète admise par définition comme référence, comme modèle ou comme règle utilisée quantitativement ou qualitativement pour mesurer des grandeurs, pour définir des procédures et pour évaluer des résultats. Quantité ou qualité fixée à l'avance. 1/2/74

norme de performance opérationnelle / operational performance standard

Norme de performance qu'un individu ou une unité doit atteindre pour mener à bien une mission. 1/10/2003

normes d'utilisation du personnel / manpower scaling guide

Tables ou textes donnant des règles fixant le rapport entre le personnel nécessaire et la charge de travail qu'il doit assurer. 1/11/75

NOTAM / NOTAM

Terme préféré : avis aux navigants. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

nuage nucléaire / nuclear cloud

Terme désignant globalement le nuage de gaz chauds, de fumée et autres particules de matière provenant de la bombe nucléaire elle-même et de son environnement et qui sont entraînés par la montée de la boule de feu produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire. 1/3/73

numéro caractéristique / role number

Dans le domaine médical, classement des organismes de traitement en fonction de leurs différentes possibilités. 1/7/85

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. 1/3/82

numéro de référence de l'objectif / target number

Numéro de référence donné à l'objectif par l'unité chargée de la direction du tir. 1/1/63

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. 1/11/75

numéro de sortie / sortie number - sortie reference

Numéro de référence qui identifie toutes les photographies prises par tous les capteurs pendant une même sortie de reconnaissance aérienne. *Synonyme : référence de sortie.* 1/9/69

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. 1/11/68

numéro-repère / chalk number

Numéro attribué à un chargement complet et à son moyen de transport. *Terme connexe : troupe numérotée.* 1/3/73

O

objectif¹ / 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. 6/1/06

objectif² / target¹

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.

Synonyme : cible 6/1/06

objectif³ / target²

Pays, zone, installation, organisme ou individu contre lesquels des activités de renseignement sont dirigées. *Synonyme : cible.* 6/1/06

objectif⁴ / target³

En artillerie, zone désignée et numérotée pour un tir ultérieur. 6/1/06

objectif à battre à l'horaire / scheduled target

Terme préféré : tir à l'horaire. 1/8/76

objectif à la demande / on-call target

Terme préféré : tir à la demande. 1/8/76

objectif de normalisation / standardization objective

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, énoncé précis des buts à atteindre dans une spécification de normalisation. 2/5/95

objectif inopiné / opportunity target - 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. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/88

objectif non ponctuel / area target

Objectif consistant en une zone plutôt qu'en un simple point. 1/2/73

objectif ponctuel / point target

Objectif qui exige une grande précision dans le tir ou le bombardement. 1/4/74

objectif prévu / planned target

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif sur lequel le tir est préparé à l'avance. 1/8/76

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/8/76

observatoire / observation post

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. 1/3/73

observatoire aérien / air observation post

Terme préféré : observatoire. 1/2/73

observer / spot

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.* 1/8/73

obstacle / obstruction

1. 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.
2. Tout objet dont la hauteur au-dessus du fond de la mer est suffisante pour constituer un danger pour la navigation. 1/8/82

obstruteur / obstructor

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin mouillé dont le seul but est d'engager ou d'endommager les dragues mécaniques. 1/3/77

obus à éjection par le culot / base ejection shell

Type d'obus dont le chargement est éjecté par le culot. 1/3/73

occupation d'une position / occupation of position

Occupation et organisation appropriées d'une position devant être utilisée comme position de combat. 1/3/73

officier assurant le commandement tactique / officer in tactical command

En usage maritime, officier présent, le plus ancien, capable d'assurer le commandement; ou officier à qui il a délégué le commandement tactique. 1/6/81

officier chargé de la mise sur pied d'un 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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

officier de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale / naval control of shipping officer

Officier de marine désigné pour former les convois marchands, contrôler et coordonner les mouvements de ces convois, des navires de commerce indépendants et des navires hôpitaux, à l'entrée ou à la sortie d'un port, d'une base ou d'un point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale, conformément aux directives du commandant désigné comme autorité de contrôle opérationnel. *Termes connexes : convoi marchand; indépendant.* 25/9/98

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.
1/11/75

**officier de liaison de l'armée de terre /
ground liaison officer**

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".* 1/3/73

**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. 1/2/73

**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. 1/2/73

**officier de liaison du contrôle naval /
naval control of shipping liaison
officer**

Officier de marine affecté à un service allié du contrôle naval. 1/12/77

**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. 9/1/96

**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. 1/1/83

**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. 1/11/83

**officier prescrivant l'exercice /
exercise sponsor**

Commandant militaire qui conçoit un exercice donné et ordonne de le préparer

et de l'exécuter, soit à son échelon, soit à un échelon subordonné. 1/9/81

**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. 10/6/2003

**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. 1/2/73

**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. 1/9/74

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. 1/12/76

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. *Terme connexe : onde de souffle.* 1/7/80

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. *Terme connexe : onde de choc.* 1/10/92

onduleur / inverter

En électrotechnique, appareil permettant de transformer un courant continu en courant alternatif. *Terme connexe : redresseur.* 1/7/83

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. 1/3/73

**opération aérienne antisurface /
antisurface air operation**

Opération aérienne conduite dans un espace aéromaritime contre des forces ennemies de surface. 1/3/82

**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. 4/10/2000

**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. 1/12/76

**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. 4/10/2000

**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. 1/11/92

**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. *Terme connexe : unité aérotransportable.* 1/2/73

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.* 14/10/2002

opération amphibie interarmées / joint amphibious operation

Opération amphibie menée avec des éléments relativement importants fournis par plusieurs armées. 13/12/99

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. 1/2/73

opération antimatériel / antimateriel operation

Mise en oeuvre d'armes ou d'agents antimatériels dans les opérations militaires. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/10/2001

opération biologique / biological operation

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. *Synonyme : guerre biologique. Terme connexe : agent biologique.* 1/3/73

opération chimique / chemical operation

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. *Synonyme : guerre chimique.* 1/8/79

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. 1/3/73

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.* 4/10/2000

opération de contremine / countermine operation

En guerre des mines terrestre, opération visant à réduire ou à éliminer les effets des mines ou des champs de mines. *Terme connexe : dépollution à des fins civiles.* 29/5/2002

opération de défoliation / defoliant operation

Mise en oeuvre d'agents défoliants sur des zones de végétation afin d'appuyer des opérations militaires. 1/3/73

opération de harcèlement / area interdiction operation

Terme préféré : opération d'interdiction. 13/12/99

opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation - 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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/2/73

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.* 14/10/2002

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. 1/8/79

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. 14/10/2002

opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation

Opération visant à empêcher ou à gêner les opérations ennemies dans une zone déterminée. *Synonyme : opération de harcèlement.* 13/12/99

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. 6/1/06

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. 1/4/73

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. 7/7/2003

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.* 20/11/96

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 : assistance humanitaire; aide humanitaire.* 22/6/2004

opération interalliée / combined operation

Opération menée par des forces appartenant à plusieurs nations alliées, et qui agissent en commun pour réaliser une mission unique. 1/3/73

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.* 16/7/99

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; multinationale.* 16/7/99

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/82

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.* 13/12/99

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/3/82

opérations de transport aérien / air transport operations

Termes connexes : opération de transport aérien stratégique; opération de transport aérien tactique. 1/2/73

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. *Terme connexe : opérations de transport aérien tactique.* 1/9/69

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. *Terme connexe : opérations de transport aérien stratégique.* 1/11/68

opérations de zone / area operations

En terme maritime, opérations conduites dans une zone géographique et non liées à la protection d'une force déterminée. 1/8/79

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. 13/12/99

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. 1/10/2001

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). 1/11/86

ordre / order

Communication écrite, orale ou par signal, des instructions d'un supérieur à un subordonné. 1/3/73

ordre administratif / administrative order

Ordre traitant de la circulation, du ravitaillement, de la maintenance, de l'évacuation, du personnel et d'autres détails administratifs. 13/12/99

ordre d'avertissement / warning order

Terme préféré : ordre préparatoire. 1/8/79

ordre de bataille / order of battle
Identification, effectifs, structure de commandement et disposition du personnel, des unités et des matériels d'une force militaire. 1/3/73

ordre de bataille électronique / electronic order of battle

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. 1/10/2003

ordre de décollage immédiat / aircraft scrambling

Ordre de décollage immédiat d'avions en alerte au sol. 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/79

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 : délai de préparation; ordre de déplacement; ordre d'opération; ordre préparatoire; préavis de mouvement; tableau des mouvements et transports.* 6/1/06

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.* 6/1/06

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. *Terme connexe : plan d'opération, ordre de déplacement, ordre de mouvement.* 1/3/73

ordre permanent / standing order

Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé. 1/11/68

ordre préparatoire / warning order

Notice préalable à l'envoi d'un ordre à venir ou à une action à entreprendre.

Synonyme : ordre d'avertissement.

Terme connexe : préavis de mouvement, ordre de déplacement, ordre de mouvement. 1/10/2003

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. 1/3/91

organique / organic

Formant partie intégrante d'un organisme militaire. 1/3/81

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.* 1/2/73

organisation des mouvements et transports / movement control - movement control centre

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.* 1/11/94

organisation d'une position conquise / consolidation of position

Organisation et renforcement d'une position nouvellement conquise afin de pouvoir l'utiliser contre l'ennemi. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

organisme / establishment

Ensemble comprenant à la fois du personnel et du matériel organisé pour fonctionner comme un tout. Remarque : le terme établissement est également utilisé en terminologie militaire française pour désigner un établissement de matériel. 1/3/73

organisme de renseignement / agency - collection agency

Organe ou organisation engagé(e) dans la recherche ou l'exploitation des renseignements bruts. *Termes connexes : agent; cycle du renseignement; source.* 1/9/81

orientation / 1. 2. attitude; 3. direction

1. 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.

2. Relèvement grille (mer, air) ou gisement (terre) du grand axe d'un objectif.

3. *Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.* 1/1/83

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. 1/3/73

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 : projection; redressement.* 14/10/2002

OTAN standard / NATO off-the-shelf

Terme préféré : OTAN sur étagère. 1/10/2001

OTAN sur étagère / NATO off-the-shelf

Se dit d'un produit développé pour un organisme de l'OTAN et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification. *Synonyme : OTAN standard. Termes connexes : commercial sur étagère; gouvernemental sur étagère.* 1/10/2001

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. 1/1/91

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. 1/7/80

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.* 1/7/88

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.* 1/3/82

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 : démolition.* 1/7/93

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.* 1/7/72

ouvrage à détruire / demolition target

Ouvrage d'un intérêt militaire reconnu et susceptible d'être détruit. 1/11/92

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).* 1/10/92

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. *Terme connexe : ruban accordé.* 1/3/81

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. 1/9/71

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.* 1/2/73

panneau / marking panel

Tout matériau utilisé pour des communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies. *Terme connexe : code de panneaux.* 1/3/73

panneau de signalisation / regulatory sign

Panneau utilisé pour régulariser et contrôler la circulation routière. 1/11/68

parachutage / paratroop

Mise à terre de personnel ou de matériels à partir d'un aéronef en vol avec emploi de parachutes. 1/7/70

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/81

parallèle de référence / standard

parallèle

Parallèle d'une carte le long de laquelle l'échelle est exactement celle indiquée pour la carte. 1/6/81

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. 1/2/73

par deux / two-up

Formation avec deux éléments de front, le reste venant derrière. 1/5/63

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. 1/2/73

passage / run

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. 1/8/82

passage à gué / wading crossing

Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond; aptitude à franchir un gué profond. 1/4/71

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. *Terme connexe : franchissement d'un champ de mines.* 16/7/99

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/11/85

passage de prise de vues / run

En reconnaissance aérienne, partie du vol pendant laquelle des enregistrements sont effectués. 1/8/82

passif / passive

En surveillance, adjectif s'appliquant à des actions ou équipements n'exigeant pas d'émission d'énergie détectable. 1/12/76

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 du large; patrouille en attente; patrouille de reconnaissance.* 1/9/2003

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.* 4/10/2000

patrouille de combat / combat patrol - fighting 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.* 1/3/82

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.* 1/3/82

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/5/63

pays fournissant des renforts / reinforcing nation
Pays de l'OTAN qui enverra des forces de renfort à un commandement de l'OTAN. 1/11/86

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.* 4/10/2000

pays membre / member nation
État signataire du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord. 9/1/96

pénétrante / axial route
Itinéraire terrestre traversant la zone de l'arrière et pénétrant dans la zone de l'avant. *Terme connexe : itinéraire.* 1/2/73

période de réceptivité / look
En guerre des mines, période pendant laquelle la mise de feu d'une mine est sensible à une influence. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/12/76

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/88

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/3/77

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. 1/10/78

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. 1/11/75

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. 18/12/97

personnel international / international personnel
Personnel militaire ou civil affecté à des postes internationaux ou détaché pour occuper ce type de poste. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/79

personnel militaire international / international military personnel
Militaires affectés ou nommés à des emplois militaires internationaux répertoriés. 1/11/77

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.* 1/6/89

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.* 1/6/89

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.* 1/9/2003

pertes massives / mass casualties
Tout nombre de pertes subies dans un temps relativement court, dépassant de loin les moyens médicaux et logistiques disponibles. 1/11/86

petit navire / small ship

Un navire d'une longueur égale ou inférieure à 137 mètres (ou 450 pieds).
Terme connexe : grand bâtiment.
1/11/75

petits fonds / shallow water

Eau dont la profondeur se situe entre 10 et 200 mètres. 14/10/2002

pétrolier / oiler

Pétrolier, marchand ou militaire, équipé et gréé pour ravitailler des bâtiments à la mer. 1/3/73

phase d'assaut / assault phase

1. 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.

2. 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.* 1/9/91

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.* 1/3/82

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.* 1/6/81

phase des convois non planifiés / unscheduled convoy phase

Période des premiers jours de la guerre au cours de laquelle des convois sont constitués en fonction des circonstances avant la mise en vigueur de plans de

convois instituant la phase des convois réguliers. 1/6/78

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.*
1/8/70

photogrammétrie / photogrammetry

Technique permettant d'obtenir des mesures valables par l'étude d'images photographiques. 1/7/70

photographie aérienne cartographique / air cartographic photography

Prise de photographies aériennes et exploitation de ces photographies pour dresser des cartes. *Synonyme : photographie aérienne.* 1/2/73

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. 1/7/70

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. 1/9/69

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.* 1/12/74

photographie de contrôle d'attaque / strike photography

Photographie aérienne prise lors d'une attaque aérienne. 1/4/71

photographie d'écran radar / radarscope photography

Enregistrement photographique des échos sur un écran radar. 1/9/69

photographie d'objectif / target illustration print

Photographie, obtenue par reproduction directe ou par agrandissement, qui fournit la meilleure image possible d'un objectif déterminé. 1/9/69

photographie d'un objectif ponctuel / pinpoint photograph

Photographie unique ou couple stéréoscopique d'un objet ou objectif spécifique. 1/5/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

photographie topographique aérienne / air cartographic photography - air survey photography

Terme préféré : photographie aérienne cartographique. 1/2/73

photoplan / controlled mosaic

Terme préféré : mosaïque contrôlée.
1/3/73

pièce / part - piece 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.* 1/3/92

pièce de rechange / spare

Pièce unique, sous-ensemble ou ensemble fournis pour l'entretien ou la réparation de systèmes ou de matériel. 1/12/77

pièce vide / gun empty

En artillerie et appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que la pièce est déchargée, conformément à l'ordre donné. *Synonyme : âme claire.* 16/07/96

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.* 1/10/2001

pinceau lumineux / pencil beam

Faisceau d'un projecteur amené ou réglé à sa largeur minimum. 1/9/74

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. 1/11/68

piste / runway

Aire rectangulaire définie, sur un aéroport terrestre, aménagée afin de servir sur sa longueur au roulement des aéronefs au décollage et à l'atterrissage. 1/12/76

piste hostile / hostile track

Piste reconnue comme une menace selon des critères établis. 4/10/2000

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 aéroport particulier, au poids maximum ou de combat. *Terme connexe : surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs.* 1/3/82

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. 1/4/71

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. 9/1/96

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/2001

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. 1/9/81

planche / plate

En cartographie :

- plaque imprimante en zinc, en aluminium ou (à titre historique) en cuivre gravé;
- terme collectif employé pour tous les "stades successifs" d'une carte imprimée correspondant à la même plaque d'impression;
- 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). 1/4/71

plan d'action / course of action

Terme préféré : mode d'action. 29/5/2002

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. 1/12/79

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.* 1/2/74

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. 1/10/2001

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. 25/9/98

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. 1/3/79

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

plan de pose réglementaire / standard pattern

En guerre des mines sur terre, plan suivant lequel les mines sont normalement posées. 1/11/68

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 renseignement brut; cycle du renseignement; renseignement brut.* 1/7/93

plan de référence / reference datum - balance station zero

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. *Synonyme : centrage zéro. Terme connexe : moment.* 9/7/97

plan de repérage d'un champ de mines / minefield record

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. *Synonyme : compte rendu de mouillage de mines.* 1/11/94

plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale / shipping movement policy

Plan relatif aux mouvements des navires de commerce au cours des premiers jours de la guerre; ce plan est formulé dans les documents du comité militaire. 1/6/78

plan de soute / tie down point pattern

Plan donnant les positions des points d'arrimage. 1/11/68

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. 1/2/74

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

plan du négatif / negative photo plane

Plan dans lequel la plaque ou le film est disposé au moment de la prise de vue. 1/7/70

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.* 1/7/80

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/82

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. 25/9/98

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. 1/9/69

plaque / plate

Support transparent, ordinairement en verre, recouvert d'une émulsion sensible. *Termes connexes : diapositive; épreuve transparente.* 1/4/71

plaque semi-perforée / landing mat

Terme préféré : grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement). 1/4/73

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. 1/11/73

plateau-répartiteur / load spreader

Terme préféré : répartiteur de charges. 1/3/73

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; largage lourd.* 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

plot air / air plot

A bord des bâtiments de guerre, tableau représentatif qui indique les positions et les déplacements des objets aériens par rapport au navire. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/69

pluie radioactive / rainout

Particules radioactives de l'atmosphère entraînées par les précipitations. 1/5/63

plus bas / down

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval :
a. 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;
b. en tir fusant, correction apportée par un observateur pour indiquer son désir de voir diminuer la hauteur d'explosion. 1/9/74

plus haut / up

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval :
a. 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;
b. correction passée par l'observateur d'un tir pour demander une augmentation de la hauteur d'éclatement. 1/2/74

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. 1/9/74

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. 1/9/74

poids net à vide / net weight

1. 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.
2. Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette en excluant la cargaison et le système de fixation. *Terme connexe : poids total en charge.* 1/3/82

poids total en charge / gross weight

1. 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.
2. Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette y compris sa cargaison et son système de

fixation. *Terme connexe* : poids net à vide. 1/3/82

point / fix

Position déterminée à partir de données terrestres, électroniques ou astronomiques. 1/3/73

pointage à vue / direct laying

Procédé de mise en direction par visée directe sur l'objectif à l'aide des appareils de pointage. 1/8/74

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. 1/3/73

point coté / spot elevation

Point porté sur une carte avec mention de la cote. 1/1/68

point d'arrimage / lashing point - tie down point

Point aménagé sur ou à l'intérieur d'un véhicule pour permettre la fixation d'une charge. 1/8/79

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. 1/10/84

point d'atterrissage / 1. point of impact; 2. landing point

1. Point de la zone de largage où le premier parachutiste ou le premier colis parachuté atterrit ou doit atterrir.
2. Point situé dans un site d'atterrissage où un hélicoptère ou un aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux peut se poser. 1/10/80

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. 1/8/70

point de chargement / loading point

Lieu où un aéronef peut être chargé ou déchargé. 1/12/76

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. 13/12/99

point d'éclatement moyen / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact

Terme préféré : point moyen des impacts. 1/10/78

point de contrôle / initial point

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. 1/9/74

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. 1/3/73

point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale / shipping control point

Lieu à terre ou en mer, situé à l'intérieur d'une région de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale ou à proximité de la limite de cette dernière, où les navires se rendent pour recevoir des instructions et pour embarquer des équipements de défense ainsi que des officiers de liaison navale ou pour attendre un convoi ou un accompagnement. 9/7/97

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/68

point de dislocation / release point

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. 1/7/93

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 6. 1/6/78

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. 1/3/73

point de jonction / contact point

1. Dans le cadre du combat terrestre, point du terrain facilement identifiable où deux unités ou plus doivent établir le contact entre elles.
2. 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 de référence; point repère; poste de contrôle. 1/12/76

point de largage / release point

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. 1/7/93

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

point de mise de feu / firing point

Point du circuit de mise de feu où se situe le dispositif employé pour actionner les charges. 1/3/79

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. 1/9/69

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.
6/1/06

point de prise de vue / air station - exposure station

Point de l'espace où se situe l'objectif de l'appareil photographique au moment de la prise de vue. 1/9/74

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. 1/9/69

point de ravitaillement / supply point

Tout emplacement où les ravitaillements sont distribués au détail. 1/11/68

point de référence / 1. 2. check-point; 3. control point; 4. reference point

1. 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.*
2. 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.
3. 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.*
4. Point géographique proéminent et facile à reconnaître. 1/3/73

point de référence de déroutement / reference diversion point

Une des positions situées de part et d'autre de la route d'un convoi ou d'un indépendant retenues par l'autorité responsable de ses mouvements en vue d'en faciliter le déroutement. 1/3/79

point de référence relatif / false origin

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. *Synonyme : fausse origine.* 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

point de regroupement / rendezvous point

Lieu déterminé où l'on se regroupe avant, pendant ou après une opération à un moment donné ou dans une situation déterminée. *Terme connexe : zone de rassemblement, aire de montage.* 4/11/05

point de rendez-vous des forces / force rendezvous - group rendezvous

Position où les formations d'aéronefs ou de bâtiments se rejoignent et deviennent un élément de la force principale. *Synonyme : rendez-vous des forces.* 1/3/81

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. 1/3/79

point de transbordement /

1. navigation head; 2. trans-shipment point

1. 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.
2. Lieu où du matériel est transféré entre des véhicules. *Terme connexe : terminal ferroviaire.* 4/10/2000

point d'impact / impact point - point of impact

Point où arrive, où doit arriver un projectile, une bombe ou un véhicule spatial en phase de rentrée. 1/12/74

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. 2/5/95

point d'interception / intercept point

Point vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé pour accomplir sa mission. 1/4/73

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.* 1/6/84

point d'orientation (air) / initial point - target approach point

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. *Terme connexe : point initial.* 1/9/74

point d'origine / departure point

1. Point de repère de navigation utilisé par le pilote d'un aéronef comme point de départ pour prendre son cap.
2. 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. 1/7/80

pointer en direction / traverse

Orienter une arme vers la droite ou vers la gauche sur son affût. 13/12/99

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. 1/9/74

point initial / 1. 2. initial point; 3. start point

1. Position, définie de façon précise, aisément identifiable par moyens visuels ou électroniques, utilisée comme point d'alignement sur l'objectif.
2. (topographie) Point de la surface terrestre choisi comme point de référence.
3. En circulation routière, point déterminé sur une route où le mouvement des véhicules est placé sous le contrôle du commandant de colonne. C'est à cet endroit que la colonne est formée par le passage successif des éléments de colonne à un moment déterminé. En plus du point initial principal, on peut avoir plusieurs points initiaux secondaires pour les différents éléments de la colonne. 1/9/74

point moyen d'éclatement / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact

Terme préféré : point moyen des impacts. 1/3/73

point moyen des impacts / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact

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. *Synonymes : point moyen d'éclatement; point d'éclatement moyen.* 1/9/2003

point par rapport à un repère au sol / pinpoint

Terme préféré : repère. 1/7/70

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. 1/5/74

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). 1/10/69

point radio / radio fix

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. 1/7/83

point repère / control point

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. *Communément appelé : point de repère. Terme connexe : point de jonction. 1/3/73*

point sensible / key point

Site ou installation dont la destruction ou la capture affecterait sérieusement l'effort de guerre ou le succès des opérations. 1/4/73

point sol / ground position

Position géographique située à la verticale d'un aéronef. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/82

point zéro / ground zero - surface zero

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire réelle ou prévue. *Synonyme : surface zéro. Termes connexes : point zéro désiré; point zéro réel. 1/9/81*

point zéro désiré / desired ground zero

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire

prévue. *Termes connexes : point zéro; point zéro réel. 1/9/81*

point zéro réel / actual ground zero

Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire réelle. *Termes connexes : point zéro; point zéro désiré. 1/9/81*

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. 1/12/74

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. 4/10/2000

polygone / range - target range

Terme préféré : champ de tir. 1/8/82

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.). 1/3/73

port / port

Termes connexes : port mineur; port principal; port secondaire; terminus maritime. 1/6/78

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. 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. 1/10/78

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. 1/3/73

port de débarquement / port of debarkation - port of disembarkation

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. 4/11/05*

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. 4/11/05*

port de rassemblement de convois / convoy assembly port

Port d'où partent des convois (océaniques ou côtiers). 1/3/73

portée efficace maximale / maximum effective range

Distance à laquelle on peut escompter d'une arme qu'elle sera précise et réalisera l'effet recherché. 1/7/83

portée maximale / maximum range

La plus grande distance à laquelle une arme peut tirer en dehors de toutes considérations sur la dispersion. 1/8/76

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. 1/7/80

port mineur / minor port

Port dont l'équipement ne permet que le déchargement des cargaisons des caboteurs ou des allèges. *Terme connexe : port. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/11/68*

posé / 1. air landed; 2. touchdown

1. Transporté par air et débarqué ou déchargé après atterrissage de l'aéronef ou pendant le vol stationnaire d'un hélicoptère. *Terme connexe : mouvement par voie aérienne.*
 2. Contact (ou moment du contact) d'un aéronef ou d'un vaisseau spatial avec la surface d'atterrissage (ou d'amerrissage).
 1/12/74

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. 1/10/78

pose de mines sans schéma / random minelaying

Pose de mines terrestres sans plan réglementaire. 1/10/78

pose de mines suivant schéma / pattern laying

En guerre des mines sur terre, pose de mines suivant un schéma déterminé.
 1/7/72

position air / air position

Position calculée d'un aéronef en supposant qu'il n'y a pas effet de vent. *Synonyme : position sans vent.* 1/2/73

position clé / key terrain

Terrain ou région dont la conquête ou la conservation donne un avantage marqué à l'un ou l'autre belligérant. 1/4/73

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. 1/6/78

position d'attaque / attack position - forming up place

Terme préféré : zone de démarrage.
 1/3/82

position d'attente / 1. holding position; 2. ready position; 3. waiting position

1. 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.
 2. En opérations hélicoptères, endroit prévu où l'on place le personnel et/ou le matériel en attente d'être enlevés par hélicoptère.
 3. Toute position où des unités navales peuvent attendre en se tenant prêtes à partir en opérations sans délai. *Terme connexe : mouillage d'attente.* 1/3/79

position graphique / plot

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.
 1/7/72

position sans vent / no-wind position

Terme préféré : position air. 1/3/73

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. 3/8/98

position visualisée / plot

Matérialisation sur un écran de la position instantanée d'un objet aérien.
 1/7/72

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 :

- insuffisante - la représentation ne permet pas à l'interpréteur de fournir les renseignements demandés pour le type d'objectif donné;
- moyenne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet seulement de fournir des renseignements de précision moyenne pour le type d'objectif donné;
- bonne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec de nombreux détails pour le type d'objectif donné;
- excellente - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec tous les détails pour le type d'objectif donné.

 1/12/79

postcombustion / afterburning

1. Le fait, pour certains moteurs-fusée, de continuer à fonctionner irrégulièrement pendant un certain temps après que la combustion principale a cessé.
 2. 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).
 1/2/73

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.
 1/8/76

poste central de tir / fire direction centre

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. *Synonyme : bureau de conduite de tir.* 1/9/2003

poste de commandement / command post

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. 1/3/73

poste de commandement volant / airborne command post

Aéronef équipé en vue de permettre au commandant d'exercer la conduite de ses opérations. 1/10/2003

poste de contrôle / control point

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; réseau trigonométrique.* 1/3/73

poste de contrôle de la circulation / check-point

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. 1/3/73

poste de contrôle des mouvements / movement control post

Poste par l'intermédiaire duquel le commandement exerce le contrôle des mouvements, compte tenu des exigences opérationnelles. 1/10/80

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.
 1/9/2003

poste de nationalité non fixée / nationality undetermined post

Poste international militaire qui n'a pas été accepté par un pays déterminé.
1/11/75

poste hors quota / non-quota post

Poste international, ouvert à tous les pays, et attribué à un individu choisi, en vertu d'une procédure déterminée parmi les candidats présentés par les pays.
1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

poste militaire temporaire / temporarily filled military post

Poste de nationalité non précisée et qu'un pays a accepté d'honorer pour un tour seulement. 1/8/76

poste permanent / quota post

Poste international qu'un pays particulier a accepté d'honorer indéfiniment.
1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

poste tournant / rotational post

Poste honoré par rotation. Dans l'OTAN il peut être réservé à certains pays seulement. 1/8/76

potentiel / strength

Terme connexe : potentiel d'une unité; potentiel économique. 1/7/70

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. 1/12/70*

potentiel économique / economic potential

Capacité globale d'un pays à produire des biens et fournir des services. *Terme connexe : potentiel. 1/3/73*

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. 22/6/2004

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. 13/12/99

poursuite / 1. pursuit; 2. tracking

1. Opération offensive conçue pour rattraper ou isoler un élément adverse cherchant à s'échapper, dans le but de le détruire.
2. Détermination précise et continue de la position d'objectifs par moyens radar, optiques ou autres. 1/8/79

poursuivre / track (to)

Maintenir une arme ou un appareil de visée correctement pointé sur un objectif mobile. 1/3/92

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. 1/12/79

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. 1/9/81

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 des ressources. 1/3/84*

pouvoir séparateur / resolution

Mesure du plus petit détail qui puisse être perçu par un système de capteurs dans des conditions données. 1/3/79

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/9/69

pré-alerte / early warning

Terme préféré : alerte lointaine. 1/3/81

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. 1/8/76

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 déployer. Note : cet ordre précède normalement un ordre de mouvement et peut augmenter ou réduire le délai de préparation. *Termes connexes : de préparation, ordre de déplacement, ordre préparatoire, ordre de mouvement. 1/10/2003*

précession / precession

Termes connexes : précession apparente; précession induite; précession vraie. 1/8/76

précession apparente / apparent precession - apparent wander

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. 1/8/74*

précession induite / induced precession

Précession résultant d'un couple appliqué intentionnellement à un gyroscope. *Terme connexe : précession. 1/8/76*

précession vraie / real precession - real wander

Précession résultant de l'application d'un couple (p.e. couple de friction ou de déséquilibre dynamique). *Synonyme : dérive vraie. Terme connexe : précession. 1/8/76*

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

préparation / readiness

Note : le mot anglais "readiness" est un terme générique qui englobe les notions de "délai de préparation" et "état de préparation". *Termes préférés : délai de préparation; état de préparation.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/3/73

préparation d'artillerie / artillery preparation

Feux d'artillerie précédant une attaque, destinés à désorganiser la défense ennemie et à disloquer les liaisons et communications. 1/2/73

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. 1/4/90

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. 20/11/96

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. 1/12/79

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.* 1/4/73

présentation tête haute / head-up display

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.* 1/11/80

pression des gaz vers l'arrière / blowback

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. 1/3/73

pression d'impact / impact pressure

Différence entre la pression pitot et la pression statique. 1/8/79

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.* 1/3/73

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. 3/8/98

pression totale / total pressure

Somme de la pression dynamique et de la pression statique. 1/8/79

prêt / ready

Terme utilisé pour indiquer qu'une arme est pointée, chargée, et prête à tirer. 1/1/73

prêt à régler / adjust fire

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, communication faite par l'observateur afin d'indiquer qu'il conduira le réglage. 1/9/74

prêt au combat / combat ready

1. Appliqué à des organismes, du matériel ou des équipements disponibles pour le combat.
2. Appliqué au personnel : qualifié pour remplir au combat les fonctions qui lui sont confiées au sein de son unité d'affectation. 9/1/96

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.* 14/10/2002

prévention des dangers NBC / NBC hazard avoidance

Prévention ou réduction des effets immédiats et résiduels de la contamination NBC par la mise en oeuvre des politiques, doctrines et procédures, et par l'utilisation des équipements servant à détecter, identifier, prévoir, avertir et rendre compte des dangers de contamination NBC. 9/5/2000

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. 1/9/69

priorité de mouvement / movement priority

Rang relatif assigné à toute demande de mouvement. 1/3/73

prise de ravitaillement / charging point

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. *Synonyme : prise de remplissage.* 1/3/73

prise de remplissage / filler point

Terme préféré : prise de ravitaillement. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/8/76

probabilité de destruction / kill probability

Estimation de la probabilité de la destruction d'un objectif. 1/4/73

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. 1/11/68

procédé de destruction définitive / final disposal procedures

Terme préféré : procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/11/74

procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner / render safe procedures

Terme préféré : procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/8/74

procédé d'enlèvement / recovery procedure

Terme préféré : procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/8/74

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. 1/3/73

procédé permettant de se porter sur l'emplacement / access procedures

Terme préféré : procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 1/6/74

procédure d'accès / access procedure

Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs. 9/1/96

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. 1/9/81

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. *Terme connexe : approche et atterrissage automatique.* 13/12/99

procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure

Procédure à suivre lorsqu'il est impossible de poursuivre l'approche. (OACI)

Note : elle est exécutée :

- 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
- lors d'une approche à vue, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'atterrissage ne peut être effectué en sécurité; ou
- sur ordre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne. *Termes connexes : altitude de décision; altitude minimale de descente; hauteur de décision; hauteur minimale de descente.* 4/10/2000

procédure de parachèvement du déminage / mine countermeasures pouncer procedure - pouncer procedure

Acheminement, par des hélicoptères ou, occasionnellement, par de petits bâtiments de surface, de plongeurs-démineurs jusqu'à des mines dérivantes ou des mines à orin à faible immersion précédemment draguées, afin d'en assurer le déminage. *Termes connexes : neutralisation des explosifs et*

munitions; opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin. 4/10/2000

procédure de renflouage / salvage procedure

Récupération, évacuation et appropriation du matériel, des navires, engins et matériels flottants alliés ou ennemis, en avarie, laissés de côté, condamnés ou abandonnés en vue de leur réutilisation, de leur réparation, de leur reconstruction ou de leur mise au rebut. *Terme connexe : récupération.* 1/12/74

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 :

- Accès aux explosifs - Mesures prises pour repérer avec précision un explosif non explosé et le rendre accessible.
- Diagnostic - Mesures prises pour identifier et évaluer un explosif non explosé.
- 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.
- Récupération du matériel explosif.
- 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. 1/10/80

procédures opérationnelles / operational procedures

Méthodes détaillées, utilisées par les états-majors et les unités pour mener à bien leurs tâches opérationnelles. 1/8/82

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 réfléchi, ou vers un point déterminé. 1/3/79

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. 1/12/74

produit connexe / associated product

Dans le domaine des carburants et lubrifiants, produit d'origine pétrolière ou chimique employé comme fluide hydraulique, agent anticorrosion, propérgol liquide ou produit spécial, nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, à la maintenance et au stockage des matériels militaires. 1/10/92

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/8/82

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. 1/8/82

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. 1/8/82

produits de fission / fission products

Terme général désignant l'ensemble complexe des produits résultant d'une fission nucléaire. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/2001

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/12/76

programme annuel d'exercices ou de manoeuvres / exercise programme

Document précisant les exercices et les manoeuvres prévus par un commandement OTAN pour une année particulière. 1/12/77

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. 1/9/2003

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. 1/10/78

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. 1/4/73

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. 1/8/82

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.* 1/8/70

projection conforme / orthomorphic projection

Terme préféré : projection orthomorphique. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

projection orthomorphique / orthomorphic projection

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. *Synonyme : projection conforme.* 1/3/73

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 final; plan d'opération; projet de plan coordonné; projet de plan initial.* 1/3/79

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 final; plan d'opération; projet de plan; projet de plan initial.* 1/3/79

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 final; plan d'opération; projet de plan; projet de plan coordonné.* 1/3/79

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. 1/2/73

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). 1/3/81

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. 1/7/80

propagande / propaganda

1. 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.
2. 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. 1/7/70

propulseur d'appoint / booster

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 : renforteur d'amorçage.* 1/1/91

protection / screen

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.* 1/3/81

protection civile / civil defence

Comprend la mobilisation, l'organisation et la direction de la population civile, en vue de réduire au minimum, par des mesures de défense passive, les effets de l'action ennemie contre toutes les formes de l'activité civile. 1/3/73

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. 22/6/2004

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.* 29/5/2002

protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective / collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection

Protection fournie à un groupe d'individus en ambiance nucléaire, biologique et chimique, permettant l'allègement des mesures de protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle. 1/4/82

protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle / individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection

Protection fournie à un individu en ambiance nucléaire, biologique et chimique par une tenue de protection ou un équipement individuel. 1/4/82

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.* 1/9/2003

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. 1/11/68

publication non enregistrée / non-registered publication

Publication ne portant pas de numéro d'enregistrement et pour laquelle un inventaire périodique n'est pas exigé. 1/3/71

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. 1/8/74

puissance de feu / fire-power

1. Quantité de feu pouvant être mise en oeuvre par une position, une unité ou une arme.
2. Faculté de tirer. 1/3/73

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. 1/9/2003

puissance nucléaire / nuclear power

Ne doit pas être utilisé sans un modificatif approprié. *Termes connexes : nation nucléaire; puissance nucléaire importante; puissance nucléaire militaire.* 1/4/71

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.* 1/7/70

puissance nucléaire militaire / military nuclear power - nuclear weapons state

Nation qui possède des armes nucléaires et qui est en mesure de les employer. *Synonyme : état possédant des armes nucléaires. Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.* 1/4/71

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. 1/9/2003

pupitre de commande / console

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.

Ex. : vérification d'un missile, compte à rebours, opérations de lancement.

1/3/73

Q

quasi collision / airmis - near miss

En vol, toute circonstance au cours de laquelle la distance qui sépare deux aéronefs aurait pu constituer une situation dangereuse. 1/8/82

question enregistrée / registered matter

Toute question classifiée, ordinairement enregistrée par numéro, et faisant l'objet d'un inventaire périodique. 1/11/68

R

raccord d'élingue / suspension strop
Agrès parfois nécessaire entre l'hélicoptère et l'élingue de suspension. 1/9/69

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. 1/12/79

radar aéroporté à antenne latérale / side looking airborne radar
Radar aéroporté 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. 1/11/68

radar de couverture complémentaire / gap-filler radar
Radar utilisé pour compléter la couverture obtenue par des radars principaux là où celle-ci est insuffisante. 1/12/74

radar de tir / fire-control radar
Radar utilisé pour fournir au système de conduite de tir d'une arme des données relatives à l'objectif. 1/3/77

radar Doppler / Doppler radar
Radar qui détecte tout déplacement d'une surface réfléchissante en mesurant le décalage de fréquence de l'énergie radio réfléchi dû au déplacement de l'observateur ou de la surface réfléchissante. 1/12/76

radiac / radiac
Sigle anglais 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. 1/3/81

radiation induite / induced radiation
Radiation résultant de l'exposition à des matériaux radioactifs, en particulier la capture des neutrons. *Termes connexes : contamination; rayonnement résiduel.* 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/9/2003

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.* 1/6/87

radiobalise individuelle de repérage / personal locator beacon
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 de détresse; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté.* 1/9/2003

radioborne en éventail / fan marker beacon
Type de radiophare émettant verticalement en éventail. Il peut émettre un signal d'identification. *Termes connexes : balise; radiophare; radioborne Z.* 1/3/73

radioborne Z / Z-marker beacon
Type de radiophare émettant un faisceau d'ondes vertical en forme de cône. *Voir aussi balise; cône de silence; radioborne en éventail; radiophare.* 1/4/82

radiogoniométrie / radio direction finding
Radiorepérage permettant seulement de déterminer la direction d'une station radio au moyen de ses émissions. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

radiophare / radio beacon
Émetteur radio émettant un signal distinctif ou caractéristique employé pour la détermination de relèvements, de caps ou de positions. *Termes connexes : balise; radioborne en éventail;*

radioborne Z; radiophare d'alignement. 1/9/2003

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 : balise; radiophare; système d'atterrissage aux instruments.* 1/11/80

radiotéléométrie / 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). 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

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.* 1/7/87

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/8/79

rampe de lancement / launcher
Appareillage conçu pour soutenir et maintenir une fusée en position de tir. 1/4/73

rangée de mines / mine row
Simple rangée de mines ou de grappes de mines. *Terme connexe : rangée double.* 1/7/72

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.* 1/7/83

rapport de forces / force ratio

Rapport qualitatif et quantitatif entre des forces amies et hostiles, dans un cadre espace-temps précis. 1/10/2001

rapporteur de coordonnées / roamer

Quadrillage construit pour les échelles des cartes usuelles et utilisé pour la lecture des coordonnées. 1/8/73

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. 1/3/73

rassemblement / join up

Le fait, pour des avions ou des groupes d'avions séparés de se rejoindre en une formation. *Termes connexes : point de rassemblement; point de regroupement.* 13/12/99

raté / 1. dud; 2. 3. misfire

1. Charge explosive qui n'a pas été armée comme prévu, ou qui n'a pas explosé bien qu'ayant été armée.
2. Défaut de mise à feu ou d'explosion.
3. Défaut de fonctionnement total ou partiel d'un détonateur, d'une charge propulsive ou d'un projectile. 1/3/83

râteau de routes / route lanes

Faisceau de routes parallèles destinées à l'acheminement des navires naviguant indépendamment. 1/6/78

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 délogée par suite d'un défaut de fonctionnement. 1/11/75

ratification / ratification

Dans le cadre de la normalisation de l'OTAN, engagement écrit par lequel un pays membre accepte officiellement, avec ou sans réserve, le contenu d'un accord de normalisation. *Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN; mise en application; réserve.* 1/11/94

ravitaillement / supplies

Tout matériel et article utilisé aux fins d'équipement, de soutien et de maintenance de forces militaires. *Terme connexe : équipement.* 1/11/86

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. 1/7/80

ravitaillement à la mer / replenishment at sea - underway replenishment

Ensemble des opérations nécessaires pour assurer le transfert de personnel ou de matériel en mer. 1/9/81

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 : éléments de réapprovisionnement.* 1/11/68

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 niveaux, pression, quantité ou poids déterminés à l'avance. Ne s'applique pas à l'armement et aux munitions. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/81

ravitaillement improvisé / improvised early resupply

Acheminement de marchandises disponibles à terre et prêtes à être embarquées sans délai. *Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

ravitaillement par air / air supply

Acheminement et livraison par largage ou par poser d'approvisionnement et de matériel. 1/2/73

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.* 1/7/70

ravitaillement vertical / vertical replenishment

En usage maritime, transport de matériel depuis ou vers des unités par hélicoptère. 1/3/81

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/11/68

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.* 1/3/73

rayonnement interne / internal radiation

Rayonnement nucléaire (particules alpha et bêta et rayonnement gamma) qui provient de substances radioactives à l'intérieur du corps. 1/4/73

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. 1/9/71

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.* 1/10/86

rayonnement thermique / 1. thermal radiation; 2. thermal X-rays

1. Lumière et chaleur produites par une explosion nucléaire. 1/5/63
2. 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. 1/10/2001

rayure / abrasion

En photographie, rayure ou trace produite mécaniquement sur une surface sensible ou un support. 1/1/73

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.* 1/11/68

réapprovisionnement / resupply

Action par laquelle on complète des stocks pour les maintenir au niveau requis. 1/7/85

réceptacle / impact area

Terme préféré : zone d'impact. 1/3/73

réceptive / ripe

En guerre des mines, terme périmé signifiant "armée". *Terme connexe : mine armée.* 1/12/76

réceptivité / receptivity

Indique la vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à des moyens déterminés d'opérations psychologiques. 1/1/73

recherche / collection

Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

recherche de couverture / cover search

En photographie aérienne, sélection de la couverture existante répondant le mieux à un besoin déterminé. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/10/2003

recherche et sauvetage de combat / combat search and rescue

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.* 1/10/2003

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. 1/9/81

recomplètement / backfilling

Emploi de réservistes, individuellement ou collectivement, pour assumer des tâches de militaires d'active déployés sur des théâtres d'opérations. 1/10/2001

reconnaissance / 1. recognition; 2. reconnaissance

1. 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; identification ami/ennemi (IFF).*
2. 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.* 1/2/89

reconnaissance aérienne / aerial reconnaissance - 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.* 1/3/81

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/10/80

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. 1/2/73

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 : veuille chimique.* 1/9/81

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/12/79

reconnaissance en force / reconnaissance in force

Opération offensive, visant à découvrir ou à éprouver la force de l'ennemi ou à obtenir d'autres informations le concernant. *Synonyme : reconnaissance offensive.* 1/7/80

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. 4/10/2000

reconnaissance offensive / reconnaissance in force

Terme préféré : reconnaissance en force. 1/7/80

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. 1/11/68

reconnaissance radiologique / radiological survey

Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés. 1/9/81

reconnaissance sur axe / strip search

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne droite entre deux points de référence. 1/3/81

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. 1/8/79

recouvrement / 1. 2. 3. overlap; 4. recovery

1. 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.
2. En cartographie, zone commune à deux cartes d'une même série.
3. 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. 1/3/81
4. *Terme préféré : récupération.* 13/12/99

recouvrement latéral / side overlap

Terme préféré : recouvrement 1. 1/3/81

recouvrement linéaire / line overlap

Terme préféré : recouvrement 1. 1/3/81

recouvrement longitudinal / forward overlap

Terme préféré : recouvrement 1. 1/3/73

recto d'une carte / face of a map or chart

Côté où apparaît l'image imprimée de la carte. 1/3/73

récupération / 1. 2. 4. recovery; 3. salvage; 5. recovery - recuperation

1. En opérations, action d'entrer en contact, de protéger et d'extraire du personnel, des petits groupes ou des unités, ou du matériel.
2. 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.
3. 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.* 25/9/98
4. 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. *Synonyme : recouvrement.* 13/12/99
5. Mesures prises après un incident ou une attaque pour rétablir l'état de préparation opérationnelle d'individus, d'unités et d'installations. 1/10/2003

récupérer / salvage

Prélever sur un matériel irréparable, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants, en vue de leur réutilisation. *Terme connexe : cannibaliser.* 4/10/2000

redéploiement / deployment

Réimplantation de forces dans de nouvelles zones d'opérations. *Terme connexe : déploiement.* 1/2/88

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.* 14/10/2002

redresseur / rectifier

Appareil permettant de transformer un courant alternatif en courant continu. *Terme connexe : onduleur.* 1/1/83

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.* 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

référence de sortie / sortie number - sortie reference

Terme préféré : numéro de sortie. 1/9/69

référence d'une épreuve / print reference

Indications relatives à une mission de reconnaissance photographique portées sur une épreuve et permettant de l'identifier. 1/9/69

réflecteur à écho renforcé / corner reflector

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. 1/7/80

réflecteur-ballon / balloon reflector

En guerre électronique, réflecteur-brouilleur monté sur ballon-sonde et destiné à créer de faux échos. 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

réflecteur polyédrique / corner reflector

Dispositif constitué de parois réfléchissantes formant des angles dièdres et qui est utilisé comme cible ou comme balise radar. 1/7/80

réfraction côtière / coastal refraction

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. *Synonymes : effet de côte; effet de terre.* 1/3/73

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. (ONU) *Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile; évacué; personne déplacée.* 4/10/2000

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.* 13/6/2000

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. 1/2/73

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.* 1/7/80

région de défense aérienne / air defence region

Subdivision géographique d'une zone de défense aérienne. 1/12/74

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 la circulation aérienne; centre de contrôle régional.* 1/3/73

réglage / adjust fire

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour le réglage d'un tir. 1/9/74

réglage de tir par observation / observed fire procedure

Méthode réglementaire utilisée pour le réglage d'un tir indirect sur un objectif. 1/3/73

réglage observé de tir / adjustment of fire

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. *Synonyme :*

ajustage observé de tir. Terme connexe : observer. 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/1/73

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.* 1/2/88

régulateur / air movement officer

Officier instruit pour remplir des fonctions dans les bureaux de mouvements aériens. 1/2/73

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. 1/12/77

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. 1/2/73

relève sur place / relief in place

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. 1/11/68

relèvement / bearing

Terme préféré : azimuth. 9/1/96

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. 1/8/76

relèvement géographique / true bearing

Terme préféré : géographique. 9/1/96

relèvement vrai / true bearing

Terme préféré : azimut géographique. 9/1/96

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. 1/4/71

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.* 1/2/74

remise de gaz / go around - overshoot

Phase de vol pendant laquelle les opérations d'atterrissage ne sont pas menées à terme. 1/8/79

remise en condition / rehabilitation

Envoi dans une zone relativement calme d'unités ou d'isolés, récemment retirés du combat ou d'un service pénible, pendant lequel les unités remettent en état leur matériel, prennent du repos, jouissent d'installations récréatives particulières, sont complétées, reçoivent des ravitaillements et matériels de remplacement, sont entraînées et en général sont rendues aptes à être employées dans des opérations futures. 1/11/68

remise en état / rehabilitation

Mesure qui consiste à replacer une installation donnée au niveau initialement prévu (personnel et matériel). 1/11/68

rendez-vous des forces / force

rendezvous - group rendezvous

Terme préféré : point de rendez-vous des forces. 1/3/81

renforteur d'amorçage / booster

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 1 et 2; propulseur d'appoint* 1/1/91

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. 1/3/85

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. 1/11/68

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; échelon de premier renfort.* 1/3/82

renseignement / intelligence

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 de 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.* 1/3/81

renseignement acoustique / acoustic intelligence

Renseignement provenant de la recherche et de l'exploitation de phénomènes acoustiques. 1/11/86

renseignement brut / information

Donnée non traitée, de toute nature, qui peut être utilisée pour l'élaboration du renseignement. *Synonyme : information.* *Termes connexes : cycle du renseignement; plan de recherche.* 1/11/91

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.* 1/8/82

renseignement de base / basic intelligence

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. *Synonyme : renseignement de documentation.* *Termes connexes : renseignement; renseignement brut; renseignement de situation.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/9/81

renseignement de documentation / basic intelligence

Terme préféré : renseignement de base. 1/1/83

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. 25/9/98

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-ingérence; renseignement; sécurité.* 1/3/81

renseignement de situation / current intelligence

Renseignement qui décrit la situation actuelle au niveau stratégique ou tactique. *Termes connexes : renseignement; renseignement de base.* 1/9/81

renseignement de toutes sources / all-source intelligence

Renseignement établi en utilisant l'ensemble des sources et organismes disponibles. *Terme connexe : renseignement.* 1/12/90

renseignement d'origine électromagnétique / signals intelligence

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. 16/7/96

renseignement électronique / electronic intelligence

Renseignement obtenu d'émissions électromagnétiques, excluant les transmissions, par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus. 9/1/96

renseignement géographique militaire / military geographic information

Tout renseignement géographique qui est nécessaire à l'établissement des plans et aux opérations. 1/8/82

renseignement humain / human intelligence - humint

Catégorie de renseignement découlant de renseignements bruts recueillis et fournis par une source humaine. *Synonyme : humint.* 1/1/83

renseignement marginal / marginal information - marginal data

Terme préféré : donnée marginale. 1/4/71

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. 6/1/06

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. 25/9/98

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.* 1/10/2001

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 de la guerre; renseignement opérationnel; renseignement tactique.* 14/10/2002

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.* 1/5/63

renseignement tactique / tactical intelligence

Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à l'exécution des opérations au niveau tactique. *Termes connexes : niveau tactique de la guerre; renseignement; renseignement de combat; renseignement opérationnel; renseignement stratégique.* 1/10/2001

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.* 1/8/79

renseignement transmissions / communications intelligence

Renseignement obtenu de communications électromagnétiques ou de systèmes de communication par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus. 1/10/2001

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. 1/2/73

réparation au combat / battle damage repair

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. 1/6/89

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 avions;
- d. le rétablissement des services et installations essentiels pour la conduite des opérations aériennes. 3/8/98

répartiteur de charges / load spreader

Matériel utilisé pour répartir le poids d'un chargement sur une surface donnée afin d'éviter des contraintes mécaniques excessives. *Synonyme : plateau-répartiteur.* 1/3/73

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.* 9/5/2000

repérage à vue des mines / mine spotting

En guerre des mines sur mer, observation visuelle d'une mine ou d'un champ de mines. 1/11/75

repère / pinpoint

1. 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.
2. Position d'un avion par rapport au sol, déterminée par observation directe du terrain. *Synonyme : point par rapport à un repère au sol. Terme connexe : datum.* 1/7/70

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. 1/2/73

repère de cliché / collimating mark - fiducial mark

Terme préféré : repère de fond de chambre. 1/3/73

repère de fond de chambre / collimating mark

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.

Synonyme : repère de cliché. 1/3/73

repère de port / port designator

Groupe de lettres servant à identifier un port dans les baptêmes de convois ou des messages. 1/6/78

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. *Terme connexe : marqueur.* 1/11/94

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. *Terme connexe : marqueur.* 1/3/81

repère terrestre / landmark

Repère naturel ou artificiel du terrain pouvant être déterminé avec précision par ses coordonnées. 1/4/73

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. 1/3/73

répertoire des objectifs / list of targets - target list

Terme préféré : liste d'objectifs. 1/7/80

répétiteur de cap / heading indicator

Instrument qui indique le cap, transmis par signal électrique, depuis une centrale de cap située à distance. 1/11/80

repli / retirement

Mouvement de retrait effectué par une force non au contact de l'ennemi. 1/7/83

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.* 1/7/87

répondeur / responder

Appareil qui, recevant une émission électronique, affiche une réponse appropriée. *Terme connexe : transpondeur.* 1/2/74

réponse / reply

Réponse à une demande d'identification. *Termes connexes : mot de passe; procédé d'identification; signal d'identification convenu.* 1/11/68

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. 1/3/77

représentation à spectres multiples / multispectral imagery

Représentation obtenue simultanément dans plusieurs bandes discrètes de spectre lumineux. 1/1/80

représentation conventionnelle / pictorial symbolization

Manière de représenter, à l'aide de signes conventionnels, les détails marquants d'une carte. 1/8/71

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/11/75

réseau / reseau

Quadrillage de dimensions déterminées placé dans le plan focal image d'un système photographique et utilisé pour des mesures. 1/1/80

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. 1/3/73

réseau de défense aérienne / air defence ground environment

Ensemble des stations radar et des centres de commandement et de contrôle dans un théâtre d'opérations déterminé

qui sont utilisés pour le contrôle tactique des opérations de défense aérienne. 1/1/83

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. 1/3/73

réseau de détermination de position / fixer network

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. *Synonyme : système de détermination de position.* 1/3/73

réseau de points de contrôle / control

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. 1/9/81

réseau hydrographique / drainage system

Fleuves, rivières et autres détails hydrographiques intérieurs d'un pays. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/70

réseau routier militaire de base / basic military route network

Itinéraires axiaux, latéraux et de raccordement désignés dès les temps de paix par la nation hôte pour faire face aux besoins prévisibles en mouvements et transports militaires tant alliés que nationaux. 1/3/79

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.* 1/8/79

réserve / 1. reservation; 2. réserve

1. Dans le cadre de la normalisation, restriction apportée par un pays membre aux termes de laquelle il déclare ne pas appliquer tout ou partie d'un accord de normalisation. *Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN; mise en application; ratification.* 1/11/94

2. Force tenue à disposition pour faire face à des situations imprévues ou pour influencer sur le cours des événements à venir. 16/7/99

réserve d'avant-garde / mainguard

Un élément de l'avant-garde. *Terme connexe : avant-garde.* 1/3/73

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. *Terme connexe : réserve stratégique.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/68

réserves de plage / beach reserves

Dans une opération amphibie, rassemblement d'approvisionnements de toutes sortes en dépôts temporaires constitués dans les zones têtes de pont. 1/3/92

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. 1/11/83

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. 1/8/74

restitution / restitution

Détermination de la position planimétrique vraie des objets photographiés. 1/9/69

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. 1/3/73

restrictions de l'espace aérien / airspace restrictions

Mesures restrictives spéciales appliquées à des portions d'espace aérien de dimensions bien définies. 1/7/80

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.* 14/10/02

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. 1/8/74

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. 1/2/73

retard pyrotechnique / pyrotechnic delay

Composition pyrotechnique intercalée dans un dispositif d'amorçage et destinée à transmettre la flamme avec un retard prédéterminé. 1/6/78

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 mononucléaires, ou avec un autre ensemble, pour former un repère flottant sur certains types de stéréoscope. *Terme connexe : graticule.* 1/11/75

retombées radioactives/radioactive fallout

1. Retour dans les basses couches de l'atmosphère et à la surface du globe de substances radioactives projetées à haute altitude.

2. Particules et débris contaminés absorbés dans le nuage d'une explosion nucléaire. 20/11/96

retour / recovery

Dans les opérations aériennes, phase d'une mission qui a trait au trajet d'un avion rejoignant une base. 25/9/98

retournement / lap turn

En guerre des mines sur mer, terme par lequel on désigne la manoeuvre exécutée par un dragueur au cours de l'intervalle de temps séparant la fin d'une passe et le début de la passe consécutive. 1/6/78

rideau de fumée / smoke screen

Terme préféré : écran de fumée. 1/5/63

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. 1/11/90

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.* 1/8/76

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/7/80

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. 1/10/84

rocade / lateral route

Itinéraire sensiblement parallèle à la limite avant de la zone de bataille; il traverse ou relie les pénétrantes. *Terme connexe : itinéraire.* 1/4/73

roentgen / roentgen

Unité de dose d'exposition aux rayons X ou gamma. En dosimétrie, un roentgen est sensiblement égal à un rad 1/8/76

roquette / rocket

Véhicule autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol ne peut être guidée. 1/8/82

rose du compas / compass rose

Cercle gradué, généralement en degrés, matérialisant des directions et imprimé ou gravé sur un support approprié. 1/3/73

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.* 1/12/77

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. 1/11/75

roulis / roll

Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de roulis

(longitudinal). Elle se traduit par une attitude "aile basse". 1/7/72

route / track

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. 18/2/98

route aérienne / air route

Espace aérien défini entre deux points et soumis à des règlements de navigation. 1/2/73

route aérienne principale / trunk air route

Route aérienne organisée pour le déplacement stratégique des forces militaires. 20/11/96

route à suivre / course

Direction prévue du déplacement dans le plan horizontal. 1/10/78

route d'approche / approach route

Une route qui relie un port à une route côtière ou à une route du large. 1/11/75

route de convoi / convoy route

Route prescrite à chaque convoi par l'autorité qualifiée. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

route de transit / transit route

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.* 22/6/2004

route de transit à basse altitude / low-level transit route

Couloir temporaire de dimensions définies établi dans la zone de l'avant afin de réduire les risques encourus par les aéronefs amis du fait des forces de défense aérienne et de surface amies. 1/9/84

route du chasseur / hunter track - sweeper track

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. *Synonyme : route de dragueur.* 1/11/75

route du dragueur / hunter track - sweeper track

Terme préféré : route du chasseur. 1/11/75

route du large / transit route

En opérations maritimes, route en haute mer reliant normalement deux routes côtières. *Terme connexe : route de transit.* 22/6/2004

route maritime / shipping lane

Désigne un courant général de trafic maritime entre deux zones, de départ et d'arrivée. 1/2/74

route standard / standard route

En contrôle naval, tracé unique déterminé à l'avance portant un nom de code et reliant des positions situées sur les principales routes maritimes. 20/11/96

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. 1/6/61

saisie d'aéronef / aircraft picketing

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. *Synonyme : amarrage d'un aéronef.* 1/12/74

sangle de sauvetage / horse collar - 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. 1/6/84

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.* 1/6/81

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.* 1/3/71

schéma / plot

Reproduction graphique représentant des données de tout genre. 1/7/72

schéma d'arrimage / tie down diagram

Schéma d'utilisation du système d'arrimage d'une cargaison-type pour un véhicule déterminé. 1/9/69

schéma d'assemblage (topographie) / chart index - map 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. *Synonyme : carte index. Termes connexes : carte; carton de localisation.* 1/11/90

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. 1/3/73

schéma de surface couverte /**1. country cover diagram; 2. master plot - sortie plot**

1. Schéma-index à petite échelle, établi par région, indiquant les photographies aériennes existantes.
2. 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. 1/12/74

secteur / sector

Partie d'une zone d'opérations dont une unité a la responsabilité. *Termes connexes : zone d'action; zone d'influence.* 1/7/85

secteur d'altitude / altitude hole - altitude slot

Terme préféré : cône mort. 1/12/74

secteur de défense aérienne / air defence sector

Subdivision géographique d'une région de défense aérienne. 1/2/73

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. 1/4/71

secteur maritime de défense / maritime defence sector

Une des subdivisions d'une zone de défense côtière. 1/11/86

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.* 1/7/88

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.* 1/6/78

section de liaison des forces terrestres / ground liaison section

Unité terrestre chargée d'assurer la liaison air-terre sous le contrôle des forces terrestres. 1/3/82

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. 1/9/03

section du cône de charge / warhead section

Section contenant le cône de charge entièrement assemblé, avec son enveloppe et ses éléments associés. 1/5/63

section navale de plage / naval beach unit

Terme préféré : groupement naval de plage. 1/3/73

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.* 1/6/78

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. 1/2/73

sécurité / security

1. Situation dans laquelle les informations, le matériel, le personnel, les activités et les installations sont protégés contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion et le terrorisme, ainsi que contre les pertes et les divulgations non autorisées.
2. 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.
3. 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 des*

télécommunications; sécurité physique; sécurité portuaire; subversion; sûreté.
9/5/00

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 physique; sûreté.
1/10/92

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; sécurité portuaire; sûreté. 1/8/79

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; sécurité physique. 1/12/74

sédition / insurgency

Mouvement organisé ayant pour but le renversement, par subversion et conflit armé, d'un gouvernement constitué.
1/7/80

séparation de l'onde de choc / breakaway

Début du processus au cours duquel l'onde de choc dépasse l'enveloppe de la boule de feu en expansion produite par une explosion nucléaire. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

séquence d'approche / approach sequence

Ordre dans lequel plusieurs aéronefs sont autorisés à effectuer leur approche.
1/9/81

série de cartes / chart series - map series

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. *Synonyme : jeu de cartes. Terme connexe : carte.* 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/12/93

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.
1/2/88

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. 1/11/80

services mutuels / cross-servicing

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.
Synonyme : soutien logistique mutuel. Terme connexe : appui réciproque.
1/10/78

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.* 1/11/94

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. 1/11/94

servocommande / actuator

Dispositif fournissant la force nécessaire au déplacement d'une gouverne ou de tout autre appareil de commande. 1/1/80

seuil / threshold

Début de la partie de la piste utilisable pour l'atterrissage. 1/12/76

seuil de compte rendu / communication reporting gate

Point ou zone géographique où les navires sous contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale doivent rendre compte à l'autorité de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale. *Terme connexe : contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale.* 3/8/98

signal / signal

En électronique, toute impulsion transmise électroniquement. 1/6/65

signal d'accusé de réception / acknowledgement signal

Signal émis pour indiquer qu'un message a été bien reçu. 9/5/00

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. 1/12/66

signal de destruction télécommandé / command destruct signal

Signal utilisé pour déclencher volontairement le mécanisme de destruction dans un missile. 1/3/73

signal de trafic / ground signal

Signal visuel disposé sur un aéroport afin de donner aux équipages des indications sur les règles de circulation en vigueur. *Terme connexe : aire à signaux.* 1/3/73

signal d'identification convenu / countersign

Signal d'identification secret et sa réponse. *Termes connexes : mot de passe; procédé d'identification; réponse.* 1/3/73

signaleur / aircraft marshaller

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. *Synonyme : guide d'aéronef.* 1/2/73

signal indicateur / guide signs

Élément de signalisation utilisé pour indiquer les emplacements, les distances, les directions, les itinéraires et tous renseignements similaires. 1/9/03

signature d'un objectif / target signature

1. Image caractéristique d'un élément qu'un matériel de détection ou d'identification fait apparaître.
2. En guerre des mines sur mer, variation d'un champ d'influence provoquée par le passage d'un navire ou d'une drague. 1/6/78

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. 1/6/84

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. 9/5/00

signe distinctif / international call sign - signal letters

Terme préféré : indicatif d'appel international. 1/4/73

silence radar / radar silence

Ordre interdisant l'émission par radar de signaux électromagnétiques sur certaines ou toutes les fréquences. 1/11/68

silence radio / radio silence

Situation dans laquelle les émissions de tout ou partie des moyens radio sont suspendues. 1/7/80

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.* 1/12/93

site d'atterrissage / landing site

Site à l'intérieur d'une zone d'atterrissage comprenant un ou plusieurs points d'atterrissage. *Termes connexes : aéroport; point d'atterrissage; zone d'atterrissage.* 30/6/05

site de chargement / loading site

Emplacement englobant plusieurs points de chargement. 9/7/97

site de débarquement / landing site

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.* 30/6/05

site de lancement / launching site

Installation conçue pour le lancement des missiles sol/air ou sol/sol. 1/4/73

site durci / hardened site

Abris normalement construits sous une couverture de roche ou de béton, destinés 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. 1/3/81

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. 1/7/87

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 naval avancé de soutien logistique.* 1/12/93

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. 1/7/87

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.* 1/9/03

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. 1/8/72

situer / spot

Placer à l'endroit exact. 1/8/73

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. 1/10/01

sortie / sortie

En opérations aériennes, vol opérationnel effectué par un avion. 1/11/68

sortie de reconnaissance photographique / imagery sortie - photographic sortie

Tout vol d'un aéronef ayant pour but d'effectuer des prises de vues aériennes. *Synonyme : sortie photographique.* 1/3/73

sortie photographique / imagery sortie - photographic sortie

Terme préféré : sortie de reconnaissance photographique. 1/3/73

souffle / blast

1. 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.
2. Pression accompagnant ce phénomène. 1/3/73

source / source

En matière de renseignement, personne ou objet dont on peut tirer des renseignements bruts. *Termes connexes : agent; organisme de renseignement.* 1/9/81

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. 1/9/03

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.* 1/10/92

sous-marin de sauvetage / life-guard submarine

Sous-marin utilisé pour les opérations de sauvetage dans une zone qui ne peut être convenablement couverte par des moyens de sauvetage aérien ou de surface en raison de l'opposition ennemie ou de l'éloignement des bases amies, ou pour d'autres raisons. Il est stationné à proximité de l'objectif ou, quelquefois, sur la route suivie par les avions d'assaut. 1/4/73

sous-marin désemparé / disabled submarine

Sous-marin ayant perdu, partiellement ou complètement, le contrôle de ses moyens de propulsion, de son appareil à gouverner ou de sa flottabilité. 16/7/99

sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine

Sous-marin désemparé au fond de la mer, incapable de faire surface. *Communément appelé : DISSUB.* 16/7/99

sous-munition / submunition

Toute munition qui, pour remplir son rôle, se sépare d'une munition-mère. 1/11/85

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. 1/2/89

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. *Termes connexes : appui direct; soutien direct.* 25/9/98

soutien direct / direct support

Dans le domaine maritime, opérations menées par des unités pour participer à la protection d'une force déterminée, normalement sous le contrôle tactique de celle-ci. *Termes connexes : appui direct; soutien associé.* 22/6/04

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.* 4/10/2000

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. 1/12/74

soutien logistique du combat / combat service support

Assistance fournie aux unités de combat principalement dans les domaines de l'administration et de la logistique. 1/12/74

soutien logistique intégré / integrated logistic support

Ensemble des activités techniques et de gestion pour 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 : soutien logistique combiné.* 1/11/94

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 des ressources. 1/11/94

soutien logistique mutuel / cross-servicing

Terme préféré : services mutuels. 1/10/78

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. 30/6/05

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. 13/12/99

spécification de normalisation / standardization requirement

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, énoncé général des niveaux de normalisation à atteindre dans des domaines spécifiques des opérations, du matériel, de l'administration et des procédures y afférentes. 9/1/96

spécifications d'un 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. 1/6/84

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 : caractéristique opérationnelle.* 1/11/68

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. 1/10/84

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. 1/3/73

spot / blip

Représentation lumineuse d'un objet sur un écran de visualisation. 2/5/95

STANAG / NATO standardization agreement - STANAG

Un terme OTAN dérivé de "standardization agreement". *Terme préféré : accord de normalisation OTAN.* 1/11/68

stand de tir / range - target range

Terme préféré : champ de tir. 1/8/82

station de décontamination / cleansing station - decontamination station

Bâtiment ou installation équipé et organisé pour réaliser la décontamination chimique, biologique ou radiologique du personnel et du matériel. 1/3/73

station de triangulation / triangulation station

Point de la surface du globe terrestre, dont la position est déterminée par triangulation. 1/2/74

station radiophare / radio range station

Station terrestre de radionavigation du service de radionavigation aéronautique fournissant des zones d'égal signal radio. (Dans certains cas une station radiophare peut être placée à bord d'un navire). 1/11/68

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. 1/5/63

stéréogramme / stereogram

Jeu de photographies ou de dessins disposés et montés de manière à permettre la vision stéréoscopique. 1/9/69

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"). 1/11/75

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.* 1/2/74

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/3/84

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 : stocks initiaux; stocks.* 1/2/88

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.* 1/2/88

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.* 1/2/88

stocks initiaux / basic stocks

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés pendant une période initiale prédéterminée. *Termes connexes : stocks; stocks d'entretien.* 1/2/88

stocks opérationnels / operational stocks

Niveau de stock nécessaire pour satisfaire des besoins opérationnels; généralement supérieur aux dotations. *Termes connexes : stocks; stocks opérationnels du théâtre; réserves de guerre.* 1/8/73

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 : stocks; stocks opérationnels; réserves de guerre.* 1/8/73

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. 1/3/82

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.* 1/3/81

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. 1/5/63

suivre / track (to)

Marquer ou enregistrer les positions successives d'un mobile. 1/3/92

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.* 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

superposition / integration

En photographie, procédé permettant d'obtenir sur une épreuve unique l'image radar moyenne correspondant à plusieurs balayages successifs, ou encore: procédé permettant de combiner plusieurs photographies en une seule image. 1/7/94

supplément / supplement

Document séparé correspondant à un document de base et qui a pour but de diffuser des informations ou des résumés supplémentaires; il peut contenir des extraits du document de base. 1/9/69

sûreté / 1. protective security;

2. tactical security

1. 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.

2. 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; sécurité physique.* 1/3/81

surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs / minimum aircraft operating surface

Sur un aéroport, 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.* 1/3/82

surface zéro / ground zero - surface zero

Terme préféré : point zéro. 1/9/81

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/7/72

surimpression d'informations aéronautiques / aeronautical information overprint

Informations supplémentaires imprimées ou reportées sur une carte, à l'usage spécifique de la navigation aérienne. 1/2/73

surpression / overpressure

Pression résultant de l'onde de choc d'une explosion. 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. 1/3/73

surpression de crête / peak overpressure

Surpression maximale appliquée quasi instantanément lors de l'arrivée du front de choc d'une explosion. 1/7/70

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/4/71

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.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/8/79

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.* 1/11/68

susceptibilité / susceptibility

Vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à certaines formes d'opérations psychologiques. 1/12/76

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/4/73

symbole de base / base symbol

Terme préféré : symbole de carte de base. 1/3/73

symbole de carte de base / base map symbol

Signe conventionnel employé sur une carte de base par opposition à ceux utilisés en surcharge sur la carte de base. *Synonyme : symbole de base.* 1/3/73

symboles de piste / track symbology

Ensemble des symboles utilisés pour représenter les pistes sur une console de visualisation ou sur tout autre support. 1/8/73

synthèse / integration

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.* 1/7/94

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. 1/6/78

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. 9/5/00

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. 1/11/86

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.* 1/11/94

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.* 1/1/80

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.* 1/3/73

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 missile.* 1/3/73

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. 14/10/02

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.

Terme connexe : systèmes d'information et de communication. 29/5/02

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. *Terme connexe : système d'information de commandement et de contrôle.* 29/5/02

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. 6/1/06

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. 1/12/74

système de contrôle automatique de vol / automatic flight control system

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/9/81

système de destruction missile / missile destruct system

Système qui, lorsqu'il est actionné de l'extérieur ou déclenché par un

mécanisme interne prééglé, détruit le missile ou le véhicule similaire. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 20/11/96

système de détermination de position / fixer network - fixer system

Terme préféré : réseau (ou système) de détermination de position. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

système d'éjection à commande sélective / command select ejection system

Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'éjection commandée / command ejection system

Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'éjection indépendant / independent ejection system

Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

système d'éjection séquentielle / sequenced ejection system

Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/79

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. 1/3/81

système de navigation à inertie / inertial navigation system

Système de navigation autonome, utilisant des détecteurs inertiels, qui fournit automatiquement la position d'un véhicule, son cap et sa vitesse. 1/10/80

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. *Termes connexes : decca; loran.* 1/12/74

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/68

système de télécommunication pour navires marchands / merchant ship communication system - mercomm system

Système mondial de transmissions à l'intention des navires de commerce qui utilise l'organisation civile du temps de paix comme base mais sous une autorité de contrôle opérationnel, avec la possibilité d'utiliser les émissions à destinataires multiples lorsque la situation exige le silence radio des

navires. *Synonyme : système mercomm.* 1/10/01

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. 14/10/02

système d'instruments à échelles verticales / vertical scale instrument system

Système qui donne des informations du vol et du moteur sur des échelles verticales. 1/2/74

système d'objectifs / target system

Ensemble des objectifs situés dans une zone géographique déterminée qui ont entre eux une relation de fonction. 1/11/68

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.* 1/11/91

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. 1/2/73

système marqueur d'objectif à laser / laser target designating system - laser target marking 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. 1/11/75

système mercomm / merchant ship communication system - mercomm system

Terme préféré : système de télécommunication pour navires marchands. 1/10/01

systèmes de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle / consultation, command and control systems

Terme préféré : systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle. 1/10/01

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. 1/3/81

systèmes d'information et de communication / communication and information systems

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.* 29/5/02

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; système de communication et d'information.* 1/10/01

T

tableau d'effectifs / establishment - table of organization

Terme préféré : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation. 1/3/73

tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix / peacetime complement - peacetime establishment

Tableau précisant les effectifs nécessaires à une unité, une formation ou un état-major. 1/8/74

tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise / emergency complement - emergency establishment

Tableau précisant la répartition des effectifs d'une unité, d'une formation ou d'un état-major en période de crise. 1/11/75

tableau d'effectifs et de dotation / establishment - table of organization - table of organization and equipment

Tableau indiquant les effectifs théoriques et les principaux matériels qu'une unité doit posséder. *Synonymes : tableau d'effectifs; tableau d'organisation et d'équipement. Termes connexes : base; dotation; équipement.* 1/3/73

tableau de fractionnement / aircraft loading table

Tableau préparé par les unités transportées précisant le chargement individuel de chaque aéronef. 1/2/73

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/11/68

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. *Terme connexe : ordre d'embarquement, ordre de déplacement, ordre de mouvement.* 1/3/73

tableau d'organisation et d'équipement / establishment - table of organization - table of organization and equipment

Terme préféré : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation. 1/3/73

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). 1/2/74

tangage / pitch

Mouvement d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe transversal. 18/12/97

tangente h / shadow factor - tan alt

Terme préféré : facteur d'ombre. 1/12/74

tapis de bombes / carpet bombing

Terme préféré : bombardement en tapis. 1/12/74

taux d'attrition / attrition rate

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. *Synonyme : taux d'usure.* 1/2/73

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. 1/3/73

taux de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay rate

Taux de diminution de la radioactivité d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps. 1/3/73

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. 1/10/84

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. 1/6/84

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. 1/5/63

taux d'usure / attrition rate

Terme préféré : taux d'attrition. 1/2/73

taxiway / taxiway

Terme préféré : voie de circulation. 6/1/06

teinte de niveau / altitude tint - elevation tint - hypsometric tinting - layer tint

Terme préféré : coloriage hypsométrique. 1/2/73

teinte de remplissage / infill

En cartographie, coloration d'une zone ou d'un symbole, par exemple routes, silhouettes de villes, de lacs, etc. 1/3/73

teinte hypsométrique / altitude tint - elevation tint - hypsometric tinting - layer tint

Terme préféré : coloriage hypsométrique. 1/2/73

télécommunication / telecommunication

1. Communication par fil, radioélectricité, optique ou autres moyens électromagnétiques.
2. 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. 1/7/04

télémetre laser / laser range-finder

Appareil qui utilise un laser pour déterminer la distance le séparant d'un endroit ou d'un objet. 4/11/05

télémetrie / ranging

Détermination des distances par procédés acoustiques, optiques, radar, etc. *Terme connexe : observer.* 1/5/63

température de l'air statique / static air temperature

Température de l'air en un point immobile par rapport à l'air ambiant. 1/1/80

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

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.* 1/12/79

temps local moyen / local mean time

Intervalle de temps écoulé depuis le passage du soleil moyen à l'antiméridien de l'observateur. 1/3/73

temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire / minimum nuclear warning time

Total du temps de réaction du système d'alerte et du personnel. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/91

tenir / hold

En opérations terrestres, conserver par la force une position ou zone. 1/10/01

tenon / spigot - sprag

Dispositif empêchant le déplacement des plates-formes ou des palettes sur les rails de guidage de la soute d'un aéronef. 1/9/69

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. 1/3/73

terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs / container anchorage terminal

Mouillage abrité (et non port) suffisamment équipé pour le transbordement de cargaisons en conteneurs de navires porte-conteneurs à d'autres navires. 1/6/78

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.* 4/10/00

terminus maritime / water terminal

Termes connexes : port; terminus maritime auxiliaire; terminus maritime principale; terminus maritime secondaire. 1/9/69

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.* 1/2/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 1/1/65

terrain d'aviation / airfield

Terme préféré : aérodrome. 1/2/73

terrain vital / vital ground

Terrain d'une importance telle qu'il doit être tenu ou contrôlé pour assurer le succès de la mission. 1/7/87

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. 1/4/73

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. 1/9/89

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.* 1/12/93

tête de pont / beachhead - 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. 1/12/93

tête de pont aérienne / airhead

1. 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.
 2. Emplacement désigné, dans une zone d'opérations, pour servir de base de ravitaillement et d'évacuation par voie aérienne. *Terme connexe : tête de pont. 1/2/73*

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. 1/7/87*

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. 1/7/87*

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. 1/7/87*

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. 1/6/63*

thème psychologique / psychological theme

Idée ou thème sur lesquels se fonde une opération psychologique. 1/8/72

thermonucléaire / thermonuclear

Qualificatif des phénomènes de fusion nucléaire amorcée par la chaleur, et qui s'accompagne de libération d'énergie. 1/11/68

tir / fire

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; tir de contre-préparation; tir de harcèlement; tir de neutralisation; tir de préparation; tir de protection; tir de recherche; tir de réglage; tir d'interdiction; tir direct; tir indirect; tir non contrôlé; tir observé; tir rasant; tir sur zone. 1/11/75

tirage contact / contact print

Épreuve obtenue par contact direct à partir d'un négatif ou d'une diapositive. 1/9/03

tir à la demande / on-call target

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. *Synonyme : objectif à la demande. 1/8/76*

tir à l'horaire / scheduled target

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif du plan de feux sur lequel le tir est déclenché à un instant donné. *Synonyme : objectif à battre à l'horaire. 1/8/76*

tirant d'air / air draught

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le sommet des superstructures d'un navire. *Terme connexe : tirant d'eau. 4/10/00*

tirant d'eau / draught

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le point le plus bas d'un navire. *Terme connexe : tirant d'air. 4/10/00*

tir au radar / radar fire

Un tir d'artillerie dirigé sur un objectif qui est poursuivi par radar. *Terme connexe : tir. 1/11/68*

tir continu / continuous fire

1. Tir exécuté à cadence normale sans interruption pour procéder à des corrections de tir ou pour toute autre raison.
 2. 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. 9/1/96

tir contre armes à feu / counterfire

Tir destiné à détruire ou neutraliser des armes ennemies. *Terme connexe : tir. 1/3/73*

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 rapproché; tir d'appui en profondeur. 1/11/68*

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73*

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. 1/3/73*

tir d'arrêt / final protective fire

Tir de barrage pré-régulé déclenché sans délais à la demande et destiné à empêcher toute pénétration ennemie dans les lignes ou la zone de défense. 1/12/79

tir de balisage / marking fire

Tir effectué sur un objectif afin de permettre son identification. 1/8/74

tir de barrage / barrage fire

Tir destiné à occuper un volume ou une surface plutôt qu'à viser particulièrement un objectif donné. *Terme connexe : tir. 1/2/73*

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. 17/1/05

tir de concentration / concentrated fire

1. Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par deux ou plusieurs unités navales.
2. Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par plusieurs armes. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/3/73

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. 29/5/02

tir de contre-préparation / counterpreparation fire

Tir préparé à l'avance et déclenché quand une attaque ennemie est jugée imminente. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/3/73

tir défensif / defensive fire

Tir effectué par les unités d'appui et destiné à aider et à protéger une unité menant une action défensive. 1/11/75

tir d'efficacité / fire for effect

1. 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).
2. 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. 1/3/73

tir d'efficacité d'emblée / predicted fire

Tir exécuté sans réglage préalable. 1/1/83

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.* 1/3/73

tir de neutralisation / neutralization fire

Tir déclenché pour gêner ou interrompre un mouvement ou le tir d'armes adverses. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/3/73

tir de préparation / preparation fire

Tir exécuté avant une attaque pour affaiblir la position ennemie. *Terme connexe : tir.* 18/12/97

tir de protection / covering fire

1. Tir destiné à protéger des troupes se trouvant à portée des armes portatives de l'ennemi.
2. Opérations amphibies : tir exécuté avant la mise à terre pour couvrir des opérations préparatoires telles que démolitions sous-marines ou dragage de mines. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/3/73

tir de recherche / searching fire

Tir réparti en profondeur par changements successifs de l'angle de hausse du canon. *Synonyme : tir sur hausses échelonnées.* *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/5/63

tir de réglage / registration fire

Tir exécuté pour obtenir des données précises destinées à assurer ultérieurement un traitement efficace de l'objectif. 20/11/96

tir déséparant / disabling fire

Tir dirigé sur un navire de manière à nuire à sa capacité de manoeuvre, mais pas à sa navigabilité. 14/10/2002

tir d'interdiction / 1. interdiction fire; 2. non-disabling fire

1. Tir mis en place sur une zone ou sur un point en vue d'en interdire l'utilisation par l'ennemi. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/4/73
2. 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. *Synonyme : tir non déséparant.* 1/10/01

tir direct / direct fire

Tir effectué sur un objectif visible pour le pointeur. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/3/73

tir éclairant / illumination fire

Tir ayant pour but l'éclairage d'une zone donnée. 1/3/73

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 4/10/00

tirer / fire

Faire exploser une charge explosive principale au moyen d'un système de mise de feu. 1/11/75

tirétés / pecked line

Symbole constitué par une ligne interrompue à intervalles réguliers. 1/4/71

tir indirect / indirect fire

Tir sur un but non vu du servant de l'arme. *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/3/73

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). *Terme connexe : tir prescrit.* 1/7/83

tir non contrôlé / unobserved fire

Tir dont les points d'impact ou d'éclatement ne sont pas observés. *Synonyme : tir non observé.* *Terme connexe : tir.* 1/11/68

tir non déséparant / non-disabling fire

Terme préféré : tir d'interdiction. 1/10/01

tir non observé / unobserved fire

Terme préféré : tir non contrôlé. 1/11/68

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.* 1/3/73

tir plongeant / low angle - low-angle fire

1. En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir à petits angles (inf. à 45).
2. Tir effectué à des angles d'élévation inférieurs à l'élévation correspondant à la portée maximum pour un canon et des munitions donnés. 1/9/74

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. 1/8/76

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.* 1/7/83

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.* 1/3/73

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. *Terme connexe : tir prescrit.* 1/7/83

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.* 17/1/05

tir sur hausses échelonnées / searching fire

Terme préféré : tir de recherche. 1/5/63

tir sur horaire / scheduled fire

Type de tir préparé pour être exécuté à un moment prévu. 9/7/97

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.* 1/3/73

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.* 16/7/96

tir vertical / high angle

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir sous grands angles (supérieurs à 45°). 1/9/74

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. 1/8/79

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. 1/6/61

ton / tone

Nuance comprise entre le blanc et le noir et utilisée pour la représentation par image. 1/2/74

ton d'une fusée / chuffing

Caractéristique de certaines fusées qui brûlent de façon intermittente en produisant un bruit irrégulier. 1/3/73

trace / track

Marque laissée sur le sol par le passage d'une personne ou d'un objet. 1/3/92

tracé / scribing

En cartographie, méthode de rédaction d'une carte par la gravure à l'outil de traits sur support préparé. 1/4/71

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. 1/7/70

trace origine / initial point

Première manifestation d'un mobile sur une table de restitution. 1/9/74

traînard / straggler

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. *Terme connexe : lâcheur.* 1/3/79

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/10/80

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. 1/2/73

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. 1/10/80

trame / screen

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.* 1/3/81

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.* 1/3/73

transfert ascendant / forward tell

Terme préféré : transfert de pistes. 1/3/73

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. 9/1/96

transfert de piste(s) / 1. track handover; 2. track telling

1. En défense aérienne, procédure permettant de passer la responsabilité d'une piste d'une station à une autre.
2. 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 recoupement : 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. 1/12/74

transfert de recoupement / overlap tell

Terme connexe : transfert de pistes. 1/8/73

transfert descendant / back tell

Terme connexe : transfert de pistes.
1/2/73

transfert latéral / cross tell

Terme connexe : transfert de pistes.
1/3/73

transfert par tiers interposé / relateral tell

Terme connexe : transfert de pistes.
1/8/73

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.
30/6/05

transfuge / defector

Personne qui renie son pays dès qu'elle a réussi à échapper à sa juridiction ou à son pouvoir. 1/9/91

transmetteur d'ordres / telebrief

Dispositif assurant une liaison téléphonique directe entre un contrôleur aérien et les équipages dans leurs aéronefs au sol. 18/12/97

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.* 1/3/73

transpondeur / transponder

Émetteur-récepteur qui transmet un signal de réponse lorsqu'il est convenablement interrogé. *Terme connexe : répondeur.* 1/7/83

transport aérien à la demande / special flight

Vol de transport, autre qu'un service régulier, décidé pour déplacer un chargement particulier. 1/6/65

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.* 1/11/94

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. 3/8/98

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. 1/3/73

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.* 1/11/94

transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping

Navires civils opérant commercialement et non en soutien d'éléments militaires. 3/8/98

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. 3/8/98

transport sous élingue / hook operation

En hélicoptage, tout transport de charges sous élingues. *Terme connexe : charge sous élingue.* 1/7/88

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.* 1/8/79

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.* 14/10/02

treuil / hoist

À bord des hélicoptères, mécanisme servant à monter ou descendre des charges extérieures. 1/9/2003

tri / sorting - triage

Terme préféré : triage. 13/12/99

triage / 1. sorting; 1. 2. triage

1. 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. 1/10/84
2. En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, examen et répartition des matériels, par une unité de maintenance, en vue de leur traitement ultérieur. *Synonyme : tri.* 13/12/99

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/68

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. 1/11/68

troubles publics / civil disturbance

Actes collectifs de violence et désordres contraires à la loi et préjudiciables à l'ordre public. 1/3/73

troupes de corps / corps troops

Terme préféré : élément organique de corps d'armée. 1/3/73

troupes de couverture / covering force - covering troops

Terme préféré : force de couverture. 1/3/73

troupes de sécurité / covering force - covering troops

Terme préféré : force de sécurité. 1/3/73

troupe numérotée / chalk troops

Troupe désignée par un numéro de repère particulier. *Termes connexes : chef de transport; numéro repère.* 1/3/73

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; pertes hors combat.* 1/12/79

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. 1/7/70

U

unité / 1. unit; 2. unit of issue

1. Élément militaire dont la structure est prescrite par l'autorité compétente. *Terme connexe : force opérationnelle.*
 2. Quantité type ou unitaire servant au calcul de la répartition, de la distribution et de l'utilisation d'un article de ravitaillement. *Synonyme : unité de dotation.* 1/9/2003

unité à double capacité / dual capable unit

Unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire capable d'exécuter des missions classiques et nucléaires. 1/10/84

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.* 1/2/73

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. 1/11/75

unité de délivrance / unit - unit of issue

Termes préférés : unité 2.; unité de dotation 9/1/96

unité de dotation / unit - unit of issue

Terme préféré : unité 2. 9/1/96

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. 20/11/96

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.* 22/6/2004

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.* 1/10/84

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.* 1/11/85

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. 1/3/73

unité temporaire / provisional unit

Rassemblement temporaire de personnels et d'équipements réalisé pour accomplir une mission déterminée. 1/11/68

usure / attrition

Terme préféré : attrition. 1/2/73

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. 1/10/01

vague à l'horaire / scheduled wave

Terme connexe : vague. 1/11/68

vague d'assaut / assault wave

Terme connexe : vague. 1/2/73

vague d'embarcations / boat wave

Terme connexe : vague. 1/3/73

vague d'hélicoptères / helicopter wave

Terme connexe : vague. 1/3/73

vague numérotée / numbered wave

Terme connexe : vague. 1/3/73

vague sur demande / on-call wave

Terme connexe : vague. 1/3/73

variabilité / variability

Manière dont la probabilité de dégâts occasionnés à un objectif déterminé diminue avec la distance le séparant du point zéro; ou, dans l'estimation des dommages, facteur mathématique introduit pour pondérer les effets attendus en tenant compte de l'influence de l'orientation, de la protection secondaire et de l'incertitude des effets sur l'objectif. 1/5/63

variation du carroyage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Terme préféré : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

variation du quadrillage / grid magnetic angle - grid variation - grivation

Terme préféré : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage. 1/3/73

variation magnétique / magnetic variation

Variation annuelle en direction de la composante horizontale du champ magnétique terrestre. *Termes connexes : déclinaison astronomique; déclinaison magnétique.* 1/11/86

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 à capacité nucléaire.* 1/10/84

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.* 1/11/85

vecteur vent / wind velocity

Vecteur définissant la direction et la force du vent. 1/9/74

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.* 1/10/92

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.* 30/6/05

véhicule amphibie / amphibious vehicle

Véhicule capable d'opérer sur terre et sur l'eau. Est muni de roues ou de chenilles. *Termes connexes : engin de débarquement; véhicule.* 1/2/73

véhicule téléguidé / remotely piloted vehicle

Véhicule sans équipage dont les évolutions sont commandées à distance. Il est normalement destiné à être récupéré. *Termes connexes : drone; véhicule; véhicule aérien sans pilote.* 1/10/80

veille chimique / chemical monitoring

Opérations permanentes ou périodiques permettant de détecter la présence d'un agent chimique. *Terme connexe : reconnaissance chimique.* 1/2/88

veille contre les mines / minewatching

Terme préféré : guet contre les mines. 1/11/85

veille radio / cover

Écoute continue, un émetteur étant réglé et disponible, mais pas nécessairement prêt à une utilisation immédiate. 1/9/03

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. 1/3/73

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

Examen d'ensemble exécuté à l'issue d'un vol. Il a pour but de détecter 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. 1/2/73

vérification d'aéronefs / aircraft inspection

Opérations systématiques d'examens, 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. 1/2/73

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; munitions explosives; opération de contre-minage; piège.* 14/10/02

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/5/63

verrou train sorti / down lock

Dispositif de blocage en position basse ou sortie d'un train d'atterrissage rétractable. 1/7/80

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.* 1/9/2003

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

vertex / vertex

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile. *Terme connexe : flèche.* 1/11/91

verticales divisées / split pair - split vertical photography

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. *Synonyme : couple de photographies à décalage latéral.* 1/8/73

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. 1/9/69

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. 1/7/70

vignettage / vignetting

En cartographie, technique consistant à utiliser une bande colorée dont la tonalité varie uniformément d'un bord à l'autre. 1/2/74

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. 1/7/72

viseur à affichage continu / continuously set vector

Terme connexe : viseurs de bombardement 1. 1/8/76

viseur à défilement angulaire / angular velocity sight

Terme connexe : viseurs de bombardement 3. 1/12/74

viseur à préaffichage / pre-set vector

Terme connexe : viseurs de bombardement. 1/8/76

viseur reflex / reflex sight

Viseur utilisant un système optique ou calculateur qui projette par réflexion l'image d'un réticule sur un écran où elle se superpose à l'image de l'objectif. 1/11/75

viseurs de bombardement / bomb sighting systems

1. Viseur vectoriel - 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.

2. Viseur tachymétrique ou 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.

3. Viseur à déplacement angulaire - 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. 1/12/76

viseur tachymétrique ou synchrone / tachometric or synchronous sights

Terme connexe : viseurs de bombardement. 1/11/75

viseur vectoriel / vector sights

Terme connexe : viseurs de bombardement. 1/8/76

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.* 1/7/85

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 : présentation tête haute.* 1/11/80

vitesse / speed

Termes connexes : allure vibratoire; vitesse déclarée; vitesse de convoi; vitesse d'endurance; vitesse de progression; vitesse du son; vitesse maximale de croisière; vitesse type. 1/6/78

vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion / cut-off velocity

Vitesse atteinte par un projectile au moment où la propulsion cesse. 1/3/73

vitesse corrigée / calibrated airspeed

Vitesse obtenue à partir de la vitesse indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient aussi compte des erreurs d'instrument et de position. *Synonyme : vitesse rectifiée.* 1/3/73

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. *Termes connexes : vitesse; vitesse type.* 1/12/77

vitesse de convoi / convoy speed

En contrôle de la navigation commerciale, vitesse sur l'eau que le

Commodore d'un convoi prescrit au navire-guide. *Termes connexes* : vitesse; vitesse type. 1/3/73

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. 1/8/76

vitesse de fin de combustion / burn-out velocity

Vitesse atteinte par un missile au point de fin de combustion. 20/11/92

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. 1/4/74

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; vitesse de progression. 1/7/83

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. *Terme connexe* : vitesse. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

vitesse de progression / 1. rate of march; 2. speed of advance

1. 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.
2. En usage maritime, vitesse sur le fond prévue sur un itinéraire. *Termes connexes* : vitesse; vitesse de marche. 1/9/69

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. 1/11/75

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; vitesse. 1/11/68

vitesse limite / terminal velocity

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. 1/11/68

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. *Terme connexe* : vitesse. 1/3/73

vitesse moyenne / average speed

Distance moyenne parcourue en une heure, calculée sur la durée totale du parcours, en excluant les arrêts spécifiquement prescrits. 1/1/70

vitesse rectifiée / rectified airspeed

Terme préféré : vitesse corrigée. 1/1/73

vitesse sol / ground speed

Composante horizontale de la vitesse d'un aéronef par rapport à la surface terrestre. 1/11/75

vitesse terminale / terminal velocity

Vitesse restante d'un projectile au point de sa trajectoire situé à la même altitude que le point de lancement. 1/11/68

vitesse type / scheduled speed

Vitesse de croisière sur l'eau prévue pour un convoi; elle détermine la catégorie de ce convoi du point de vue vitesse. *Termes connexes* : allure vibratoire; vitesse; vitesse déclarée; vitesse de convoi. 1/6/78

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. 1/2/88

voie administrative / administrative chain of command

Voie hiérarchique normale aux fins d'administration et logistique. *Termes connexes* : chaîne de commandement; chaîne de commandement opérationnel. 1/6/84

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. 1/2/73

voie de circulation / 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. *Synonymes* : chemin de roulement; taxiway.[Dérivé de : OACI] 6/1/06

voile blanc / whiteout

Perte de l'horizon due à la réflexion de la lumière solaire sur la neige, ou à un ciel bouché. 1/9/69

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/6/84

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". 1/12/76

vulnérabilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic vulnerability

Caractéristique d'un système susceptible d'être perturbé ou rendu inopérant par des interférences électromagnétiques. *Terme connexe* : compatibilité électromagnétique. 1/7/87

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 détecteurs émettant de l'énergie électromagnétique. 1/8/82

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. 25/9/98

zone à restrictions / caution area
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle existent des restrictions au survol à des époques déterminées. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/2/73

zone d'action / zone of action
Subdivision tactique d'une zone plus vaste dont la responsabilité opérationnelle est confiée à une unité tactique. Terme utilisé généralement pour une action offensive. *Terme connexe* : secteur. 1/11/68

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. 1/7/93

zone d'action de sous-marins / submarine action area
En guerre navale, 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; guerre anti-sous-marine; zone

libre de lutte anti-sous-marine.
16/7/96

zone dangereuse / airspace warning area - danger area
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. *Synonyme* : zone dangereuse aérienne. *Termes connexes* : zone fermée; zone interdite; zone réglementée. 1/2/73

zone dangereuse aérienne / airspace warning area - danger area
Terme préféré : zone dangereuse. 1/2/73

zone d'amerrissage / landing zone
Zone spécifique d'eau destinée à l'amerrissage d'aéronefs. *Termes connexes* : aérodrome; zone d'appontage; zone d'atterrissage. 30/6/05

zone d'appontage / landing zone
Zone spécifique du pont d'un navire destinée à l'appontage d'aéronefs. *Termes connexes* : aérodrome; zone d'amerrissage; zone d'atterrissage. 30/6/05

zone d'assaut amphibie / landing area
Terme préféré : zone de mise à terre. 30/6/05

zone d'atterrissage / landing zone
Zone spécifique de terrain destinée à l'atterrissage d'aéronefs. *Termes connexes* : aérodrome; zone d'amerrissage; site d'atterrissage; zone d'appontage; zone de mise à terre. 30/6/05

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/11/75

zone de combat / combat zone
1. Zone nécessaire aux forces combattantes pour la conduite des opérations.
2. 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. 1/7/83

zone de concentration / concentration area
1. Zone d'ordinaire à l'intérieur du théâtre d'opérations où les troupes sont rassemblées avant de commencer des opérations actives.
2. Zone limitée sur laquelle une concentration d'artillerie est exécutée dans un temps limité. 1/3/73

zone de contrôle / control zone
Espace aérien contrôlé s'étendant verticalement à partir de la surface jusqu'à une limite supérieure spécifiée. *Termes connexes* : espace aérien contrôlé; région de contrôle; voie aérienne; zone de contrôle terminale. 1/7/80

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. 1/3/81

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 moyens aériens variés. 1/9/81

zone de contrôle naval / merchant ship control zone
Zone maritime bien délimitée dans laquelle il peut être nécessaire de donner des instructions de route, de contrôler et de protéger le trafic commercial allié. 1/3/79

zone de contrôle terminale / terminal control area

Zone de contrôle située habituellement au carrefour des voies aériennes aux environs d'un ou de plusieurs aéroports importants. *Termes connexes : espace aérien contrôlé; région de contrôle; voie aérienne; zone de contrôle.* 1/1/73

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. 1/8/74

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. 1/7/83

zone de défense aérienne / air defence area

Espace aérien délimité dont il faut planifier et assurer la défense. 1/7/93

zone de déferlement / surf zone

Zone de mer à partir de laquelle les vagues commencent à déferler sur les brisants. 14/10/02

zone de démarrage / attack position - forming-up place

Dernière position occupée par l'échelon d'assaut avant de franchir la ligne de départ. *Synonyme : position d'attaque.* 1/3/73

zone de franchissement / crossing area

Zone placée sous l'autorité d'un seul chef, et comportant un certain nombre de sites contigus de franchissement. 1/12/77

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. 1/9/81

zone de largage / drop zone

Zone déterminée dans laquelle sont largués des troupes aéroportées, du matériel ou des ravitaillements. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/80

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. 1/4/73

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 le commandement en vue de la conduite des opérations. *Termes connexes : limite de tête de pont; objectif partie 1 ; zone de mise à terre.* 1/3/73

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.* 3/8/98

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/3/73

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. 1/2/73

zone de mise à terre / amphibious assault area – landing area

1. 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.

Synonyme: zone d'assaut amphibie. Termes connexes: force amphibie; site de débarquement; zone de l'objectif; zone de tirs d'appui.

2. Zone utilisée pour le poser de troupes et de matériels aérotransportés.

Termes connexes: posé; zone de débarquement; zone d'atterrissage. 30/6/05

zone d'engagement d'arme / fighter engagement zone - 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. *Synonymes : zone d'engagement des intercepteurs; zone d'engagement des missiles; zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée.* 1/7/83

zone d'engagement des intercepteurs / fighter engagement zone - weapon engagement zone

Terme préféré : zone d'engagement d'arme. 1/3/82

zone d'engagement des missiles / missile engagement zone - weapon engagement zone

Terme préféré : zone d'engagement d'arme. 1/8/82

zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée / short-range air defence engagement zone - weapon engagement zone

Terme préféré : zone d'engagement d'arme. 1/8/82

zone de non-détection / altitude hole - altitude slot

Terme préféré : cône mort. 1/12/74

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; mesure pour éviter une interférence mutuelle; zone d'action sous-marine.* 16/7/96

zone de point fixe / run-up area

Zone de l'aire de manoeuvre réservée à l'essai des moteurs avant le décollage. 1/7/72

zone de posé / touchdown zone

1. Pour les avions à voilure fixe, zone des 3.000 premiers pieds ou 1.000 premiers mètres de la piste à partir du seuil.
2. 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. 6/1/06

zone de production des pistes / track production area

Emplacement où sont produites les pistes en provenance d'une station radar. 1/8/73

zone de rassemblement / assembly area

Zone où un ensemble de troupes est rassemblé en vue d'une action future.
Terme connexe : aire de montage, point de regroupement 1/2/73

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. 1/4/71

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. 1/6/78

zone de responsabilité / area of responsibility

1. Zone géographique attribuée au Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe. *Termes connexes : commandement stratégique; niveau opératif; zone de responsabilité de renseignement; zone d'opérations interarmées ; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN.*
2. 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 de renseignement; zone d'opérations interarmées.* 17/1/05

zone de responsabilité de renseignement / area of intelligence responsibility

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 d'intérêt; zone de responsabilité.* 4/10/00

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. 1/11/92

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. 1/9/69

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.* 1/3/73

zone de sécurité / 1. safety zone; 2. safe area

1. Zone (terrestre, maritime ou aérienne) destinée à permettre aux forces amies d'effectuer des opérations autres que des opérations de combat. 1/3/81
2. 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. 29/5/02

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; guerre anti-sous-marine; zone d'action de sous-marins; zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine.* 16/7/96

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. 1/11/75

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. 1/7/83

zone de silence / dead space

Terme préféré : zone en angle mort partie 2. 1/3/82

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. 1/7/83

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. 1/3/73

zone d'étape / staging area

1. 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; préparatifs en vue d'une opération; zone de l'objectif.*

2. Lieu prévu pour le rassemblement d'unités ou de personnel en transit, au cours de mouvements sur les lignes de communication. *Termes connexes : agencement; étape.* 25/9/98

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. 4/11/05

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.* 1/3/73

zone de tir contrôlé / air defence operations area

Terme préféré : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne. 1/2/73

zone de tirs d'appui / fire support area

Zone de manoeuvre appropriée affectée aux bâtiments chargés des tirs de soutien d'où ils appuient une opération amphibie par leurs tirs d'artillerie. *Terme connexe : zone de soutien naval ; zone de mise à terre.* 1/3/73

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. 1/10/01

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.* 1/2/73

zone d'impact / impact area

Zone dont on a fixé des limites à l'intérieur desquelles tout engin balistique doit prendre contact avec le sol. *Synonyme : réceptacle.* 1/3/73

zone d'influence / area of influence

Zone géographique dans laquelle un commandant est directement en mesure d'influencer les opérations, grâce à la manoeuvre ou aux systèmes d'appui-feu qui se trouvent normalement sous son contrôle ou ses ordres. *Terme connexe : secteur.* 1/3/77

zone d'intérêt / area of interest

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 d'influence; zone d'opérations; zone de responsabilité.* 13/12/99

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. 1/9/74

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. 1/11/68

zone d'obstacles réglementée / barrier restricted area

Zone décrétée par une autorité habilitée, dans laquelle les systèmes d'obstacles ne doivent pas gêner la manoeuvre des forces amies. Les

restrictions imposées peuvent inclure une interdiction de poser des obstacles dans certains secteurs pendant des périodes données. 9/1/96

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; zone de responsabilité; zone d'opérations interarmées.* 14/10/02

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

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.

Synonyme : zone de tir contrôlé. Termes connexes : zone d'action de défense aérienne; zone d'identification de défense aérienne. 4/10/00

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; zone d'opérations.* 17/1/05

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. 1/3/81

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. 1/10/01

zone en angle mort / dead space

1. 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.

2. 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.

Synonyme : zone de silence.

3. 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.

Synonyme : zone non battue. 1/3/82

zone fermée / closed area

Zone définie où les passages et les survols de tous genres sont interdits.

Termes connexes : zone dangereuse; zone interdite; zone réglementée.

1/3/73

zone interdite / prohibited area

1. 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.

2. 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.* 1/6/81

zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine / 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.

Terme connexe : zone d'action sous-marine. 16/7/96

zone maritime / maritime area

Un théâtre maritime d'opérations peut être, pour des raisons de décentralisation de commandement, divisé en zones et sous-zones maritimes. Ex. : le théâtre Atlantique, divisé en commandements de zones et de sous-zones maritimes. 1/3/73

zone maritime menacée / dangerously exposed waters

Zone adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé. *Termes connexes : évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée; littoral gravement menacé.* 1/2/89

zone minée / mined area

Zone dangereuse du fait de la présence réelle ou supposée de mines. 1/10/01

zone non battue / dead zone

Terme préféré : zone en angle mort 1. 1/3/73

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. 1/7/70

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.* 1/10/01

zone réglementée / restricted area

1. 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.

2. Zone dans laquelle des mesures restrictives spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter ou de limiter les interférences entre des forces amies. *Termes connexes : zone dangereuse; zone fermée; zone interdite.* 1/9/03

zone réservée / restricted area

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.* 9/5/00

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.* 16/7/99

zone terminale de convoi / convoy terminal area

Zone géographique portant le nom du port ou mouillage sur lequel elle est centrée. Les convois ou sections de convois se séparent en y arrivant et les navires continuent leur route en indépendants ou convois côtiers vers leur destination finale. 1/12/79

zone vitale / vital zone

Zone ou installation déterminée qui doit être défendue par des unités de défense antiaérienne. 20/11/96

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AEodP-03(A)	Principles of improvised explosive device disposal Principes de destruction des engins explosifs improvisés	05.86
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